

(ayleg-Hamiltonov izvet:

$p_A(x)$ - karakteristični polinom dñihiva matritice A .

$$p_A(A) = 0$$

$$p_A(x) = \det(A - xI) = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11}-x & a_{12} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22}-x & \dots & \vdots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \dots & a_{nn}-x \end{vmatrix}$$

$$p_A(A) = \det(A - AI) = \det 0 = 0$$

Dostav:

$$\text{spomnivose: } B^{-1} = \frac{1}{\det B} \begin{pmatrix} n \\ B \end{pmatrix}^T$$

$$b_{ij} \rightarrow (-1)^{i+j} \det B_{ij} \quad / (\det B) B$$

$$(\det B) I = B \begin{pmatrix} n \\ B \end{pmatrix}^T \quad \text{vstavi } B = (A - XI)$$

$$\underbrace{\det(A - XI)}_{p_A(x)} \cdot I = (A - XI) \underbrace{(A - XI)^T}_{(A - XI)^T}$$

Torej: $(A - XI)^T$ = $n \times n$ matrica, ki vsebuje polinome
stopnje ≤ 1

$$= B_0 + B_1 x + \dots + B_{n-1} x^{n-1} \quad B_i \in M_n(\mathbb{C})$$

$$p_A(x) = \det(A - XI) = c_0 + c_1 x + \dots + c_n x^n \in \mathbb{C}(x)$$

$$\bullet \det(A - XI) \cdot I = p_A(x) \cdot I = c_0 I + c_1 I x + \dots + c_n I x^n$$

$$\bullet (A - XI)(\underbrace{A - XI}_{(A - XI)^T})^T = (A - XI)(B_0 + B_1 x + B_2 x^2 + \dots + B_{n-1} x^{n-1}) =$$

$$= A B_0 + A B_1 x + \dots + A B_{n-1} x^{n-1}$$

$$- x B_0 - \dots - B_{n-2} x^{n-1} - B_{n-1} x^n$$

Priporočno koeficiente obliki polinomov:

$$1: c_0 I = A B_0$$

$$x: c_1 I = A B_1 - B_0$$

$$x^2: c_2 I = A B_2 - B_1$$

$$\vdots$$

$$x^{n-1}: c_{n-1} I = A B_{n-1} - B_{n-2}$$

$$x^n: c_n I = -B_{n-1}$$

$$\underbrace{c_0 I + c_1 A + c_2 A^2 + \dots + c_{n-1} A^{n-1} + c_n A^n}_{p_A(A)} = \cancel{AB_0} + \cancel{A^2 B_1} - \cancel{A B_0} +$$

$$+ \cancel{A^3 B_2} - \cancel{A^2 B_1} + \dots +$$

$$+ \cancel{A^n B_{n-1}} - \cancel{A^{n-1} B_{n-2}}$$

$$- \cancel{A^n B_{n-1}} = 0$$

MINIMALNI POLINOM IN DIAGONALIZACIJA/LNOST

Eato je $m_A(x)$ ugotovimo ali se da našlo

diagonalizati (a je posledna takšna diag. matrič?)?

Izlet: matriko A se da diagonalizati $\Leftrightarrow m_A(x)$ ima samo enostavne nizke.

$$(x - \lambda_1)^1 \cdots (x - \lambda_r)^1$$

za paroma različne λ .

\hookrightarrow

(potence so vsi 1)

↳ ne vektorske

DOKAZ: \Rightarrow : A je podoban diag. matici: $A = PDP^{-1}$

$$BS\check{S}: D = \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_1 & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & \lambda_k \end{bmatrix} \quad \lambda_1 \leq \dots \leq \lambda_k$$

$\left[\begin{array}{c} \text{diag.} \\ \text{podobn.} \end{array} \right]$

$$(D - \lambda_1 I)(D - \lambda_2 I) \cdots (D - \lambda_k I) \xrightarrow{\parallel} \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} 0 & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & 0 \end{bmatrix}}_{\substack{(0) \\ (\lambda_1 - \lambda_2)I_{n_2} \\ \vdots \\ (\lambda_k - \lambda_1)I_{n_1}}} \xrightarrow{\parallel} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & 0 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{\parallel} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{torej } (A - \lambda_1 I)(A - \lambda_2 I) \cdots (A - \lambda_k I) = (PDP^{-1} - \lambda_1 I) \downarrow (PDP^{-1} - \lambda_2 I) \cdots (PDP^{-1} - \lambda_k I) =$$

