

## Problem set 12

**Problem 1.** Find the real canonical form and compute  $e^A$  of the following matrices  $\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -4 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$ .

**Problem 2.** (i) Prove that the Jordan block

$$J_n(\lambda) = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda & 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda & 1 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & \lambda & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & \lambda \end{pmatrix}$$

is similar to its transpose  $J_n(\lambda)^t$ .

*Hint:* Let  $e_1, \dots, e_n$  be the standard basis of  $F^n$ . Let  $P = (e_n, e_{n-1}, \dots, e_1)$ . Show that  $P^{-1}J_n(\lambda)P = J_n(\lambda)^t$ .

- (ii) Prove that every  $A \in M_{n \times n}(\mathbb{C})$  is similar to its transpose  $A^t$ .
- (iii) Let  $J_n(\lambda) \in M_{n \times n}(\mathbb{C})$  be a Jordan block with  $|\lambda| < 1$ . Prove that

$$\lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} J_n(\lambda)^N = 0.$$

- (iv) Let  $A \in M_{n \times n}(\mathbb{C})$  be such that all eigenvalues satisfy  $|\lambda| < 1$ . Prove that

$$\lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} A^N = 0.$$

**Problem 3.** Let  $A, N \in M_{n \times n}(F)$  with  $N = J_n(0)$  and  $AN = NA$ . Let  $e_1, \dots, e_n$  be the standard basis of  $F^n$ . We have seen in Example 11.12 that  $N^k e_1 = e_{1+k}$  for  $0 \leq k \leq n-1$ .

- (i) Suppose  $Ae_1 = a_{11}e_1 + a_{21}e_2 + \cdots + a_{n1}e_n$ . Let  $p(x) = a_{11} + a_{21}x + \cdots + a_{n1}x^{n-1} \in F[x]$ . Show that  $Ae_1 = p(N)e_1$ .
- (ii) Show that  $Ae_k = p(N)e_k$  for  $1 \leq k \leq n$ .
- (iii) Conclude that  $A = p(N)$ .

**Problem 4.** (i) Find an example of matrices in  $M_{n \times n}(\mathbb{C})$  such that  $A_k \rightarrow A$  where  $A_k$  are diagonalizable but  $A$  is not diagonalizable.

(ii) Find an example of matrices in  $M_{n \times n}(\mathbb{C})$  such that  $A_k \rightarrow A$  where  $A_k$  are not diagonalizable and  $A$  is diagonalizable.

(iii) Show that for any  $A \in M_{n \times n}(\mathbb{C})$  there exists a sequence of diagonalizable matrices  $A_k \in M_{n \times n}(\mathbb{C})$  such that  $A_k \rightarrow A$ . In other words, diagonalizable matrices are dense in  $M_{n \times n}(\mathbb{C})$ .

*Hint:* Try manipulating the Jordan canonical form directly. Corollary 10.12 is very useful here.

## Optional exercises related to Lecture 12

Do NOT submit this with your homework.

The following problems are from Linear algebra done right.

Exercise 5E: 3,4,5

Exercise 8A: 2,13,16,17,23