

1. Compute the minimal and characteristic polynomials of the following matrices and determine their eigenvalues. (a, b are real parameters)

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}; B = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}; C = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}; D = \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 7 \end{bmatrix}; E = \begin{bmatrix} a & b & b & b \\ b & a & b & b \\ b & b & a & b \\ b & b & b & a \end{bmatrix}.$$

2. True or False?

- (i) The minimal polynomial is always irreducible.
- (ii) If $f(t) \in F[t]$ is irreducible and $f(\varphi) = 0$ then $f(t) = m_\varphi(t)$.
- (iii) If $\chi_\varphi(t)$ has no multiple root then $m_\varphi(t) = \chi_\varphi(t)$.
- (iv) If $f(t) \in F[t]$ is such that $f(A) = 0$ then $f(\lambda) = 0$ for every eigenvalue λ of A .

3. How can one see from the minimal polynomial of A if A is invertible? Show that if A is invertible then there is a polynomial $f(t) \in F[t]$ such that $A^{-1} = f(A)$.

4. Determine the 2×2 rational matrices A for which $A^5 = I$.

5. A linear transformation $\varphi \in \text{Hom}(V)$ is a projection if $\varphi = \varphi \circ \varphi$ (also called φ^2).

- (i) Show that φ is a projection if and only if $\text{id}_V - \varphi$ is a projection.
- (ii) Show that φ is a projection if and only if $\varphi|_{\text{Im}(\varphi)} = \text{id}_{\text{Im}(\varphi)}$.
- (iii) Show that if φ is a projection then $V = \text{Ker}(\varphi) \oplus \text{Im}(\varphi)$.
- (iv) What is the minimal polynomial of a projection?

6. HW Compute the minimal and characteristic polynomials of the following matrices and determine their eigenvalues.

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}; B = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}; C = vw^T, (v, w \in \mathbb{R}^n).$$

7. Suppose $A \in M^{n \times n}(F)$ and $\deg(m_A(t)) = k$. What are the possible values for $\deg(m_{A^2}(t))$?

8. Let $f(t) \in F[t]$, $n = \deg(f) \geq 1$. Show that there exists an $n \times n$ matrix A with $m_A(t) = f(t)$.