

Student presentation 3 (course 08)

- Generalized eigenvalues and eigenvectors

Let $n \geq 1$ an integer, K and M two a real symmetric positive definite matrices of order n . We consider the following Generalized eigenvalue problem: find $x \neq 0$ and a scalar λ such that $Kx = \lambda Mx$.

- With the result of the previous exercise, prove that there exists a real symmetric positive definite matrix $M^{1/2}$ of order n such that $M = M^{1/2} \cdot M^{1/2}$.
- Transform the problem of finding $x \neq 0$ and a scalar λ such that $Kx = \lambda Mx$ into a classical spectrum problem associated to a real symmetric positive definite matrix A .
- Explicit the matrix A in terms of the matrices introduced previously.
- What are the orthogonality relations between the eigenvectors?
- Solve the generalized eigenvalues problem when $K = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$ and $M = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$.