Today

- General solution for complex eigenvalues case.
- Shapes of solutions for complex eigenvalues case.

Calculating eigenvalues - trace/det shortcut

- For the general matrix

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix}$$

- find the characteristic equation and solve it to find the eigenvalues.

(A) λ^2

$$\lambda^2 - \mathrm{tr}(\mathrm{A})\lambda + \det(A) = 0$$

(B) $\lambda^2 + (b + c)\lambda + ac - bd = 0$

(C) $\lambda^2 - (a + d)\lambda + ad - bc = 0$

(D) $\lambda^2 + (a - d)\lambda + ad + bc = 0$

(E) I don’t know how to find eigenvalues.

Complex eigenvalues - example

- Find the general solution to $\mathbf{x}' = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -4 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \mathbf{x}$.
  - The eigenvalues are
    - (A) $\lambda = 1 \pm 2i$ ☆
    - (B) $\lambda = -1, 3$
    - (C) $\lambda = 2 \pm 4i$
    - (D) $\lambda = -2, 6$
    - (E) I don't know how to find eigenvalues.
  - The eigenvectors are . . .

$$A - \lambda_1 I = \begin{pmatrix} 1-(1+2i) & 1 \\ -4 & 1-(1+2i) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} -2i & 1 \\ -4 & -2i \end{pmatrix} \times \tfrac{1}{2}i$$

$$\sim \begin{pmatrix} -2i & 1 \\ -2i & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{v_1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2i \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{v_2} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2i \end{pmatrix}$$

Complex eigenvalues - example

- We could just write down a (complex valued) general solution:

$$\mathbf{x}(\mathbf{t}) = C_1 e^{(1+2i)t} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2i \end{pmatrix} + C_2 e^{(1-2i)t} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2i \end{pmatrix}$$

- But we want real valued solutions.

- Recall the sum and difference trick - it says that real and imaginary parts of a complex solution are themselves solutions.

Complex eigenvalues - example

- Expand one solution (and recall its conjugate is also a solution):

$$\mathbf{x}(\mathbf{t}) = e^{(1+2i)t}\begin{pmatrix}1\\2i\end{pmatrix}$$

$$= e^{t}(\cos(2t) + i\sin(2t))\left(\begin{pmatrix}1\\0\end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix}0\\2\end{pmatrix}i\right)$$

$$= e^{t}\left[\begin{pmatrix}1\\0\end{pmatrix}\cos(2t) - \begin{pmatrix}0\\2\end{pmatrix}\sin(2t)\right]$$

$$+ e^{t}\left[\begin{pmatrix}1\\0\end{pmatrix}\sin(2t) + \begin{pmatrix}0\\2\end{pmatrix}\cos(2t))\right]i$$

$$\frac{1}{2}\left(e^{(1+2i)t}\begin{pmatrix}1\\2i\end{pmatrix} + e^{(1-2i)t}\begin{pmatrix}1\\-2i\end{pmatrix}\right) = \boxed{\quad}$$

$$\frac{1}{2i}\left(e^{(1+2i)t}\begin{pmatrix}1\\2i\end{pmatrix} - e^{(1-2i)t}\begin{pmatrix}1\\-2i\end{pmatrix}\right) = \boxed{\quad}$$

Complex eigenvalues - general case

- Find e-values, $\lambda = \alpha \pm \beta i$, and e-vectors, $\mathbf{v} = \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \end{pmatrix} \pm i \begin{pmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \end{pmatrix}$.

$$= \mathbf{a} + i\mathbf{b}$$

- Using method on previous slide, you should get:

$$\mathbf{x}(\mathbf{t}) = e^{\alpha t}\left[C_1\left(\begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \end{pmatrix}\cos(\beta t) - \begin{pmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \end{pmatrix}\sin(\beta t)\right)\right.$$

$$\left. + C_2\left(\begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \end{pmatrix}\sin(\beta t) + \begin{pmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \end{pmatrix}\cos(\beta t)\right)\right]$$

$$\mathbf{x}(\mathbf{t}) = e^{\alpha t}\left[C_1(\mathbf{a}\cos(\beta t) - \mathbf{b}\sin(\beta t))\right.$$

$$\left. + C_2(\mathbf{a}\sin(\beta t) + \mathbf{b}\cos(\beta t))\right]$$

Complex eigenvalues - example

- Suppose you find eigenvalue $\lambda = 2\pi i$ and eigenvector $\mathbf{v} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ i \end{pmatrix}$.

