



**Problem 6.** Determine an orthogonal matrix  $P$  and a diagonal matrix  $D$  such that  $A = PDP^T$ .

(a) If  $A$  is the  $3 \times 3$  matrix for reflecting through the plane spanned by the vectors  $\begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$ .

(b) If  $A$  is the  $3 \times 3$  matrix for reflecting through the plane spanned by the vectors  $\begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$ .

**Problem 7.**

(a) The eigenvalues of a  $5 \times 5$  matrix for orthogonally projecting onto a 3-dimensional subspace are .  
 What are the eigenspaces of that matrix?

(b) Suppose  $A$  is the  $3 \times 3$  matrix of a reflection through a plane (containing the origin).

Then  $\det(A) = \text{$ , and the eigenvalues of  $A$  are . What are the eigenspaces of  $A$ ?

(c) Precisely state the spectral theorem.

(d) If  $A$  is a reflection matrix, then  $A^{-1} = \text{$ .

(e) If  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$ , then  $A^n = \text{$  and  $e^{At} = \text{$ .

(f) If  $N^4 = \mathbf{0}$ , then  $e^{Nt} = \text{$ .