

*Always justify your answers!*

**1.** Let  $M$  be an invertible matrix. Assume  $M$  has  $n$  independent eigenvectors  $\mathbf{v}_1, \dots, \mathbf{v}_n$ , corresponding to the eigenvalues  $\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n$ .

**a)** If  $\mathbf{v}$  is an eigenvector of  $M$ , show that  $\mathbf{v}$  is also an eigenvector of  $M^2$  and, if the eigenvalue is nonzero, also of  $M^{-2}$ . What are the corresponding eigenvalues?

**b)** Find the eigenvectors and eigenvalues of  $M^k$  for any integer  $k$ .

**c)** Find the eigenvectors and eigenvalues of  $M + cI$  (where  $c$  is a scalar and  $I$  is the identity matrix).

**d)** Find the eigenvectors and eigenvalues of  $M^2 - 10M + 25I$ .

**2.** For each of the matrices  $A$ ,  $B$  below: find the eigenvalues and eigenvectors.

If the matrix is diagonalizable explain why this is the case, find its diagonal form and a transition matrix. Otherwise, find a Jordan normal form and a transition matrix.

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 4 & 2 & -4 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -2 & -2 & 0 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad B = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 5 & 2 & -4 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -2 & -2 & 0 & 2 \\ 2 & 3 & 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

**3.** Solve problems number 5.2. $n$  with  $n \in \{1, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, \}$  from the handout of Wed. Oct. 4.