

Seminar 9

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

a) Dacă $x = (x_1, x_2, x_3) \in \mathbb{R}^3$, $B_c = \{e_1, e_2, e_3\}$ bază canonică în \mathbb{R}^3 .
Să se determine $T: \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$ cu matricea asociată în B_c pe A .

b) Vectori și valori proprii lui T .

c) Posibilitatea de a diagonaliza pe A .

$$a) T(x) = A \cdot x = \begin{pmatrix} 2x_1 - x_2 + 2x_3 \\ 5x_1 - 3x_2 + 3x_3 \\ -x_1 - 2x_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow T(x) = (2x_1 - x_2 + 2x_3, 5x_1 - 3x_2 + 3x_3, -x_1 - 2x_3)$$

$$b) f(\lambda) = \det(A - \lambda I_3) \rightarrow \begin{vmatrix} 2-\lambda & -1 & 2 \\ 5 & -3-\lambda & 3 \\ -1 & 0 & -2-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = \lambda(2-\lambda)(2+\lambda)(3+\lambda) - 3 - 2(3+\lambda) - 5(2+\lambda)$$

$$= (4-\lambda^2)(3+\lambda) + 3 - 6 - 2\lambda - 10 - 5\lambda$$

$$= 12 + 4\lambda - 3\lambda^2 - \lambda^3 - 13 - 7\lambda =$$

$$= -\lambda^3 - 3\lambda^2 - 3\lambda - 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda^3 + 3\lambda^2 + 3\lambda + 1 = 0 \rightarrow (\lambda + 1)^3 = 0$$

$$\lambda = -1 \text{ cu } M.A = 3$$

$$\lambda = -1$$

$$(A - \lambda I_3) = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 2 \\ 5 & -1 & 3 \\ -1 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_1 \\ \alpha_2 \\ \alpha_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -1 & 2 \\ 5 & -1 & 3 \\ -1 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_1 \\ \alpha_2 \\ \alpha_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} 3\alpha_1 - \alpha_2 + 2\alpha_3 = 0 \\ 5\alpha_1 - \alpha_2 + 3\alpha_3 = 0 \\ -\alpha_1 - \alpha_3 = 0 \end{cases} \rightarrow \text{Sistem Compatibil simplu nedeterminat}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 3 & -1 & 2 & | & 0 \\ 5 & -2 & 3 & | & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & -1 & | & 0 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{Gauss}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & | & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & | & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & | & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{aligned} \alpha_1 &= -\gamma \\ \alpha_2 &= -\gamma \\ \alpha_3 &= \gamma \end{aligned}$$

$$V_\lambda = \{(-\gamma, -\gamma, \gamma), \gamma \in \mathbb{R}\} = \{\gamma(-1, -1, 1), \gamma \in \mathbb{R}\}$$

$$M.G. = 1 = \dim \left(\underbrace{(-1, -1, 1)}_{v_1} \right)$$

$$c) \quad A \text{ diagonalizabilă} \Leftrightarrow \left. \begin{aligned} R_\lambda &= n_\lambda = \dim V_\lambda \\ R &= 3 \neq n = \dim V_\lambda = 1 \end{aligned} \right\} A \text{ NO d.}$$

$$Ex. 2. \quad v_1 = (2, 5, 3) \quad v_2 = (3, 8, -1) \quad v_3 = (1, 2, -2) \in \mathbb{R}^3$$

$\{v_1, v_2, v_3\}$ bază în \mathbb{R}^3 ni să se exprime coordonatele lui $u = (16, 1, 9)$ în această bază

$$\det \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 5 & -8 & 2 \\ 3 & -1 & -2 \end{pmatrix} = 160 \neq 0 \rightarrow \underbrace{\{v_1, v_2, v_3\}}_{B_1} \text{ basis in } \mathbb{R}^3$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 2 & 3 & 4 & 16 \\ 5 & -8 & 2 & 1 \\ 3 & -1 & -2 & 5 \end{array} \right) \rightarrow u = 2v_1 + 2v_2 + 2v_3$$

Satz

$$\rightarrow \begin{cases} 2x_1 + 3x_2 + 4x_3 = 16 \\ 5x_1 - 8x_2 + 2x_3 = 1 \\ 3x_1 - x_2 - 2x_3 = 5 \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{matrix} x_1 = 3 \\ x_2 = 2 \\ x_3 = 1 \end{matrix} \quad u_{B_1} = (3, 2, 1)$$

Ex 2? artikel so die kompatibel sind so se all solution

$$\left(\begin{array}{cccc|c} 2 & -1 & 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 2 & 4 & 2 & 2 \\ 3 & -2 & 1 & 3 & 1 \end{array} \right) \rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{cccc|c} 2 & -1 & 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 3 & 3 & 0 & 12-1 \\ 0 & -1 & -1 & 0 & -1 \end{array} \right) \rightarrow$$

$$\rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{cccc|c} 0 & 0 & 6 & 6 & 2+2 \\ 0 & 3 & 3 & 0 & 12-1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 2-4 \end{array} \right) \rightarrow \begin{matrix} 2=4 \\ \rightarrow \text{rank } A = \text{rank } A/b \end{matrix}$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right) \rightarrow \begin{cases} x+z+t=1 \\ y+z=1 \\ 0=0 \end{cases} \quad \begin{matrix} z=2 \quad t=3 \\ x=1-2-3 \\ y=1-2 \end{matrix}$$

$$S = \{ (1-2-3, 1-2, 2, 3), 2, 3 \in \mathbb{R} \}$$

Ex.

$$\underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}}_A \cdot X = \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -3 \\ -1 & 2 & 3 \\ 4 & -2 & 3 \end{pmatrix}}_B$$

$$\underbrace{A^{-1} \cdot A}_I \cdot X = A^{-1} \cdot B$$

$$A^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -4 & -3 \\ 1 & -5 & -3 \\ -1 & 6 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$X = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -4 & -3 \\ 1 & -5 & -3 \\ -1 & 6 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -3 \\ -1 & 2 & 3 \\ 4 & -2 & 3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & -24 \\ 3 & -2 & -27 \\ -3 & 2 & 33 \end{pmatrix}$$