Fall 2019 - Math 205 Homework 7

Due at the beginning of class on Monday Oct. 21 (Profs. Zhang and Wu), Tuesday Oct. 22 (Profs. Coll, Weintraub, Recio-Mitter). Write your name and section number on your homework. You must show your work in order to receive full credit.

We share a philosophy about linear algebra: we think basis-free, we write basis-free, but when the chips are down we close the office door and compute with matrices like fury.

*Irving Kaplansky about Paul Halmos**

1. Let $T \colon \mathbb{R}^2 \to \mathbb{R}^2$ be a linear transformation defined by

$$T\left(\left[\begin{array}{c} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{array}\right]\right) = \left[\begin{array}{cc} -4 & 2 \\ -15 & 7 \end{array}\right] \left[\begin{array}{c} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{array}\right].$$

Find a basis \mathcal{B} of eigenvectors and find the matrix $[T]_{\mathcal{B}}^{\mathcal{B}}$.

2. Is the matrix

$$A = \left[\begin{array}{cc} -9 & 4 \\ -30 & 13 \end{array} \right]$$

similar to the matrix

$$B = \left[\begin{array}{cc} -4 & 2 \\ -15 & 7 \end{array} \right]$$

from exercise 1? In other words, does there exist a matrix S such that $SAS^{-1} = B$?

3. Find the eigenvalues and eigenspaces of the following matrix and determine whether the matrix is diagonalizable.

$$A = \left[\begin{array}{cc} 2 & 5 \\ 0 & 2 \end{array} \right]$$

4. Determine the eigenvalues and eigenspaces of the following matrix .

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 6 & 2 & 8 \\ -2 & 1 & -4 \\ -2 & -1 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$$

Hint: You may use that the characteristic polynomial of A is $(\lambda - 1)(\lambda - 2)^2$.

- 5. Determine the algebraic and geometric multiplicities of the eigenvalues of the matrix A in problem 4. Is A diagonalizable? If yes give a basis of eigenvectors and the corresponding diagonalization. For the diagonalization no further computations are needed.
- 6. Determine the eigenvalues and eigenspaces of the following matrix .

$$A = \left[\begin{array}{rrr} 9 & -3 & 5 \\ 4 & 1 & 4 \\ -6 & 3 & -2 \end{array} \right]$$

Hint: You may use that the characteristic polynomial of A is $(\lambda - 1)(\lambda - 3)(\lambda - 4)$.

- 7. Determine the algebraic and geometric multiplicities of the eigenvalues of the matrix A in problem 6. Is A diagonalizable? If yes give a basis of eigenvectors and the corresponding diagonalization. For the diagonalization no further computations are needed.
- 8. Find the eigenvalues and eigenspaces of the following matrix.

$$A = \left[\begin{array}{cc} 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{array} \right]$$

Is the matrix diagonalizable? If the answer is yes, find a basis of eigenvectors and the corresponding diagonalization.

9. Find the eigenvalues and a basis of eigenvectors of the following matrix.

$$\left[\begin{array}{cc} 7 & -5 \\ 13 & 8 \end{array}\right] \left[\begin{array}{cc} 6 & 0 \\ 0 & 17 \end{array}\right] \left[\begin{array}{cc} 7 & -5 \\ 13 & 8 \end{array}\right]^{-1}$$

10. Use diagonalization to compute

$$\left[\begin{array}{cc} 13 & -42 \\ 4 & -13 \end{array}\right]^{999}.$$