  Which of the following is a solution to the original equation?

☆ (A) $\mathbf{x}(\mathbf{t}) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \cos(2\pi t) - \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \sin(2\pi t)$

(B) $\mathbf{x}(\mathbf{t}) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \cos(2\pi t) - \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \sin(2\pi t)$

☆ (C) $\mathbf{x}(\mathbf{t}) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \cos(2\pi t) + \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \sin(2\pi t)$

(D) $\mathbf{x}(\mathbf{t}) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \cos(2\pi t) + \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \sin(2\pi t)$

Complex eigenvalues - example

- Suppose you find eigenvalue $\lambda = 2\pi i$ and eigenvector $\mathbf{v} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ i \end{pmatrix}$. Which of the following is a solution to the original equation?

$$
\begin{aligned}
\overline{\mathbf{x}}(\mathbf{t}) &= e^{2\pi i t} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ i \end{pmatrix} \\
&= (\cos(2\pi t) + i\sin(2\pi t)) \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ i \end{pmatrix} \\
&= \begin{pmatrix} \cos(2\pi t) + i\sin(2\pi t)) \\ -\sin(2\pi t) + i\cos(2\pi t)) \end{pmatrix} \\
&= \boxed{\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \cos(2\pi t) - \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \sin(2\pi t)} \\
&\quad + i \boxed{\left[\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \cos(2\pi t) + \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \sin(2\pi t) \right]}
\end{aligned}
$$

- Sum and difference trick lets us take the Real and Imaginary parts as two indep. solutions

