

Eigenvalues and Eigenvectors

Eigenvalues and eigenvectors, in some sense, characterize a square matrix A . Therefore, we want to be able to compute them.

Definition 0.1. Let A be a square matrix. An *eigenvector* of A is a non-zero vector where applying A to the vector acts like scalar multiplication. That is, it is a vector \vec{v} where there exists a constant λ so that

$$A \vec{v} = \lambda \vec{v}$$

λ is the eigenvalue, which has corresponding eigenvector \vec{v} .

It turns out, it's easier to search for eigenvalues first and then find eigenvectors. So, how can we find them?

$$A\vec{v} = \lambda\vec{v} = \lambda I\vec{v}$$

$$(A - \lambda I)\vec{v} = \vec{0}$$

$\vec{v} = \vec{0}$ always works.

If $A - \lambda I$ is invertible, then $\vec{0}$ is the only solution.

• Need $A - \lambda I$ to be not invertible.

• Look at when

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

→ Solve for λ

→ These solutions will be eigenvalues

What does the equation $\det(A - \lambda I) = 0$ look like in terms of λ ? Let's look at a 2×2 matrix as an example.

Example. Set up the equation for $\det(A - \lambda I) = 0$ for the matrix

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 3 \\ -2 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A - \lambda I = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 3 \\ -2 & -1 \end{bmatrix} - \lambda \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 3 \\ -2 & -1 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} \lambda & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 4 - \lambda & 3 \\ -2 & -1 - \lambda \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \det(A - \lambda I) &= (4 - \lambda)(-1 - \lambda) + 6 \\ &= -4 + \lambda - 4\lambda + \lambda^2 + 6 \\ &= \lambda^2 - 3\lambda + 2 = (\lambda - 1)(\lambda - 2) \end{aligned}$$

Quadratic Polynomial!

This gives us a straight-forward way to compute the eigenvalues of a matrix.

Definition 0.2. The *characteristic polynomial* of a matrix is **the polynomial** in λ given by

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

★ Roots of this polynomial are the eigenvalues of the matrix A ★

• If A is $n \times n$ square matrix, this will be a degree n polynomial.

→ Quadratic has a formula

→ Others are more complicated.