

5.3

Exs

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

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

Eigenvalues: $-1, 2$

Eigenrum:

$$\underline{\lambda = -1}$$

$$A - (-1)I_3 = A + I_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -3 & 3 \\ -3 & 0 & 3 \\ -3 & -3 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{ref} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$x_3 \text{ frei}, \quad x_1 - x_3 = 0, \quad x_2 - x_3 = 0$$

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

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

$$\underline{\lambda = 2}$$

$$A - 2I_3 = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & -3 & 3 \\ -3 & -1 & 3 \\ -3 & -3 & 5 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix} =$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} -3 & -3 & 3 \\ -3 & -3 & 3 \\ -3 & -3 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{ref}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

x_2, x_3 free $x_1 + x_2 - x_3 = 0$

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

Basis for eigenrum: $\left\{ \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} \right\}$

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

en basis for \mathbb{R}^3 .

T : linear operator på \mathbb{R}^3
med standardmatrix A .

$$T(\vec{x}) = A \vec{x}$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Afmid 4.5: $[T]_{\mathcal{B}} = B^{-1}AB = D$

hvor $B = \begin{bmatrix} \vec{b}_1 & \vec{b}_2 & \vec{b}_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

$$A = B D B^{-1} \quad \text{diagonalisering.}$$

Definition

$A: n \times n$ matrix

A er diagonaliserbar hvis der findes diagonal matrix D og invertibel matrix P så

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

Sætning 5.2

$A: n \times n$

Hvis $\{\vec{p}_1, \dots, \vec{p}_n\}$ er basis for \mathbb{R}^n

og der findes egen værdier $\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n$

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

så er $A = P D P^{-1}$

hvor $P = \begin{bmatrix} \vec{p}_1 & \dots & \vec{p}_n \end{bmatrix}$ og $D = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & & 0 \\ & \ddots & \\ 0 & & \lambda_n \end{pmatrix}$

Og omvendt ..

Amvendelse

$A: n \times n$ matrix

Udregn $A^{100} = A \cdot A \cdot A \dots A$

Find diagonalisering $A = P D P^{-1}$
(hvis muligt)

$$\begin{aligned} A^2 &= A \cdot A = P D P^{-1} P D P^{-1} = P D D P^{-1} \\ &= P D^2 P^{-1} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 A^3 &= A \cdot A \cdot A = P D P^{-1} P D P^{-1} P D P^{-1} \\
 &= P D D D P^{-1} = P D^3 P^{-1}
 \end{aligned}$$

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

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

$$A: n \times n$$

A er diagonaliserbar hvis
sum of multiplicities of eigenvalues = n
of dim of eigenspace = multiplicity of
eigenvalue.

Ex $A: 6 \times 6$

$$\det(A - tI_n) = (t-2)^3 (t-5) (t^2+1)$$

Sum of multiplicities: $3+1=4 < 6$

A ikke diagonaliserbar

Eks

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

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

Egenrum h rende til $\lambda = 1$

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

En fri variabel: x_3

dimension of eigenrum = 1
multiplicitet = 2

A er ikke diagonaliserbar

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

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

$$(2-t)(1-t) - 2 = 2 - 2t - t + t^2 - 2 =$$
$$t^2 - 3t = t(t-3) = (t-0)(t-3)$$

Egenverdier: 0, 3

Eigenraum $\lambda = 0$

$$A - 0 \cdot \bar{I}_2 = A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{ref}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

x_2 frei, $x_1 + x_2 = 0$

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

Basis: $\left\{ \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$

Eigenraum $\lambda = 3$

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

$$\text{ref} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$x_2 \text{ frei}, \quad x_1 - 2x_2 = 0$$

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

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

$\left\{ \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \right\}$ basis for \mathbb{R}^2

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

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

Så er $A = P D P^{-1}$

Eks

$$A: 4 \times 4$$

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

Egenverdier: $-3, 3, 6, 9$

Hver med multiplicitet 1

Alle egenrum har dimension 1

Hvis $\vec{p}_1, \vec{p}_2, \vec{p}_3, \vec{p}_4$ er egenvektorer

med egenverdier hhv $-3, 3, 6, 9$

$$\text{og } P = \begin{bmatrix} \vec{p}_1 & \vec{p}_2 & \vec{p}_3 & \vec{p}_4 \end{bmatrix}$$

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

$$\text{Så er } A = P D P^{-1}$$