

Answers to section 22 of the Spring Term edition of the Mth 254 Study Guide.

Note the eigenvects() command returns a list of objects of the form

[eigenvalue, multiplicity, (eigenvectors)]

I included the eigenvals() command, which returns just the eigenvalues, because its output is easier to read in those cases where one just needs to know the eigenvalues.

```
[ > restart;
[ > with(linalg):
Warning, new definition for norm
Warning, new definition for trace
[ > A01:=matrix(2,2,[6,2,1,5]);
                                     A01 :=  $\begin{bmatrix} 6 & 2 \\ 1 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$ 
[ > eigenvals(A01);
                                     4, 7
[ > eigenvects(A01);
                                     [4, 1, {[ -1, 1 ]}], [7, 1, {[ 2, 1 ]}]
[ > A02:=matrix(2,2,[-4,1,2,-3]);
                                     A02 :=  $\begin{bmatrix} -4 & 1 \\ 2 & -3 \end{bmatrix}$ 
[ > eigenvals(A02);
                                     -5, -2
[ > eigenvects(A02);
                                     [-2, 1, {[ 1, 2 ]}], [-5, 1, {[ -1, 1 ]}]
[ > A03:=matrix(2,2,[4,-1,5,2]);
                                     A03 :=  $\begin{bmatrix} 4 & -1 \\ 5 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$ 
[ > eigenvals(A03);
                                     3 + 2 I, 3 - 2 I
[ > eigenvects(A03);
                                     [3 + 2 I, 1, {[ 1, 1 - 2 I ]}], [3 - 2 I, 1, {[ 1, 1 + 2 I ]}]
[ > A04:=matrix(2,2,[-5,1,-5,-3]);
                                     A04 :=  $\begin{bmatrix} -5 & 1 \\ -5 & -3 \end{bmatrix}$ 
[ > eigenvals(A04);
                                     -4 + 2 I, -4 - 2 I
```

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> eigenvects(A04);
       $\left[ -4 + 2I, 1, \left\{ \left[ \frac{1}{5} - \frac{2}{5}I, 1 \right] \right\}, \left[ -4 - 2I, 1, \left\{ \left[ \frac{1}{5} + \frac{2}{5}I, 1 \right] \right\} \right]$ 
> A05:=matrix(2,2,[-6,2,2,-3]);
       $A05 := \begin{bmatrix} -6 & 2 \\ 2 & -3 \end{bmatrix}$ 
> eigenvals(A05);
      -7, -2
> eigenvects(A05);
       $[-2, 1, \{[1, 2]\}], [-7, 1, \{[-2, 1]\}]$ 
> A06:=matrix(2,2,[6,2,2,3]);
       $A06 := \begin{bmatrix} 6 & 2 \\ 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$ 
> eigenvals(A06);
      2, 7
> eigenvects(A06);
       $[2, 1, \{[1, -2]\}], [7, 1, \{[2, 1]\}]$ 
> A07:=matrix(3,3,[5,2,2,2,-2,0,2,0,-2]);
       $A07 := \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & -2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$ 
> eigenvals(A07);
      6, -3, -2
> eigenvects(A07);
       $[-3, 1, \{[1, -2, -2]\}], [-2, 1, \{[0, -1, 1]\}], [6, 1, \{[4, 1, 1]\}]$ 
> A08:=matrix(3,3,[5,3,3,3,2,0,3,0,2]);
       $A08 := \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 3 & 3 \\ 3 & 2 & 0 \\ 3 & 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$ 
> eigenvals(A08);
      2, 8, -1
> eigenvects(A08);
       $[2, 1, \{[0, -1, 1]\}], [8, 1, \{[2, 1, 1]\}], [-1, 1, \{[-1, 1, 1]\}]$ 
> A09:=matrix(3,3,[-7,0,3,0,-7,2,3,2,5]);
       $A09 := \begin{bmatrix} -7 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & -7 & 2 \\ 3 & 2 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$ 
> eigenvals(A09);
      6, -8, -7
> eigenvects(A09);

```

```

[      [-8, 1, {[ -3, -2, 1 ]}], [-7, 1, {[ 1, -3/2, 0 ]}], [6, 1, {[ 3/2, 1, 13/2 ]}]
]
> A10:=matrix(3,3,[1,0,1,0,1,2,1,2,5]);
      A10:=
      [ 1  0  1
      [ 0  1  2
      [ 1  2  5
]
> eigenvals(A10);
      0, 1, 6
]
> eigenvects(A10);
      [6, 1, {[1, 2, 5]}], [1, 1, {[ -2, 1, 0 ]}], [0, 1, {[ -1, -2, 1 ]}]
]
>
[ Problem 11
]
> form11:=-6*x^2+4*x*y-3*y^2;
      form11 := -6 x^2 + 4 x y - 3 y^2
]
> A11:=hessian(form11/2,[x,y]);
      A11 :=
      [ -6  2
      [ 2  -3
]
]
> eigenvals(A11);
      -7, -2
]
> V11:=eigenvects(A11);
      V11 := [-7, 1, {[ -2, 1 ]}], [-2, 1, {[ 1, 2 ]}]
]
> zz:=op(1,V11[1][3]): col1:=%/norm(%,2);
      col1 := 1/5 [-2, 1] sqrt(5)
]
> zz:=op(1,V11[2][3]): col2:=%/norm(%,2);
      col2 := 1/5 [1, 2] sqrt(5)
]
> S11:=augment(col1,col2);
      S11 :=
      [ -2/5 sqrt(5)  1/5 sqrt(5)
      [ 1/5 sqrt(5)  2/5 sqrt(5)
]
]
> J11:=evalm(inverse(S11) &* A11 &* S11);
      J11 :=
      [ -7  0
      [ 0 -2
]
]
> canonf11:=evalm(matrix(1,2,[u,v]) &* J11 &*
matrix(2,1,[u,v]))[1,1];
      canonf11 := -7 u^2 - 2 v^2
]

```

[Problem 12

```

> form12:=6*x^2+4*x*y+3*y^2;
                                form12 := 6 x2 + 4 x y + 3 y2
> A12:=hessian(form12/2,[x,y]);
                                A12 :=  $\begin{bmatrix} 6 & 2 \\ 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$ 
> eigenvals(A12);
                                2, 7
> V12:=eigenvects(A12);
                                V12 := [7, 1, {[2, 1]}, [2, 1, {[1, -2]}]]
> zz:=op(1,V12[1][3]): col1:=%/norm(%,2);
                                col1 :=  $\frac{1}{5}[2, 1]\sqrt{5}$ 
> zz:=op(1,V12[2][3]): col2:=%/norm(%,2);
                                col2 :=  $\frac{1}{5}[1, -2]\sqrt{5}$ 
> S12:=augment(col1,col2);
                                S12 :=  $\begin{bmatrix} \frac{2}{5}\sqrt{5} & \frac{1}{5}\sqrt{5} \\ \frac{1}{5}\sqrt{5} & -\frac{2}{5}\sqrt{5} \end{bmatrix}$ 
> J12:=evalm(inverse(S12) &* A12 &* S12);
                                J12 :=  $\begin{bmatrix} 7 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$ 
> canonf12:=evalm(matrix(1,2,[u,v]) &* J12 &*
matrix(2,1,[u,v]))[1,1];
                                canonf12 := 7 u2 + 2 v2
>

```