

Read: Lax, Chapter 7, pages 77–100.

1. Consider the vector space of all polynomials in $\mathbb{C}[x, y]$ of total degree at most 2,

$$X = \left\{ \sum a_{i,j} x^i y^j \mid a_{i,j} \in \mathbb{C}, 0 \leq i + j \leq 2 \right\},$$

and consider the linear map

$$D : X \longrightarrow X, \quad f \longmapsto f + \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}.$$

- Write D in matrix form, with respect to the ordered basis $1, x, y, x^2, xy, y^2$.
 - Find the minimal and characteristic polynomials, and the Jordan canonical form.
 - Find a basis of generalized eigenvectors of D .
 - Conjecture how this generalizes to polynomial of total degree at most n .
2. Let X be the xy -plane and $A : X \rightarrow X$ be a 45° counterclockwise rotation.
- Let $v_0 = e_1 = (1, 0)^T$, $v_1 = Av_0$, and $v_2 = A^2v_0$. Write v_2 as a linear combination of v_0 and v_1 , and use this to find the minimal polynomial of A .
 - Write the matrix of A with respect to the basis v_0, v_1 , and compare it to the Jordan canonical form.
 - Repeat the previous parts for a linear map $A : X \rightarrow X$ with eigenvalues $\lambda_{1,2} = re^{\pm i\theta}$.
 - Re-write the matrices in Part (c) in terms of a and b , where $a \pm bi = re^{\pm i\theta}$.
3. Consider the following matrix over \mathbb{R} :

$$M = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & -a_0 \\ 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & -a_1 \\ 0 & 1 & \cdots & 0 & -a_2 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 & -a_{n-1} \end{bmatrix}$$

- Show that if $\deg f(x) < n$, then $f(M) \neq 0$. [Hint: Show that $f(M)e_1 \neq 0$.]
 - Show that the minimal polynomial of M is $f(t) = t^n + a_{n-1}t^{n-1} + \cdots + a_1t + a_0$.
4. Let X be a vector space over \mathbb{R} with basis $\{x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4\}$ and let $T : X \rightarrow X$ be a linear map such that

$$T(x_1) = x_2, \quad T(x_2) = x_3, \quad T(x_3) = x_4, \quad T(x_4) = -x_1 - 4x_2 - 6x_3 - 4x_4.$$

Find the rational and Jordan canonical forms of T . Is T diagonalizable over \mathbb{C} ?