

sandipan_dey >

Next >

<u>Course</u> <u>Progress</u> <u>Dates</u> <u>Discussion</u> <u>Syllabus</u> <u>Outline</u> <u>laff routines</u> <u>Community</u>

☆ Course / Week 12: Eigenvalues and Eigenvectors / 12.2 Getting Started

()

12.2.3 Diagonalization

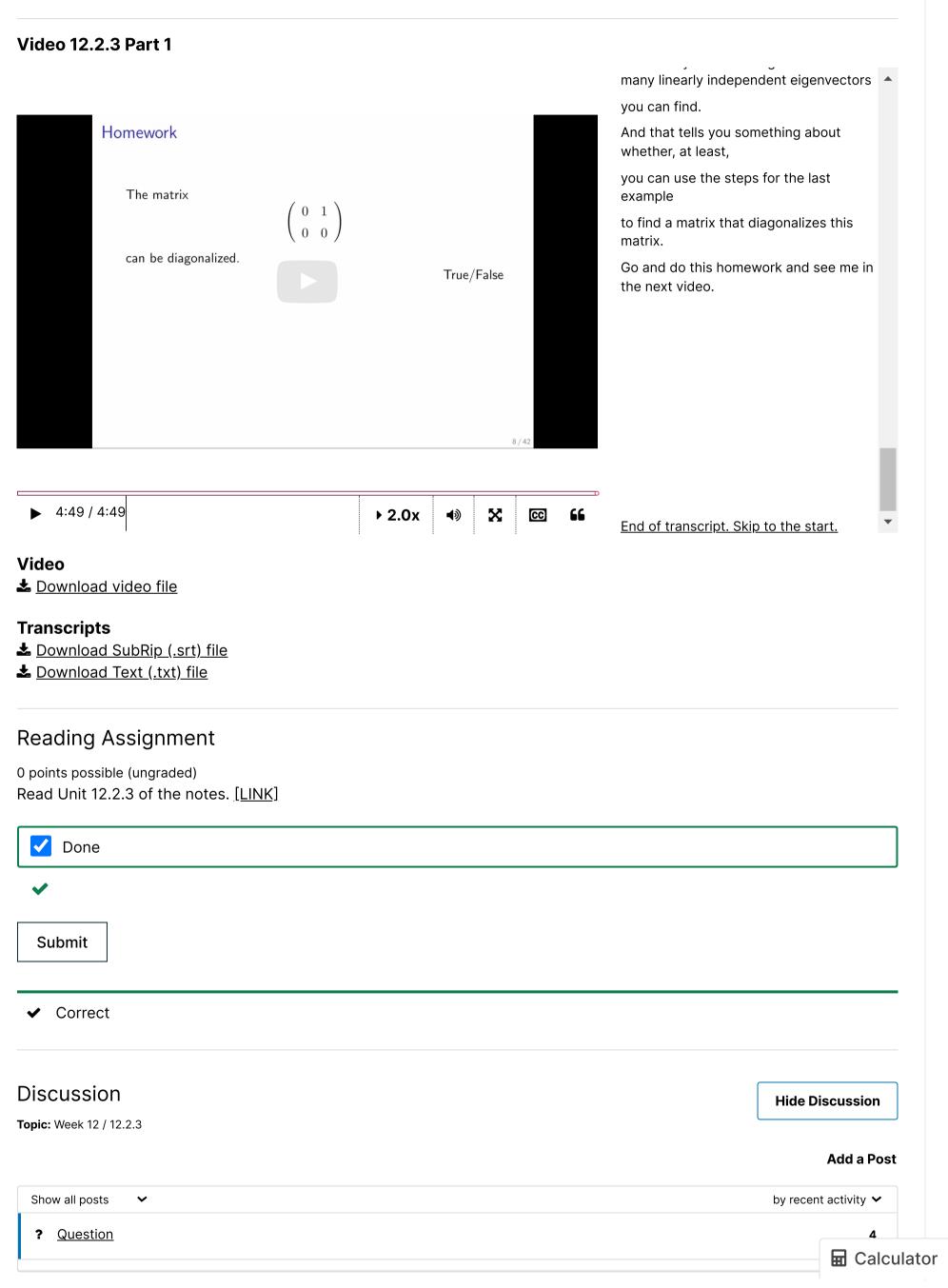
□ Bookmark this page

< Previous

■ Calculator

Week 12 due Dec 29, 2023 10:42 IST

12.2.3 Diagonalization



Homework 12.2.3.1

10/10 points (graded)

The matrix $\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ can be diagonalized.



✓ Answer: FALSE

Since this matrix is upper triangular, we know that only the scalar $\lambda_0=\lambda_1=0$ is an eigenvector. The problem is that the dimension of the null space of this matrix

$$\dim \left(\mathcal{N}\left(A-\lambda I
ight)
ight)=\dim (\mathcal{N}\left(egin{pmatrix}0&1\0&0\end{pmatrix}
ight)=1.$$

Thus, we cannot find two linearly independent eigenvectors to choose as the columns of matrix X.

Submit

1 Answers are displayed within the problem

Video 12.2.3 Part 2



▶ 0:00 / 0:00

▶ 2.0x ◀» 🔀 🚾 😘

Start of transcript. Skip to the end.

Dr. Robert van de Geijn: So clearly here the only eigenvalues

is allowed to equal 0.

Why?

Because this is an upper triangular matrix and it

has zeros on the diagonal.

We also know that the dimension of the null space

Video

♣ Download video file

Transcripts

- **▲** Download Text (.txt) file

Homework 12.2.3.2

10.0/10.0 points (graded)

In Homework 12.2.2.7 you considered the matrix

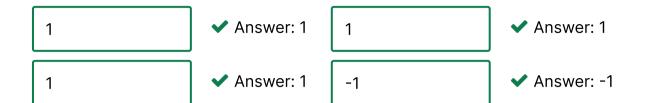
$$A=egin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 \ 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

and computed the eigenpairs

