

6 The matrix $\mathbf{P}$ has non-zero eigenvalues and is given by

$$\mathbf{P} = \begin{pmatrix} a & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 2a & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & -3a \end{pmatrix}.$$

(a) State, in terms of a , the eigenvalues of $\mathbf{P}$.

[1]

[1]

[3]

$$\begin{pmatrix} a \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2a \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ -3a \end{pmatrix},$$

(c) Find $\mathbf{A}$ in terms of a .

[5]

$$\begin{aligned}x - y + 2kz &= 1, \\ kx + y + 2z &= 2, \\ 2x - y + z &= 3,\end{aligned}$$

[3]

(b) Given that $k = -\frac{1}{2}$, show that the system of equations in part (a) is inconsistent. Interpret this situation geometrically. [3]

[3]

(c) Given instead that $k = -1$, show that the system of equations in part (a) is also inconsistent. Interpret this situation geometrically. [4]

[4]

Additional page

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & -2 \\ -1 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

- (d) Use the characteristic equation of $\mathbf{A}$ to show that $\mathbf{A}^4 = p\mathbf{A}^2 + q\mathbf{A}$ where p and q are integers to be determined. [5]

If you use the following page to complete the answer(s) to any question(s), the question number(s) must be clearly shown.

The matrix $\mathbf{A}$ is given by

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 0 & 0 \\ 20 & -5 & 0 \\ 2 & -3 & 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

(c) Find a matrix $\mathbf{P}$ and a diagonal matrix $\mathbf{D}$ such that $(\mathbf{A} + 3\mathbf{I})^2 = \mathbf{PDP}^{-1}$.

[7]

[3]

[illegible][illegible]

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 3 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & 5 \end{pmatrix}.$$

[illegible]

(c) Find a matrix **P** and a diagonal matrix **D** such that $\mathbf{A} - 2\mathbf{I} = \mathbf{PDP}^{-1}$. [6]

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(d) Use the characteristic equation of **A** to show that $(\mathbf{A} - 2\mathbf{I})^3 = a\mathbf{A}^2 + b\mathbf{A} + c\mathbf{I}$ where *a*, *b* and *c* are constants to be determined. [3]

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- (c) Find a matrix $\mathbf{P}$ and a diagonal matrix $\mathbf{D}$ such that $\mathbf{A}^{-1} = \mathbf{PDP}^{-1}$.

$$ay - z = 3,$$

does not have a unique solution.

[3]

The matrix $\mathbf{A}$ is given by

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{3}{2} & 3 & 8 \\ 0 & 3 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

- (b) Given that $\mathbf{B} = \mathbf{A}^{-1}$, use the characteristic equation of $\mathbf{A}$ to show that $\mathbf{B}^2 = p\mathbf{I} + q\mathbf{A}$, where p and q are constants to be determined. [4]

- (c) Find a matrix $\mathbf{P}$ and a diagonal matrix $\mathbf{D}$ such that $\mathbf{A}^{-1} = \mathbf{PDP}^{-1}$.

[7]

For the answer to any question, the question number must be clearly

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