$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{y} x^{y} = 0$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{y} x^{y} \xrightarrow{x} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{y} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

- 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.
- a) If A is a 2  $\times$  2 matrix and v is an eigenvector of A corresponding to an eigenvalue  $\lambda$  then 2v is an eigenvector of A corresponding to the eigenvalue  $2\lambda$ .
- b) If V is a subspace of  $\mathbb{R}^2$  and w is a vector such that  $\operatorname{proj}_V w = -w$  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  $2 \times 2$  matrices which are both orthogonally diagonalizable, then the matrix A + B is also orthogonally diagonalizable.

A + B is also orthogonally diagonalizable.

a) fulse because multiplying 
$$A = \begin{bmatrix} \lambda & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \lambda_1 = 1$$
 then  $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow V_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ 

then  $\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} x_{1} = 0$  no  $0 = 0$   $0$ 

b) True, because DAMO for the proj to equal the original vector,

+3 the vector must, already fall on the projected plan with 0=-0 as the only vector that could & possibly be equal to it's negative proj

- c) fatse, because 1= [ 0 0 0] is a square, symmetric, 4 orthogonal matrix but A= [0007 which is not the Identity matrix
- D) True, because the resulting matrix will still be symmetrical which means that it will also be orthogonally diagonizable