

5.3

Eks

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & -3 & 3 \\ -3 & -1 & 3 \\ -3 & -3 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\det(A - tI_3) =$$

$$-(t+1)(t-2)^2$$

Eigenverdier -1 og 2.

Eigenrum

$$\lambda = -1$$

$$A + I_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -3 & 3 \\ -3 & 0 & 3 \\ -3 & -3 & 6 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{red}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$x_j \text{ fri} \quad x_i - x_j = 0 \quad x_i - x_j = 0$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} = x_3 \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Basis $\left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \right\}$

$$\lambda = 2$$

$$A - 2I_3 = \begin{bmatrix} -3 & -3 & 3 \\ -3 & -3 & 3 \\ -3 & -3 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \text{ red} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

x_2, x_3 free

$$x_1 + x_2 - x_3 = 0$$

Basis

$$\begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -x_2 + x_3 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} = x_2 \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} + x_3 \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathcal{B} = \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \right\} = \left\{ \vec{b}_1, \vec{b}_2, \vec{b}_3 \right\}$$

basis for \mathbb{R}^3

T : linear operator on \mathbb{R}^3
 med standard matrix A , $T(\vec{x}) = A\vec{x}$

$$T(\vec{b}_1) = A\vec{b}_1 = -\vec{b}_1 = -1 \cdot \vec{b}_1 + 0 \cdot \vec{b}_2 + 0 \cdot \vec{b}_3$$

$$[T(\vec{b}_1)]_{\mathcal{B}} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$T(\vec{b}_2) = A\vec{b}_2 = 2\vec{b}_2 = 0 \cdot \vec{b}_1 + 2 \cdot \vec{b}_2 + 0 \cdot \vec{b}_3$$

$$[T(\vec{b}_2)]_{\mathcal{B}} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 2 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$T(\vec{f}_3) = A \vec{f}_3 = 2 \vec{f}_3$$

$$[T(\vec{f}_3)]_{\mathcal{B}} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

Matrix representation T m. h. t. \mathcal{B}

$$[T]_{\mathcal{B}} = \begin{bmatrix} [T(\vec{f}_1)]_{\mathcal{B}} & [T(\vec{f}_2)]_{\mathcal{B}} & [T(\vec{f}_3)]_{\mathcal{B}} \end{bmatrix} =$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix} = D \quad \text{diagonal matrix}$$

$$[T]_{\mathcal{B}} = B^{-1} A B = D$$

$$B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

DVS: $A = B D B^{-1}$

Definition

A: $n \times n$ matrix

A siger at vore diagonalisierbar hvis der en $n \times n$ diagonal matrix D og en invertibel $n \times n$ matrix P sådan at

$$A = P D P^{-1}$$

Sætning 5.2

?) Hvis $\{\vec{P}_1, \dots, \vec{P}_n\}$ er en basis for \mathbb{R}^n og der findes egenværdier $\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n$ så

$$A \vec{P}_1 = \lambda_1 \vec{P}_1 \quad \dots \quad A \vec{P}_n = \lambda_n \vec{P}_n$$

Da er $A = PDP^{-1}$

hvor $P = [\vec{p}_1 \dots \vec{p}_n]$

og $D = \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_1 & & & \\ & \ddots & & \\ & & \lambda_n & \\ & 0 & \dots & 0 \end{bmatrix}$

2) Thus $A = PDP^{-1}$

hvor $D = \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_1 & & & \\ & \ddots & & \\ & & \lambda_n & \\ & 0 & \dots & 0 \end{bmatrix}$

Så n system i P egenvektorer for A
med egenverdi $\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n$

(og system i P er basis for \mathbb{R}^n)

Anvendelse af diagonalisering

Udregn A^{100} hvor A er $n \times n$ matrix.

Find by diagonalising $A = PDP^{-1}$
 (this is multi)

$$A^2 = A \cdot A = PDP^{-1} PDP^{-1} = PDDP^{-1} = P D^2 P^{-1}$$

$$A^3 = PDDDP^{-1} = P D^3 P^{-1}$$

$$A^{100} = P D^{100} P^{-1}$$

thus $D = \begin{pmatrix} a & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & b & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & c \end{pmatrix}$ since $D^{100} = \begin{pmatrix} a^{100} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & b^{100} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & c^{100} \end{pmatrix}$

Eksempel diagonalisering

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & -1 \\ -2 & 1 & 2 \\ -1 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\det(A - tI_3) = -(t-3)(t-1)^2$$

Eigenwerte 1 og 3

Eigenrum, $\lambda = 1$

$$A - I_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ -2 & 0 & 2 \\ -1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{nf}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

Én fri variabel

Dimension af egenrum 1

Multiplicitet af egenverdi : 2

Hvis 2 lineært uafhængig egenvektor
1 for hver egenverdi.

De udgør ikke basis for \mathbb{R}^3

A er ikke diagonaliserbar.

Eksmpel, diagonalisering

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 0 & 2 & 4 & 6 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\det(A - tI_4) =$$

$$t(t-6)(t^2+1) =$$

$$(t-0)(t-6)(t^2+1)$$

her med multiplikat. 1

$$t^2 + 1 \geq 1$$

Högst 2 linear uafhængige egenværdier.

A ikke diagonalisbar

Eks diagonalising

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} -7 & 5 & 3 & -1 \\ -17 & 13 & 7 & 1 \\ -3 & 3 & 3 & 0 \\ -15 & -3 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\det(A - tI_4) = (t+3)(t-3)(t-6)(t-9)$$

Egenverdier: -3, 3, 6, 9

hver med multiplicitet 1.

Hvert egenrum har dimension 1.

Find basis for hvert egenrum

P: 4×4 matrix med disse basisvektorer som sørger

$$D = \begin{bmatrix} -3 & & & \\ & 3 & & 0 \\ & & 6 & \\ 0 & & & 9 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{Så } A = PDP^{-1}$$

Eksempel diagonalisering

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\det(A - tI_2) = \det \begin{bmatrix} 2-t & 2 \\ 1 & 1-t \end{bmatrix} =$$

$$(2-t)(1-t) - 2 \cdot 1 = 2 - 2t - t + t^2 - 2 =$$

$$t^3 - 3t = t(t-3) = (t-0)(t-3)$$

Eigenwert $\lambda = 0$

$$A - 0 \bar{I}_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$x_2 \text{ frei} \quad x_1 + x_2 = 0$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -x_2 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} = x_2 \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Basis $\left\{ \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \right\}$

Eigenwert $\lambda = 3$

$$A - 3 \bar{I}_2 = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 2 \\ 1 & -2 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

x_2 fri

$$x_1 - 2x_2 = 0$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2x_2 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} = x_2 \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Basis $\left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \right\}$

$$P = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$D = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

(eller

$$D = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

så er $A = PDP^{-1}$
 $P = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$