

Aplicatii la valori proprii vectoriale si unii aplicatii lineare

Anul 1 zi

Problema 1 Fie operatorul $f: \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$ definit prin:

$$f(x_1, x_2, x_3) = (-x_1 + 3x_2 - x_3, -3x_1 + 5x_2 + x_3, -3x_1 + 3x_2 + x_3)$$

unde $(x_1, x_2, x_3) \in V = \mathbb{R}^3$.

- a) Sa se determine matricea A , asociata operatorului f in baza canonica a lui \mathbb{R}^3 .
- b) Sa se determine polinomul caracteristic al matricei A ; $\varphi_A(\lambda) = \det(A - \lambda I_3)$.
- c) Sa se determine valorile proprii si vectorii proprii ai operatorului f .
- d) Sa se arate ca matricea A a operatorului f este diagonalizabila si sa se determine baza diagonalizatoare in forma diagonalizata.
- e) Sa se calculeze A^n , $n \in \mathbb{N}^*$.

Rezolvare

a) $f(x_1, x_2, x_3) = (-x_1 + 3x_2 - x_3, -3x_1 + 5x_2 + x_3, -3x_1 + 3x_2 + x_3)$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 3 & -1 \\ -3 & 5 & 1 \\ -3 & 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix}; A = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 3 & -1 \\ -3 & 5 & 1 \\ -3 & 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix}; f(V) = A \cdot V.$$

b) Polinomul caracteristic al matricei A :
 $\varphi_A(\lambda) = \det(A - \lambda I_3) = \begin{vmatrix} -1-\lambda & 3 & -1 \\ -3 & 5-\lambda & 1 \\ -3 & 3 & 1-\lambda \end{vmatrix}$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} 2-\lambda & 3 & -1 \\ 2-\lambda & 5-\lambda & 1 \\ 0 & 3 & 1-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = (2-\lambda) \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 3 & -1 \\ 1 & 5-\lambda & 1 \\ 0 & 3 & 1-\lambda \end{vmatrix}$$

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

$$= (2-\lambda) [(2-\lambda)(1-\lambda) - 6] = (2-\lambda) (\lambda^2 - 3\lambda - 4)$$

c) $\varphi_A(\lambda) = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda^2 - 3\lambda - 4 = 0; \Delta = 9 + 16 = 25 \Rightarrow \lambda_{1,2} = \frac{3 \pm 5}{2}$
 $\Rightarrow \lambda_1 = 2; \lambda_2 = -1; \lambda_3 = 4$

valurile proprii sunt reale și distincte, deci vectorii proprii sunt liniar independenți.

(c.2) - vectorii proprii în $V_1 = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix}$ corespund lui $\lambda_1 = 2$ când. toate sunt satisfăcute în sistemul am scris: $(A - \lambda_1 \cdot I_3) \cdot V_1 = 0$, $\lambda_1 = 2$

$$\begin{pmatrix} -3 & 3 & -1 \\ -3 & 3 & 1 \\ -3 & 3 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

Aplicăm metoda Gauss:

$$\begin{pmatrix} -3 & 3 & -1 & | & 0 \\ -3 & 3 & 1 & | & 0 \\ -3 & 3 & -1 & | & 0 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} -3 & 3 & -1 & | & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -6 & | & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & | & 0 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} -3 & -1 & 3 & | & 0 \\ 0 & -6 & 0 & | & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & | & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{matrix} \uparrow x_1 \\ \uparrow x_2 \\ \uparrow x_3 \end{matrix}$$

$$\sim \begin{pmatrix} -3 & -1 & 3 & | & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & | & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & | & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{matrix} \uparrow x_1 \\ \uparrow x_3 \\ \uparrow x_2 \end{matrix}$$

$$\text{rang}(A - \lambda_1 I_3) = 2$$

Nec. p.m.: x_1, x_3

Nec. sec.: $x_2 = \alpha, \alpha \in \mathbb{R}$.

