Title

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November 30, 2019

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1 Problem 1

1.1 Part 1

Definition: An element $r \in R$ is *irreducible* if whenever $r = st$, then either s or t is a unit.

Definition: Two elements $r, s \in R$ are *associates* if $r = \ell s$ for some unit ℓ.

A ring R is a *unique factorization domain* iff for every $r \in R$, there exists a set $\left\{ p_i \;\middle|\; 1 \leq i \leq n \right\}$ such that $r = u \prod_{i=1}^n p_i$ where u is a unit and each p_i is irreducible.

Moreover, this factorization is unique in the sense that if $r = w \prod_{i=1}^n q_i$ for some w a unit and q_i irreducible elements, then each q_i is an associate of some p_i.

1.2 Part 2

A ring R is a *principal ideal domain* iff whenever $I \trianglelefteq R$ is an ideal of R, there is a single element $r_i \in R$ such that $I = (r_i)$.

1.3 Part 3

An example of a UFD that is not a PID is given by $R = k[x, y]$ for k a field.

That R is a UFD follows from the fact that if k is a field, then k has no prime elements since every non-zero element is a unit. So the factorization condition holds vacuously for k, and k is a UFD. But then we can use the following result:

> **Theorem**: If R is a UFD, then $R[x]$ is a UFD.

Since k is a UFD, the theorem implies that $k[x]$ is a UFD, from which it follows that $k[x][y] = k[x, y]$ is also a UFD.

To see that R is not a PID, consider the ideal $I = (x, y)$, and suppose $I = (g)$ for some single $g \in k[x, y]$.

Note that $I \neq R$, since I contains no degree zero polynomials. Moreover, since $(x) \subset I = (g)$ (and similarly for y), we have $g \mathrel{\Big|} x$ and $g \mathrel{\Big|} y$, which forces $\deg g = 0$.

So in fact $g \in k$ and thus g is invertible, but then $(g) = g^{-1}(g) = (1) = k$, so this forces $I = k \trianglelefteq k[x, y]$. However, $x \notin k$ (nor y), which is a contradiction.

2 Problem 2

Lemma 1: A has n distinct eigenvalues $\iff m_A(x) = \chi_A(x)$.

Proof:

The eigenvalues are always root of both $m_A(x)$ and $\chi_A(x)$ (potentially with differing multiplicities), so we can write

$$\begin{aligned} m_A(x) &= \prod_i (x - \lambda_i)^{p_i} \\ \chi_A(x) &= \prod_i (x - \lambda_i)^{q_i} \end{aligned}$$

where $1 \leq p_i \leq q_i$ for every i.

$\implies$: If A has n distinct eigenvalues, then $\chi_A(x) = \prod_{i=1}^{n} (x - \lambda_i)$ in $\overline{k}[x]$. Noting that every exponent is 1, we have $q_i = 1$ for all i, which forces $p_i = 1$ and thus $m_A(x) = \chi_A(x)$.

$\impliedby$: If $m_A(x) = \chi_A(x)$, then $p_i = q_i$ for all i. If we then consider $JCF(A)$, we have

- The number of Jordan block J_{λ_i} is the dimension of the eigenspace E_{λ_i},
- $q_i =$ the sum of the sizes of all Jordan blocks J_{λ_i}, and
- $p_i =$ the size of the largest Jordan block J_{λ_i}.

Thus $p_i = q_i$ for every $i \iff$ there is one Jordan block for every $\lambda_i \iff \dim E_{\lambda_i} = 1$ for every i.

But $\dim E_{\lambda_i}$ is precisely the multiplicity of λ_i in $\chi_A(x)$, which means that $\chi_A(x) = \prod_i (x - \lambda_i)$. Since $\chi_A(x)$ is a degree n polynomial, this says that χ_A has n distinct linear factors, corresponding to n distinct eigenvalues of A.

$\square$

Lemma 2: Let $k[x] \curvearrowright V$ in the usual way with A to obtain an invariant factor decomposition

$$V = \frac{k[x]}{(f_1)} \oplus \frac{k[x]}{(f_2)} \oplus \cdots \oplus \frac{k[x]}{(f_k)}, \quad f_1 \mid f_2 \mid \cdots \mid f_k.$$

Then it is always the case that

- $m_A(x) = f_k(x)$, i.e. the minimal polynomial is the invariant factor of largest degree,
- $\chi_A(x) = \prod_{i=1}^{k} f_i(x)$, i.e. the characteristic polynomial is the product of all of the invariant factors.

$\square$

Main Result:

(1) $\implies$ (2):

Suppose

$$V = \operatorname{span}_k \left\{ \mathbf{v}, A\mathbf{v}, A^2\mathbf{v}, \cdots A^{n-1}\mathbf{v} \right\} \coloneqq \operatorname{span}_k \mathcal{B}$$

where $\dim_k V = n$.

Then $A^n\mathbf{v}$ is necessarily a linear combination of these basis elements, and in particular, there are coefficients c_i (not all zero) such that

$$A^n\mathbf{v} = \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} c_i A^i \mathbf{v}.$$

The consider computing the matrix of A in $\mathcal{B}$ by considering the images of all basis elements under A.

