

Last name \_\_\_\_\_

First name \_\_\_\_\_

**LARSON—MATH 610—CLASSROOM WORKSHEET 34**  
**The Structure of Linear Operators.**

**Concepts & Notation**

- (Sec. 5.3) *permutation*,  $\det A$ .
- (Sec. 6.2) *characteristic value*, *characteristic vector*, *characteristic polynomial*

**Review**

1. Suppose  $A \in \mathbb{F}^{n \times n}$ . There is a  $n \times 1$  matrix  $\alpha$  (not all-zero), and  $c \in \mathbb{F}$  with  $A\alpha = c\alpha$  iff  $\det(A - cI) = 0$ .

**The Structure of a Linear Operator**

2. What is a *characteristic value* and a *characteristic vector* of a linear operator  $T$  from a vector space  $V$  over a field  $\mathbb{F}$  to itself?
3. Let  $T : \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$  be defined by  $T(x_1, x_2) = (x_1, 2x_2)$ . Find the characteristic values and corresponding characteristic vectors of  $T$ .
4. What is the *characteristic space* associated with a characteristic value  $c$  of a linear operator  $T$  from a vector space  $V$  over a field  $\mathbb{F}$  to itself?

5. **(Claim:)** If matrices  $A, B \in \mathbb{F}^{n \times n}$  are similar then  $\det A = \det B$ .

6. **(Claim:)** If  $T$  is a linear operator from a finite-dimensional vector space  $V$  over a field  $\mathbb{F}$  to itself, and  $\mathcal{B}$  and  $\mathcal{B}'$  are bases for  $V$  then  $\det([T]_{\mathcal{B}}) = \det([T]_{\mathcal{B}'})$ .

7. What is  $\det T$ ?

8. **(Claim:)** If  $T$  is a linear operator from a vector space  $V$  over a field  $\mathbb{F}$  to itself then  $T^2 = T \circ T$  is also in  $\mathcal{L}(V)$ . And  $T^k \in \mathcal{L}(V)$ .

9. **(Claim:)** If  $T \in \mathcal{L}(V)$  then  $cT \in \mathcal{L}(V)$  (for  $c \in \mathbb{F}$ ).

10. **(Claim:)** If  $T, T' \in \mathcal{L}(V)$  then  $T + T' \in \mathcal{L}(V)$ .

11. **(Claim:)** If  $T \in \mathcal{L}(V)$  and  $p \in \mathbb{F}[x]$  then  $p(T) \in \mathcal{L}(V)$ .

12. **(Claim:)** If  $T \in \mathcal{L}(V)$ ,  $T(\alpha) = c\alpha$  (for  $c \in \mathbb{F}$ ,  $\alpha \in V$ ), and  $p \in \mathbb{F}[x]$  then  $p(T)(\alpha) = p(c)\alpha$ .