$$= P(D - \lambda_1 I)P^{-1} \cancel{P(D - \lambda_2 I)P^{-1}} \cdots \cancel{P(D - \lambda_k I)P^{-1}} =$$

$$= P(D - \lambda_1 I) \cdots (D - \lambda_k I)P^{-1} = 0 \quad \text{torej polinom alibilica A.}$$

$$\text{ker } (x - \lambda_1) \cdots (x - \lambda_k) \mid m_A(x) \quad (\text{nicle } m_A),$$

$$\text{velja } (x - \lambda_1) \cdots (x - \lambda_k) = m_A(x)$$

Lema 1: $n(AB) \leq n(A) + n(B)$ \forall maticne A, B

$$n(x) = \dim \text{ker}(x)$$

OGLEJMO SI PRESLIKAVO: $L: \text{ker } AB \rightarrow \text{ker } A$

$$x \mapsto Bx$$

(je tako definirana: $x \in \text{ker } AB \Rightarrow ABx = 0 \Rightarrow Bx \in \text{ker } B$)

osnovni izrek za preslikavo L:

$$\dim \text{ker } L + \dim \text{im } L = \dim \text{ker } AB$$

$\dim \text{ker } B$ $\dim \text{ker } A$

$$Lx = 0 \Rightarrow Bx = 0; \text{ velja } \text{ker } L \subseteq \text{ker } B \quad \text{in } \dim \text{ker } L \leq \dim \text{ker } B$$

$$\text{im } L \subseteq \text{ker } A \rightarrow \dim \text{im } L \leq \dim \text{ker } A$$

torej je res $\dim \text{ker } AB \leq \dim \text{ker } B + \dim \text{ker } A$.

je popolno induktijo lahko to posredimo na n -faktorjev

$$\hookrightarrow n(A_1 \cdots A_n) \leq n(A_1) + \cdots + n(A_n)$$

lema dokazana.

dokaz (\Leftarrow): Recimo, da $(x - \lambda_1) \cdots (x - \lambda_k)$ alibilica A.

upostevamo:

$$n((A - \lambda_1 I)(A - \lambda_2 I) \cdots (A - \lambda_k I)) \leq n(A - \lambda_1 I) + \cdots + n(A - \lambda_k I)$$

$$n \leq \underbrace{m_1 + \cdots + m_k}_{\substack{\text{geome trišek} \\ \text{vezeteknost}}$$

iz $m_i \leq n_i$ sledi $m_i > n_i$ $\forall i$

\Rightarrow se da diagonalizirati.

KORENSTI PODPROSTORI:

Let $A \in M_n(\mathbb{C})$ in let $m_A(x) = (x - \lambda_1)^{r_1} \cdots (x - \lambda_k)^{r_k}$

njen minimalni polinom

$\forall i=1, \dots, k$ označimo

$W_i = \text{Ker}(A - \lambda_i I)^{r_i}$ in to je korensti podprostor

matrice A z lastno vrednostjo λ_i .

Rabimo gih v konstrukciji Jordanske kanonične forme.

osnovne lastnosti korenstih podprostrov (kaz z določbo):

① ocenimo je $\text{Ker}(A - \lambda_i I) \subseteq \text{Ker}(A - \lambda_i I)^2 \subseteq \text{Ker}(A - \lambda_i I)^3 \subseteq \dots$

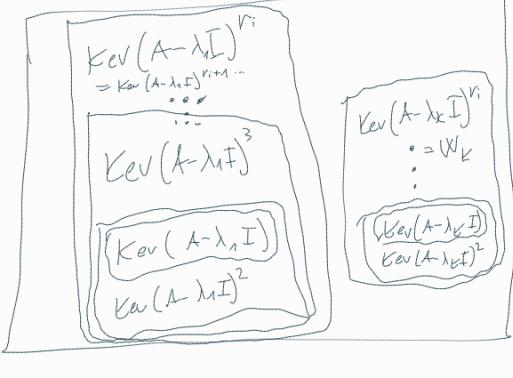
$$x \in \text{Ker}(A - \lambda_i I)^m \Rightarrow (A - \lambda_i I)^m x = 0 \Rightarrow (A - \lambda_i I)(A - \lambda_i I)^{m-1} x = 0 \\ \Rightarrow x \in \text{Ker}(A - \lambda_i I)^{m+1}$$

Letave inkluzije so enakosti in kar ve? ne?

