

1. Determinants and Characteristic Polynomial

- (a) Compute the determinant of the 3×3 matrix

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \quad (1)$$

2. Characteristic Polynomial

- (a) Find the characteristic polynomial and eigenvalues of A from (1).
 (b) Once you have found the eigenvalues of A , find the corresponding eigenvectors, \vec{v}_i , and demonstrate that they are eigenvectors by computing $A\vec{v}_i$.

3. Geometry of Determinants Interpret the following properties of determinants geometrically.

- (a) $\det(AB) = \det(A)\det(B)$.
 (b) For invertible matrices A : $\det(A^{-1}) = \frac{1}{\det(A)}$.
 (c) Let A be the (3×3) matrix:

$$A = \left[\begin{array}{c|cc} \alpha & 0 & 0 \\ \hline 0 & & \\ 0 & & B \end{array} \right]$$

For some (2×2) matrix B , and $\alpha \in \mathbb{R}$. Then: $\det(A) = \alpha \det(B)$.

4. Number of Eigenvalues Show, without using determinants, that an $(n \times n)$ matrix A can have at most n distinct eigenvalues.

(Hint: What must be true about the eigenspaces corresponding to different eigenvalues?)