

1 | eigenspace, $E(\lambda, T)$ def

Suppose $T \in \mathcal{L}(V)$ and $\lambda \in \mathbb{F}$. The *eigenspace* of T corresponding to λ denoted $E(\lambda, T)$, is defined by

$$E(\lambda, T) = \text{null}(T - \lambda I)$$

In other words, $E(\lambda, T)$ is the set of all eigenvectors of T corresponding to λ , along with the 0 vector.

1.1 | results