

Davy Nolan CS1003 Homework III

Q1

$$\begin{pmatrix} -5 & -2 & -2 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = A$$

matrix of cofactors = \tilde{A}

$$\tilde{A} = \begin{pmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} & - \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} & + \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} \\ - \begin{vmatrix} -2 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} & + \begin{vmatrix} -5 & -2 \\ 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} & - \begin{vmatrix} -5 & -2 \\ 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} \\ + \begin{vmatrix} -2 & -2 \\ 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} & - \begin{vmatrix} -5 & -2 \\ 2 & 0 \end{vmatrix} & + \begin{vmatrix} -5 & -2 \\ 2 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\tilde{A} = \begin{pmatrix} +((1)(1) - 0) & -((2)(1) - 0) & +(0 - 1) \\ -((-2)(1) - 0) & +((-5)(1) - (-2)(1)) & -(0 - (-2)(1)) \\ +((0 - (-2)(1)) & -((0 - (-2)(2)) & +((-5)(1) - (-2)(2)) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\tilde{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & -1 \\ 2 & -3 & -2 \\ 2 & -4 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A^{-1} = \frac{1}{\det(A)} (\tilde{A})^T$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} -5 & -2 & -2 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \det(A) &= +(-5) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} - (-2) \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} + (-2) \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} \\ &= -5((1)-(0)) + 2(2-0) - 2(0-1) \\ &= -5 + 4 + 2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\det(A) = 1$$

$$(\tilde{A})^T = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & -1 \\ 2 & -3 & -2 \\ 2 & -4 & -1 \end{pmatrix}^T$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 2 \\ -2 & -3 & -4 \\ -1 & -2 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A^{-1} = \frac{1}{1} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 2 \\ -2 & -3 & -4 \\ -1 & -2 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 2 \\ -2 & -3 & -4 \\ -1 & -2 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Q2

$$\begin{pmatrix} 4 & 2 & -1 \\ 2 & 4 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix} = A$$

$$A\vec{v} = \lambda\vec{v}$$

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

$$\lambda I = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A - \lambda I = \begin{pmatrix} 4 - \lambda & 2 & -1 \\ 2 & 4 - \lambda & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & 3 - \lambda \end{pmatrix}$$

characteristic equation \rightarrow

$$\det(A - \lambda I) = \begin{vmatrix} 4 - \lambda & 2 & -1 \\ 2 & 4 - \lambda & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & 3 - \lambda \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

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Rule of Sarrus

a_{11}	a_{12}	a_{13}	a_{11}	a_{12}
a_{21}	a_{22}	a_{23}	a_{21}	a_{22}
a_{31}	a_{32}	a_{33}	a_{31}	a_{32}

$$+ (a_{11})(a_{22})(a_{33}) + (a_{12})(a_{23})(a_{31}) + (a_{13})(a_{21})(a_{32}) \\ - (a_{13})(a_{22})(a_{31}) - (a_{11})(a_{23})(a_{32}) - (a_{12})(a_{21})(a_{33})$$

$$\begin{vmatrix}
 4-\lambda & 2 & -1 \\
 2 & 4-\lambda & -1 \\
 -1 & 1 & 3-\lambda
 \end{vmatrix}
 =
 \begin{vmatrix}
 4-\lambda & 2 \\
 2 & 4-\lambda \\
 -1 & 1
 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &+ (4-\lambda)(4-\lambda)(3-\lambda) + (2)(1)(-1) + (-1)(2)(1) \\
 &- (-1)(4-\lambda)(-1) - (4-\lambda)(1)(1) - (2)(2)(3-\lambda)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= -\lambda^3 + 11\lambda^2 - 40\lambda + 48 - 2 - 2 + \lambda - 4 \\
 &\quad + \lambda - 4 + 4\lambda - 12
 \end{aligned}$$

$$= -\lambda^3 + 11\lambda^2 - 34\lambda + 24$$

~~scribbles~~

$$\begin{aligned}
 -\lambda^3 + 11\lambda^2 - 34\lambda + 24 &= 0 \\
 \lambda^3 - 11\lambda^2 + 34\lambda - 24 &= 0
 \end{aligned}$$

Trial and error for values of λ using factors of -24 :

$$\begin{aligned}
 \lambda = 1 \quad (1)^3 - 11(1)^2 + 34(1) - 24 &= 0 \\
 1 - 11 + 34 - 24 &= 0 \\
 0 &= 0 \quad \checkmark
 \end{aligned}$$

Therefore, $\lambda = 1$ is a root

$\lambda - 1$ is a Factor

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \lambda^2 - 10\lambda + 24 \\
 \lambda - 1 \overline{) \lambda^3 - 11\lambda^2 + 34\lambda - 24} \\
 \underline{-\lambda^3 + \lambda^2} \quad \downarrow \\
 -10\lambda^2 + 34\lambda \quad \downarrow \\
 \underline{+10\lambda^2 - 10\lambda} \quad \downarrow \\
 24\lambda - 24 \\
 \underline{-24\lambda + 24} \\
 0 \quad \checkmark
 \end{array}$$

$$\lambda^2 - 10\lambda + 24 = 0$$

$$(\lambda - 6)(\lambda - 4)$$

$$\boxed{\lambda = 6}$$

$$\boxed{\lambda = 4}$$

$$\boxed{\lambda = 1}$$

← eigenvalues

Finding the eigenvectors

① Using: $\lambda = 6$

$$\lambda = 6 \text{ gives us } A - \lambda I = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 2 & -1 \\ 2 & -2 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & -3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc|c}
 -2 & 2 & -1 & 0 \\
 2 & -2 & 1 & 0 \\
 -1 & 1 & -3 & 0
 \end{array} \right) \begin{array}{l} R_1 \\ R_2 \\ R_3 \end{array}$$

