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Step 1 Find the Eigenvalues ( $\lambda$ )

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

Where  $I$  is the identity matrix.

$$A - \lambda I = \begin{bmatrix} 4-\lambda & 8 & -1 \\ -2 & -9-\lambda & -2 \\ 0 & 10 & 5-\lambda \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\det(A - \lambda I) = \begin{vmatrix} 4-\lambda & 8 & -1 \\ -2 & -9-\lambda & -2 \\ 0 & 10 & 5-\lambda \end{vmatrix}$$

We expand along the first row:

$$\det(A - \lambda I) = (4-\lambda) \begin{vmatrix} -9-\lambda & -2 \\ 10 & 5-\lambda \end{vmatrix} - 8 \begin{vmatrix} -2 & -2 \\ 0 & 5-\lambda \end{vmatrix} + 1$$

$$(-1) \begin{vmatrix} -2 & -9-\lambda \\ 0 & 10 \end{vmatrix}$$

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Compute each minor determinant;

Expanding

1. first minor:

$$\begin{vmatrix} -9-\lambda & -2 \\ 10 & 5-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = (-9-\lambda)(5-\lambda) - (-2)(10) =$$

$$(-9-\lambda)(5-\lambda) + 20.$$

Expanding:

$$(-9-\lambda)(5-\lambda) = -45 + 9\lambda - 5\lambda + \lambda^2 = \lambda^2 + 4\lambda - 25.$$

$$\text{So: } \begin{vmatrix} -9-\lambda & -2 \\ 10 & 5-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = \lambda^2 + 4\lambda - 45 + 20 = \lambda^2 + 4\lambda - 25.$$

Second minor:

$$\begin{vmatrix} -2 & -2 \\ 0 & 5-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = (-2)(5-\lambda) - (-2)(0) = -10 + 2\lambda.$$

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~~3~~ Third minor:

$$\begin{vmatrix} -2 & -9 & -2 \\ 0 & 10 \end{vmatrix} = (-2)(10) - (0)(-9-2) = -20$$

Substitute back to the determinant.



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Substitute back into determinant;

$$\det(A - \lambda I) = (A - \lambda)(x^2 + 4\lambda - 25) - 8(10 + 2\lambda) - (-20)$$

Simplify each term:

1. Expand  $(4 - \lambda)(x^2 + 4\lambda - 25)$ :

$$\begin{aligned} (4 - \lambda)(x^2 + 4\lambda - 25) &= 4\lambda^2 + 16\lambda - 100 - \lambda^3 \\ &\quad - 4\lambda^2 + 25\lambda = -\lambda^3 + 41\lambda - 100 \end{aligned}$$

2. Simplify  $-8(-10 + 2\lambda)$ :

$$-8(-10 + 2\lambda) = 80 - 16\lambda$$

3. Add  $-(-20)$ :

$$-(-20) = +20$$

Combine all terms:

$$\det(A - \lambda I) = -\lambda^3 + 41\lambda - 100 + 80 - 16\lambda + 20$$

$$\det(A - \lambda I) = -\lambda^3 + 25\lambda$$



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factorize

$$\det(A - \lambda I) = -\lambda(\lambda^2 - 25)$$

$$\det(A - \lambda I) = (\lambda - 5)(\lambda + 5)$$

Eigenvalues;

$$\lambda_1 = 0, \lambda_2 = 5, \lambda_3 = -5$$

Step 2 find the Eigenvectors.

For  $\lambda_2 = 5$ :

$$A - 5I = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 8 & -1 \\ -2 & -14 & -2 \\ 0 & 10 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

# Eigen Vectors

Formula :  $(A - \lambda I)v = 0$ , where  $v = \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix}$

$V_2$  for  $\lambda_2 = 5$

$$\Rightarrow \left[ \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 8 & -1 \\ -2 & -9 & -2 \\ 0 & 10 & 5 \end{pmatrix} - 5 \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \right] \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 8 & -1 \\ -2 & -14 & -2 \\ 0 & 10 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} -x + 8y - z = 0 \\ -2x - 14y - 2z = 0 \\ 10y = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} y = 0 \\ x = -z \\ 2z - 2z = 0 \end{cases}$$

⚠ since  $x = -z$ , the equation holds for any non-zero  $x$  and  $z$ ,

so let take  $x = 1, z = -1, V_2 = \underline{\underline{\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}}}$

$V_3$  for  $\lambda = -5$

$$\Rightarrow \left[ \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 8 & -1 \\ -2 & -9 & -2 \\ 0 & 10 & 5 \end{pmatrix} + 5 \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \right] \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} 9x + 8y - z = 0 \\ -2x - 4y - 2z = 0 \\ 10y + 10z = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} y + z = 0, y = -z \\ -2x + 2z = 0 \\ x = z \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} y = -z \\ x = z \end{cases} \Rightarrow V_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

since eq is always true  
let's assign  $z = 1$



Importance of Eigen vectors in % form:

Eigen values :  $\lambda_2 = 5$ ,  $\lambda_3 = -5$

their magnitudes  $\Rightarrow |\lambda_2| = 5$   
 $|\lambda_3| = 5$

$$\text{Sum} = 5 + 5 = 10$$

$$\text{Importance of } \lambda_2 = \frac{|\lambda_2|}{\text{Tot Magnitude}} \times 100\% =$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{5}{10} \times 100\% = \underline{\underline{50\%}}$$

$$\text{Importance of } \lambda_3 = \frac{5}{10} \times 100\% = \underline{\underline{50\%}}$$

Final Answers

$$\lambda_2 = 5, \quad v_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \text{Importance} = \underline{\underline{50\%}}$$

$$\lambda_3 = -5, \quad v_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \text{Importance} = \underline{\underline{50\%}}$$