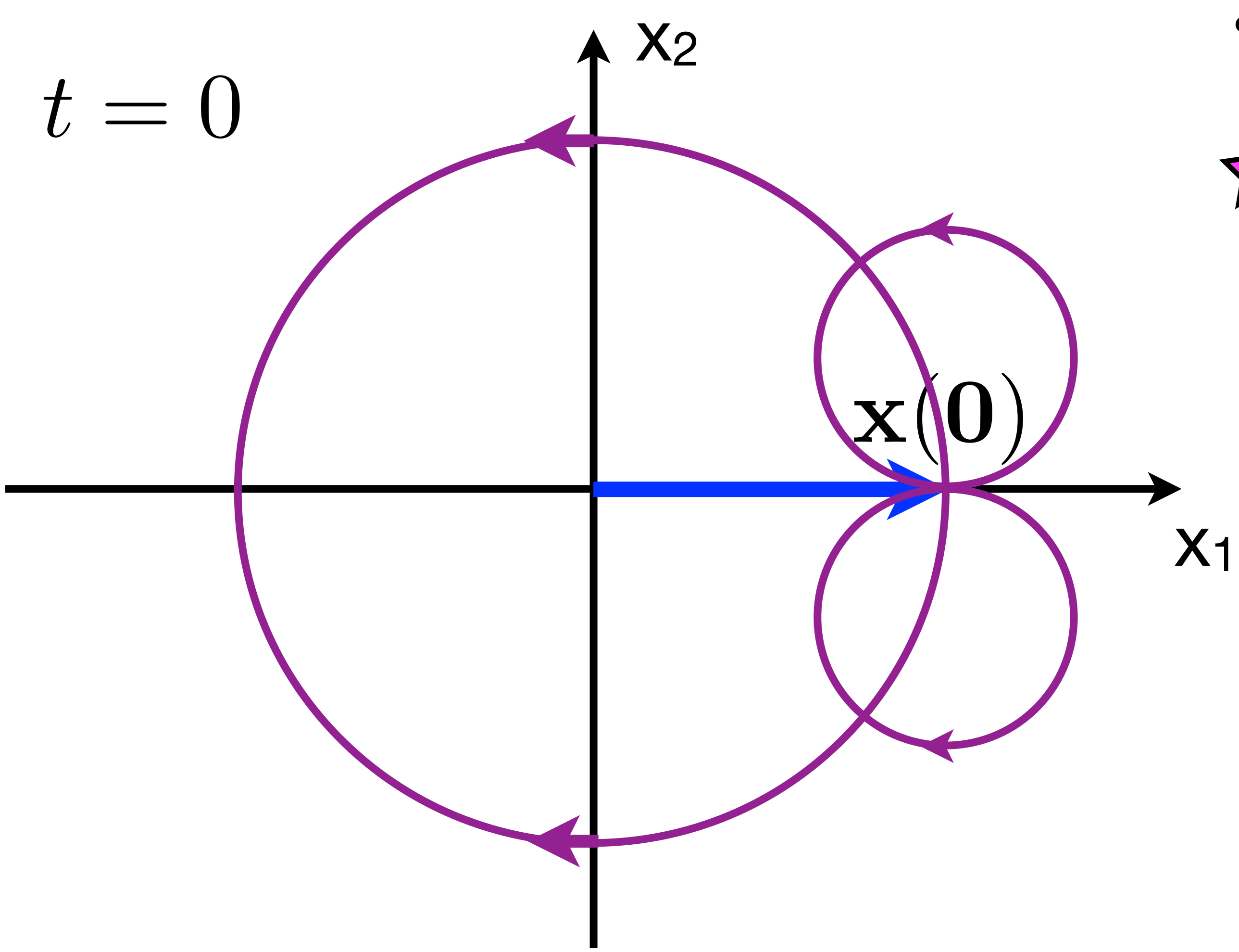
Complex eigenvalues - example

- But what about $\lambda_2 = -2\pi i$ and $\mathbf{v_2} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -i \end{pmatrix}$?

$$\begin{aligned}
\overline{\mathbf{x}}(\mathbf{t}) &= e^{-2\pi i t} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -i \end{pmatrix} \\
&= (\cos(-2\pi t) + i \sin(-2\pi t)) \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -i \end{pmatrix} \\
&= \begin{pmatrix} \cos(2\pi t) - i \sin(2\pi t)) \\ -\sin(2\pi t) - i \cos(2\pi t)) \end{pmatrix} \\
&= \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \cos(2\pi t) - \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \sin(2\pi t) \\
&\quad -i \left[\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \cos(2\pi t) + \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \sin(2\pi t) \right]
\end{aligned}$$

Complex eigenvalues - example

$$\mathbf{x}(\mathbf{t}) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \cos(2\pi t) - \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \sin(2\pi t)$$



- What happens as t increases?

(A) The vector rotates clockwise.

(B) The vector rotates counter-clockwise.

(C) The tip of the vector maps out a circle in the first quadrant.

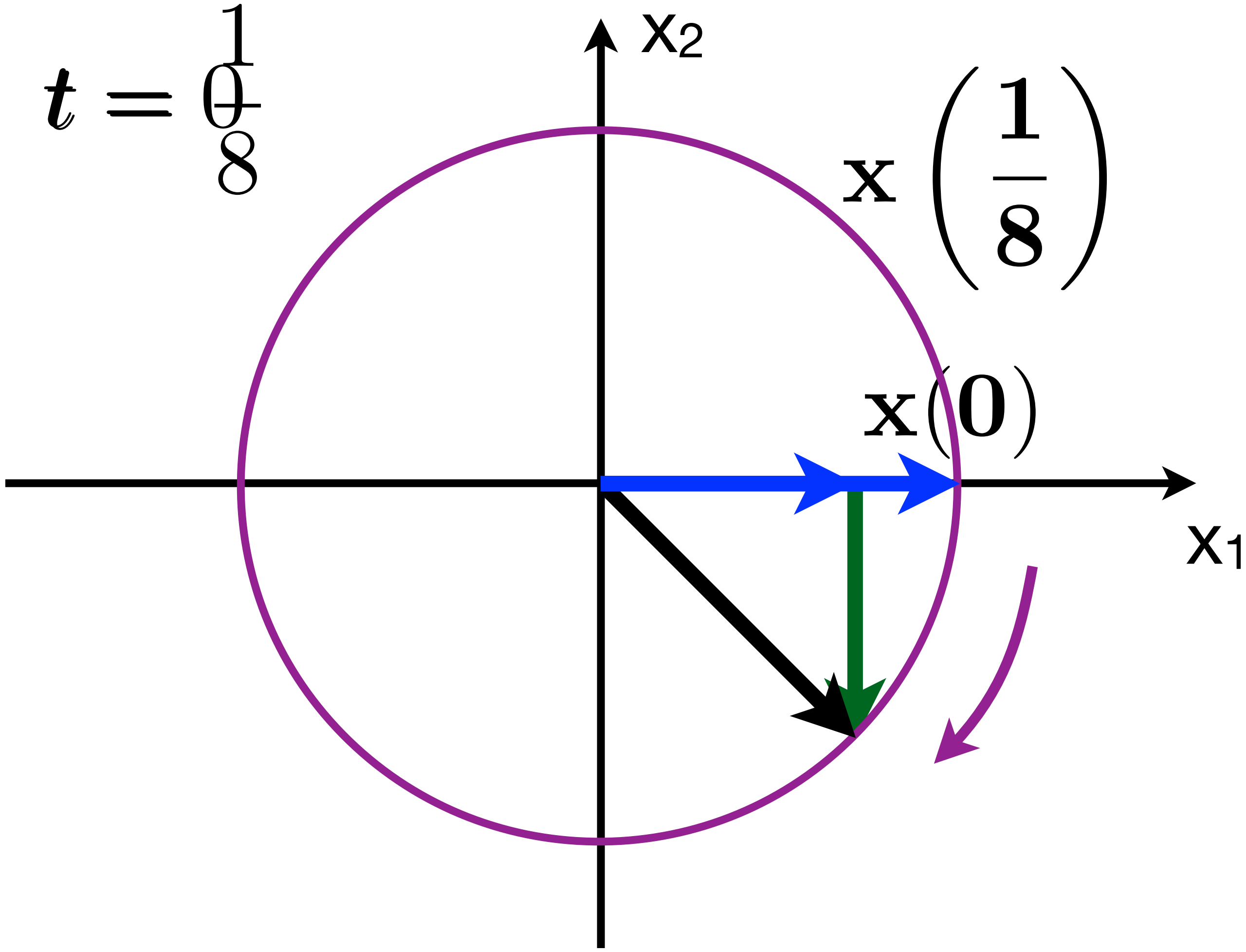
(D) The tip of the vector maps out a circle in the fourth quadrant.

(E) Explain please.

Complex eigenvalues - example

$$\mathbf{x}(\mathbf{t}) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \cos(2\pi t) - \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \sin(2\pi t)$$

