

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ ID Number: \_\_\_\_\_  
(Please Print)

1. Determine whether the given statement is TRUE (*i.e.* always true) or FALSE (*i.e.* not always true). Provide a short justification for your response.

[2 marks]

Let  $A$  be a  $3 \times 3$  matrix. If  $A$  has 3 distinct eigenvalues, then it is invertible.

False If 0 is an eigenvalue then it is not invertible.  
say  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$ , has e-values  $\lambda = 0, 1, 2$   
but  $\det A = 0 \Rightarrow$  not inv.

2. Let  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 7 & 18 & -9 \\ -3 & -8 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$  be a  $3 \times 3$  matrix.

The characteristic polynomial of  $A$  is  $-\lambda^3 - 3\lambda^2 + 4$ .

2

[2 marks]

- (a) Show that  $\begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$  is an eigenvector of  $A$ , and find the corresponding eigenvalue.

$$\begin{bmatrix} 7 & 18 & -9 \\ -3 & -8 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

it is an e-vector for  $\lambda = 1$

4

[8 marks]

(b) Find the other eigenvalues of  $A$  and bases for the corresponding eigenspaces.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{char poly} &= -\lambda^3 - 3\lambda^2 + 4 \\ &= -(\lambda-1)(\lambda+2)^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$E_2 = \left[ \begin{array}{ccc|c} 9 & 18 & -9 & 0 \\ -3 & -6 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right] \rightarrow \left[ \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 2 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right]$$

$$\text{basis} = \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \right\}$$

$$E_1 = \left[ \begin{array}{ccc|c} 6 & 18 & -9 & 0 \\ -3 & -9 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -3 & 0 \end{array} \right] \rightarrow \left[ \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 3 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right]$$

$$\text{basis} = \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} -3 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \right\}$$

[2 marks]

(c) Determine whether or not  $A$  is diagonalisable, and if it is, find an invertible matrix  $P$  and a diagonal matrix  $D$  such that  $P^{-1}AP = D$ .

Diagonalizable  $\because$  the sum of geo. mult = 3

$$P = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 & -3 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad D = \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$