Note that the eigen vectors are found as spans. Indeed, for each eigen value λ_0 we get a subspace of dom(T) called the $\boxed{\text{eigenspace}}$ E_{λ_0}. We find a basis for E_{λ_0}, so $E_{\lambda_0} = \text{span}\{\vec{x}_1, \vec{x}_2, \ldots \vec{x}_k\}$.

→ We define the $\boxed{\text{geometric multiplicity}}$ of λ_0 as the dimension (number of basis vectors) k of E_{λ_0}.

→ There is also the $\boxed{\text{algebraic multiplicity}}$ of λ_0, which is the power p on the factor $(\lambda_0 - \lambda)^p$ in the characteristic polynomial $\det(A - \lambda I)$.

→ We can prove that for similar matrices A and B, $B = P^{-1}AP$, the eigenvalues are the same for both.

→ That's true for $[T]_{\mathcal{B}}^{\mathcal{B}}$ and $[T]_{\mathcal{C}}^{\mathcal{C}}$, two matrices for the same lin. trans. $T: V \to V$ using two different bases, $\mathcal{B}$ and $\mathcal{C}$.

→ T is $\boxed{\text{diagonalizable}}$ if there is a basis $\mathcal{B}$ such that $[T]_{\mathcal{B}}^{\mathcal{B}}$ is a diagonal matrix (any entry not on the main diagonal is zero).

→ Note that for a diagonal matrix, the eigen values are the diagonal entries.

Theorem: For $T: V \to V$

with eigen values $\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \ldots, \lambda_j$

if the algebraic multiplicity of each λ_i is equal to the corresponding geometric multiplicity of that λ_i,

then T is diagonalizable, that is, there is a basis $\mathcal{B}$ such that $[T]_{\mathcal{B}}^{\mathcal{B}}$ is diagonal.

Moreover, the diagonal entries of $[T]_{\mathcal{B}}^{\mathcal{B}}$ are the eigen values of T, with duplicates according to their algebraic multiplicities.

The basis $\mathcal{B}$ is the set of eigenvectors found by listing all the bases of the eigen spaces E_{λ_i} together.

ex) $T(f(x)) = 2x f'(x) + 3x f''(x)$

$\lambda_1 = 0$, alg. mult. $= 1 =$ geom. mult. ✓

$\lambda_2 = 2$, alg. mult. $= 1 =$ geom. mult. ✓

$\lambda_3 = 4$, alg. mult $= 1 =$ geom. mult. ✓

diagonalizable!

$$\mathcal{B} = \{1, x, 3x + x^2\}, \quad [T]_{\mathcal{B}}^{\mathcal{B}} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

Note: if $\lambda = 0$ is an eigenvalue of T then $N(T) \neq \vec{0}$, and T is not 1-1, not onto, and $\det([T]_{\mathcal{B}}^{\mathcal{B}}) = 0$.

ex) $T: \mathbb{R}^2 \to \mathbb{R}^2$ given by $T\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 3x + y \\ 3y \end{pmatrix}$. diagonalizable?

$$A = [T]_{\mathcal{E}}^{\mathcal{E}} = \begin{bmatrix} 3(1)+0 & 3(0)+1 \\ 3(0) & 3(1) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\det(A - \lambda I) = \det\left(\begin{bmatrix} 3-\lambda & 1 \\ 0 & 3-\lambda \end{bmatrix}\right) = 0$$

$$= (3-\lambda)(3-\lambda) = 0$$

$$= (3-\lambda)^2 = 0$$

$$\boxed{\lambda = 3}$$

power $p = 2$

Find eigenspace for $\lambda = 3$: Solve $(A - \lambda I)\vec{x} = \vec{0}$.

$$\left[\begin{array}{cc|c} 3-3 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 3-3 & 0 \end{array}\right] \sim \left[\begin{array}{cc|c} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array}\right]$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 = x_1 \text{ free} \\ x_2 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \vec{x} = x_1\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

That is $E_3 = \operatorname{Span}\left\{\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}\right\}$

one vector in basis

So alg. mult. of $\lambda = 3$ is 2
geom mult. of $\lambda = 3$ is 1

$\Rightarrow$ Not diagonalizable.