

LA2 HW #5

$$(1) A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 4 \\ 3 & 2 & -1 \\ 2 & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow |A - \lambda I| = \begin{vmatrix} 1-\lambda & -1 & 4 \\ 3 & 2-\lambda & -1 \\ 2 & 1 & -1-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = (1-\lambda) \begin{vmatrix} 2-\lambda & -1 \\ 1 & -1-\lambda \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} 3 & -1 \\ 2 & -1-\lambda \end{vmatrix}$$

$$+ 4 \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 2-\lambda \\ 2 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = (1-\lambda)((2-\lambda)(-1-\lambda)+1) + 3(-1-\lambda) + 4(3-2(2-\lambda))$$

$$= (1-\lambda)(\lambda^2 - \lambda - 1) - 3 - 3\lambda + 2 + 12 - 16 + 8\lambda = -\lambda^3 + 2\lambda^2 + 5\lambda - 6 \Rightarrow |A - \lambda I| = -\lambda^3 + 2\lambda^2 + 5\lambda - 6$$

(2) check when its ~~zero~~ to 0

$$-\lambda^3 + 2\lambda^2 + 5\lambda - 6 = 0 \Rightarrow (\lambda - 1)(-\lambda^2 + \lambda + 6) = 0 \Rightarrow (\lambda - 1)(\lambda + 2)(\lambda - 3) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{\lambda_1 = 1, \lambda_2 = -2, \lambda_3 = 3}$$

$$(3) (A - I)V = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 & 4 \\ 3 & 1 & -1 \\ 2 & 1 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = t \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow B = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\}; \lambda = 1$$

$$(A + 2I)V = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -1 & 4 \\ 3 & 4 & -1 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = t \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow B = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\}; \lambda = -2$$

$$(A + 3I)V = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 4 & -1 & 4 \\ 5 & -1 & -1 \\ 5 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = t \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow B = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\}; \lambda = 3$$

$$(4) P = (\vec{F}_1, \vec{F}_2, \vec{F}_3) = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow D = P^{-1}AP = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{6} & \frac{1}{3} & -\frac{1}{2} \\ -\frac{1}{3} & -\frac{1}{3} & 1 \\ \frac{1}{2} & 0 & \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 4 \\ 3 & 2 & -1 \\ 2 & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -1 & -1 & 1 \\ 4 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(5) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow A^{2019+1} = A^{2020} = (PDP^{-1})^{2020} = P \cdot D^{2020} \cdot P^{-1}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} -1 & -1 & 1 \\ 4 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1^{2020} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & (-2)^{2020} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3^{2020} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{6} & \frac{1}{3} & -\frac{1}{2} \\ -\frac{1}{3} & -\frac{1}{3} & 1 \\ \frac{1}{2} & 0 & \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{6} \begin{pmatrix} -1 \cdot 1^{2020} \cdot 3^{2020} & 1 \cdot 1^{2020} \cdot 3^{2020} & -1 \cdot 1^{2020} \cdot 3^{2020} \\ -4 \cdot 2^{2020} \cdot 3^{2020} & -1 \cdot 2^{2020} \cdot 3^{2020} & 1 \cdot 2^{2020} \cdot 3^{2020} \\ -1 \cdot 2^{2020} \cdot 3^{2020} & 0 & 1 \cdot 2^{2020} \cdot 3^{2020} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(6) (1) A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow |A - \lambda I| = \begin{vmatrix} -\lambda & 1 \\ 1 & -\lambda \end{vmatrix} = \lambda^2 - 1$$

$$(2) \lambda^2 - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow (\lambda + 1)(\lambda - 1) = 0 \Rightarrow \boxed{\lambda_1 = 1, \lambda_2 = -1}$$

$$(3) \lambda = 1: (A - I)V = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} = t \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow B = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$$

$$\lambda = -1: (A + I)V = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} = t \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow B = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$$

$$(4) P = (\vec{F}_1, \vec{F}_2) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow D = P^{-1}AP = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(5) A^{2019+1} = A^{2020} = (PDP^{-1})^{2020} = P D^{2020} P^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