Letting $\mathcal{B} = \left\{ \mathbf{w}_i \coloneqq A^i\mathbf{v} \;\middle|\; 0 \le i \le n-1 \right\}$, we have

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathbf{w}_0 \coloneqq \mathbf{v} &\mapsto A\mathbf{v} \coloneqq \mathbf{w}_1 \\
\mathbf{w}_1 \coloneqq A\mathbf{v} &\mapsto A^2\mathbf{v} \coloneqq \mathbf{w}_2 \\
\mathbf{w}_2 \coloneqq A^2\mathbf{v} &\mapsto A^3\mathbf{v} \coloneqq \mathbf{w}_3 \\
\vdots \quad & \quad \vdots \\
\mathbf{w}_{n-2} \coloneqq A^{n-2}\mathbf{v} &\mapsto A^{n-1}\mathbf{v} \coloneqq \mathbf{w}_{n-1} \\
\mathbf{w}_{n-1} \coloneqq A^{n-1}\mathbf{v} &\mapsto A^n\mathbf{v} = \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} c_i A^i \mathbf{v}_i \coloneqq \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} c_i \mathbf{w}_i.
\end{aligned}$$

This means that with respect to the basis $\mathcal{B}$, A has the following matrix representation:

$$[A]_{\mathcal{B}} = \begin{bmatrix}
0 & 0 & \dots & 0 & c_0 \\
1 & 0 & \dots & 0 & c_1 \\
0 & 1 & \dots & 0 & c_2 \\
 & & \ddots & & \vdots \\
0 & 0 & \dots & 1 & c_{n-1}
\end{bmatrix}$$

But this is the companion matrix for $p(x) = \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} c_i x^i$, which always satisfy the property that $p(x)$ equals both their characteristic *and* their minimal polynomial.

Thus by lemma 1, the matrix $[A]_{\mathcal{B}}$ has distinct eigenvalues, and thus so does A.

(2) $\implies$ (1):

Suppose A has distinct eigenvalues. By Lemma 1, $\chi_A(x) = m_A(x)$, and so we have

$$\chi_A(x) = f_k(x) = \prod_{i=1}^{k} f_i(x) = m_A(x),$$

which can only happen if $f_1(x) = f_2(x) = \cdots = f_{n-1}(x) = 1$, in which case there is only one nontrivial invariant factor.

So we have

$$V \cong \frac{k[x]}{(f_k)}, \quad \operatorname{Ann}(V) = (f_k), \quad \deg f_k = n.$$

If we now take the Rational Canonical Form of A, it follows that $RCF(A)$ has only a *single* block in a suitable ordered basis $\mathcal{B} = \{\mathbf{w}_0, \cdots, \mathbf{w}_{n-1}\}$.

So write $f_k(x) = \sum_{i=0}^{n} c_i x^i$; then $[A]_{\mathcal{B}}$ is the companion matrix to $f_k(x)$ in the basis $\mathcal{B}$, which by construction satisfies

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 & c_0 \\ 1 & 0 & \dots & 0 & c_1 \\ 0 & 1 & \dots & 0 & c_2 \\ & & \ddots & & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & 1 & c_{n-1} \end{bmatrix} \implies A\mathbf{w}_i = \begin{cases} \mathbf{w}_{i+1} & 0 \leq i < n-2 \\ \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} c_i \mathbf{w}_i & i = n-1, \end{cases}$$

and thus we have

$$V \cong \operatorname{span}_k \mathcal{B} = \operatorname{span}_k \{\mathbf{w}_0, \cdots \mathbf{w}_{n-1}\} \cong \operatorname{span}_k \left\{\mathbf{w}_0, A\mathbf{w}_0, A^2\mathbf{w}_0, \cdots, A^{n-1}\mathbf{w}_0\right\}.$$

□

3 Problem 3

3.1 Part 1

Let $\mathbf{v} = [0, 1, 0]^t$, We compute

$$M\mathbf{v} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & x \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ y & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1(0) + 0(1) + x(0) \\ 0(0) + 1(1) + 0(0) \\ y(0) + 0(1) + 1(0) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = 1 \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix},$$

which shows that $\mathbf{v}$ is an eigenvector of M with eigenvalue $\lambda = 1$.

3.2 Part 2

Noting that the rank is the dimension of the column space, we find that

- $\operatorname{rank}(M) \geq 1$, since it is not the zero matrix,
- $\operatorname{rank}(M) \geq 2$, since neither $[1,0,y]^t$ or $[x,0,1]^t$ can be in the span of $[0,1,0]^t$, and
- $\operatorname{rank}(M) = 3 \iff \det(M) \neq 0$.

So we compute

$$\det_M(x,y) = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & x \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ y & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 1(1-0) - 0(1-xy) + x(-y) = 1 - xy,$$

and so $\det_M(x,y) = 0 \iff xy = 1$. Thus

$$\operatorname{rank}(M) = \begin{cases} 3 & xy = 1 \\ 2 & \text{else.} \end{cases}$$

3.3 Part 3

Since M is diagonalizable $\iff$ M is full rank, which in this case means $\operatorname{rank}(M) = 3$, we have

$$S = \left\{ (x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \;\middle|\; M \text{ is diagonalizable} \right\} = \left\{ \left(x, \frac{1}{x}\right) \;\middle|\; x \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\} \right\} \subset \mathbb{R}^2.$$