

Instructions: Show all work. Give exact answers.

1. Find the eigenvalues and eigenvectors of the following matrices. Which ones can be diagonalized?

a.  $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 6 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1-\lambda & 2 \\ 6 & 2-\lambda \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow (1-\lambda)(2-\lambda) - 12 \Rightarrow \lambda = 5, -2 \quad \text{diagonalizable}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} -4 & 2 \\ 6 & -3 \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{array}{l} 6x_1 = 3x_2 \\ x_1 = \frac{1}{2}x_2 \\ x_2 = x_2 \end{array} \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} = \vec{v}_1 \quad \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 2 \\ 6 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{array}{l} 3x_1 = -2x_2 \\ x_1 = -\frac{2}{3}x_2 \\ x_2 = x_2 \end{array} \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} = \vec{v}_2$$

b.  $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 5 \\ -4 & 5 \end{bmatrix} \quad (1-\lambda)(5-\lambda) + 20 \Rightarrow 3 \pm 4i = \lambda$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1-3-4i & 5 \\ -4 & 5-3-4i \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -2+4i & 5 \\ -4 & -2-4i \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{array}{l} -4x_1 = -(-2-4i)x_2 \\ x_1 = (\frac{1}{2}-i)x_2 \\ x_2 = x_2 \end{array} \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} i = \vec{v}_1$$

diagonalizable only if  
complex entries allowed

$$\vec{v}_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} i$$

c.  $\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad (2-\lambda)(-\lambda) + 1 \Rightarrow \lambda = 1 \text{ repeated}$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{array}{l} x_1 = -x_2 \\ x_2 = x_2 \end{array} \Rightarrow \vec{v}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{not diagonalizable}$$

d.  $\begin{bmatrix} 3 & -1 \\ -5 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \quad (3-\lambda)(2-\lambda) - 5 \Rightarrow x^2 - 5x + 1 = 0 \quad \lambda = \frac{5}{2} \pm \frac{\sqrt{21}}{2}$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 3-\frac{5}{2}-\frac{\sqrt{21}}{2} & -1 \\ -5 & 2-\frac{5}{2}-\frac{\sqrt{21}}{2} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2}-\frac{\sqrt{21}}{2} & -1 \\ -5 & -\frac{1}{2}-\frac{\sqrt{21}}{2} \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{array}{l} -5x_1 = (\frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{21}}{2})x_2 \\ x_1 = (\frac{-1}{10} - \frac{\sqrt{21}}{10})x_2 \\ x_2 = x_2 \end{array} \Rightarrow \vec{v}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} -1-\sqrt{21} \\ 10 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\vec{v}_2 = \begin{bmatrix} -1+\sqrt{21} \\ 10 \end{bmatrix}$$

diagonalizable