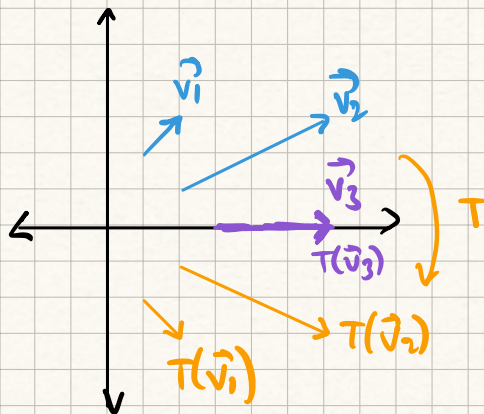


Eigenvalues and Eigenvectors

04.05.2025

Eigenvalues, eigenvectors,
eigenspaces

$$T(\vec{v}) = A \cdot \vec{v} \quad : A \text{ is a matrix, the transformation matrix.}$$
$$T(\vec{v}) = \lambda \cdot \vec{v} \quad : \lambda \text{ is a constant, the eigenvalue.}$$



* T flips vectors among the x -axis.

* \vec{v}_3 is an eigenvector because $T(\vec{v}_3)$ and \vec{v}_3 are on the same line. λ in $T(\vec{v}_3) = \lambda \cdot \vec{v}_3$ is the eigenvalue.

$$\left. \begin{aligned} * \quad T(\vec{v}_3) &= A \cdot \vec{v}_3 \\ T(\vec{v}_3) &= \lambda \cdot \vec{v}_3 \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow A \cdot \vec{v}_3 = \lambda \cdot \vec{v}_3$$

$$* \quad A \cdot \vec{v} = \lambda \cdot \vec{v} \quad \# \text{ Our general formula for } \lambda$$

$$\vec{0} = \lambda \cdot \vec{v} - A \cdot \vec{v} \quad \# \text{ Just rearranging.}$$

$$\vec{0} = \lambda \cdot I_n \vec{v} - A \cdot \vec{v} \quad \# \text{ Adding } I_n$$

$$\vec{0} = (\lambda \cdot I_n - A) \vec{v} \quad \# \text{ Factoring out } \vec{v}.$$

$$\vec{0} = B \cdot \vec{v}$$

$\lambda \cdot I_n - A$ is a matrix. Let's call it B

$$B \cdot \vec{v} = \vec{0}$$

Now this looks like the null space equation.

↳ we want to find

non-zero vectors for \vec{v} ,

because zero vector don't give us new information.

Eigenspace

* The set of eigenvectors of a matrix is a special set of input vectors for which the action of the matrix is described as a simple scaling by a scalar (eigenvalue)

eigenvector

$$* \quad A \cdot \vec{e}_1 = \lambda \vec{e}_1 \quad \Rightarrow \quad |\lambda I - A| = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - A_{1,1} & (-1)A_{1,2} \\ (-1)A_{2,1} & \lambda - A_{2,1} \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$B \cdot \vec{v} = \vec{0}$$

If we have non-zero \vec{v} , it means B will have linearly dependent columns (because $N(B) = \{\vec{0}\}$ won't be true), which means B is not invertible which means $|B| = 0$,

$$|B| = 0$$

$$* |\lambda I_n - A| = 0$$

Because $B = \lambda \cdot I_n - A$. Now this is the formula to find eigenvalues.

$$\text{Ex: } T(J) = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -4 \\ -1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\left| \lambda \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -4 \\ -1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \right| = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{vmatrix} \lambda-2 & 4 \\ 1 & \lambda+1 \end{vmatrix} = 0 \Rightarrow (\lambda-2)(\lambda+1) - 4 = 0$$

$$\lambda^2 - \lambda - 6 = 0 \quad \# \text{ characteristic equation}$$

$$(\lambda-3)(\lambda+2) = 0$$

$$\lambda_1 = 3 \quad \lambda_2 = -2$$

Eigenvalues for the matrix A

* Trace: Sum of the values on the main diagonal.

