Lecture 14 - UM 102 (Spring 2021)

Vamsi Pritham Pingali

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Recap

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- This question is not easy to answer. But there are necessary (but NOT sufficient) conditions that A and B must satisfy. Assume A = P⁻¹BP.

• Then
$$det(\lambda I - A) = det(\lambda P^{-1}P - P^{-1}BP) = det(\lambda I - B).$$

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- As a part of HW you will prove that tr(AB) = tr(BA).

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$$T = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 3 & 4 \\ -1 & -1 & -2 \end{bmatrix} \text{ over } \mathbb{C}.$$

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• Calculate the eigenvalues and eigenspaces of $T = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \text{ over } \mathbb{C}$

$$I = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 5 & 4 \\ -1 & -1 & -2 \end{bmatrix} \text{ over } 0$$

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- So the eigenvalues are -1, 1, 3. They are distinct and hence the matrix is diagonalisable.
- So we find the eigenspaces by solving $Tv = \lambda v$.

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• For $\lambda = 1$

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• For
$$\lambda = 1$$
 and $v = \begin{bmatrix} v_1 \\ v_2 \\ v_3 \end{bmatrix}$

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- Likewise, the eigenspace of $\lambda = -1$ is spanned by (0, 1, -1) and that of $\lambda = 3$ is spanned by

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- Likewise, the eigenspace of $\lambda = -1$ is spanned by (0, 1, -1)and that of $\lambda = 3$ is spanned by (2, 3, -1).

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• To find a matrix P

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• To find a matrix P such that
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- More generally, if we have a basis of eigenvectors then $P^{-1}TP$ is diagonal where the columns of P are the eigenvectors. So $T = PDP^{-1}$.



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• Thus
$$P^{-1}TP = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 7 \end{bmatrix}$$
 where $P = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \\ -1 & -1 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$

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- Hence T is

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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).
- Hence *T* is NOT diagonalisable.

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