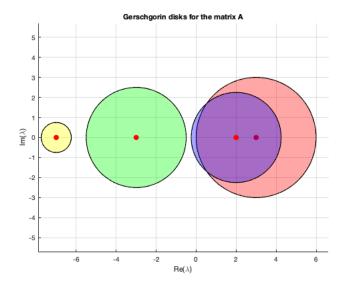
```
% Gerschgorin's theorem
clc
close all
fprintf("Find regions in the complex plane where the eigenvalues are located.\n\n");
A = [3 -1 -1 1; -1 2 -1/4 1; -1 -1 -3 1/2 ...]
   ;-1/2 -1/4 0 -7];
%eigen values of A
format long
%centers
c1 = A(1,1); c2 = A(2,2);
c3 = A(3,3); c4 = A(4,4);
%radius
r3 = 1 + 1 + 1/2; r4 = 1/2 + 1/4;
%verification
fprintf("The actual eigen values are:\n\n");
lam = eig(A)
{\tt fprintf("The\ matrix\ A\ has\ eigenvalues\ in\ the\ union\ of\ the\ Gerschgorin\ disks;\n")}
fprintf("So comparing the actual eigen values with the plot, its clear that two \n of the eigen values are located in the first two disks, and the \n:
%create the disc
figure(1)
p = nsidedpoly(1000, 'Center', [c1 0], 'Radius', r1);
plot(p, 'FaceColor', 'r')
axis equal
grid on
hold on
plot(c1,0,'r.','MarkerSize',20)
hold on
p2 = nsidedpoly(1000, 'Center', [c2 0], 'Radius', r2);
plot(p2, 'FaceColor', 'b')
axis equal
hold on
plot(c2,0,'r.','MarkerSize',20)
hold on
p3 = nsidedpoly(1000, 'Center', [c3 0], 'Radius', r3);
plot(p3, 'FaceColor', 'g')
axis equal
hold on
plot(c3,0,'r.','MarkerSize',20)
hold on
p4 = nsidedpoly(1000, 'Center', [c4 0], 'Radius', r4);
plot(p4, 'FaceColor', 'y')
axis equal
hold on
plot(c4,0,'r.','MarkerSize',20)
xlabel("Re(\lambda)"); ylabel("Im(\lambda)");
title("Gerschgorin disks for the matrix A")
```

Find regions in the complex plane where the eigenvalues are located.

The actual eigen values are:

```
lam =  3.645698826149831 \\ 1.533195532698929 \\ -3.279302662649521 \\ -6.899591696199242  The matrix A has eigenvalues in the union of the Gerschgorin disks;  | lambda - 3 | < 3, \\ | lambda - 2 | < 2.25, \\ | lambda + 7 | < 0.75, \\ So comparing the actual eigen values with the plot, its clear that two of the eigen values are located in the first two disks, and the remaining two in the union of the other two disks. This is because the two disks are disjoint from the other 2. Hence from Gerschgorin's theorem the results is verified.
```



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