$$* \text{Trace} = \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i \quad (\text{Rule \#1})$$

$$\#1 \text{ Trace}(A) = 2 - 1 = 1 \quad \lambda_1 + \lambda_2 = 3 - 2 = 1 \quad \checkmark$$

$$* \text{Det}(A) = \lambda_1 \cdot \lambda_2 \cdots \lambda_n \quad (\text{Rule \#2})$$

$$\#2 \text{ Det}(A) = 2(-1) - (-4)(-1) = -2 - 4 = -6$$

$$\lambda_1 \cdot \lambda_2 = 3 \cdot (-2) = -6 \quad \checkmark$$

* When we find the eigenvalues we can verify them in two ways:

$$\textcircled{1} \text{ Trace}^*(A) = \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i \quad \textcircled{2} \text{ Det}(A) = \lambda_1 \cdot \lambda_2 \cdots \lambda_n$$

$$E_{\lambda} = N(\lambda \cdot I_n - A) = N\left(\begin{bmatrix} \lambda-2 & 4 \\ 1 & \lambda+1 \end{bmatrix}\right)$$

$$E_{-2} = N\left(\begin{bmatrix} -4 & 4 \\ 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}\right)$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{cc|c} -4 & 4 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 \end{array}\right] = \left[\begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array}\right]$$

$$v_1 - v_2 = 0$$

$$v_1 = v_2$$

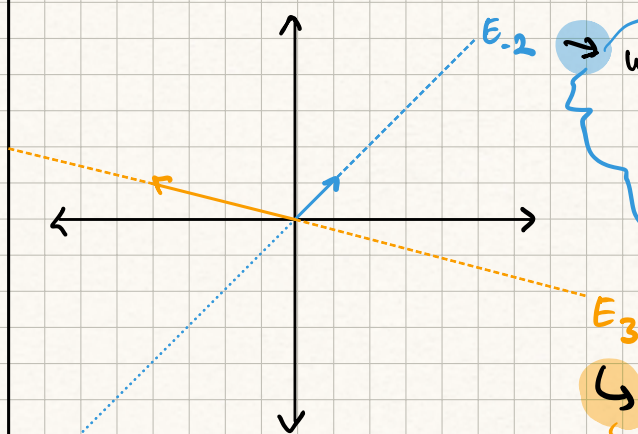
$$\Rightarrow E_{-2} = \text{span}\left(\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}\right)$$

$$E_3 = N\left(\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 4 \\ 1 & 4 \end{bmatrix}\right)$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & 4 & 0 \\ 1 & 4 & 0 \end{array}\right] = \left[\begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & 4 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array}\right]$$

$$v_1 = -4v_2$$

$$\Rightarrow E_3 = \text{span}\left(\begin{bmatrix} -4 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}\right)$$



When we apply T , every vector on this line will be scaled by 2 and point the opposite direction.

When we apply T , every vector on this line will be scaled by 3, and point the same direction.

so...

- * -2 and 3 are eigenvalues
- * $(1,1)$ and $(-4,1)$ are eigenvectors
- * E_{-2} and E_3 are eigenspaces.

Quiz ① Find the eigenvalues for $A = \begin{bmatrix} -3 & 0 \\ 1 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$

$$\begin{vmatrix} \lambda+3 & 0 \\ -1 & \lambda-4 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$(\lambda+3)(\lambda-4) - 0 = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{matrix} \lambda_1 = -3 \\ \lambda_2 = 4 \end{matrix}$$

② Find the eigenvectors for the question 1.

$$\lambda = -3 \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & | & 0 \\ -1 & -7 & | & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$v_1 = -7v_2$$

$$E_{-3} = \text{Span} \left(\begin{bmatrix} -7 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \right)$$

$$\lambda = 4 \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & | & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & | & 0 \end{bmatrix} =$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & | & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & | & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad v_1 = 0$$

$$E_4 = \text{Span} \left(\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \right)$$

③ Find the eigenvectors of $A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -3 \\ 0 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$

$$\begin{vmatrix} \lambda-2 & 3 \\ 0 & \lambda-5 \end{vmatrix} = 0 \Rightarrow (\lambda-2)(\lambda-5) = 0$$
$$\lambda_1 = 2 \quad \lambda_2 = 5$$

$$E_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 3 & | & 0 \\ 0 & -3 & | & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$
$$= \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & | & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & | & 0 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow v_2 = 0 \quad \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$E_5 = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 3 & | & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & | & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$
$$v_1 = -v_2 \quad \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Eigen in three
dimensions

$$T(\vec{v}) = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 0 & 1 \\ -1 & -6 & -2 \\ 5 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow$$