$$(4, \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix})$$
 and $(-2, \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix})$.

• Matrix $m{A}$ can be diagonalized by matrix $m{X}=$

(Yes, this matrix is not unique, so please use the info from the eigenpairs, in order...)



$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$AX = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & & & \checkmark \text{ Answer: 4} & -2 & & \checkmark \text{ Answer: -2} \\ 4 & & \checkmark \text{ Answer: 4} & 2 & & \checkmark \text{ Answer: 2} \end{bmatrix}$$

 $\begin{pmatrix} 4 & -2 \ 4 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$

$$X^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 1/2 & \checkmark & Answer: .5 & 1/2 & \checkmark & Answer: .5 \\ 1/2 & \checkmark & Answer: .5 & -1/2 & \checkmark & Answer: -.5 \end{bmatrix}$$

 $\left(egin{matrix} 0.5 & 0.5 \ 0.5 & -0.5 \end{matrix}
ight)$

$$X^{-1}AX = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & & & \checkmark \text{ Answer: 4} & 0 & & \checkmark \text{ Answer: 0} \\ 0 & & \checkmark \text{ Answer: 0} & & -2 & & \checkmark \text{ Answer: -2} \end{bmatrix}$$

 $\begin{pmatrix} 4 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$

Submit Previous Next >

© All Rights Reserved



edX

About

Affiliates

edX for Business

<u>Open edX</u>

Careers

News

Legal

Terms of Service & Honor Code

Privacy Policy

Accessibility Policy

<u>Trademark Policy</u>

<u>Sitemap</u>

Cookie Policy

Your Privacy Choices

Connect

<u>Idea Hub</u>

Contact Us

Help Center

<u>Security</u>

Media Kit















© 2023 edX LLC. All rights reserved.

深圳市恒宇博科技有限公司 <u>粤ICP备17044299号-2</u>