

$$(8\lambda + )(\lambda - )$$

$$Ax = \lambda Ix$$

$$-8 + 4\lambda - 16\lambda + 8\lambda^2$$

$$8\lambda^2 - 12\lambda - 8$$

3. Consider the following matrix A:

$$1(2-\lambda-0)(2-\lambda-1\lambda)2$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 4 & 2 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

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

$$\begin{bmatrix} -1 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(2-\lambda)(-\frac{1}{2} + \lambda) - 8$$

For each value of  $\lambda$  given below determine if it is an eigenvalue of A.

a)  $\lambda = 0$  NO

b)  $\lambda = -1$  NO

c)  $\lambda = -2$  NO

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 2 & | & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & | & 0 \\ 4 & 2 & 2 & | & 0 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{-4R_1} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 2 & | & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & | & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & -6 & | & -8 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 & | & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 & | & 0 \\ 4 & 2 & 2 & | & 0 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{-R_1} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 & | & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 & | & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & -6 & | & -8 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} -2 & 1 & 2 & | & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 & | & 0 \\ 4 & 2 & 0 & | & 0 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{-2R_2} \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 1 & 2 & | & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 & | & 0 \\ 0 & 4 & 2 & | & 0 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{-4R_2} \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 1 & 2 & | & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 & | & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & | & -8 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & | & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & | & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & 2 & | & 0 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{+2R_2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & | & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & | & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 6 & | & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 & | & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 & | & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & -6 & | & -8 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{+2R_2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 & | & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 & | & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 & | & -8 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & -2 & | & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 & | & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & | & 0 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{+R_2} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & -2 & | & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & -2 & | & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & | & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -2 & | & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & | & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 6 & | & 0 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{-\frac{1}{6}R_3} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -2 & | & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & | & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & | & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 & | & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 & | & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & | & 0 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{-R_3} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 & | & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 & | & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & | & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -2 & | & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 & | & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & | & 0 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{-R_2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -2 & | & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 & | & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & | & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

NO because  $A \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = 2 \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$   
eigenvector can't be  $\emptyset$

$$x_1 + x_2 + 2x_3 = 0 \quad x_1 = -x_2 - 2x_3$$

$$x_2 - 2x_3 = 0 \quad x_2 = 2x_3$$

$$x_3 = 0 \quad \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

NO because  $\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$  can't be  $\emptyset$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -2 & | & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & | & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 & | & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

NO

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