1.

Consider $X = \frac{1}{\lambda_1 v_1} (\alpha_{11}, \alpha_{12}, \dots, \alpha_{1n})^t$ $= \frac{1}{\lambda_1 v_1} [\alpha_{11}, \alpha_{12}, \dots, \alpha_{1n}] (v_1, v_2, \dots, v_n)^t = \frac{1}{\lambda_1 v_1} \sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i v_i$	
$\sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \alpha_{ij} v_{j} = \lambda_{i} v_{i}$	
$\frac{1}{\lambda_i V_i} \left(\lambda_i V_i \right) = 1$	
Thus the ith row of B= A-X, VX+ must consist of	
igenvalues	
	Since $Av = \lambda_1 v_1$ $\sum_{j=1}^{n} \alpha_{ij} v_j = \lambda_1 v_1$

2.

2.
$$A = \begin{bmatrix} -2 & -4 & 2 \\ -2 & 1 & 2 \\ 4 & 2 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$$
 $\lambda_1 = (0)$ $\overrightarrow{T_1} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

$$X = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 \\ 3 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 3 & 1 \\ 3 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 3 & 1 \\ 3 & 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 3 & 1 \\ 3 & 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 3 & 1 \\ 3 & 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 3 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & 3 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & 3 & 3 \\ 1 & 1 & 3 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$B = A - \lambda_1 V X^T = \begin{bmatrix} -2 & -4 & 2 \\ -2 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 3 & 2 & 1 \\ -2 & 1 & 2 \\ 4 & 2 & 5 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 3 & 2 & 1 \\ -2 & 3 & 1 & 3 \\ -2 & 1 & 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -2 & 1 & 2 & 3 \\ -2 & 1 & 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\lambda = \begin{bmatrix} 25 & -10 & 1 & 3 & 2 \\ 4 & 2 & 5 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 3 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -2 & 1 & 2 & 3 \\ -2 & 1 & 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\lambda = 3$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 22 & -10 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & -30 & 3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 & 3 \\ 1 & 3 & 3 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\lambda = -5$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 30 & -10 & 1 & 3 \\ 6 & 0 & -22 & 3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1/3 & 3 & 3 & 3 \\ 1/3 & 3 & 3 & 3 \\ 1/3 & 3 & 3 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

3. Driver file:

```
%% Homework 6

A = [4 1 1 1;
    1 3 -1 1;
    1 -1 2 0;
    1 1 0 2];

tol = 10^-5;
    x = [1;0;0;0];

ans1 = inv_pow(A, tol, x)|
```

Inverse Power method:

```
function ans = inv_pow(A, tol, x)
k = 1;
N = 4;
lamda_old = 1;
while k < N
   y = inv(A)*x;
   lamda_new = max(abs(y));
   x = y/lamda_new;
   err = abs(lamda_old-lamda_new);
   lamda_old = lamda_new;
   if err < tol</pre>
        disp(x);
        break
   end
end
ans = 1/lamda_old;
end
```

Output: