

1. Let

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -4 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 4 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ -\frac{1}{2} & 1 & -2 \end{bmatrix} = PDP^{-1}.$$

Use the diagonalization to find the eigenvalues of  $A$  and a basis for each eigenspace.

2. Diagonalize  $A = \begin{bmatrix} -4 & -1 \\ 1 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$  or explain why it is not diagonalizable.

3. Diagonalize  $A = \begin{bmatrix} -4 & 2 \\ 1 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$  or explain why it is not diagonalizable.

4. Let  $T : P_3(\mathbb{R}) \rightarrow P_3(\mathbb{R})$  by  $T(f(x)) = f(-x)$ .

(a) Find all eigenvalues of  $T$ .

(b) Find all eigenvectors of  $T$ .

(c) Find an ordered basis  $\beta$  for  $P_3(\mathbb{R})$  such that  $\mathbf{r}T_\beta$  is diagonal.

5. Prove that if an  $n \times n$  matrix  $A$  is invertible and diagonalizable, then  $A$  and  $A^{-1}$  are simultaneously diagonalizable (see problems 17-19).