9) (1) $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow |A - \lambda I| = \begin{vmatrix} 1-\lambda & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1-\lambda & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = (1-\lambda)^3 = -\lambda^3 + 3\lambda^2 - 3\lambda + 1$

(2) $(1-\lambda)^3 = 0 \Rightarrow \boxed{\lambda = 1}$

(3) $(A - I)V = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = t \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + s \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow B = \{e_1, e_2\}$

(4) the algebraic plurality is 3 and the geometric is 2, therefore it's not
b) not relevant

(2) (2) $\lambda x = Ax \Rightarrow x \lambda A^{-1} = x \Rightarrow x \frac{1}{\lambda} = x A^{-1} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{\lambda}$
here you can see $\frac{1}{\lambda}$ is an eigenvector of A^{-1}

(4) $Ax = \lambda x \Rightarrow A^2 x = A \lambda x \Rightarrow x = \lambda \cdot Ax = \lambda \cdot \lambda x \Rightarrow \lambda^2 = 1 \Rightarrow \boxed{\lambda = \pm 1}$

(3) (2) not true

(1) if A is invertible then $A = P^{-1}BP$

$AV = \lambda V \Rightarrow P^{-1}BPV = \lambda V \Rightarrow BPV = P\lambda V = \lambda PV \Rightarrow$ therefore λ is true

(6) $T \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 - x_2 + 4x_3 \\ 3x_1 + 2x_2 - x_3 \\ 2x_1 + x_2 - x_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 4 \\ 3 & 2 & -1 \\ 2 & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix}$

$|A - \lambda I| = \begin{vmatrix} 1-\lambda & 1 & 4 \\ 3 & 2-\lambda & -1 \\ 2 & 1 & -1-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = (1-\lambda) \begin{vmatrix} 2-\lambda & -1 \\ 1 & -1-\lambda \end{vmatrix} + 4 \begin{vmatrix} 3 & -1 \\ 2 & -1-\lambda \end{vmatrix} + 4 \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 2-\lambda \\ 2 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$

$= (1-\lambda)((2-\lambda)(-1-\lambda) + 1) + 2 - 3 - 3\lambda - 4(3 - 4 + 2\lambda) = (1-\lambda)(\lambda^2 - \lambda - 2) - 5 + 5\lambda$

$= (1-\lambda)(\lambda^2 - \lambda - 1) - 5(1-\lambda) = (1-\lambda)(\lambda^2 - \lambda - 6) = (1-\lambda)(\lambda - 3)(\lambda + 2) \Rightarrow \lambda_1 = 1, \lambda_2 = 3, \lambda_3 = -2$

(2) $\lambda = 1: (A - I)V = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 & 4 & 0 \\ 3 & -1 & -1 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & -2 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 & 4 & 0 \\ 3 & 0 & 3 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & -2 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 & 4 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -4 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \bar{f}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 4 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$

$\lambda = 3: (A - 3I)V = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 1 & 4 & 0 \\ 3 & -1 & -1 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & -4 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 1 & 4 & 0 \\ 3 & -1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 1 & 4 & 0 \\ 0 & 5 & -12 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \bar{f}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$

$\lambda = -2: (A + 2I)V = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -1 & 4 & 0 \\ 3 & 4 & -1 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -5 & 5 & 0 \\ 1 & 3 & -2 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 3 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & -5 & 5 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \bar{f}_3 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$

$B = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 4 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$

(3) $M_F^E = (M_E^F)^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{5} & \frac{1}{5} & -\frac{1}{5} \\ \frac{1}{5} & 0 & \frac{1}{5} \\ -\frac{1}{5} & -\frac{1}{5} & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

