

Eigenvectors and Eigenvalues

Like many specialized disciplines, Linear Algebra uses many unfamiliar terms whose origins you might wonder about. Eigenvectors and eigenvalues are two of them. If you know German, you will recognize that *eigen* means inherent or a characteristic attribute. Named by the German mathematician David Hilbert, an eigenvector mathematically describes a characteristic feature of an object that remains unchanged after transformation. You can think of an eigenvector as the direction that doesn't change direction. An eigenvector characterizes a linear transformation, whereas its eigenvalue tells how much the vector is scaled. Eigenvalues can be negative or positive. A negative value indicates the direction of the eigenvector is reversed.

Eigenvalues and eigenvectors are a way to break down matrices, which can simplify many calculations and enable us to understand various properties of the matrix. They are widely used in physics and engineering for stability analysis, vibration analysis, and many other applications.

Let's look at a visual example.

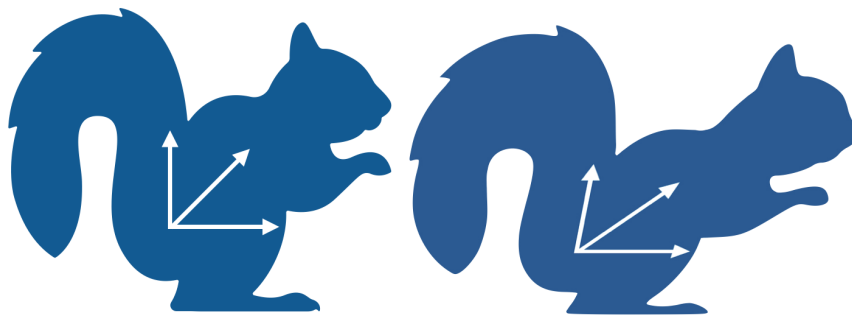


Figure 1.1: Standardized and skewed squirrel image.

You can see that the image on the right is a skewed version of the image on the left. Look closely at the vectors and you will notice that one of the vectors is pointing in the same direction in both images, while the direction of the other two vectors has changed. The eigenvector is the one at the bottom that points to 0 degrees (which you can think of due east) in both images. So, the characteristic attribute of both images is their horizontal direction.

When you overlay the vectors from one image over the other, you will notice that the horizontal vector, while the same direction in both images, is a bit longer in the skewed version. The scale of the stretch is described by an eigenvalue.

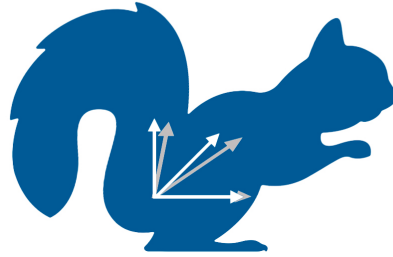


Figure 1.2: Standardized and skewed squirrel image overlayed on eachother.

1.1 Definition

Given a square matrix A , a non-zero vector v is an eigenvector of A if multiplying A by v results in a scalar multiple of v . In other words, the *eigenequation* is:

$$Av = \lambda v \quad (1.1)$$

where λ is a scalar known as the eigenvalue corresponding to the eigenvector v .

1.2 Finding Eigenvalues and Eigenvectors

You find the eigenvalues of a matrix A by solving the characteristic equation:

$$\det(A - \lambda I) = 0 \quad (1.2)$$

where $\det(\cdot)$ denotes the determinant, I is the *identity matrix* of the same size as A , and λ is a scalar.

Once you find the eigenvalues, you can find the corresponding eigenvectors by substituting each eigenvalue into the equation $Av = \lambda v$, and solving for v . ~~FIXME~~ visual representation graphically?

1.3 Example

For a 2×2 matrix $A = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix}$, the characteristic equation is:

$$(a - \lambda)(d - \lambda) - bc = 0 \quad (1.3)$$

Solving this equation gives the eigenvalues. Substituting each eigenvalue back into the equation $Av = \lambda v$ gives the corresponding eigenvectors.

Let matrix $A =$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 5 & 4 \\ 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

The characteristic equation is:

$$|A - \lambda I| = 0$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 5 - \lambda & 4 \\ 1 & 2 - \lambda \end{bmatrix} = 0$$

$$(5 - \lambda)(2 - \lambda) - (4)(1) = 0$$

$$10 - 5\lambda - 2\lambda + \lambda^2 - 4 = 0$$

$$\lambda^2 - 7\lambda + 6 = 0$$

$$(\lambda - 6)(\lambda - 1) = 0$$

$$\lambda = 6, \lambda = 1$$

Now that you have the eigen values you can substitute these values into the equation:

$$|A - \lambda I| = 0$$

For $\lambda = 1$:

$$(A - \lambda I)v = 0$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 5 - 1 & 4 \\ 1 & 2 - 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 4 & 4 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Next, use elementary row transformation by multiplying row 2 by 4, then subtracting row 1.

$$\begin{bmatrix} 4 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Now you can expand as an equation:

$$4x + 4y = 0$$

Assume $y = w$

$$4x = -4w$$

$$x = -w$$

The solution is:

$$\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -w \\ w \end{bmatrix} = w \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

So the eigenvector is:

$$\begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Now we need to substitute the other eigenvalue, 6, into the equation and follow the same procedure for finding the eigenvector.

$$\begin{bmatrix} 5-6 & 4 \\ 1 & 2-6 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} -1 & 4 \\ 1 & -4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Next, use elementary row transformation by adding row 1 to row 2.

$$\begin{bmatrix} -1 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Expand as an equation:

$$-x + 4y = 0$$

$$\text{Assume } y = w$$

$$-x + 4w = 0$$

$$x = 4w$$

The solution is:

$$\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 4w \\ w \end{bmatrix} = w \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

So the eigenvector is:

$$\begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

In conclusion, the eigenvectors of the given 2 x 2 matrix are:

$$\begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \text{ and } \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

1.4 Eigenvalues and Eigenvectors in Python

Create a file called `vectors_eigen.py` and enter this code:

```
# import numpy to perform operations on vector
import numpy as np
from numpy.linalg import eig

a = np.array([[2, 2, 4],
              [1, 3, 5],
              [2, 3, 4]])
eigenvalue, eigenvector = eig(a)

# The values are not in any particular order
print('Eigenvalues:', eigenvalue)

# The eig function returns the normalize vectors
print('Eigenvectors:', eigenvector)
```

1.5 Summary

Lets sum this up in a short way:

You have a transformation — something that stretches, squishes, flips, or rotates space. This transformation could be represented by a matrix.

Most vectors in space will get changed in both direction and length when you apply the transformation.

But some special vectors don't change direction at all — they only get stretched or shrunk (and maybe flipped).

These special “unchanging-direction” vectors are called eigenvectors. The amount they get stretched (or shrunk) is their eigenvalue.

1.6 Where to Learn More

Watch this video from Khan Academy, *Introduction to Eigenvectors*: <https://rb.gy/mse7i>

This is a draft chapter from the Kontinua Project. Please see our website (<https://kontinua.org/>) for more details.

Answers to Exercises



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