$$\boldsymbol{t} = 0 \quad \boldsymbol{t} = \frac{1}{8}$$



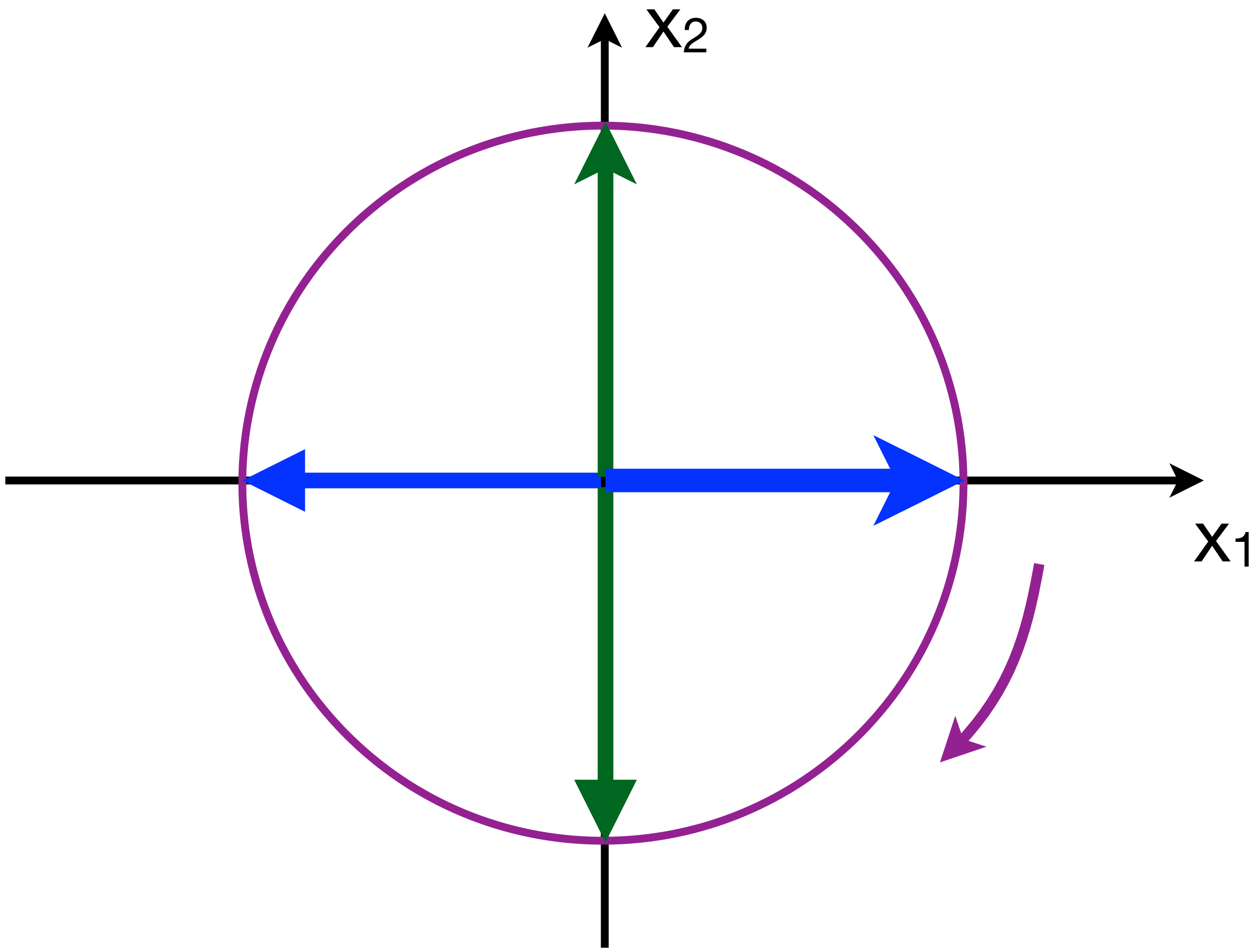
$$\mathbf{x}\left(\frac{\mathbf{1}}{\mathbf{8}}\right) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) - \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right)$$

