

Textbook sections: 6.3, 6.4

## Eigenvalue Review

- **Algebraic multiplicity**, number of eigenvalue repeats in characteristic polynomial
- **Geometric multiplicity**, number of linearly independent eigenvectors

$$0 < g_n \leq a_n \leq n$$

## Homo Systems

Extends [Solutions to Systems of 2 FOLDEs](#).

Given FOLDE system:

$$\vec{x}' = P\vec{x}, \quad P \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$$

We know solutions are of the form  $\vec{x}(t) = e^{\lambda t} \vec{v}$ .

Eigenvalues have 3 cases:

| | Section | Eigenvalues | P |

|-|-|-|

|1|6.3| All  $\mathbb{R}$  | not defective|

|2| 6.4 | All  $\mathbb{C}$  | not defective|

|3|6.7| All  $\mathbb{C}$  | defective|

*6.7 is out of the scope of this course.*

A defective matrix is a matrix where  $\sum g_n \neq n$ .

- i.e. number of eigenvectors  $< n$ , non-diagonalizable.

## Real, Non-Defective Solutions (6.3)

Since matrix is not defective, it is diagonalizable.

Given linearly independent eigenpairs  $(\lambda_1, \vec{v}_1), \dots, (\lambda_n, \vec{v}_n)$  for matrix  $A$ , then for

$$\vec{x}' = A\vec{x},$$

the fundamental set of solutions is

$$\{e^{\lambda_1 t} \vec{v}_1, \dots, e^{\lambda_n t} \vec{v}_n\}$$

and the general solution is a linear combination of these:

$$\vec{x} = \sum_{i=1}^n c_i e^{\lambda_i t} \vec{v}_i$$

### ≡ Example ▾

Determine general solution to

$$\vec{x}' = P\vec{x}, \quad P = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}.$$

The eigenvalues of  $P$  are 0 and 1.

$$\lambda = 0$$

$$P - 0I = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{Then, } \vec{v} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}.$$

$$\lambda = 1$$

$$P - I = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{Then } \vec{v} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

## Complex, Non-Defective Solutions (6.4)

For each complex pair, convert into real values by the formula from the [complex eigenvalues section](#).