Linear Algebra (0031) Problem Set 7 Solutions

Yulwon Rhee (202211342)

Department of Computer Science and Engineering, Konkuk University

1. Consider the Matrix
$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 2 & 1 \\ -2 & 0 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

(a) Calculate the eigenvalues and eigenvectors of A

Solution.

$$\det(A - \lambda I) = 0$$

$$\det(A - \lambda I) = \begin{vmatrix} 1 - \lambda & 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 2 - \lambda & 1 \\ -2 & 0 & 4 - \lambda \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= -\lambda^3 + 7\lambda^2 - 16\lambda + 12$$

$$= -(\lambda - 3)(\lambda^2 - 4\lambda + 4)$$

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

$$= 0$$

$$\therefore \lambda_1 = 3, \ \lambda_2 = 2$$

- (b) If A has three linearly independent eigenvectors, find the diagonalization of A
- (c) What are the eigenvalues and eigenvectors of A^{-1} (if A^{-1} exists).
- (d) Let B = A + 3I, where I is the identity matrix. Find the eigenvalues of B.
- **2.** Consider a square matrix *A*. Suppose that *A* has full column rank. Can *A* have eigenvalue 0? Justify your answer.
- **3.** The characteristic polynomial equation (CPE) of *A* is written as $|A \lambda I| = 0$. Likewise, the characteristic polynomial equation of *AT* is $|AT \lambda I| = 0$. Solving CPE gives eigenvalues.
- (a) Show that A and A^T have the same eigenvalues (Hint. Take a look at the CPEs of A and A^T , and use the fact that transposing a matrix does not change the determinant)
- **4.** Consider a matrix $A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & a \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$. Find a condition for A to be diagonalisable. (Hint. A needs to have two linearly independent eigenvectors. Eigenvectors associated to distinct eigenvalues are linearly independent)

- **5.** Check if the following matrices are positive definite:
 - (a) $\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 5 & 3 \\ 0 & 3 & 8 \end{bmatrix}$
 - (b) $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$
- **6.** Show that $R^T R$ is positive semidefinite for any matrix R.
- 7. Show that $R^T R$ is positive definite if and only if R has full column rank.
- **8.** Prove that if $B = M^{-1}AM$, then A and B have the same eigenvalues. (Hint: multiply an eigenvector of B on the right, and then multiply M on the left)