

izračunaj lastne vrednosti in lastne vektorje.

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

$$\Delta_A(\lambda) = \begin{vmatrix} 1-\lambda & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & -1-\lambda & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 2-\lambda & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1-\lambda \end{vmatrix} =$$

$$= (1-\lambda) \begin{vmatrix} 1-\lambda & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & -1-\lambda & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 2-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = (1-\lambda)(2-\lambda) \begin{vmatrix} 1-\lambda & 1 \\ -1 & -1-\lambda \end{vmatrix} =$$

$$= (1-\lambda)(2-\lambda)((1-\lambda)(-1-\lambda) + 1) =$$

$$= (1-\lambda)(2-\lambda)(-(1-\lambda)(1+\lambda) + 1) =$$

$$= (1-\lambda)(2-\lambda)(1^2 - \lambda^2 + 1) = (1-\lambda)(2-\lambda)(-(1^2 - \lambda^2) + 1) =$$

$$= (1-\lambda)(2-\lambda)(\lambda^2)$$

$$N = \{0, 0, 2, 1\}$$

$$\lambda_{1,2} = 0 \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{dvojna lastna} \\ \text{vrednost} \end{array} \right\}$$

ima algebrainsko vrednost 2.

dim Ker(A - λI)

je geometrijska vrednost, ki je vedno manjša od

algebrainske vrednosti (pripadajo k).

da je matriko mogoče diagonalizirati, mora imeti n LN lastnih vektorjev.

$$V_{1,2}: \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & -1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{array}{l} x+y=0 \\ z=0 \\ w=0 \\ y=-x \end{array}$$

$$V_{1,2} = (1, -1, 0, 0)$$

$$V_3: \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & -2 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 \\ -1 & -2 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{array}{l} y = w \\ 2w = -z \\ -1x - 2y + z + w = 0 \\ -1x - 2w - 2w + w = 0 \end{array}$$

$$-1x - 3w = 0$$

$$-x = 3w$$

$$x = -3w$$

$$z = -2w$$

$$y = w$$

$$V_2 = (-3, 1, -2, 1)$$

$$V_3: \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & -3 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -4 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{array}{l} w=0 \\ 4y=z \\ -x+y+z=0 \\ -x+y+4y=0 \end{array}$$

$$x = 5y$$

$$V_3 = (5, 1, 4, 0)$$

Ne. Diagonalizacija ni mogoča, ker je algebrajska večkratnost  $\lambda_1 = 2 < 1 =$  geometrijska večkratnost

N  
Izračunaj eigenvalues in eigenvectors. A se da diagonalizirati?

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 0 & -2 \\ 2 & 5 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Delta_A(\lambda) = \begin{vmatrix} 4-\lambda & 0 & -2 \\ 2 & 5-\lambda & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 5-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = (5-\lambda) \begin{vmatrix} 4-\lambda & 0 \\ 2 & 5-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = (5-\lambda)(4-\lambda)(5-\lambda)$$

$$N = \{5, 4, 5\}$$

$\lambda_1 = 4$  ; alge.večk.: 1  
 $\lambda_{2,3} = 5$  ; alge.večk.: 2

$$V_{2,3} : \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 & -2 \\ 2 & 0 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad x = 2z$$

$\{(x, y, z) ; x, y \in \mathbb{C}\}$   
 $V_{2,3} = \{(0, 1, 0), (1, 0, 2)\}$

geometrijska večkr.:  $\dim \ker(A - \lambda I) = 2$

$$V_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & -2 \\ 2 & 1 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{matrix} y = -2x \\ z = 0 \end{matrix}$$

$v_1 = (1, -2, 0)$

$$\dim \ker(A - \lambda I) = g \cdot v = 1$$

$$D = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 5 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$P = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ -2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$P^{-1} = \dots$  obampljiva je po "Lakat teoremi" obampljivih matrik"

N  
Dokaži: podobni matriki imata enako sled.

namig: uporabljaj dokaži  $\text{sl}(XY) = \text{sl}(YX)$

Def.: matriki sta podobni, t.j.  $\exists P$  obampljiva t.j.

$$B = PAP^{-1}$$

$A \sim B$

Def.:  $\text{sl}(A) = \sum_{i=1}^n a_{ii}$  vezano sled (sl ali trace/tr)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{sl}(XY) &= \sum_{i=1}^n \left( \sum_{j=1}^n x_{ij} y_{ji} \right) = \sum_{j=1}^n \sum_{i=1}^n y_{ji} x_{ij} \\ &= \text{sl}(YX) = \sum_{i=1}^n \left( \sum_{j=1}^n y_{ij} x_{ji} \right) \quad \checkmark \end{aligned}$$

$\left. \begin{matrix} \text{Za } AB=C \text{ velja} \\ C_{ij} = \sum_{k=0}^n \sum_{l=0}^n a_{ik} b_{lj} \end{matrix} \right\}$

