

Name: Sedi' ughoso Fortino
 Matric. 19/10/10/10/10/10

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 7 & 0 \\ 1 & 3 & 1 \\ 5 & 0 & 8 \end{pmatrix}$$

Solution

To find the eigenvalues $\Rightarrow |A - \lambda I| = 0$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 2-\lambda & 7 & 0 \\ 1 & 3-\lambda & 1 \\ 5 & 0 & 8-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 2-\lambda & 7 & 0 \\ 1 & 3-\lambda & 1 \\ 5 & 0 & 8-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$(2-\lambda)(0 - (3-\lambda)(8-\lambda) - 7((8-\lambda) - 5)) + 0 = 0$$

$$(2-\lambda)(24 - 11\lambda + \lambda^2) - 7(3-\lambda) = 0$$

$$(48 - 46\lambda + 13\lambda^2 - \lambda^3) - (21 - 7\lambda) + 0 = 0$$

$$(-\lambda^3 + 13\lambda^2 - 39\lambda + 27) = 0$$

$$\lambda^3 - 13\lambda^2 + 39\lambda - 27 = 0$$

$$\lambda = 1 \text{ or } 3 \text{ or } 9$$

For eigenvectors $(A - \lambda I)x = 0$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2-\lambda & 7 & 0 \\ 1 & 3-\lambda & 1 \\ 5 & 0 & 8-\lambda \end{pmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

When $\lambda = 1$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2-1 & 7 & 0 \\ 1 & 3-1 & 1 \\ 5 & 0 & 8-1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 7 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 5 & 0 & 7 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$x_1 + 7x_2 = 0 \quad \text{--- (1)}$$

$$x_1 + 2x_2 + x_3 = 0 \quad \text{--- (2)}$$

$$5x_1 + x_2 + 7x_3 = 0 \quad \text{--- (3)}$$

From

$$x_1 + 7x_2 = 0$$

$$x_1 = -7x_2$$

equation becomes

$$-7 + 2(1) + x_3 = 0$$

$$-7 + 2(1) + x_3 = 0$$

$$-7 + 2(-5) + x_3 = 0$$

$$x_3 = 17$$

$$x_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -7 \\ 1 \\ 17 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$x = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

of diagonal
 or multipli
 ed on diag
 matrices
 order.

diagonal
 the same
 see all
 reo.

$$x_0 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$k=3 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 7 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 5 & 0 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} -x_1 + 7x_2 &= 0 \quad \text{--- (1)} \\ x_1 + x_3 &= 0 \quad \text{--- (2)} \\ 5x_1 + 5x_3 &= 0 \quad \text{--- (3)} \end{aligned}$$

From (1)

$$\begin{aligned} -x_1 + 7x_2 &= 0 \\ -x_1 &= -7x_2 \\ x_1 &= 7x_2 \\ x_1 : x_2 &= 7 : 1 \end{aligned}$$

equ (ii) become

$$\begin{aligned} 7 + x_3 &= 0 \\ x_3 &= -7 \end{aligned}$$

$$x_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 7 \\ 1 \\ -7 \end{pmatrix}$$

When $k=9$

$$\begin{pmatrix} -7 & 7 & 0 \\ 1 & -6 & 1 \\ 5 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} -7x_1 + 7x_2 &= 0 \\ x_1 - 6x_2 + x_3 &= 0 \\ 5x_1 + 0x_2 - x_3 &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

from (i)

$$\begin{aligned} -7x_1 + 7x_2 &= 0 \\ -7x_2 &= -7x_2 \\ x_1 &= x_2 \end{aligned}$$

$$x_1 : x_2 = 1 : 1$$

equ (iii) become

$$\begin{aligned} 5(1) - x_3 &= 0 \\ -x_3 &= -5 \\ x_3 &= 5 \end{aligned}$$

Properties of diagonal Matrices

(1) If addition or multiplication is being applied on diagonal matrices, then the matrices should be of the same order.

(2) When transpose of diagonal matrix, it is just the same as the original because all the diagonal numbers are 0.