

12.145

INDHIRESH S - EE25BTECH11027

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Question

If a square matrix \mathbf{A} is real and symmetric, then the eigenvalues

- ① are always real
- ② are always real and positive
- ③ are always real and non-negative
- ④ occur in complex conjugate pairs

Theoretical Solution

The correct statement is (1). This is a fundamental property of real symmetric matrices.

Let \mathbf{A} be a real and symmetric matrix, which means

$$\mathbf{A} = \mathbf{A}^T \text{ and } \bar{\mathbf{A}} = \mathbf{A} \quad (1)$$

Let λ be an eigenvalue of \mathbf{A} with a corresponding non-zero eigenvector \mathbf{x} . The eigenvalue equation is:

$$\mathbf{A}\mathbf{x} = \lambda\mathbf{x} \quad (2)$$

To prove that λ is real, we must show it is equal to its own complex conjugate, i.e., $\lambda = \bar{\lambda}$. We take the conjugate transpose (Hermitian conjugate) on both sides:

$$(\mathbf{A}\mathbf{x})^H = (\lambda\mathbf{x})^H \quad (3)$$

$$\mathbf{x}^H \mathbf{A}^H = \bar{\lambda} \mathbf{x}^H \quad (4)$$

Theoretical solution

For a real and symmetric matrix, its conjugate transpose is itself:

$$\mathbf{A}^H = \bar{\mathbf{A}}^T = \mathbf{A}^T = \mathbf{A} \quad (5)$$

Substituting this into the Eq.4 gives:

$$\mathbf{x}^H \mathbf{A} = \bar{\lambda} \mathbf{x}^H \quad (6)$$

Now, we pre-multiply the Eq.2 by \mathbf{x}^H :

$$\mathbf{x}^H \mathbf{A} \mathbf{x} = \lambda (\mathbf{x}^H \mathbf{x}) \quad (7)$$

And we post-multiply Eq.6 by \mathbf{x} :

$$\mathbf{x}^H \mathbf{A} \mathbf{x} = \bar{\lambda} (\mathbf{x}^H \mathbf{x}) \quad (8)$$

Theoretical solution

By comparing Eq.7 and Eq.8 , we see that:

$$\lambda(\mathbf{x}^H \mathbf{x}) = \bar{\lambda}(\mathbf{x}^H \mathbf{x}) \quad (9)$$

This can be rearranged to:

$$(\lambda - \bar{\lambda})(\mathbf{x}^H \mathbf{x}) = 0 \quad (10)$$

Since an eigenvector \mathbf{x} is non-zero by definition, its magnitude $\|\mathbf{x}\|^2$ is a positive real number. So,

$$\lambda - \bar{\lambda} = 0 \quad (11)$$

$$\lambda = \bar{\lambda} \quad (12)$$

A number that is equal to its own complex conjugate must be a real number.

From above statement it is clear that eigenvalues are always real

Theoretical solution

Options (2) and (3) are incorrect because a real symmetric matrix can have negative eigenvalues.

Example:

Consider the matrix

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad (13)$$

This matrix is real and symmetric. Now finding the eigen value for the matrix:

$$\begin{vmatrix} -\lambda & 1 \\ 1 & -\lambda \end{vmatrix} = \lambda^2 - 1 = 0 \quad (14)$$

The eigenvalues are

$$\lambda = 1 \text{ and } \lambda = -1 \quad (15)$$

Therefore the eigenvalues can be negative

Option (1) is correct

```
#include <math.h>

void find_eigenvalues_2x2(double a, double b, double c, double d,
    double* eig1, double* eig2) {
    double trace = a + d;
    double determinant = a * d - b * c;
    double discriminant = trace * trace - 4 * determinant;

    if (discriminant >= 0) {
        double sqrt_discriminant = sqrt(discriminant);
        *eig1 = (trace + sqrt_discriminant) / 2.0;
        *eig2 = (trace - sqrt_discriminant) / 2.0;
    }
}
```

```
import ctypes

eigen_lib = ctypes.CDLL('./eigen.so')

# Define the function signature (argument types and return type).
# This helps ctypes correctly handle data marshalling.
find_eigs = eigen_lib.find_eigenvalues_2x2
find_eigs.argtypes = [ctypes.c_double, ctypes.c_double,
                      ctypes.c_double, ctypes.c_double,
                      ctypes.POINTER(ctypes.c_double),
                      ctypes.POINTER(ctypes.c_double)]
find_eigs.restype = None # The C function returns void
```


Python Code

```
# Define the matrix elements
a, b = 0.0, 1.0
c, d = 1.0, 0.0

# Create C-compatible double variables to store the results
eig1 = ctypes.c_double()
eig2 = ctypes.c_double()

# Call the C function from Python
# We pass the result variables by reference using byref()
find_eigs(a, b, c, d, ctypes.byref(eig1), ctypes.byref(eig2))

print(Eigenvalues found using Python wrapper for C library:)
# Access the value of the ctypes object with .value
print(fLambda 1: {eig1.value})
print(fLambda 2: {eig2.value})
```