## **<u>EX 7.1.2</u>**: Let square matrix $A = \begin{bmatrix} 10 & -8 & -5 \\ 12 & -10 & -6 \\ -2 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ with characteristic polynomial $p_A(\lambda) = \lambda(\lambda+1)(\lambda-2)$ .

(a) Find the eigenvalues  $\lambda_1 < \lambda_2 < \lambda_3$  of A.

$$p_A(\lambda) = 0 \implies \lambda(\lambda+1)(\lambda-2) = 0 \implies \lambda \in \{0, -1, 2\} \implies \lambda_1 = -1, \lambda_2 = 0, \lambda_3 = 2$$

(b) Find the eigenspaces  $E_{\lambda_1}, E_{\lambda_2}, E_{\lambda_3}$  of A.

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(c)

**EX 7.1.3**: Let sparse square matrix 
$$A = \begin{bmatrix} -3 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & -1 \\ 0 & -2 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$
.

(a) Find the characteristic polynomial  $p_A(\lambda)$ .

$$det(A - \lambda I) = \begin{vmatrix} (-3 - \lambda) & 0 & 0\\ 0 & (3 - \lambda) & -1\\ 0 & -2 & (2 - \lambda) \end{vmatrix} = (-3 - \lambda) \begin{vmatrix} (3 - \lambda) & -1\\ -2 & (2 - \lambda) \end{vmatrix} = (-3 - \lambda) [(3 - \lambda)(2 - \lambda) - 2]$$
$$= (-3 - \lambda) [6 - 5\lambda + \lambda^2 - 2] = (-3 - \lambda)(\lambda^2 - 5\lambda + 4) = (-3 - \lambda)(\lambda - 4)(\lambda - 1)$$
$$p_A(\lambda) = det(\lambda I - A) = (-1)^3 det(A - \lambda I) = (-1) [(-3 - \lambda)(\lambda - 4)(\lambda - 1)] = [(\lambda + 3)(\lambda - 4)(\lambda - 1)]$$

(b) Find the eigenvalues  $\lambda_1 < \lambda_2 < \lambda_3$  of A.

$$p_A(\lambda) = 0 \implies (\lambda + 3)(\lambda - 4)(\lambda - 1) = 0 \implies \lambda \in \{-3, 4, 1\} \implies \boxed{\lambda_1 = -3, \quad \lambda_2 = 1, \quad \lambda_3 = 4}$$

(c) Find the eigenspaces  $E_{\lambda_1}, E_{\lambda_2}, E_{\lambda_3}$  of A.

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{Let } x_3 = 2t \\ \left[ \begin{array}{c} x_2 = t \\ x_3 \end{array} \right] \\ \left[ \begin{array}{c} 2t \\ x_3 \end{array} \right] \\ \left[ \begin{array}{c} 2t \\ 2 \end{array} \right] \\ \left[ \begin{array}{c} 2 \\ 0 \end{array} \end{array} \\ \\ \left[ \begin{array}{c} 2 \\ 0 \end{array} \right] \\ \left[ \begin{array}{c} 2 \\ 0 \end{array} \end{array} \\ \\ \left[ \begin{array}{c} 2 \\ 0 \end{array} \end{array} \\ \\ \\ \left[ \begin{array}{c} 2 \\ 0 \end{array} \end{array} \\ \\ \\ \left[ \begin{array}{c} 2 \\ 0 \end{array} \end{array} \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \left[ \begin{array}{c} 2 \\ 0 \end{array} \end{array} \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \end{array} \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \end{array} \\ \\ \\ \\ \end{array} \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{Column 3 has no pivot} \\ x_3 \text{ is a free variable} \\ \text{Let } x_3 = t \end{array} \implies \left\{ \begin{array}{c} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_2 \end{array} = -t \end{array} \implies \left[ \begin{array}{c} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{array} \right] = \left[ \begin{array}{c} 0 \\ -t \\ t \end{array} \right] = t \left[ \begin{array}{c} 0 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{array} \right] \qquad \therefore \qquad E_{\lambda_3} = \text{span} \left\{ \left[ \begin{array}{c} 0 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{array} \right] \right\}$$

(d) Find eigenvectors  $\mathbf{x}_1, \mathbf{x}_2, \mathbf{x}_3$  of A.

$$\mathbf{x}_1 = (\text{basis vector of } E_{\lambda_1}) = (1, 0, 0)^T, \ \mathbf{x}_2 = (\text{basis vector of } E_{\lambda_2}) = (0, 1, 2)^T, \ \mathbf{x}_3 = (0, -1, 1)^T$$

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