

Finding Eigenvectors

Once we have the eigenvalue, we can then find the corresponding eigenvectors.

We found this λ

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

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

Now Find \vec{v} so that $(A - \lambda I)\vec{v} = 0$
 $\vec{v} \neq 0$

→ Characterize kernel of $A - \lambda I$.

- Row Reduce $A - \lambda I$
- Look at what the remaining equations tell us about what goes to zero.
 - Should always get a zero row.
 - At least one free variable.
 - Can pick a non-zero value for it to get a specific eigenvector.

Example. Find the eigenvalues and corresponding eigenvectors for the matrix

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

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

$\lambda=1$

$$A - I = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 3 \\ -2 & -2 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -2 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$$
$$\rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{aligned} v_1 + v_2 &= 0 \\ v_1 &= -v_2 \end{aligned}$$

pick $v_2 = 1$

For $\lambda=1$, vector $\begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$

$$\lambda = 2$$

$$A - 2I = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ -2 & -3 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$2v_1 + 3v_2 = 0$$

$$v_1 = -3 \quad v_2 = 2$$

$$\lambda = 2. \quad \text{vector } \begin{bmatrix} -3 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

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

$$\begin{bmatrix} 4 & 3 \\ -2 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -3 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -6 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix} = 2 \begin{bmatrix} -3 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} \quad \checkmark$$

Options for Eigenvalues and Eigenvectors

The eigenvalues of a matrix are the roots of a polynomial. This means there are only a few options for how they can behave.

Real polynomial

→ Real Roots

→ Complex conjugate pairs

Quadratics

→ can easily get explicitly.

→ Repeated roots can also cause problems.