

Let A be a square matrix,
all entries real numbers

Suppose λ, x : eigenvalue-eigenvector pair
of A

$$\text{So: } Ax = \lambda x$$

$$\text{Then: } \overline{Ax} = \overline{\lambda x}$$

$$\text{So: } \overline{A} \overline{x} = \overline{\lambda} \overline{x}$$

$$A \overline{x} = \overline{\lambda} \overline{x}$$

\uparrow scalar
 \uparrow vector

$$\begin{aligned} \overline{a+0i} &= a-0i = a \\ \uparrow \\ \overline{a} \end{aligned}$$

So: $\overline{\lambda}, \overline{x}$ are eigenvalue-eigenvector pair of A

Solving $y' = Ay$

General Solutions:

$$c_1 e^{\lambda_1 t} x_1 + c_2 e^{\lambda_2 t} x_2 + c_3 e^{\lambda_3 t} x_3 + \dots + c_n e^{\lambda_n t} x_n$$

What if λ_1 complex?

$$\bar{\lambda}_1 = \lambda_2$$

$$\bar{x}_1 = x_2$$

$$\overline{\lambda_1 t} = \bar{\lambda}_1 \bar{t} = \bar{\lambda}_1 t$$

$$c_1 e^{\lambda_1 t} x_1 + c_2 e^{\overline{\lambda_1 t}} \bar{x}_1$$
$$= c_1 \underbrace{e^{\lambda_1 t} x_1} + c_2 \underbrace{e^{\lambda_1 t} x_1}$$

Observation: $f + ig = \boxed{e^{\lambda t} x_1}$

$$c_1 (f + ig) + c_2 (\overline{f + ig})$$

$$= c_1 (f + ig) + c_2 (f - ig)$$

$$= \underbrace{(c_1 + c_2)}_{\text{some constant}} f + \underbrace{i(c_1 - c_2)}_{\text{some constant}} g$$

$$= a f + b g$$

a, b : some constants

$$= a \operatorname{Re}(e^{\lambda_1 t} x_1) + b \operatorname{Im}(e^{\lambda_1 t} x_1)$$