## Outline

Canonical Forms

- Similarity.
- Finitely-generated modules over a PID.
- Rational and Jordan canonical forms, uniqueness.

More on Diagonalizability

- $A \in M_n(F)$  diagonalizable if and only if minimal polynomial splits in F with no repeated roots.
- $A \in M_n(F)$  is triangularizable over F if and only if minimal polynomial splits in F.
- Commuting matrices.

More on Inner Products

- Spectral theorems (real and complex case).
- Gram-Schmidt.

## **Problems**

**7.7.10.** Let A and B be two real  $n \times n$  matrices. Suppose there is a complex invertible  $n \times n$  matrix U such that  $A = UBU^{-1}$ . Show that there is a real invertible  $n \times n$  matrix V such that  $A = VBV^{-1}$ . (In other words, if two real matrices are similar over  $\mathbb{C}$ , then they are similar over  $\mathbb{R}$ ).

7.6.24 Find the eigenvalues, eigenvectors, and the Jordan canonical form of

$$A = \left(\begin{array}{ccc} 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 \end{array}\right)$$

considered as a matrix in  $\mathbb{Z}/3\mathbb{Z}$ .

**7.6.30.** Find the Jordan canonical form of the matrix

- **7.7.6.** Let A and B be  $n \times n$  matrices over a field F such that  $A^2 = A$  and  $B^2 = B$ . Suppose that A and B have the same rank. Prove that A and B are similar.
- **7.5.17.** Let S be a nonempty commuting set of  $n \times n$  complex matrices  $(n \ge 1)$ . Prove that the members of S have a common eigenvector. (Sidenote: As an exercise use this fact to prove the important fact that if A and B are diagonalizable matrices such that AB = BA, then there is an invertible matrix T such that  $TAT^{-1}$  and  $TBT^{-1}$  are both diagonal)
- **7.6.17.** Let V be a finite-dimensional vector space and  $T:V\to V$  a diagonalizable linear transformation. Let  $W\subset V$  be a linear subspace which is mapped to itself by T. Show that the restriction of T to W is diagonalizable.