

## Math 320 Linear Algebra Assignment # 14

1. Consider

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 \\ 0 & a & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Given that  $\det(A) = \frac{2}{3}$ , find  $A$  (i.e. find  $a$  the only missing part of  $A$ ).

2. Consider:

$$C = \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 2 & 4 & 1 \\ 4 & -8 & -9 & 1 \\ -6 & -2 & 7 & 10 \\ 0 & 8 & -7 & -5 \end{bmatrix}.$$

(a) Show that  $C = LU$  where:

$$L = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -2 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 3 & 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & 3 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad U = \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 2 & 4 & 1 \\ 0 & -4 & -1 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & -3 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -2 \end{bmatrix}.$$

This is called the  $LU$ -decomposition for  $C$  where we can write a matrix as a product of a lower triangular matrix with diagonals of 1 and an upper triangular matrix. The way to get it is by using a modified version of the Gaussian elimination.

(b) Use this to find  $\det(C)$ .

3. Let:

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 5 & 0 & 3 \\ -1 & a & 2 & 5 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & -1 \\ -2 & -1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

(a) Find  $\det(A)$

(b) Notice that  $\det(A)$  does not depend on  $a$ . Are there any other values that can be change (while not changing any other values) that does not change the determinate?

4. Suppose that  $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}$  is an eigenvalue for  $A \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$ . (That is there exists  $\vec{v}_0 \neq 0$  called an eigenvector such that  $A\vec{v}_0 = \lambda\vec{v}_0$ ). Let  $E_\lambda = \{\vec{v} \in \mathbb{R}^n : A\vec{v} = \lambda\vec{v}\}$ . Show that  $E_\lambda$  is a subspace of  $\mathbb{R}^n$ .

5. Let

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 14/3 & -5/3 & 1 \\ 17/3 & -8/3 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}.$$

Consider:

$$\mathcal{B} = \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 4 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \right\}.$$

(a) Show that  $\mathcal{B}$  is an eigenbasis with respect to  $A$  and find the corresponding eigenvalues?

(b) Find  $D$  and  $P$  so that  $A = PDP^{-1}$ .

6. Find an eigenbasis for

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} -3 & -3 & 6 \\ 0 & 0 & -6 \\ 0 & 0 & -3 \end{bmatrix}$$