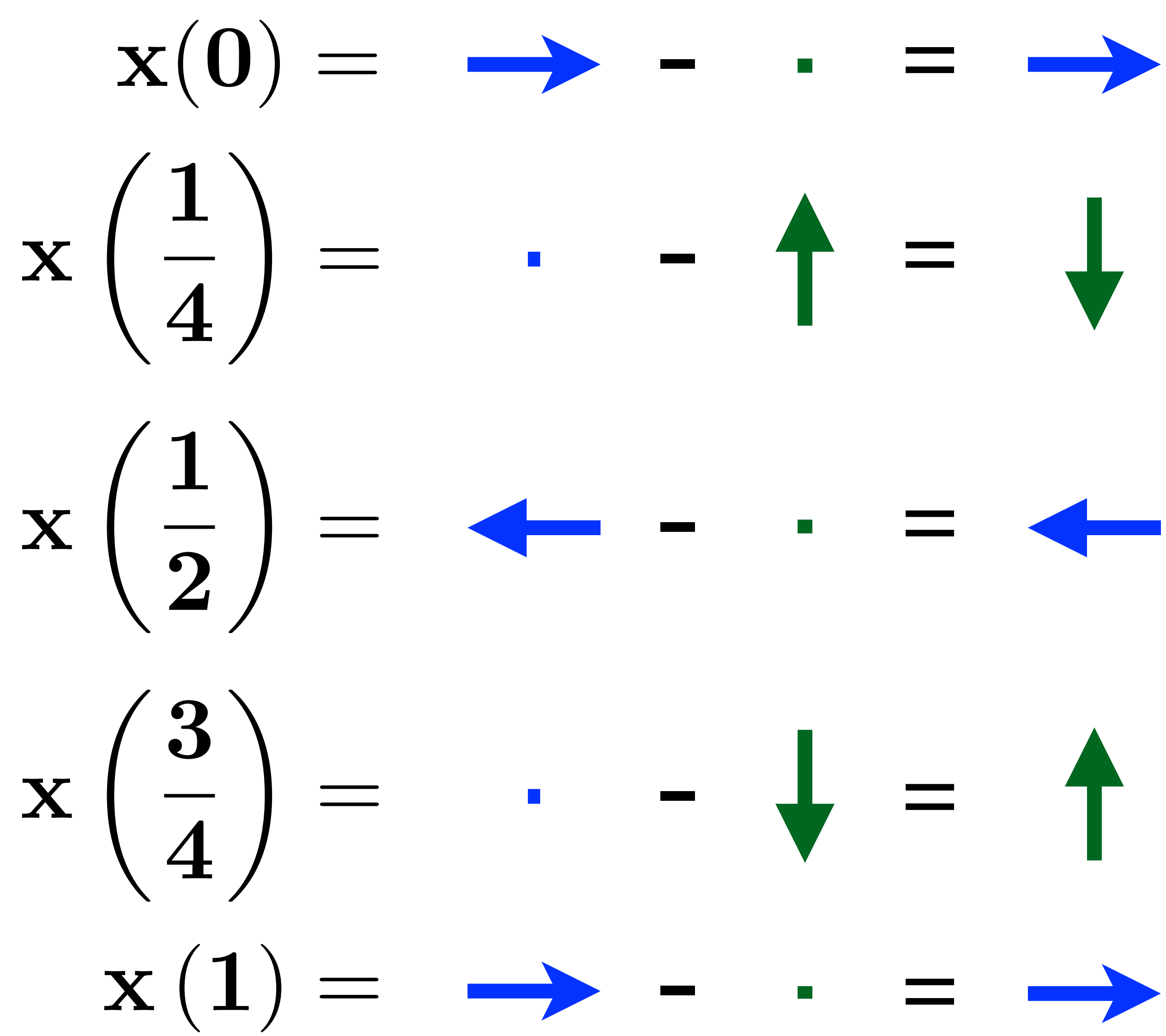
$$= \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} - \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{pmatrix}$$

Complex eigenvalues - example

$$\mathbf{x}(\mathbf{t}) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \cos(2\pi t) - \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \sin(2\pi t)$$