Dokaz:  $\text{sl } B \stackrel{?}{=} \text{sl } A$   
 $\text{sl}(PAP^{-1}) \stackrel{?}{=} \text{sl } A$   
 $\text{sl}(APP^{-1}) \stackrel{?}{=} \text{sl } A \rightarrow \text{sl } A = \text{sl } A \quad \checkmark \quad \square$

Podobni matrici: inata eno sled

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} -11 & -8 & 0 \\ 12 & 9 & 0 \\ 24 & 18 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

velja:  
 $a \neq b$   
 $\neq c$

dobri lastne vrednosti:  
 in eigenvectors za  
 B. velja B podobna A.

$$B = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 4 & 0 \\ a & b & c \\ -1 & -7 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

od sled  
 velja  $\Delta_A(\lambda) = \Delta_B(\lambda)$

$$\Delta_A(\lambda) = \begin{vmatrix} -11-\lambda & -8 & 0 \\ 12 & 9-\lambda & 0 \\ 24 & 18 & -1-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = (-1-\lambda)((9-\lambda)(-11-\lambda) + 96) =$$

po izračunu  
 $\text{sl } A = \text{sl } B = -3 = 4 + b$

$$= (-1-\lambda)(\lambda^2 + 2\lambda - 3) =$$

$$= -(1+\lambda)(\lambda+3)(\lambda-1)$$

$b = -7$

$\lambda_1 = -3$   
 $\lambda_2 = -1$   
 $\lambda_3 = 1$

$\Rightarrow \text{sl } D = \lambda_1 + \lambda_2 + \lambda_3$

$$\Delta_B(\lambda) = \begin{vmatrix} 3-\lambda & 4 & 0 & | & 3-\lambda & 4 \\ a & -7-\lambda & c & | & a & -7\lambda \\ -1 & -7 & 1-\lambda & | & -1 & 1-\lambda \\ \hline & & & | & + & + & + \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \dots = -c(7\lambda - 17) + (1-\lambda)(-21 + 4\lambda + \lambda^2 - 9a) =$$

vstavi  $\lambda$  za  $\lambda$ :

$$-c \cdot 10 + 0 = 0 \Rightarrow c \cdot 10 = 0$$

$c = 0$

vstavi c:

$$(1-\lambda)(-21 + 4\lambda + \lambda^2 - 4a) = 0$$

vstavi  $\lambda = -1$

$$2(-21 - 4 + 1 - 4a) = 2(-24 - 4a) =$$

$$= -8(6 - a) = 0$$

$a = -6$

to velja:

$a = -6 \quad b = -7 \quad c = 0$

in eigenvectors za B =  $\begin{bmatrix} 3 & 4 & 0 \\ -6 & -7 & 0 \\ -1 & -7 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

$\lambda_1 = -3$

$$v_1: \begin{bmatrix} 6 & 4 & 0 \\ -6 & -4 & 0 \\ -1 & -7 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 6 & 4 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & -7 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$6x = -4y$$

$$3x = -2y$$

$$-x - 7y - 4z = 0 \quad | \cdot 3$$

$$3x + 21y + 12z = 0$$

$$-2y + 21y + 12z = 0$$

$$19y + 12z = 0$$

$$12z = -19y$$

~~$v_1 = (19 \cdot 3x, 19 \cdot 2y, 12 \cdot 2y)$~~

prefixed 5 table ...

$\rightarrow v_1 = \left(-\frac{2}{3}, 1, \frac{19}{12}\right)$

$$v_3: \lambda = 1$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 4 & 4 & 0 \\ -6 & -6 & 0 \\ -1 & -7 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} -1 & -7 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \dots \begin{aligned} 2z &= -6y \\ z &= -3y \\ x &= -y \end{aligned}$$

$$v_3 = (-1, -1, 3)$$

$$v_2: \lambda_2 = -1$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 4 & 0 \\ -6 & -8 & 0 \\ -1 & -7 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \dots (0, 0, 1)$$

N

$$A: \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$$

$$A(\vec{x}) = \vec{a} \times \vec{x}$$

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

določiti eigenvalues & eigenvectors!

$$\vec{a} \times \vec{x} = \lambda\vec{x}$$

keršto  $\vec{a} \times \vec{x} \perp \vec{x}$   
voljati keršto  $\lambda\vec{x} \perp \vec{x}$

$$(1) \quad \lambda = 0 \text{ za } \vec{a} \neq \vec{0}$$

$$(2) \quad \text{za } \vec{a} = \vec{0} \text{ je tudi } \lambda = 0 \text{ (} A\vec{x} = \lambda\vec{x}\text{)}$$

$\hookrightarrow \vec{x}$  je poljuben vektor  $\in \mathbb{R}^3$

$$\vec{x} = r \cdot \vec{a} \quad r \in \mathbb{R}$$

in  $\vec{x} \neq \vec{0}$  (da je eigenvector)

$$\text{za } \vec{x} = r \cdot \vec{a} \quad \lambda = 0$$