**Topic**: Eigenspaces and Jordan canonical form.

**Do**: Answer the following questions. Assume that all matrices are over the field  $K = \mathbb{C}$ .

- 1. Consider the matrices  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$  and  $B = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & -3 & 0 \\ -3 & 5 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$ .
  - (a) Decompose  $\mathbb{R}^3$  into a direct sum of eigenspaces of each matrix.
  - (b) Further decompose the 2-dimensional A-eigenspace as a direct sum of two 1-dimensional B-eigenspaces, and vice-versa.
  - (c) Write  $\mathbb{R}^3$  as a direct sum of three 1-dimensional subspaces that are common eigenspaces of A and B, two different ways.
  - (d) For each of your answers to Part (c), find a matrix P so that  $P^{-1}AP = D_A$  and  $P^{-1}BP = D_B$ , where  $D_A$  and  $D_B$  are diagonal.
- 2. Let **A** be a  $7 \times 7$  matrix over  $\mathbb{C}$  with minimal polynomial  $m(t) = (t-1)^3(t-2)^2$ .
  - (a) List all possible Jordan canonical forms of A up to similarity.
  - (b) For each matrix from Part (a), find the rank of  $(\boldsymbol{A} \boldsymbol{I})^k$  and  $(\boldsymbol{A} 2\boldsymbol{I})^k$ , for  $k \in \mathbb{N}$ .
- 3. Let A be an  $n \times n$  matrix over  $\mathbb{C}$ . The matrix  $\mathbf{A}$  is nilpotent if  $\mathbf{A}^k = 0$  for some  $k \in \mathbb{N}$ , and  $\mathbf{A}$  is idempotent if  $\mathbf{A}^2 = \mathbf{A}$ .
  - (a) Prove that if  $\mathbf{A}^k = \mathbf{A}$  for some integer k > 1, then  $\mathbf{A}$  is diagonalizable.
  - (b) Prove that idempotent matrices are similar if and only if they have the same trace.
  - (c) Prove that if  $\mathbf{A}$  is nilpotent, then  $A^n = 0$ .
  - (d) Prove that if  $\mathbf{A}$  is nilpotent, then there is some  $r \in \mathbb{N}$  and positive integers  $k_1 \ge \cdots \ge k_r$  with  $k_1 + \cdots + k_r = n$  that determine A up to similarity.
  - (e) Suppose  $\boldsymbol{A}$  and  $\boldsymbol{B}$  are  $6 \times 6$  nilpotent matrices with the same minimal polynomial and dim  $N_{\boldsymbol{A}} = \dim N_{\boldsymbol{B}}$ . Prove that  $\boldsymbol{A}$  and  $\boldsymbol{B}$  are similar. Show by example that this can fail for  $7 \times 7$  matrices.