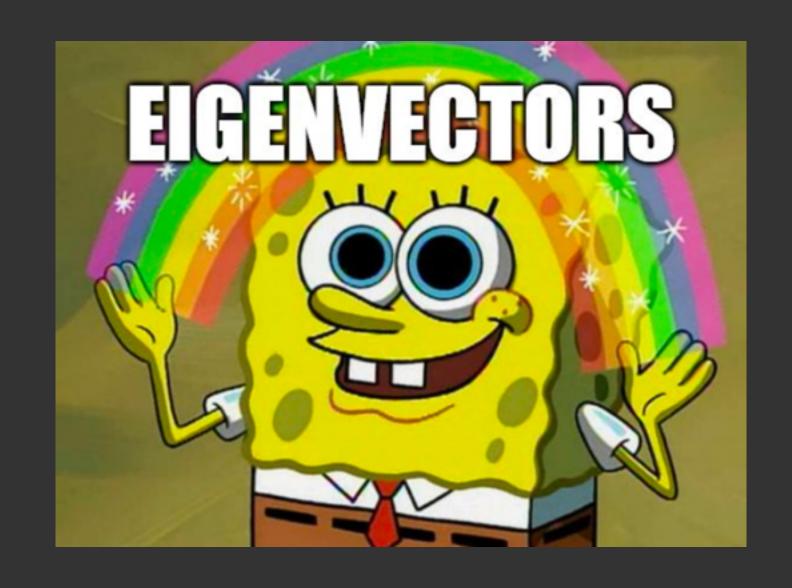
eigenvalue decomposition summarized

- Let $\vec{v}_1, \vec{v}_2, \ldots, \vec{v}_n$ be the eigenvectors of matrix A and let $\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \ldots, \lambda_n$ be corresponding eigenvalues
- Consider now a matrix Q whose columns are $\vec{v}_1, \vec{v}_2, \ldots, \vec{v}_n$
- We have now

$$AQ = A \begin{bmatrix} | & | & | & | \\ \overrightarrow{v_1} & \overrightarrow{v_2} & \dots & \overrightarrow{v_1} \\ | & | & | & | \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} | & | & | & | \\ A\overrightarrow{v_1} & A\overrightarrow{v_2} & \dots & A\overrightarrow{v_1} \\ | & | & | & | \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_1 \overrightarrow{v_1} & \lambda_2 \overrightarrow{v_2} & \dots & \lambda_n \overrightarrow{v_1} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ \hline v_1 & v_2 & \cdots & \overline{v_1} \\ \hline 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda_2 & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & \lambda_n \end{bmatrix}$$



$$= QD$$

eigenvalue decomposition summarized

• If Q^{-1} exists, then we can write

$$A = QDQ^{-1}$$
 eigenvalue decomposition

$$Q^{-1}AQ = D$$
 diagonalization of A

