

**Definition 1.** Let  $T : V \rightarrow V$  be a linear transformation. a subspace  $W \subseteq V$  is  $T$ -invariant if  $T(W) \subseteq W$ .

1. Let  $F$  be a field, let  $V$  be an  $F$ -vector space, let  $T : V \rightarrow V$  be a linear transformation and let  $\lambda \in F$ . Prove that  $W := \{ v \in V \mid T(v) = \lambda(v) \}$  is an invariant  $T$ -subspace.
2. Let  $V$  be an  $n$ -dimensional vector space and let  $T : V \rightarrow V$  be a linear transformation. Let  $0 < k < n$ .
  - (a) Prove that there is a  $k$ -dimensional  $T$ -invariant subspace if and only if there is some basis  $\mathcal{E}$  of  $V$  and matrices  $A \in M_{k \times k}(F)$ ,  $B \in M_{(n-k) \times (n-k)}(F)$ ,  $C \in M_{k \times (n-k)}(F)$  such that  $[T]_{\mathcal{E}} = \begin{pmatrix} A & C \\ 0 & B \end{pmatrix}$ .
  - (b) Prove that there are  $T$ -invariant subspaces  $W_1, W_2$  such that  $V = W_1 + W_2$ ,  $W_1 \cap W_2 = \{0\}$ , and  $\dim(W_1) = k$  if and only if there is some basis  $\mathcal{E}$  of  $V$  and matrices  $A \in M_{k \times k}(F)$ ,  $B \in M_{(n-k) \times (n-k)}(F)$  such that  $[T]_{\mathcal{E}} = \begin{pmatrix} A & 0 \\ 0 & B \end{pmatrix}$ .

**Definition 2.**

- (i) A matrix  $A \in M_n(F)$  is *upper triangular* if  $[A]_{i,j} = 0$  for all  $i < j$ , i.e.

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} * & * & \dots & * \\ 0 & * & \ddots & \vdots \\ \vdots & \ddots & \ddots & * \\ 0 & \dots & 0 & * \end{pmatrix}$$

- (ii) A field  $F$  is *matrix-triangulable* if for all  $n \in \mathbb{N}$ , for all  $A \in M_n(F)$  there is some invertible matrix  $P \in M_n(F)$  and upper triangular  $B \in M_n(F)$  such that  $A = PBP^{-1}$ .
- (iii) A field  $F$  is *algebraically closed* if for every non-constant polynomial  $p(x) \in F[x]$ , there is some  $a \in F$  such that  $p(a) = 0$ .
3. Prove that  $\mathbb{R}$  is not upper triangular.

**Theorem 1** (The Fundamental Theorem of Algebra).  $\mathbb{C}$  is algebraically closed.

4. Prove that  $\mathbb{C}$  is matrix-triangulable.
5. Prove that a field  $F$  is matrix-triangulable if and only if  $F$  is algebraically closed.  
**hint:** use Question 9 from problem sheet 1 (term 2).