

Calculation for Eigen Value of Matrix Given matrix; A

(% i1) A:matrix([-13,-8,-4],[12,7,4],[24,16,7]);

$$\begin{pmatrix} -13 & -8 & -4 \\ 12 & 7 & 4 \\ 24 & 16 & 7 \end{pmatrix} \quad (\text{A})$$

Normalizing matrix(non-singular); P

(% i2) P:matrix([1,1,2],[-2,-1,-3],[1,-2,0]);

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 \\ -2 & -1 & -3 \\ 1 & -2 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad (\text{P})$$

Alternate matrix of B for the same result;

(% i3) B:matrix([-1,0,0],[0,3,0],[0,0,-1]);

$$\begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \quad (\text{B})$$

Inverse matrix;

(% i4) PV:invert(P);

$$\begin{pmatrix} -6 & -4 & -1 \\ -3 & -2 & -1 \\ 5 & 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad (\text{PV})$$

Normalizing $P^{-1}.A.P$;

(% i5) PV.A.P;

$$\begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \quad (\% \text{ o5})$$

Characteristic Polynomial of A using variable x;

(% i6) charpoly(A,x);

$$\left((7-x)^2 - 64 \right) (-x - 13) + 8(12(7-x) - 96) - 4(192 - 24(7-x)) \quad (\% \text{ o6})$$

(% i7) expand(charpoly(A,x));

$$-x^3 + x^2 + 5x + 3 \quad (\% \text{ o7})$$

(% i8) PHA:determinant(A - matrix([x,0,0],[0,x,0],[0,0,x]));

$$\left((7-x)^2 - 64\right)(-x-13) + 8(12(7-x) - 96) - 4(192 - 24(7-x)) \quad (\text{PHA})$$

we get the characteristic polinomial of A;

(% i9) expand(PHA);

$$-x^3 + x^2 + 5x + 3 \quad (\% \text{ o9})$$

To solve the eigen value;

(% i10) factor(expand(PHA));

$$-(x-3)(x+1)^2 \quad (\% \text{ o10})$$

Here we get three x=3 (single) and x=-1 (double) for matrix A;

(% i11) eigenvalues(A);

$$[[3, -1], [1, 2]] \quad (\% \text{ o11})$$

The solution of B, which is same as A;

(% i12) eigenvalues(B);

$$[[-1, 3], [2, 1]] \quad (\% \text{ o12})$$

(% i13) eigenvectors(A);

$$[[[3, -1], [1, 2]], [[[1, -1, -2]], [[1, 0, -3], [0, 1, -2]]]] \quad (\% \text{ o13})$$

(% i14) eigenvectors(B);

$$[[[-1, 3], [2, 1]], [[[1, 0, 0], [0, 0, 1]], [[0, 1, 0]]]] \quad (\% \text{ o14})$$

Unit matrix of degree 3;

(% i15) Ei3:matrix([1,0,0],[0,1,0],[0,0,1]);

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad (\text{Ei3})$$

Hamilton's theorem; the result equals the zero matrix;

(% i16) A^3 - A^2 - 5*A-3*Ei3;

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad (\% \text{ o16})$$