

# MATH 33A Worksheet Week 5

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**Exercise 1.** Find all the roots of the following polynomials: (Will need to possibly use factoring, the quadratic formula, rational roots theorem, and/or polynomial long division):

(a)  $x^2 - 2x + 1$

(b)  $x^2 - x - 1$

(c)  $x^3 + 3x^2 - x - 3$

(d)  $x^3 - 2x^2 - 2x + 4$

(Bonus: For each polynomial  $p(x)$  above, can you construct a matrix  $A$  such that  $\det(A - \lambda I)$ )

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**Exercise 2.** Compute the characteristic polynomial for the following matrices:

(a)  $\begin{bmatrix} 2 & -2 \\ 1 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$

(b)  $\begin{bmatrix} 3 & -2 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$

(c)  $\begin{bmatrix} \cos(\theta) & -\sin(\theta) \\ \sin(\theta) & \cos(\theta) \end{bmatrix}$  with coefficients of the characteristic polynomial in terms of  $\sin(\theta), \cos(\theta)$

(d)  $\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$

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**Exercise 3.** For what values of  $a \in \mathbb{R}$  does the following matrix have an eigenvalue of 2?

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 0 & 2 \\ 2 & a & 3 \\ 0 & a^2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

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**Exercise 4.** Let  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 19 & -12 \\ 30 & -19 \end{bmatrix}$ .

- (a) What are the eigenvalues of  $A$ ?
  - (b) Find bases for the eigenspaces of  $A$ .
  - (c) Using part (b), diagonalize  $A$ .
  - (d) Use diagonalization to find  $A^{100}$ .
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**Exercise 5.** Diagonalize the following matrices or show that they cannot be diagonalized by showing that the geometric multiplicity of an eigenvalue is less than its algebraic multiplicity:

(a)  $\begin{bmatrix} 4 & 2 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

(b)  $\begin{bmatrix} -2 & 9 \\ -1 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$

(c)  $\begin{bmatrix} a & 1 \\ 0 & b \end{bmatrix}$  for  $a \neq b \in \mathbb{R}$ .

(d)  $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

(e)  $\begin{bmatrix} \frac{4}{3} & -\frac{3}{5} & 0 \\ \frac{3}{5} & \frac{4}{5} & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$

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**Exercise 6.** True or false:

- (a) If 0 is an eigenvalue of a matrix  $A$ , then  $\det(A) = 0$ .
  - (b) If a matrix only has an eigenvalue of 1, then it is the identity matrix.
  - (c) All diagonalizable matrices are invertible
  - (d) All invertible matrices are diagonalizable
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