$[T]_F^E = [I]_F^E [T]_E^E [I]_E^F = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{5} & \frac{1}{5} & -\frac{1}{5} \\ \frac{1}{5} & 0 & \frac{1}{5} \\ -\frac{1}{5} & -\frac{1}{5} & 1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 4 \\ 3 & 2 & -1 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$

$$\textcircled{c} T^2(v) = [T]^B_B \cdot v = [T]^B_F \cdot [T]^F_F \cdot [T]^F_B \cdot v = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 4 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & (-1) \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{6} & \frac{1}{3} & -\frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{3} & 0 & \frac{1}{3} \\ -\frac{1}{3} & -\frac{1}{3} & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 15 & 3 & 2 \\ 33 & 4 & 9 \\ 1 & 2 & 8 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\textcircled{3} T(p(x)) = (2x-1)p'(x) + 3p''(x), \quad B = (1, x, x^2)$$

$$[T]_B^B = ([T(1), T(x), T(x^2)]) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 2x-1 & 4x^2-2x+6 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 & 6 \\ 0 & 2 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\textcircled{b} |A - \lambda I| = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{vmatrix} -\lambda & -1 & 6 \\ 0 & 2-\lambda & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 4-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda(\lambda-2)(4-\lambda) = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda_1 = 0, \lambda_2 = 2, \lambda_3 = 4$$

$$Av = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 & 6 & | & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & -2 & | & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 & | & 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow v = t \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow B_1 = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \right\} : \lambda_1 = 0$$

$$(A - 2I)v = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} -2 & -1 & 6 & | & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 & | & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 & | & 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow v = t \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{2} \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow B_2 = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{2} \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \right\} : \lambda_2 = 2$$

$$(A - 4I)v = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} -4 & -1 & 6 & | & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & -2 & | & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & | & 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow v = t \begin{pmatrix} \frac{3}{4} \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow B_3 = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} \frac{3}{4} \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\} : \lambda_3 = 4$$

③

$$[T]_F^F = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\textcircled{10} T \begin{pmatrix} -1 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & -2 \\ -2 & -2 \end{pmatrix}, T \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 0 \\ 3 & 3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 0 \\ 4 & 4 \end{pmatrix}, T \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 4 \\ 4 & 4 \end{pmatrix}, T \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$B = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\}, G = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$$

$$\textcircled{a} [T]_B^B = ([T(b_1)]_B, [T(b_2)]_B, [T(b_3)]_B, [T(b_4)]_B) = \left(\begin{bmatrix} -2 & -2 \\ -2 & -2 \end{bmatrix}_B, \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 0 \\ 4 & 4 \end{bmatrix}_B, \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 4 \\ 4 & 4 \end{bmatrix}_B, \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}_B \right)$$

$$= \left((2, 0, 0, 0), (0, 3, 0, 0), (0, 0, 4, 0), (0, 0, 0, -1) \right) = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

⑧

$$\lambda_1 = 2 \quad Av = 2v \Rightarrow T(v) = 2v \Rightarrow v_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\lambda_2 = 3 \quad Av = 3v \Rightarrow T(v) = 3v \Rightarrow v_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 0 \\ 3 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\lambda_3 = 4 \quad Av = 4v \Rightarrow T(v) = 4v \Rightarrow v_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\lambda_4 = -1 \quad Av = -v \Rightarrow T(v) = -v \Rightarrow v_4 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$[T]_G^G = [T]_G^B [T]_B^B [T]_B^G = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

12) $T(v) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & a \end{pmatrix} v$

a) False $T(1,0) = (0,1)$ λ doesn't exist s.t. $(0,1) = \lambda(1,0)$

b) False $T(0,1) = (1,a)$ λ doesn't exist s.t. $(1,a) = \lambda(0,1)$

c) False The determinant is 1 for every a therefore $|A - 0 \cdot I| = 0$ doesn't exist and $0 \neq 1$

d) True