## Put all work and answers on additional paper.

1. For each of the following matrices $B$ and $C$ and the given vectors, determine whether any of the vectors are eigenvectors of the matrix, showing clearly how you do it. For those that are, say so and give the corresponding eigenvalues. Do so in a sentence of the form
$\mathbf{u}$ is an eigenvector of $A$ with corresponding eigenvalue of number.
(a) $A=\left[\begin{array}{rr}2 & -4 \\ -1 & -1\end{array}\right], \quad \mathbf{u}=\left[\begin{array}{r}-4 \\ 1\end{array}\right], \quad \mathbf{v}=\left[\begin{array}{r}-1 \\ 3\end{array}\right], \quad \mathbf{w}=\left[\begin{array}{l}1 \\ 1\end{array}\right]$.
(b) $B=\left[\begin{array}{rrr}-1 & 0 & 1 \\ 3 & 0 & -3 \\ 1 & 0 & -1\end{array}\right], \mathbf{u}=\left[\begin{array}{l}2 \\ 0 \\ 2\end{array}\right], \mathbf{v}=\left[\begin{array}{r}-1 \\ 3 \\ 1\end{array}\right], \mathbf{w}=\left[\begin{array}{r}5 \\ -15 \\ -5\end{array}\right]$
(c) $C=\left[\begin{array}{rrr}5 & 8 & 16 \\ 4 & 1 & 8 \\ -4 & -4 & -11\end{array}\right], \mathbf{u}=\left[\begin{array}{r}-2 \\ -1 \\ 1\end{array}\right], \mathbf{v}=\left[\begin{array}{r}-1 \\ 1 \\ 0\end{array}\right], \mathbf{w}=\left[\begin{array}{r}-2 \\ 0 \\ 1\end{array}\right]$
2. In this exercise you will find the eigenvalues and corresponding eigenspaces of the matrix $A=\left[\begin{array}{ll}1 & 3 \\ 4 & 2\end{array}\right]$.
(a) Follow the process of Example 5.6(a) to find the eigenvalues.
(b) Choose one of your eigenvalues (call it $\lambda_{1}$ ) from (a) and follow the process of Example 5.6(b) to find the eigenspace $E_{1}$ corresponding to that eigenvalue.
(c) The eigenspace is the set of all scalar multiples of some vector. Multiply $A$ times that vector to see if the result is $\lambda_{1}$ times that vector. If it isn't you have an error somewhere - find it.
(d) Repeat parts (b) and (c) for the other eigenvalue $\lambda_{2}$.
3. Find the eigenvalues and corresponding eigenspaces for the matrix $B=\left[\begin{array}{rr}1 & -2 \\ 1 & 4\end{array}\right]$.
