

**Matrix Theory****Problem Set 8****2010**

Due Thursday, 16 December 2010 at 12 noon in EE105. Free feel to work with others, but the final write-up should be entirely based on your own understanding. Be sure to print every group member's name and student ID on your homework.

1. (20pts) Answer the following questions.
  - (a) If  $A$  is similar to  $A^{-1}$ , must all the eigenvalues of  $A$  equal to 1 or  $-1$ ? If your answer is yes, prove it; otherwise, give a counter example.
  - (b) Are the following matrices similar? Justify your answer.

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad C = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}.$$

2. (10%) Find the Jordan canonical form  $J$  of the matrix

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -7 & -2 \\ 1 & -2 & -1 \\ -3 & 9 & 4 \end{bmatrix}.$$

Also, find an invertible matrix  $M$  such that  $A = MJM^{-1}$ .

3. (35pts) Answer the following questions.
  - (a) Find the Jordan form of the following matrix

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \end{bmatrix}.$$

- (b) If  $J$  is a Jordan block with eigenvalue  $\lambda$ , find the Jordan forms of  $J^{-1}$  (if it exists) and  $J^2$ .
  - (c) Explain why every nonsingular complex matrix  $A$  has a square root, i.e., there exists  $B$  such that  $B^2 = A$ .
4. (15pts) Note that the following matrices are  $m$  by  $m$ . With the convention that  $\binom{k}{j} = 0$  for  $j > k$ , explain that

$$\begin{bmatrix} \lambda & 1 & & & \\ & \ddots & \ddots & & \\ & & \ddots & \ddots & \\ & & & \ddots & 1 \\ & & & & \lambda \end{bmatrix}^k = \begin{bmatrix} \lambda^k & \binom{k}{1}\lambda^{k-1} & \binom{k}{2}\lambda^{k-2} & \cdots & \binom{k}{m-1}\lambda^{k-m+1} \\ & \lambda^k & \binom{k}{1}\lambda^{k-1} & \ddots & \vdots \\ & & \ddots & \ddots & \binom{k}{2}\lambda^{k-2} \\ & & & \lambda^k & \binom{k}{1}\lambda^{k-1} \\ & & & & \lambda^k \end{bmatrix}.$$

5. (20pts) Answer the following questions.

- (a) Show that if  $AB = BA$ , then  $e^{A+B} = e^A e^B$ .
- (b) Give an example to illustrate that  $e^{A+B} \neq e^A e^B$ , in general.