

Show your work and justify all answers.

For this assignment, we do not yet know anything about characteristic polynomials.

**(12 pts)**

- (1) [+2] Let  $T: \mathbb{C}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^2$  be the linear transformation with  $T(\vec{e}_1) = \vec{0}$  and  $T(\vec{e}_2) = \vec{e}_1$ . Is  $T$  diagonalizable?
- (2) [+2] Let  $T, P: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$  be linear transformations where  $T$  projects  $\mathbb{R}^2$  onto the  $x$ -axis and  $P\left(\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}\right) = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix}$  and  $P\left(\begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}\right) = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$ . Find the matrix representation of  $T \circ P$  with respect to the standard basis.
- (3) Let  $A \in \mathbb{C}^{n \times n}$  and suppose that  $\vec{v} \in \mathbb{C}^n$  is an eigenvector for  $A$  with eigenvalue  $\lambda$ .
- (a) [+1] Show that if  $A^k = O_n$  for some positive integer  $k$ , then  $\lambda = 0$ .
- (b) [+1] Show that if  $p$  is any polynomial, then  $\vec{v}$  is an eigenvector for  $p(A)$  with eigenvalue  $p(\lambda)$ .
- (c) [+1] Show that if  $A$  is unitary, then  $|\lambda| = 1$ . (Hint: consider Hermitian inner products)
- (4) [+3] Let  $V$  be any vector space over  $\mathbb{C}$  and  $T: V \rightarrow V$  be a linear transformation. Suppose that  $\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n \in \mathbb{C}$  are *distinct* and that  $v_1, \dots, v_n \in V$  are non-zero vectors satisfying  $T(v_i) = \lambda_i v_i$ .  
Prove that  $\{v_1, \dots, v_n\}$  is linearly independent. (Hint: induction on  $n$ )
- (5) [+2] Show that  $A \in \mathbb{C}^{n \times n}$  is Hermitian if and only if  $A$  is unitarily similar to a diagonal matrix with real entries; that is,  $A = UDU^*$  where  $U$  is unitary and  $D \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$  is diagonal.
- (6) **Bonus**[+1]<sup>1</sup> Let  $T_1, \dots, T_n \in \mathbb{C}^{n \times n}$  be upper-triangular matrices. Show that if  $(T_i)_{ii} = 0$  for all  $i \in [n]$ , then  $T_1 T_2 \cdots T_n = O_n$ .

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<sup>1</sup>We will need to use this result in lecture, so even if you do not solve this problem, at least read the proof once it is posted.