$$|\lambda \cdot I - A| = \begin{vmatrix} \overset{+}{\lambda-4} & \overset{-}{0} & -1 \\ 1 & \overset{+}{\lambda+6} & 2 \\ -5 & 0 & \lambda \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 0 \mid \mid + (\lambda+6) \mid \begin{vmatrix} \lambda-4 & -1 \\ -5 & \lambda \end{vmatrix} - 0 \mid \mid$$

$$\Rightarrow (\lambda+6) [(\lambda-4)\lambda - (-1)(-5)]$$

$$= (\lambda+6) [\lambda^2 - 4\lambda - 5] = (\lambda+6)(\lambda-5)(\lambda+1)$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda_1 = -6 \quad \lambda_2 = 5 \quad \lambda = -1$$

$$E_{-6} = \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} -10 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 2 & 0 \\ -5 & 0 & -6 & 0 \end{array} \right] = \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right] = \text{Span} \left(\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \right)$$

$$E_{-1} = \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} -5 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 5 & 2 & 0 \\ -5 & 0 & -1 & 0 \end{array} \right] = \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 1/5 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 9/25 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right] = \text{Span} \left(\begin{bmatrix} -1/9 \\ -9/25 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \right)$$

$$E_5 = \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 11 & 2 & 0 \\ -5 & 0 & 5 & 0 \end{array} \right] = \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 3/11 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right] = \text{Span} \left(\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -3/11 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \right)$$

Ques 2 ① Find the eigenvectors of $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -4 & 2 \\ 0 & 4 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$

$$\begin{vmatrix} \lambda-1 & 4 & -2 \\ 0 & \lambda-4 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda+2 \end{vmatrix} = 0 \Rightarrow +(\lambda-1) \begin{vmatrix} \lambda-4 & 3 \\ 0 & \lambda+2 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (\lambda-1) [(\lambda-4)(\lambda+2) - 0] = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda_1 = 1 \quad \lambda_2 = 4 \quad \lambda_3 = -2$$

$$E_1 = \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 0 & 4 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & -3 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 & 0 \end{array} \right] = \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{array} \right] = \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{array} \right]$$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right] = \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right] = \text{Span} \left(\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \right)$$

$$E_4 = \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 3 & 4 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 6 & 0 \end{array} \right] = \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 4/3 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right] = \text{Span} \left(\begin{bmatrix} -4/3 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \right)$$

$$E_{-2} = \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} -3 & 4 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & -6 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right] = \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & -4/3 & 2/3 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1/2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right] =$$

$$\rightarrow \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1/2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right] = \left[\begin{array}{c} 0 \\ 1/2 \\ 1 \end{array} \right]$$

② Find the eigenvectors for $A = \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & -3 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

$$\begin{vmatrix} \overset{+}{\lambda+2} & \overset{-}{0} & \overset{+}{0} \\ -1 & \lambda-3 & \overset{-}{0} \\ 0 & 3 & \lambda-1 \end{vmatrix} = 0 \Rightarrow (\lambda-1)(\lambda+2)(\lambda-3) = 0$$

$\lambda_1 = 1 \quad \lambda_2 = -2 \quad \lambda_3 = 3$

$$E_1 = \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 3 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & -2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right] = \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right] = \text{Span} \left(\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \right)$$

$$E_{-2} = \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & -5 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & -3 & 0 \end{array} \right] = \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 5 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right] = \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 5 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right]$$

$$= \text{Span} \left(\begin{bmatrix} -5 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \right)$$

$$E_3 = \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 5 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 2 & 0 \end{array} \right] = \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2/3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right] = \text{Span} \left(\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ -2/3 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \right)$$

③ Find the eigenvectors for $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

$$\begin{vmatrix} \overset{+}{\lambda-1} & \overset{-}{-2} & \overset{+}{1} \\ 0 & \lambda+2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda-1 \end{vmatrix} = 0 \Rightarrow (\lambda-1)(\lambda-1)(\lambda+2) = 0$$

$\lambda_1 = 1 \quad \lambda_2 = -2$

$$E_1 = \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 0 & -2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right] = \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right] = \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right]$$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right] = \text{Span} \left(\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \right)$$

$$E_{-2} = \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} -3 & -2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -3 & 0 \end{array} \right] = \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 2/3 & -1/3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right]$$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 2/3 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right] = \text{Span} \left(\begin{bmatrix} -2/3 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \right)$$