

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} -3 & 1 \\ 1 & -3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\det(\lambda I - A) = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda \end{vmatrix} - \begin{vmatrix} -3 & 1 \\ 1 & -3 \end{vmatrix}$$
$$\begin{vmatrix} \lambda + 3 & -1 \\ -1 & \lambda + 3 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$(\lambda + 2)(\lambda + 4)$$

$$(\lambda + 3)(\lambda + 3) - 1$$

$$\lambda^2 + 6\lambda + 8 = 0$$

$$\lambda_1 = -2 \quad \lambda_2 = -4$$

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$$A \underline{x}_i = \lambda_i \underline{x}_i$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} -3 & 1 \\ 1 & -3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} = -2 \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

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$$-3x_1 + x_2 = -2x_1$$

$$x_1 - 3x_2 = -2x_2$$

$$x_1 = x_2$$

$$\underline{x} = \begin{bmatrix} c \\ c \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\lambda_2 = -4$$

$$\underline{x} = \begin{bmatrix} c \\ -c \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

What happens if  $\lambda = 0$ ?