## Math 1553 Worksheet §5.3, 5.5

- **1.** Answer yes / no / maybe. In each case, *A* is a matrix whose entries are real.
  - a) If A is a 3 × 3 matrix with characteristic polynomial  $-\lambda(\lambda 5)^2$ , then the 5-eigenspace is 2-dimensional.
  - **b)** If *A* is an invertible 2 × 2 matrix, then *A* is diagonalizable.
  - c) Can a 3 × 3 matrix *A* have a non-real complex eigenvalue with multiplicity 2?
  - **d)** Can a  $3 \times 3$  matrix *A* have eigenvalues 3, 5, and 2 + i?

**2.** Let 
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 8 & 36 & 62 \\ -6 & -34 & -62 \\ 3 & 18 & 33 \end{pmatrix}$$
.

The characteristic polynomial for *A* is  $-\lambda^3 + 7\lambda^2 - 16\lambda + 12$ , and  $\lambda - 3$  is a factor. Decide if *A* is diagonalizable. If it is, find an invertible matrix *P* and a diagonal matrix *D* such that  $A = PDP^{-1}$ .

**3.** Let  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ -2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ .

a) Find all eigenvalues and eigenvectors of A.

**b)** Write  $A = PCP^{-1}$ , where *C* is a rotation followed by a scale. Describe what *A* does geometrically. Draw a picture.

## **Supplemental Problems**

For those who want additional practice problems after completing the worksheet, here are some extra practice problems.

- **1.** Let *A* and *B* be  $3 \times 3$  real matrices. Answer yes / no / maybe:
  - a) If *A* and *B* have the same eigenvalues, then *A* is similar to *B*.
  - **b)** If *A* and *B* both have eigenvalues -1, 0, 1, then *A* is similar to *B*.
  - **c)** If *A* is diagonalizable and invertible, then  $A^{-1}$  is diagonalizable.
- **2.** Give an example of a non-diagonal  $2 \times 2$  matrix which is diagonalizable but not invertible. Justify your answer.
- **3.** Suppose *A* is a  $7 \times 7$  matrix with four distinct eigenvalues. One eigenspace has dimension 2, while another eigenspace has dimension 3. Is it possible that *A* is not diagonalizable?

**4.** Let 
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & -3 & 3 \\ 3 & 4 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$
.

- a) Find all (complex) eigenvalues and eigenvectors of A.
- **b)** Write  $A = PCP^{-1}$ , where *C* is a block diagonal matrix, as in the slides near the end of section 5.5.
- c) What does *A* do geometrically? Draw a picture.