↳ do r_i te potence so vse inkluzije strogje,
od r_i naprej pa so vse inkluzije enakosti.

$$V_i = \text{Ker}(A - \lambda_i I)^1 \quad \text{Ker}(A - \lambda_i I) \subset \text{Ker}(A - \lambda_i I)^2 \subset \dots \subset \text{Ker}(A - \lambda_i I)^{r_i} = \text{Ker}(A - \lambda_i I)^{r_i+1} = \dots$$

vektorsko prostor λ_i
v minimalnem
polinomu



Izbare se, da je

$$\dim V_i = n_i$$

↳ algebraična vektorska prostorja λ_i

② Pomni: $\dim V_i = \dim \text{Ker}(A - \lambda_i I)^1 = n_i$

↳ geometrijska vektorska prostorja λ_i

$$③. \quad \mathbb{C}^n = W_1 \oplus W_2 \oplus \dots \oplus W_k$$

vsota vseh korenstih podprostrov je vse in ta
vsota je direktna.

↳ "korensti razcep matrice $A"$

Pomni: $V_1 + \dots + V_k$ je tudi direktna,
ampak ni nujno enaka \mathbb{C}^n .

$$\text{velja } \mathbb{C}^n = V_1 + \dots + V_k \Leftrightarrow$$

A se da diagonalizirati

DOKAZ ③:

Če verimo, da je vsota direktna, se prepusti dokazati
da je enaka \mathbb{C}^n . dokaž + indukcija:

$$p_A(x) = (-1)^n (x - \lambda_1)^{n_1} \cdots (x - \lambda_k)^{n_k}$$

vstaviti A :

$$\text{Cayley Hamilton} \quad p_A(A) = (-1)^n \underbrace{(A - \lambda_1 I)^{n_1}}_{A_1} \cdots \underbrace{(A - \lambda_k I)^{n_k}}_{A_k}$$

upostevamo, da je $n(A_1 \cdots A_k) \leq n_{A_1} + \dots + n_{A_k}$

$$n(0) \quad \dim W_1 \quad \dim W_k$$

$$\text{Ker} 0 = \mathbb{C}^n \leftarrow n \leftarrow$$

$$n(0) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \dim(W_1 + \dots + W_k) = n$$

tunef $W_1 + \dots + W_k = \mathbb{C}^n$

že vede, da je $W_i \cap W_j = \{0\}$ za $i \neq j$,
lahko od tod izpeljemo, da je vsota ($\#$) direktna.

dokaz z indukcijo:

W_1 direktna $\Rightarrow W_1 + W_2$ direktna $\Rightarrow W_1 + \dots + W_k$ direktna

Korak: $W_1 + \dots + W_i$ direktna $\stackrel{?}{\Rightarrow} W_1 + \dots + W_i + W_{i+1}$ direktna

baza: W_1 je osnova div. $\underbrace{w_1 + \dots + w_i}_{\psi} + \underbrace{w_{i+1}}_{\psi} \stackrel{?}{=} 0$

$$w_1 + w_2 + \dots + w_i + w_{i+1} \stackrel{?}{=} 0 \quad / \cdot (A - \lambda_{i+1} I)^{n_{i+1}}$$

$$(A - \lambda_{i+1} I)^{n_{i+1}} w_1 + \dots + (A - \lambda_{i+1} I)^{n_{i+1}} w_i + (A - \lambda_{i+1} I)^{n_{i+1}} w_{i+1} = 0$$

$$w_1 + \ker(A - \lambda_1 I)^n$$

$$(A - \lambda_1 I)^n w_1 = 0$$

$$(A - \lambda_{i+1} I)^{n_{i+1}} (A - \lambda_1 I)^n w_1 = 0$$

$$(A - \lambda_1 I)^{n_1} (A - \lambda_{i+1} I)^{n_{i+1}} w_1 = 0$$

$$\xrightarrow{\quad \quad \quad} = W_1$$

Po I.P. je $W_1 + \dots + W_i$ direktna, tunef

$$(A - \lambda_{i+1} I)^{n_{i+1}} w_1 = 0 \Rightarrow w_1 \in W_1$$

$$(A - \lambda_{i+1} I)^{n_{i+1}} w_2 = 0 \quad w_2 \in W_{i+1}$$

$$\vdots \\ \dots \quad w_i = 0 \Rightarrow w_i \in W_i \\ w_i \in W_{i+1}$$

$$\ker \text{ je } W_1 \cap W_{i+1} = 0 \text{ (div. vs.)}$$

$$\Rightarrow w_i = 0$$

tunef v zacetki founi ostre lege

$$W_{i+1} = 0$$