

# Bin 4 Problems

December 26, 2023

This document holds problems that fit into the Bin 4 according to the prelim syllabus. Or are approached in a way most compatible with Bin 4

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## 1 Prelim Problems

- Let  $V$  be a vector space over a field  $\mathbb{F}$ . Suppose  $T \in \mathcal{L}(V)$  has minimal polynomial  $p(z) = 3 + 2z - z^2 + 5z^3 + z^4$ 
  - (5 points) Prove  $T$  is invertible
  - (15 points) Find the minimal polynomial of  $T$ .
- Answer the following
  - Is there an  $n \times n$  matrix  $A$  with  $A^{n-1} \neq 0$  and  $A^n = 0$ ? Give an example to show such a matrix exists (and explain why it satisfies both conditions), or disprove it.
  - Show that an  $n \times n$  upper triangular matrix with  $A^n \neq 0$  and  $A^{n+1} = 0$  does not exist.
- Let  $T$  be a linear map on a vector space  $V$  and  $\dim V = n$ 
  - If for some vector  $v$ , the vectors  $v, Tv, \dots, T^{n-1}v$  are linearly independent, show that every eigenvalue of  $T$  has only one corresponding eigenvector up to a scalar multiplication
  - If  $T$  has  $n$  distinct eigenvalues and vector  $u$  is a sum of  $n$  eigenvectors, corresponding to the distinct eigenvalues, show that  $u, Tu, \dots, T^{n-1}u$  are linearly independent (and thus form a basis of  $V$ ).
- Let  $A \in \mathcal{M}_n(\mathbb{C})$  and  $\lambda$  be an eigenvalue of  $A$ .
  - Show that  $\lambda^r$  is an eigenvalue of  $A^r$  for  $r \in \mathbb{N}$ .
  - Provide an example showing that the multiplicity of  $\lambda^r$  as an eigenvalue of  $A^r$  may be strictly higher than the multiplicity of  $\lambda$  as an eigenvalue of  $A$
  - Show that  $A^\top$  has the same eigenvalues as  $A$ .
  - Show that if  $A$  is orthogonal, then  $\frac{1}{\lambda}$  is an eigenvalue of  $A$ .

## 2 Axler Problems

- Suppose  $V$  is an inner product space and  $T \in \mathcal{L}(V)$  is normal. Prove that the minimal polynomial of  $T$  has no repeated zeros

### 3 Other Problems

These are from the Berkely Problems pdf.

1. (7.5.16) Let  $A$  and  $B$  denote real  $n \times n$  symmetric matrices such that  $AB = BA$ . Prove that  $A$  and  $B$  share a common eigenvector in  $\mathbb{R}^n$ .