

## Solution to the Quiz for April 14, 2003

Find the eigenvalues and eigenvectors of

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 3 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix}.$$

The determinant of  $A - \lambda I$  is

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

The eigenvalues of  $A$  are 2 and 3. The eigenspace of  $A$  which belongs to  $\lambda = 2$  is the null space of

$$A - 2I = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}.$$

Replace row 2 by row 2 minus row 1 to get

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}.$$

The eigenspace of  $A$  which belongs to 2 is the set of all vectors

$\begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix}$ , with

$$\begin{aligned} x_1 &= x_1 \\ x_2 &= -2x_3 \\ x_3 &= x_3. \end{aligned}$$

The vectors  $\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$  and  $\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ -2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$  are a basis for the eigenspace of  $A$  which belongs to 2.

**Check.** We see that

$$A \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = 2 \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} . \checkmark$$

We also see that

$$A \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ -2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ -4 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} = 2 \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ -2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} . \checkmark$$

The eigenspace of  $A$  which belongs to  $\lambda = 3$  is the null space of

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

Replace row 2 by  $1/2$  row 2:

$$\begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} .$$

Replace row 1 by row 1 minus 2 row 2. Replace row 3 by row 3 plus row 2:

$$\begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} .$$

Multiply row 1 by minus 1:

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} .$$

The eigenspace of  $A$  which belongs to  $3$  is the set of all vectors

$\begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix}$ , with

$$x_1 = x_2$$

$$x_2 = x_2$$

$$x_3 = 0.$$

The vector  $\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$  is a basis for the eigenspace of  $A$  which belongs to 3.

**Check.** We see that

$$A \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 3 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = 3 \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} .\checkmark$$