Step-1

Consider the equation $Ax = \lambda Mx$. We need to show that if the matrices A and M are symmetric indefinite, then the eigenvalues might not be real.

Consider the following:

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

$$= \det\left(\begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ b & d \end{bmatrix} - \lambda \begin{bmatrix} m_1 & 0 \\ 0 & m_2 \end{bmatrix}\right)$$

$$= \det\left(\begin{bmatrix} a - \lambda m_1 & b \\ b & d - \lambda m_2 \end{bmatrix}\right)$$

$$0 = (a - \lambda m_1)(d - \lambda m_2) - b^2$$

$$= ad - (am_2 + dm_1)\lambda + m_1 m_2 \lambda^2 - b^2$$

$$= m_1 m_2 \lambda^2 - (am_2 + dm_1)\lambda + (ad - b^2)$$

Step-2

Consider the quadratic equation $m_1 m_2 \lambda^2 - (am_2 + dm_1) \lambda + (ad - b^2) = 0$. Since, we want complex eigenvalues, the roots of this equation should be complex numbers. We know that a quadratic equation $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$ doesnâ \in TMt have real roots if $b^2 - 4ac < 0$, that is, if $b^2 < 4ac$.

Consider the following:

$$\left(am_{2}+dm_{1}\right)^{2}<4m_{1}m_{2}\left(ad-b^{2}\right)$$

$$a^{2}m_{2}^{2}+2adm_{1}m_{2}+d^{2}m_{1}^{2}<4m_{1}m_{2}ad-4m_{1}m_{2}b^{2}$$

$$a^{2}m_{2}^{2}-2adm_{1}m_{2}+d^{2}m_{1}^{2}<-4m_{1}m_{2}b^{2}$$

$$\left(am_{2}-dm_{1}\right)^{2}<-4m_{1}m_{2}b^{2}$$

Step-3

Therefore, if we have $A = \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ b & d \end{bmatrix}$ and $M = \begin{bmatrix} m_1 & 0 \\ 0 & m_2 \end{bmatrix}$ such that $(am_2 - dm_1)^2 < -4m_1m_2b^2$, then the equation $Ax = \lambda Mx$ will not have real eigenvalues. Consider the following example $A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ 1 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$, $M = \begin{bmatrix} -3 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$.

Here we get

$$(am_2 - dm_1)^2 = (3 \times 2 - (-3) \times (-2))^2$$
$$= (6 - 6)^2$$
$$= 0$$

$$-4m_1m_2b^2 = -4(-3)(2)(1)^2$$

= 24

Note that $(am_2 - dm_1)^2 < -4m_1m_2b^2$.

is
$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ 1 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$$
 and $M = \begin{bmatrix} -3 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$. Of course, we can create any number of such examples.