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Prerequisities

Let $\mathbf{b} = \mathbf{A}\mathbf{x}$ be a linear transformation system of *n* dimension. A square matrix \mathbf{A} is a function that transforms an *n* dimensional vector \mathbf{x} to another *n* dimensional vector \mathbf{b} .

Eigenvector

Eigen vector **x** is a non-zero vector that is imaged into a vector λ **x** by **A** as

$$\mathbf{A}\mathbf{x} = \lambda \mathbf{x},\tag{1}$$

where the scalar λ is called eigen value.

Eigenvector (cont.)

Eq. (1) is equivalent to

$$\lambda \mathbf{x} - \mathbf{A}\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{0} \text{ or } \lambda \mathbf{I}\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{A}\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{0}$$

that is

$$(\lambda \mathbf{I} - \mathbf{A}) \mathbf{x} = \begin{bmatrix} \lambda - a_{11} & -a_{12} & \cdots & -a_{1n} \\ -a_{21} & \lambda - a_{22} & \cdots & -a_{2n} \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ -a_{m1} & -a_{m2} & \cdots & \lambda - a_{mn} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \cdots \\ x_n \end{bmatrix} = \mathbf{0}.$$
 (2)

This equation is homogeneous!

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Homogeneous system

Homogeneous systems form as

Ax = 0.

Homogeneous systems have at least trivial solution

 $\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{0}$

A non-trivial solution is any solution that

 $\mathbf{x} \neq \mathbf{0}.$

Homogeneous systems have non-trivial solutions if and only if the determinant of the coefficient matrix is equal to zero as

$$\det(\mathbf{A}) = |\mathbf{A}| = 0.$$

Characteristic equation

Non-trivial solutoin of Eq. (2) should satisfy

$$\det \left(\lambda \mathbf{I} - \mathbf{A}\right) = |\lambda \mathbf{I} - \mathbf{A}| = 0.$$
(3)

The expansion of the equation forms as

$$\phi(\lambda) = \det\left(\lambda \mathbf{I} - \mathbf{A}\right) = \lambda^n + c_{n-1}\lambda^{n-1} + \dots + c_1\lambda + c_0.$$
(4)

This equation is called characteristic equation of matrix **A**.

Eigenvalues and eigenvectors computation

- **1** Compute eigenvalues $\{\lambda_i\}$ by solving Eq. (3).
- **2** Compute eigenvector \mathbf{x}_i by solving Eq. (2) for each eigenvalue λ_i .

Image: A matrix