Linear Algebra I Summary of Lectures: Eigenvalues and Eigenvectors

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- 1. Definition 6.1: Let **A** be an $n \times n$ matrix over a field F. Then a column vector $\mathbf{x} \in F^n$ is called an eigenvector of **A**, with eigenvalue $\lambda \in F$, if $\mathbf{x} \neq 0$ and $\mathbf{A}\mathbf{x} = \lambda \mathbf{x}$.
- 2. Theorem 6.2: A scalar λ is an eigenvalue of an $n \times n$ matrix \mathbf{A} iff the matrix $\mathbf{A} \lambda \mathbb{I}_n$ has nullity $n(\mathbf{A} \lambda \mathbb{I}_n) > 0$.
- 3. Theorem 6.3: Suppose λ is an eigenvalue of an $n \times n$ matrix \mathbf{A} . Then the eigenvectors of \mathbf{A} having eigenvalue λ are the non-zero vectors in $\ker(\mathbf{A} \lambda \mathbb{I}_n) = \{\mathbf{x} : (\mathbf{A} \lambda \mathbb{I}_n)\mathbf{x} = 0\}.$
- 4. Theorem 6.4: Every $n \times n$ matrix **A** over $F = \mathbb{R}$ or $F = \mathbb{C}$ has an eigenvalue λ in \mathbb{C} and an eigenvector $\mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{C}^n$ with eigenvalue λ .
- 5. Definition 6.5: If $f: V \to V$ is a linear map, where V is a vector space over a field F, and $0 \neq v \in V$ with $f(v) = \lambda v$ for some $\lambda \in F$, then v is an eigenvector of f, with eigenvalue λ .
- 6. Proposition 6.6: If **A**, **B** and **P** are $n \times n$ matrices related by $\mathbf{B} = \mathbf{P}^{-1}\mathbf{A}\mathbf{P}$ then **B** and **A** have the same eigenvalues.
- 7. Lemma 6.7: Suppose that $f: V \to V$ is a linear transformation of an n-dimensional vector space V over a field F. If f has nullity of at least one then there is a basis $v_1, v_2, \ldots v_n$ such that

$$f(v_j) \in \operatorname{span}(v_1, v_2, \dots v_{n-1}) \quad \forall j = 1, \dots n.$$

8. Proposition 6.8: Let $V = \mathbb{C}^n$ be the *n*-dimensional vector space over \mathbb{C} , and suppose f is a linear transformation from V to V. Then there is a basis of V such that, with respect to this basis, the matrix of f is upper triangular.