① Multiply R1 by $-\frac{1}{2}$ $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & \frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ 2 & -2 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & -3 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$

② Add $-2R1$ to R2
 $R2: \begin{matrix} 2 & -2 & 1 & 0 \end{matrix}$
 $-2R1: \begin{matrix} -2 & 2 & -1 & 0 \end{matrix}$
 $\begin{matrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{matrix}$

$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & \frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & -3 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$

③ Add R1 to R3:
 $R3: \begin{matrix} -1 & 1 & -3 & 0 \end{matrix}$
 $R1: \begin{matrix} 1 & -1 & \frac{1}{2} & 0 \end{matrix}$
 $\begin{matrix} 0 & 0 & -\frac{5}{2} & 0 \end{matrix}$

$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & \frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -\frac{5}{2} & 0 \end{pmatrix}$

④ Swap R2 and R3

$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & \frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -\frac{5}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$

⑤ Multiply R2 by $-\frac{2}{5}$
 $\begin{matrix} 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{matrix}$

$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & \frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$

$$x_1 - x_2 + \frac{1}{2}x_3 = 0$$

$$x_3 = 0$$

$$x_1 - x_2 = 0$$

$$x_1 = x_2$$

$$x = t$$

$$x_2 = t$$

$$x_3 = 0$$

Eigenvector when $\lambda = 6$

$$\therefore x = \begin{pmatrix} t \\ t \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = t \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

② Using $\lambda = 4$

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

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 2 & -1 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{matrix} R1 \\ R2 \\ R3 \end{matrix}$$

① Swap $R1$ and $R2$

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

② Multiply $R1$ by $\frac{1}{2}$

$$1 \ 0 \ \frac{1}{2} \ 0$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

③ Add $R1$ to $R3$

$$R3: -1 \ 1 \ -1 \ 0$$

$$R1: 1 \ 0 \ \frac{1}{2} \ 0$$

$$0 \ 1 \ -\frac{1}{2} \ 0$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -\frac{1}{2} & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

④ Multiply $R2$ by $\frac{1}{2}$

$$0 \ 1 \ -\frac{1}{2} \ 0$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -\frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -\frac{1}{2} & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

~~⑤ Add $R2$ to $R3$~~
 ~~$R3: 0 \ 1 \ -\frac{1}{2} \ 0$~~
 ~~$R1: 1 \ 0 \ \frac{1}{2} \ 0$~~

⑤ Add $-R_2$ to R_3 :

$$\begin{array}{r} R_3: \quad 0 \quad 1 \quad -\frac{1}{2} \quad 0 \\ -R_2: \quad 0 \quad -1 \quad \frac{1}{2} \quad 0 \\ \hline \quad \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad 0 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -\frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$x_1 + \frac{1}{2}x_3 = 0$$

$$x_2 - \frac{1}{2}x_3 = 0$$

$$x_1 = -\frac{1}{2}x_3$$

$$x_2 = \frac{1}{2}x_3$$

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$$x_1 = -\frac{1}{2}t$$

$$x_2 = \frac{1}{2}t$$

$$x_3 = t$$

$$\therefore x = t \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

← Eigenvector
when $\lambda = 4$

Using $\lambda = 1$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 3 & 2 & -1 \\ 2 & 3 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 3 & 2 & -1 & 0 \\ 2 & 3 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{matrix} R1 \\ R2 \\ R3 \end{matrix}$$

① Add $-\frac{2}{3}R1$ to $R2$

$$R2: \begin{matrix} 2 & 3 & 1 & 0 \end{matrix}$$

$$-\frac{2}{3}R1: \begin{matrix} -2 & -\frac{4}{3} & \frac{2}{3} & 0 \end{matrix}$$

$$\begin{matrix} 0 & \frac{5}{3} & \frac{5}{3} & 0 \end{matrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 3 & 2 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{5}{3} & \frac{5}{3} & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

② Add $\frac{1}{3}R1$ to $R3$:

$$R3: \begin{matrix} -1 & 1 & 2 & 0 \end{matrix}$$

$$\frac{1}{3}R1: \begin{matrix} 1 & \frac{2}{3} & -\frac{2}{3} & 0 \end{matrix}$$

$$\begin{matrix} 0 & \frac{5}{3} & \frac{5}{3} & 0 \end{matrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 3 & 2 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{5}{3} & \frac{5}{3} & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{5}{3} & \frac{5}{3} & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

③ Add $-R2$ to $R3$:

$$R3: \begin{matrix} 0 & \frac{5}{3} & \frac{5}{3} & 0 \end{matrix}$$

$$-R2: \begin{matrix} 0 & -\frac{5}{3} & -\frac{5}{3} & 0 \end{matrix}$$

$$\begin{matrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{matrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 3 & 2 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{5}{3} & \frac{5}{3} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

④ Mult. $R2$ by $\frac{3}{5}$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 3 & 2 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

⑤ Add $-2R_2$ to R_1

$$R_1: 3 \quad 2 \quad -1 \quad 0$$

$$-2R_2: 0 \quad -2 \quad -2 \quad 0$$

$$\underline{\quad\quad\quad}$$
$$3 \quad 0 \quad -3 \quad 0$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 3 & 0 & -3 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

⑥ Mult. R_1 by $\frac{1}{3}$:

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$1x_1 - 1x_3 = 0$$

$$1x_2 + 1x_3 = 0$$

$$x_1 = x_3$$

$$x_2 = -x_3$$

$$x_1 = t$$

$$x_2 = -t$$

$$x_3 = t$$

$$x = t \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

← Eigenvector
when $\lambda = 1$