

Math 390 Monday, February 1 FCLA IS

PEE - Eigenvalues of A^t
= eigenvalues of A

Proof EZ: w/ determinant

Hard: w/o determinant

Defn A - square matrix size n
 V - subspace of \mathbb{C}^n

V is A -invariant if whenever

$$\underline{x} \in V \Rightarrow A\underline{x} \in V$$

Good for defining new linear transformations,
"restrictions"

Friday - BYOB
Beach scene

Tue - Problems
- Add Generalized
Eigenspaces

Thu - SD

$$T: \mathbb{C}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^n \quad T(\underline{x}) = A\underline{x}$$

$$T|_V: V \rightarrow V \quad T(\underline{x}) = A\underline{x}$$

Example TIS

Theorem NSPIS

A - square $P(x)$ - polynomial $\Rightarrow N(P(A))$ an A -invariant subspace

- Corollary
- ① $N(A)$ is A -invariant
 - ② $N(A^k)$ is A -invariant
 - ③ $N(A - \lambda I)$ is A -invariant
 \leftarrow $P(x) = x - \lambda$ eigenspace

Eigenspaces are A -invariant

$\vec{x} \in \mathcal{E}_A(\lambda)$ then

$$A \vec{x} = \lambda \vec{x} \in \mathcal{E}_A(\lambda)$$

\uparrow scalar closure

Proof Grab $\vec{z} \in N(P(A))$ [Know $P(A)\vec{z} = \vec{0}$]

[Then is $A\vec{z} \in N(P(A))$]

$$P(A)(A\vec{z}) = A P(A)\vec{z} = A \vec{0} = \vec{0}, \text{ so yes}$$

Theorem NSPM A square of size n .

$$\{0\} = N(A^0) \subsetneq N(A) \subsetneq N(A^2) \subsetneq N(A^3) \subsetneq \dots \subsetneq N(A^m) = N(A^{m+1}) = N(A^{m+2}) = \dots$$

A "topping out"
 $m = \text{index}$

Proof $N(A^k) \subseteq N(A^{k+1})$

Grab $\underline{x} \in N(A^k)$, examine $A^{k+1} \underline{x} = A(A^k \underline{x}) = A \underline{0} = \underline{0}$

So $\underline{x} \in N(A^{k+1})$.

FACT $m \leq n$

Generalized Eigenspaces

Suppose

λ eigenvalue of A of size n .

$$G_A(\lambda) = N((A - \lambda I)^n)$$