*Read*: Lax, Chapter 6, pages 58–69.

1. Prove the following properties of the trace function:
   (a) $\operatorname{tr} AB = \operatorname{tr} BA$ for all $m \times n$ matrices $A$ and $n \times m$ matrices $B$.
   (b) $\operatorname{tr} AA^T = \sum a_{ij}^2$ for all $n \times n$ matrices $A$.

2. Find the eigenvalues and corresponding eigenvectors for the following matrices over $\mathbb{C}$.

$$(a) \quad \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 4 \\ 5 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \qquad (b) \quad \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 2 \\ -2 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \qquad (c) \quad \begin{bmatrix} 5 & -6 & -6 \\ -1 & 4 & 2 \\ 3 & -6 & -4 \end{bmatrix} \qquad (d) \quad \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1 & -1 \\ 2 & 2 & -1 \\ 2 & 2 & 0 \end{bmatrix}.$$

3. (a) Show that if $A$ and $B$ are similar, then $A$ and $B$ have the same eigenvalues.
   (b) Is the converse of Part (a) true? Prove or disprove.

4. Let $A_\theta$ be a $3 \times 3$ matrix representing a rotation of $\mathbb{R}^3$ through an angle $\theta$ about the $y$-axis.
   (a) Find the eigenvalues for $A_\theta$ over $\mathbb{C}$.
   (b) Determine necessary and sufficient conditions on $\theta$ in order for $A_\theta$ to contain three linearly independent eigenvectors in $\mathbb{R}^3$. Justify your claim and interpret it geometrically.

5. Let $A$ be a $2\times 2$ matrix over $\mathbb{R}$ satisfying $A^T = A$. Prove that $A$ has 2 linearly independent eigenvectors in $\mathbb{R}^2$.

6. Let $A$ be an invertible $n \times n$ matrix. Prove that $A^{-1}$ can be written as a polynomial in degree at most $n-1$. That is, prove that there are scalars $c_i$ such that

$$A^{-1} = c_{n-1}A^{n-1} + c_{n-2}A^{n-2} + \cdots c_1 A + c_0 I\,.$$

7. Let $A$ be an $n \times n$ matrix over $\mathbb{C}$ with distinct eigenvalues $\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n$. For a vector $z = (z_1, \dots, z_n) \in \mathbb{C}^n$, define the *norm* of $z$ by

$$||z|| = \Big(\sum_{i=1}^{n} |z_i|\Big)^{1/2}.$$

   (a) Prove that if $|\lambda_i| < 1$ for all $i$, then $||A^N z|| \to 0$ as $N \to \infty$ for all $z \in \mathbb{C}^n$.
   (b) Prove that if $|\lambda_i| > 1$ for all $i$, then $||A^N z|| \to \infty$ as $N \to \infty$ for all $z \in \mathbb{C}^n$.