



$$\begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} v \\ w \end{bmatrix} = \lambda \begin{bmatrix} v \\ w \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ b & a \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} c & d \\ d & c \end{bmatrix}$$

5. For each of the statements given below decide if it is true or false. If it is true explain why. If it is false give a counterexample.

$$\begin{bmatrix} a+c & b+d \\ b+d & a+c \end{bmatrix}$$

a) If A is a 2×2 matrix and v is an eigenvector of A corresponding to an eigenvalue λ then $2v$ is an eigenvector of A corresponding to the eigenvalue 2λ .

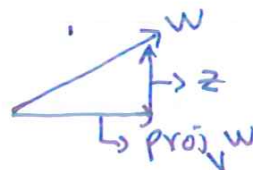
b) If V is a subspace of \mathbb{R}^2 and w is a vector such that $\text{proj}_V w = -w$ then w must be the zero vector.

c) If A is a square matrix which is both symmetric and orthogonal then A^2 is the identity matrix.

d) If A and B are 2×2 matrices which are both orthogonally diagonalizable, then the matrix $A + B$ is also orthogonally diagonalizable.

5 a) False The eigenvalue is the root of the characteristic polynomial which means its the solution that makes the equation $P(\lambda) = 0$ true an $n \times n$ matrix can have ~~no~~ more than n roots so 2λ would not be the eigen value.

5 b) True projection of a vector w on subspace V is unique ~~to each vector~~ ~~being projected~~ such that $z = w - \text{proj}_V w \Rightarrow w = z + \text{proj}_V w$ where z is an orthogonal vector to V
 \rightarrow This means the only way $\text{proj}_V w = -w$ is if vector w is a zero vector.



\rightarrow If w is an element of vectorspace of V then $\text{proj}_V w = w$ which is different from $\text{proj}_V w = -w$

12 c) False If A is symmetric then it has n orthogonal eigenvector
 A can then be expressed as $A = Q D Q^T$

$$A^2 = Q D^2 Q^T \text{ not identity matrix}$$