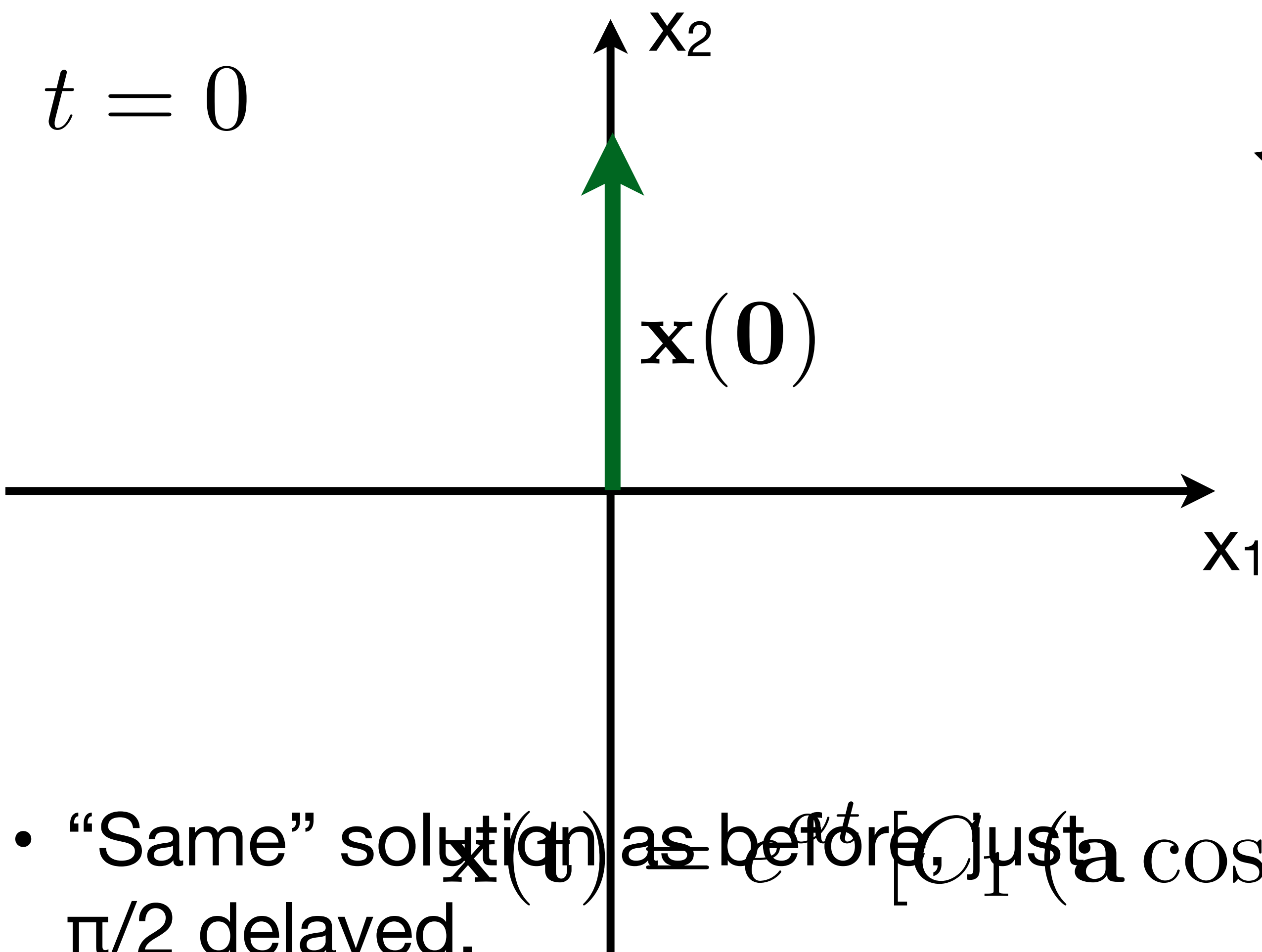


Fastest method: at t=0, cos(t)=1 and decreasing, -sin(t)=0 and increasing.

Complex eigenvalues - example

- Same equation, initial condition chosen so that $C_1=0$ and $C_2=1$.

$$\mathbf{x}(\mathbf{t}) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \sin(2\pi t) + \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \cos(2\pi t)$$



- What happens as t increases?

(A) The vector rotates clockwise. ★

(B) The vector rotates counter-clockwise.

(C) The tip of the vector maps out a circle in the first quadrant.

(D) The tip of the vector maps out a circle in the second quadrant.

