## MATH 1300: Quiz #8 – SOLUTIONS

/10 **Problem 1:** Let  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -2 \\ 4 & -3 \end{bmatrix}$ . (a) Find the eigenvalues and associated eigenvectors of A.

$$0 = \det(A - \lambda I) = \begin{vmatrix} 3 - \lambda & -2 \\ 4 & -3 - \lambda \end{vmatrix} = (3 - \lambda)(-3 - \lambda) + 8 = \lambda^2 - 1$$
$$= (\lambda + 1)(\lambda - 1) \implies \boxed{\lambda = \pm 1}$$

case 
$$\lambda = 1$$
:  

$$(A - (1)I)\mathbf{v} = \mathbf{0} \implies \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -2 & 0 \\ 4 & -4 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{RREF}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{cases} v_1 = t \\ v_2 = t \in \mathbb{R} \end{cases} \implies \mathbf{v} = t \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{(choosing } t = 1 \text{ gives } \mathbf{v} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}\text{).}$$

case  $\lambda = -1$ :  $(A - (-1)I)\mathbf{v} = \mathbf{0} \implies \begin{bmatrix} 4 & -2 & 0 \\ 4 & -2 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{RREF}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1/2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$   $\begin{cases} v_1 = \frac{1}{2}t \\ v_2 = t \in \mathbb{R} \end{cases} \implies \mathbf{v} = \frac{1}{2}t \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} \quad (\text{choosing } t = 2 \text{ gives } \mathbf{v} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}).$ 

So the eigenvalues are

$$\mathbf{v}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1\\1 \end{bmatrix}, \ \mathbf{v}_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1\\2 \end{bmatrix}$$

 $\lambda_1 = 1, \ \lambda_2 = -1$ 

(b) Diagonalize A. That is, find a diagonal matrix D and an invertible matrix P such that  $A = PDP^{-1}$ . /2

$$D = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad P = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

(c) Evaluate  $A^{100}$ .

$$A^{100} = PD^{100}P^{-1} = P \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}^{100}P^{-1}$$
$$= P \begin{bmatrix} 1^{100} & 0 \\ 0 & (-1)^{100} \end{bmatrix} P^{-1}$$
$$= P \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} P^{-1} = PP^{-1} = \boxed{I = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}}$$