

# WORKSHOP 13

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

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \text{RREF}$$

$$\det \left( \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 3 & 2 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} - \lambda \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \right) = 0$$

let  $x_3 = 1$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} x_1 = 0 \\ x_2 + x_3 = 0 \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \begin{array}{l} x_1 = 0 \\ x_2 = -x_3 \Rightarrow x_2 = -1 \\ -x_3 = x_3 \end{array} \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\det \begin{pmatrix} 2-\lambda & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 3-\lambda & 2 \\ -1 & 0 & 1-\lambda \end{pmatrix} = 0$$

For  $\lambda = 1$ , Eigen vector =  $\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$   
 of  $A \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix}$

eigen vector  $T = 0 \cdot (1, 1, 0) + (-1) \cdot (0, 0, 1) + 1 \cdot (1, 0, 1)$

For  $\lambda = 2$ :  $= (1, 0, 0)$

$$2 - \lambda [(3 - \lambda)(1 - \lambda)] = 0$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \lambda_1 = 1 \\ \lambda_2 = 2 \\ \lambda_3 = 3 \end{array} \right\} \text{Eigen values}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2-2 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 3-2 & 2 \\ -1 & 0 & 1-2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

For  $\lambda = 1$ :

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2-1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 3-1 & 2 \\ -1 & 0 & 1-1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{array}{l} \leftarrow \text{Swap } R_1 \\ \text{and } R_2 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 2 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{array}{l} \\ +1 \cdot (R_3) \\ +1 \cdot (R_1) \end{array}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} +1 \cdot (R_1)$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \times (\frac{1}{2})$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} -1 \cdot (R_3)$$

$$= \left[ \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \end{array} \right] \begin{array}{l} \leftarrow \text{Swap} \\ \leftarrow R_2 \leftrightarrow R_3 \end{array}$$

$$= \left[ \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right] \Rightarrow \text{RREF}$$

Let  $x_3 = 1$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} x_1 + x_3 = 0 \\ x_2 + x_3 = 0 \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \begin{array}{l} x_1 = -x_3 \\ x_2 = -x_3 \\ x_3 = x_3 \end{array} \Rightarrow x_3 \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

For  $\lambda = 2$ , eigenvector =  $\begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$   
of  $A$  ( $\vec{v}_2$ )

eigenvector of  $T =$   
 $(-1) \cdot (1, 1, 0) + (-1) \cdot (0, 0, 1)$   
 $+ 1 \cdot (1, 0, 1) = (0, -1, 0)$

For  $\lambda = 3$ :

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2-3 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 3-3 & 2 \\ -1 & 0 & 1-3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} = 0$$

$$\left[ \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{array} \right] -1 \cdot (R_2)$$

$$\left[ \begin{array}{ccc|c} -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 2 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & -2 & 0 \end{array} \right] \times (-1)$$

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

Let  $x_2 = 1$

$$\begin{array}{l} x_1 = 0 \\ x_3 = 0 \\ x_2 = x_2 \end{array} \Rightarrow x_2 \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \left[ \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 2 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & -2 & 0 \end{array} \right] \begin{array}{l} -1 \cdot (R_1) \\ +1 \cdot (R_1) \end{array}$$

For  $\lambda = 3$ , eigenvector =  $\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$   
of  $A$  ( $\vec{v}_3$ )

$$= \left[ \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 & 0 \end{array} \right] \begin{array}{l} \times (\frac{1}{2}) \\ \times (-\frac{1}{2}) \end{array}$$

eigenvector of  $T =$

$0 \cdot (1, 1, 0) + 1 \cdot (0, 0, 1) + 0 \cdot (1, 0, 1) =$   
 $(0, 0, 1)$

②  $T: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$ , the standard basis for  $\mathbb{R}^2$  is  $\{(1, 0), (0, 1)\}$

When undergoing the  $T$  transformation, the vectors in our standard basis change from  $\{(1, 0), (0, 1)\} \rightarrow \{(0, 1), (-1, 0)\}$

$\therefore$  our  $A$  matrix is  $\begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$

To find eigenvalues we do the following

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

$$\det \begin{pmatrix} -\lambda & -1 \\ 1 & -\lambda \end{pmatrix} = \lambda^2 + 1 = 0$$

↑  
Characteristic polynomial

And the roots are  $\pm i$