## Assignment-9

- 1. Let  $A \in \mathbb{F}^{n \times n}$ . Prove that rank A < n if and only if det(A) = 0.
- 2. Find the characteristic equation, the eigenvalues and the associated eigenvectors for the matrices given below.

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(a) 
$$\begin{bmatrix} 3 & 0 \\ 8 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$
 (b)  $\begin{bmatrix} 3 & 2 \\ -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$   
(c)  $\begin{bmatrix} -2 & -1 \\ 5 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$  (d)  $\begin{bmatrix} -2 & 0 & 3 \\ -2 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$   
(e)  $\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 4 & -17 & 8 \end{bmatrix}$ .

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- 3. Find the eigenvalues and associated eigenvectors of the differentiation operator  $d/dt : \mathcal{P}_3 \rightarrow \mathcal{P}_3$ .
- 4. Prove: The eigenvalues of a triangular matrix (upper or lower) are the entries on the diagonal.
- 5. Can any non-zero vector in any nontrivial vector space be an eigenvector of some linear transformation?
- 6. Given a scalar  $\lambda$ , can any non-zero vector in any nontrivial vector space be an eigenvector associated with the eigenvalue  $\lambda$  of some linear transformation?
- 7. Let  $T_1$  and  $T_2$  be linear operators on V,  $\lambda$  is an eigenvalue of  $T_1$  and  $\mu$  is an eigenvalue of  $T_2$ . Is it necessary that  $\lambda \mu$  is an eigenvalue of  $T_1 T_2$ ? Why? What is wrong with the following statement?

 $\lambda \mu$  an eigenvalue of  $T_1 T_2$  because, if  $T_1 x = \lambda x$  and  $T_2 x = \mu x$ , then  $T_1 T_2 x = T_1(\mu x) = \mu T_1 x = \mu \lambda x = \lambda \mu x$ .

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- 8. Let  $T: V \rightarrow V$  be a linear transformation. Prove the following:
  - (a) If *T* is a bijection and  $0 \neq \lambda \in \mathbb{F}$ , then  $\lambda$  is an eigenvalue of *T* if and only if  $1/\lambda$  is an eigenvalue of  $T^{-1}$ .
  - (b) If  $\lambda$  is an eigenvalue of T then  $\lambda^k$  is an eigenvalue of  $T^k$ .
  - (c) If  $\lambda$  is an eigenvalue of T and  $\alpha \in \mathbb{F}$ , then  $\lambda + \alpha$  is an eigenvalue of  $T + \alpha I$ .
  - (d) If  $p(t) = a_0 + a_1 t + \ldots + a_k t^k$  for some  $a_0, a_1, \ldots, a_k$  in  $\mathbb{F}$ , and if  $\lambda$  is an eigenvalue of T then  $p(\lambda)$  is an eigenvalue of  $p(T) := a_0 I + a_1 T + \ldots + a_k T^k$ .

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9. Let *A* be an  $n \times n$  matrix and  $\alpha$  be a scalar such that each row (or each column) sums to  $\alpha$ . Show that  $\alpha$  is an eigenvalue of *A*.