

### 3. DIAGONALIZING A 3x3 MATRIX

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 3 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \quad P_A(X) = \det(X \cdot E - A) = \det \begin{pmatrix} X-3 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & X-3 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & X+1 \end{pmatrix} = (X-3)^2 (X+1)$$

$$\lambda = -1$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 3 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 3 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} v_1 \\ v_2 \\ v_3 \end{pmatrix} = -1 \cdot \begin{pmatrix} v_1 \\ v_2 \\ v_3 \end{pmatrix} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} 3v_1 - v_3 = -v_1 \\ 3v_2 + 2v_3 = -v_2 \\ -v_3 = -v_3 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} 4v_1 = v_3 \\ -2v_2 = v_3 \end{cases} \Rightarrow v = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\lambda = 3$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 3 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 3 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} v_1 \\ v_2 \\ v_3 \end{pmatrix} = 3 \cdot \begin{pmatrix} v_1 \\ v_2 \\ v_3 \end{pmatrix} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} 3v_1 - v_3 = 3v_1 \\ 3v_2 + 2v_3 = 3v_2 \\ -v_3 = 3v_3 \end{cases} \Rightarrow v_1, v_2 \text{ arbitrary} \Rightarrow v \in \left\langle \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \right\rangle$$

$$S = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$S^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -\frac{1}{4} \\ 0 & 1 & \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{4} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$S^{-1} \cdot A \cdot S = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$