

Neil E. Cotter Linear Algebra - ~~2x2 matrix~~ 2x2 matrix

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$$A = \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix} \quad A^{-1} = \frac{1}{ad-bc} \begin{bmatrix} d & -b \\ -c & a \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\det A = ad - bc$$

$\det A = 0 \Rightarrow A$  is singular, noninvertible

If  $A$  singular then 2nd row is multiple of 1<sup>st</sup> row  
and 2nd col " " " 1<sup>st</sup> col.

ex:  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ 3 & -6 \end{bmatrix} \quad \det A = -1 \cdot 6 - (-2) \cdot 3 = 0$

$$2\text{nd row} = 3 \cdot 1\text{st row}$$

$$2\text{nd col} = -2 \cdot 1\text{st col}$$

ex:  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \quad \det A = 0 \cdot 2 - 0 \cdot 1 = 0$

$$0 \cdot 2\text{nd row} = 1\text{st row}$$

$$2\text{nd col} = 2 \cdot 1\text{st col}$$

$$\det(A - \lambda I) = \begin{vmatrix} a-\lambda & b \\ c & d-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = (a-\lambda)(d-\lambda) - bc$$

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

or  $\lambda^2 - (\text{Trace } A)\lambda + \det A = 0$

where  $\text{Trace } A \equiv \text{Tr } A = \text{sum of diagonal entries of } A$

$$\lambda = \frac{\text{Tr } A}{2} \pm \sqrt{\left(\frac{\text{Tr } A}{2}\right)^2 - \det A}$$

$\lambda$ 's imaginary if and only if  $\det A > 0$  and  $\det A > \left(\frac{\text{Tr } A}{2}\right)^2$