

**DUE:** Tuesday, November 25<sup>th</sup> by noon.

I. Let  $T : P_2 \rightarrow P_2$  be defined by  $T(f(t)) = f''(t) + 2f'(t) + f(t)$ . Also, let  $\alpha = \{1, t, t^2\}$  (the standard basis). Note:  $T$  is a linear transformation.

- (a) Determine  $[T]_\alpha$ .
- (b) Find bases for both the Kernel and Range of  $T$ . In addition, find the nullity and rank of  $T$ . Is  $T$  invertible?
- (c) Find the eigenvalues of  $T$ . Find the coresponding eigenvectors.
- (d) Determine all geometric and algebraic multiplicities. Is  $T$  diagonalizable?

II. Let  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -2 & 3 \\ -1 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$

- (a) Find eigenvectors and eigenvalues for  $A$ .
- (b) Find a matrix,  $P$ , which diagonalizes  $A$ .
- (c) Use part (b) to find  $B = \sqrt{A}$  (that is:  $B^2 = A$ ).

III. Let  $A$  be an  $n \times n$  matrix.

- (a) Show that  $A$  is non-singular (i.e. invertible) if and only if  $\lambda = 0$  is not an eigenvalue of  $A$ .
- (b) Show that  $A$  and  $A^{-1}$  have the same eigenvectors.
- (c) How are the eigenvalues of  $A$  and  $A^{-1}$  related? Give an example. Then prove your conjectured relationship in general.