Lecture 24 Review

- > Gaussian elimination.
- > LU decomposition

Linear Algebra Highlights

Physics often requires solution of eiegnevectors & eigenvalues.
 e.g., normal modes, eigenfrequencies, bound energy states,

Equations of the form:

$$Ax = \lambda x$$

Solve for $\lambda \underline{\&} x$, A is given. Nonlinear equation.

 $(A - \lambda I)x = 0$ Eigenvectors x lie in the "nullspace" of A - λI

For λ to be an eigenvalue of A: 1) non-zero x for which $Ax = \lambda x$ 2) A - λI is singular 3) det(A - λI) = 0 Each is necessary and sufficient

#3 implies sum of n eigenvalues of A = sum of diagonal entries of A

$$\begin{vmatrix} (a_{11} - \lambda) & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & (a_{22} - \lambda) & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & (a_{33} - \lambda) \end{vmatrix} = (a_{11} - \lambda)[(a_{22} - \lambda)(a_{33} - \lambda) - a_{32}a_{23}] + \dots = 0$$

Eigenvalues

#3 also implies:

If A is triangular (lower <u>or</u> upper), λ 's appear on diagonal of A

$$egin{array}{ccccccc} (a_{11}-\lambda) & a_{12} & a_{13} \ 0 & (a_{22}-\lambda) & a_{23} \ 0 & 0 & (a_{33}-\lambda) \end{array} \end{vmatrix} = (a_{11}-\lambda)(a_{22}-\lambda)(a_{33}-\lambda) = 0$$

Now, suppose the n X n matrix A has n linearly independent eigenvectors Then if you write them as the column vectors of a matrix S S⁻¹AS is diagonal w/ the λ 's of A along the diagonal:

$$S^{-1}AS = \Lambda = \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_1 & & & \\ & \lambda_2 & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & \ddots & \\ & & & & \lambda_n \end{bmatrix}$$

Eigenvalues (2)

<u>Here's</u> why $S^{-1}AS = \Lambda$



$$AS = S\Lambda \text{ or } S^{-1}AS = \Lambda$$

"similarity transformation"

Furthermore, for <u>any</u> non-singular matrix M: If $B = M^{-1}AM$ then A & B have same λ 's w/ same multiplicities. <u>Here's why</u>:

 $det(B - \lambda I) = det(M^{-1}AM - \lambda I) = det(M^{-1}(A - \lambda I)M)$ $= det M^{-1} det(A - \lambda I) det M = det(A - \lambda I)$

Strategy for Finding λ and x

Strategy to find λ 's and eigenvectors x of A.

Perform similarity transformations to diagonalize A

 $P^{-1}AP = A'$ — Diagonal (A and A' have same eigenvalues)

 $P \equiv P_1 P_2 P_3 \dots$ P could be a product of many transformations. $P^{-1}AP = \dots P_3^{-1} P_2^{-1} (P_1^{-1}AP_1) P_2 P_3 \dots$

Amazingly, we can get eigenvectors from P Suppose the n eigenvectors u_i of A are linearly indpt and are a basis.

 $v_i \equiv P^{-1}u_i$

$$A'v_i = (P^{-1}AP)\dot{(}P^{-1}u_i) = P^{-1}Au_i = \lambda v_i$$



Examples of P-type Transformations



Works on some elements of A Seek to eliminate off-diagonal terms

Also sometimes useful to factorize A: A = PQthen note: $QP = (P^{-1} A)P$

similarity transformation

Octave Calisthenics

$$A = \left[\begin{array}{rrr} 1 & 5 \\ 2 & 8 \end{array} \right]$$

Q: What is the sum S of the eigenvalues?
Q: What are the eigenvalues? Solve <u>first</u> by hand, then by octave.
FYI: octave:19> help -i eig will be helpful !!
Q: What is the LU decomposition of A?
Q: What do you notice about UL ? Why is this?
Q: What are the eigenvectors of A ?
Q: What is A⁻¹ ? Verify this.

Octave Calisthenics (2)



$R1 = R2 = 1\Omega$	E1 = 2V	
R3 = R4 = 2Ω	E3 = 5V	
R5 = 5Ω	E2 = 10V	

Find I in all legs.

Summary

Finding eigenvalues and eigenvectors

octave calisthenics



