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1. Select the characteristic polynomial for the given matrix. 1 / 1 point

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ -3 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$$

- ○ $\lambda^2 + 8\lambda + 15$
- ○ $\lambda^3 - 8\lambda + 15$
- ◉ $\lambda^2 - 8\lambda + 15$
- ○ $\lambda^2 - 8\lambda - 1$

Correct

Correct! $\lambda^2 - (2+6)\lambda + (2*6 - 1(-3)) = 0$

2. Select the eigenvectors for the previous matrix in Q1, as given below: 1 / 1 point

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ -3 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$$

- ◉ $\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$
- ○ $\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$
- ○ $\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$
- ○ $\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$

Correct

Correct! You first find the eigenvalues for the given matrix:$\lambda = 5, \lambda = 3$. Now you solve the equations using each of the eigenvalues.

For $\lambda = 5$, you have $\begin{cases} 2x + y = 5x \\ -3x + 6y = 5y \end{cases}$, which has solutions for $x = 1, y = 3$. Your eigenvector is $\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$.

For $\lambda = 3$, you have $\begin{cases} 2x + y = 3x \\ -3x + 6y = 3y \end{cases}$, which has solutions for $x = 1, y = 1$. Your eigenvector is $\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$.

3. Which of the following is an eigenvalue for the given identity matrix. 1 / 1 point

$$ID = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

- ○ $\lambda = -1$

- ○ $\lambda = 2$
- ◉ $\lambda = 1$

Correct
Correct! The eigenvalue for the identity matrix is always 1.

4. Find the eigenvalues of matrix A·B where: 1 / 1 point

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Hint: What type of matrix is B? Does it change the output when multiplied with A? If not, focus only on one of the matrices to find the eigenvalues.

- ○ Eigenvalues cannot be determined.
- ○ $\lambda_1 = 3, \lambda_2 = 1$
- ◉ $\lambda_1 = 4, \lambda_2 = 1$
- ○ $\lambda_1 = 4, \lambda_2 = 2$

Correct
Correct! $A \cdot B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \cdot 1 + 2 \cdot 0 & 1 \cdot 0 + 2 \cdot 1 \\ 0 \cdot 1 + 4 \cdot 0 & 0 \cdot 0 + 4 \cdot 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$

Since the second matrix is an identity matrix, you wouldn't need to solve the above multiplication since identity matrix does not change the result.

The eigenvalues of A are the roots of the characteristic equation $\det(A - \lambda I) = 0$.

By solving $\lambda^2 - 5\lambda + 4 = 0$, you get $\lambda_1 = 4, \lambda_2 = 1$.

5. Select the eigenvectors, using the eigenvalues you found for the above matrix A·B in Q4. 1 / 1 point

- ○ $\vec{v_1} = (1, 3); \vec{v_2} = (1, 0)$
- ○ $\vec{v_1} = (2, 3); \vec{v_2} = (2, 3)$
- ○ $\vec{v_1} = (2, 0); \vec{v_2} = (1, 0)$
- ◉ $\vec{v_1} = (2, 3); \vec{v_2} = (1, 0)$

Correct
Correct!

For $\lambda = 4$, you have $\begin{cases} x + 2y = 4x \\ 0x + 4y = 4y \end{cases}$, which has solutions for $x = 2, y = 3$. Your eigenvector $\vec{v_1}$ is $\begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$.

For $\lambda = 1$, you have $\begin{cases} x + 2y = x \\ 0x + 4y = y \end{cases}$, which has solutions for $x = 1, y = 0$. Your eigenvector $\vec{v_2}$ is $\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$.

6. Which of the vectors span the matrix $W = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 5 \\ \ldots \end{bmatrix}$**?** 1 / 1 point

$\begin{bmatrix} 3 & -2 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$

- [ ] $V1 = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$ $V2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix}$ $V3 = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ -2 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$
- [x] $\vec{V_1} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$ $\vec{V_2} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix}$ $\vec{V_3} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 5 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$

Correct
Correct! There are linearly independent columns that span the matrix, which individually form three vectors $\vec{V_1}, \vec{V_2}, \vec{V_3}$.These vectors span the matrix W.

7. Given matrix P select the answer with the correct eigenbasis.

1 / 1 point

$$P = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Hint: First compute the eigenvalues, eigenvectors and contrust the eigenbasis matrix with the spanning eigenvectors.

- [ ] $$Eigenbasis = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$
- [ ] $$Eigenbasis = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$
- [x] $$Eigenbasis = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Correct
Correct! After solving the characteristic equations to find the eigenvalues, you should get $\lambda_1 = 1$ and $\lambda_2 = 2$.

The eigenvector for $\lambda_1 = 1$ is $\vec{V_1} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$.

The eigenvectors for \lambda_2 = 2 are $\vec{V_2} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$, $\vec{V_3} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$.

The eigenvectors form the eigenbasis: $\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

8. Select the characteristic polynomial for the given matrix.

1 / 1 point

$$\begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1 & -2 \\ 4 & 0 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

- [ ] $\lambda^3 + 2\lambda^2 + 4\lambda - 5$
- [ ] $-\lambda^2 + 2\lambda^3 + 4\lambda - 5$
- [x] $-\lambda^3 + 2\lambda^2 + 4\lambda - 5$
- [ ] $-\lambda^3 + 2\lambda^2 + 9$

Correct
Correct! The characteristic polynomial of a matrix A is given by $f(\lambda) = det(A–\lambda I)$.

First, you find the following:

$$\begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1 & -2 \\ 4 & 0 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \lambda \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Now you compute the determinant of the result:

$$det\begin{pmatrix} 3-\lambda & 1 & -2 \\ 4 & -\lambda & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & -1-\lambda \end{pmatrix} = -\lambda^3 + 2\lambda^2 + 4\lambda - 5$$

9. **You are given a non-singular matrix A with real entries and eigenvalue i.**

1 / 1 point

Which of the following statements is correct?

- (selected) $1/i$ is an eigenvalue of A^{-1}.
- i is an eigenvalue of $A^{-1} + A$.
- i is an eigenvalue of $A^{-1} \cdot A \cdot I$.

Correct

Correct! You know that the eigenvalues of a matrix A are the solutions of its characteristic polynomial equation det(A−λI)=0.