(E) Explain please.

- "Same" solution as before, just π/2 delayed.

$$\mathbf{x}(\mathbf{t}) = e^{\alpha t}\left[C_1\left(\mathbf{a}\cos(\beta t) - \mathbf{b}\sin(\beta t)\right) + C_2\left(\mathbf{a}\sin(\beta t) + \mathbf{b}\cos(\beta t)\right)\right]$$

Complex eigenvalues - general case

- Looking at the general solution again...

$$\mathbf{x}(\mathbf{t}) = e^{\alpha t}\left[C_1\left(\mathbf{a}\cos(\beta t) - \mathbf{b}\sin(\beta t)\right)\right.$$
$$\left. + C_2\left(\mathbf{a}\sin(\beta t) + \mathbf{b}\cos(\beta t)\right)\right]$$

- Both parts rotate in the exact same way but the C_2 part is delayed by a quarter phase.

- If an initial condition lies neither parallel to vector **a** nor to vector **b**, C_1 and C2 allow for intermediate phases to be achieved.

- **x(t)** can be rewritten (using trig identities) as

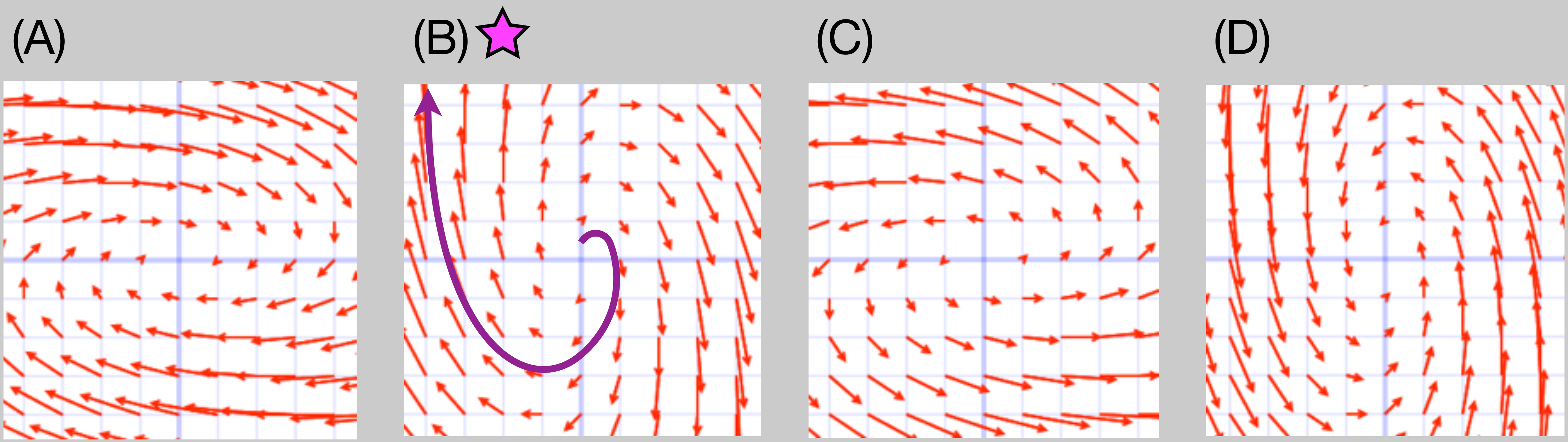
$$\mathbf{x}(\mathbf{t}) = Me^{\alpha t}\left(\mathbf{a}\cos(\beta t - \phi) - \mathbf{b}\sin(\beta t - \phi)\right)$$

where M and ϕ are constants to replace C_1 and C_2.

Complex eigenvalues - example

- Back to our earlier example where we found the general solution

$$\mathbf{x}(\mathbf{t}) = e^t \left(C_1 \left(\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \cos(2t) - \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \sin(2t) \right) + C_2 \left(\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \sin(2t) + \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \cos(2t) \right) \right)$$



(E) Explain, please.