# Lecture 14 - UM 102 (Spring 2021) 

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IISc

## Recap

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- Proof of Theorem: We induct on $k$. For $k=1$ it is by definition. Assume truth for $1,2, \ldots, k-1$. Suppose $\sum_{i} c_{i} u_{i}=0$. Then $\sum_{i} c_{i} T\left(u_{i}\right)=0$. Hence $\sum_{i} c_{i} \lambda_{i} u_{i}=0$. Eliminate $c_{1}$ by multiplying the first equation by $\lambda_{1}$ and subtracting to get $c_{2}\left(\lambda_{2}-\lambda_{1}\right) u_{2}+\ldots=0$. By the induction hypothesis $c_{2}=c_{3}=\ldots=0$.


## Diagonalisability

- Since not every matrix is diagonalisable, it is natural to wonder when a matrix is so.
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## Example-1

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- For $\lambda=1$


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- For $\lambda=1$ and $v=\left[\begin{array}{l}v_{1} \\ v_{2} \\ v_{3}\end{array}\right]$


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## Example-2

## Example-2

$$
-T=\left[\begin{array}{lll}
2 & 1 & 1 \\
2 & 3 & 2 \\
3 & 3 & 4
\end{array}\right]
$$

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\begin{aligned}
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& \text { - } p_{T}(\lambda)=(\lambda-1)^{2}(\lambda-7) \text { by }
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- For $\lambda=1$, consider [I $-T \mid 0$ ] and do $R_{2} \rightarrow R_{2}-2 R_{1}$, $R_{3} \rightarrow R_{3}-3 R_{1}$ to get $-v_{1}-v_{2}-v_{3}=0$. Hence
$(1,0,-1),(0,1,-1)$ span the eigenspace of $\lambda=1$. Likewise,
$(1,2,3)$ spans the eigenspace of $\lambda=7$.
- Thus $P^{-1} T P=\left[\begin{array}{lll}1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 7\end{array}\right]$ where $P=\left[\begin{array}{ccc}1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \\ -1 & -1 & 3\end{array}\right]$.


## Example-3

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- $T=\left[\begin{array}{ccc}2 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 3 & -1 \\ 2 & 1 & 3\end{array}\right]$.


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- $T=\left[\begin{array}{ccc}2 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 3 & -1 \\ 2 & 1 & 3\end{array}\right]$.
- $p_{T}(\lambda)=(\lambda-2)^{2}(\lambda-4)$.


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- $T=\left[\begin{array}{ccc}2 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 3 & -1 \\ 2 & 1 & 3\end{array}\right]$.
- $p_{T}(\lambda)=(\lambda-2)^{2}(\lambda-4)$.
- For $\lambda=2$,


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- $T=\left[\begin{array}{ccc}2 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 3 & -1 \\ 2 & 1 & 3\end{array}\right]$.
- $p_{T}(\lambda)=(\lambda-2)^{2}(\lambda-4)$.
- For $\lambda=2$, the eigenspace is 1-dimensional and


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- $p_{T}(\lambda)=(\lambda-2)^{2}(\lambda-4)$.
- For $\lambda=2$, the eigenspace is 1 -dimensional and is spanned by $(-1,1,1)$. For $\lambda=4$, it is spanned by


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- $T=\left[\begin{array}{ccc}2 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 3 & -1 \\ 2 & 1 & 3\end{array}\right]$.
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- For $\lambda=2$, the eigenspace is 1 -dimensional and is spanned by $(-1,1,1)$. For $\lambda=4$, it is spanned by $(1,-1,1)$.


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- $T=\left[\begin{array}{ccc}2 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 3 & -1 \\ 2 & 1 & 3\end{array}\right]$.
- $p_{T}(\lambda)=(\lambda-2)^{2}(\lambda-4)$.
- For $\lambda=2$, the eigenspace is 1 -dimensional and is spanned by $(-1,1,1)$. For $\lambda=4$, it is spanned by $(1,-1,1)$.
- Hence $T$ is


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- $T=\left[\begin{array}{ccc}2 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 3 & -1 \\ 2 & 1 & 3\end{array}\right]$.
- $p_{T}(\lambda)=(\lambda-2)^{2}(\lambda-4)$.
- For $\lambda=2$, the eigenspace is 1 -dimensional and is spanned by $(-1,1,1)$. For $\lambda=4$, it is spanned by $(1,-1,1)$.
- Hence $T$ is NOT diagonalisable.

