

Source:

1 | **Algebraic and Geometric Multiplicities**

I missed the last ten minutes of class and had to look up what the algebraic and geometric multiplicities are. I used this source.

Also it says something about

It is a fact that summing up the algebraic multiplicities of all the eigenvalues of an $n \times n$ matrix A gives exactly n .

Which reminds me of the fundamental theorem of algebra...

$$1.1 \mid \begin{pmatrix} 4 & -12 \\ 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

1.1.1 | **Geometric multiplicity**

The null space is span $\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ which is dimension 1.

1.1.2 | **Algebraic multiplicity**

The determinant of $\begin{pmatrix} 2 & -2 \\ 2 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$ is

$$-2(4 - \lambda) - 2(-\lambda) = 0$$

which makes sense because the matrix is singular.