$$\begin{cases} -3x_1 - x_3 = -3\alpha \\ x_3 = 0 \\ x_2 = \alpha \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} -3x_1 = -3\alpha \quad | : -3 \\ x_2 = \alpha \\ x_3 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 = \alpha \\ x_2 = \alpha \\ x_3 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$V_1 = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha \\ \alpha \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \alpha$$

$$V_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

Pentru $\lambda_2 = -1 \Rightarrow V_2 = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix}$; ~~deci~~ $(A - \lambda_2 \cdot I_3) \cdot V_2 = 0_3$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 3 & -1 & | & 0 \\ -3 & 5+1 & 1 & | & 0 \\ -3 & 3 & 1+1 & | & 0 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 3 & -1 & | & 0 \\ -3 & 6 & 1 & | & 0 \\ -3 & 3 & 2 & | & 0 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} -3 & 6 & 1 & | & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & -1 & | & 0 \\ -3 & 3 & 2 & | & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\sim \begin{pmatrix} -3 & 6 & 1 & | & 0 \\ 0 & -9 & +3 & | & 0 \\ 0 & 9 & -3 & | & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{matrix} | : -3 \\ | : 3 \end{matrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} -3 & 6 & 1 & | & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & -1 & | & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & -1 & | & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{matrix} \uparrow x_1 \\ \uparrow x_2 \\ \uparrow x_3 \end{matrix}$$

$$\text{rang} A = \text{rang} A^{-1} = 2$$

Nec. p.m.: x_1, x_2 ; Nec. sec.: $x_3 = \alpha$

$$\begin{cases} x_1 - x_3 = 0 \\ 3x_2 - x_3 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 = \alpha \\ x_2 = +\frac{1}{3}\alpha \\ x_3 = \alpha \end{cases} \Rightarrow \vec{v}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha \\ \frac{\alpha}{3} \\ \alpha \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ \frac{1}{3} \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \alpha = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ \frac{1}{3} \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \frac{\alpha}{3}$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{v}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{for } \lambda = -1$$

$$\lambda = 4 \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} -1-4 & 3 & -1 \\ -3 & 5-4 & 1 \\ 3 & -3 & 1-4 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}; \begin{pmatrix} -5 & 3 & -1 & | & 0 \\ -3 & 1 & 1 & | & 0 \\ -3 & 3 & -3 & | & 0 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{/f3}$$

$$\approx \begin{pmatrix} -5 & 3 & -1 & | & 0 \\ -3 & 1 & 1 & | & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 & | & 0 \end{pmatrix} \approx \begin{pmatrix} -5 & 3 & -1 & | & 0 \\ 0 & 4 & -2 & | & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & -4 & | & 0 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{/:4} \approx \begin{pmatrix} -5 & 3 & -1 & | & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 & | & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 & | & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{matrix} \uparrow & \uparrow & \uparrow \\ x_1 & x_2 & x_3 \end{matrix} \approx \begin{pmatrix} -5 & 0 & 5 & | & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 & | & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & | & 0 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{/:-5} \approx \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 & | & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 & | & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & | & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

rang A = rg A = 2
H.A.A: x_1, x_2
H.spec: $x_3 = \alpha$

$$\begin{cases} x_1 - x_3 = 0 \\ x_2 - 2x_3 = 0 \\ x_3 = \alpha \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 = \alpha \\ x_2 = 2\alpha \\ x_3 = \alpha \end{cases} \Rightarrow \vec{v}_3 = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha \\ 2\alpha \\ \alpha \end{pmatrix}; \vec{v}_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

(d) Val. proprii ale matricei A sunt reale n' distincte \Rightarrow vectorii proprii sunt liniar indep. \Rightarrow ei formează o bază în \mathbb{R}^3 . În această bază matricea asociată operatorului f are forma diagonală. Matricea de trecere de la baza canonică la baza formată din vectorii proprii are pe coloanele sale cei trei vectori proprii: $T = (\vec{v}_1, \vec{v}_2, \vec{v}_3) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$. În această bază, $B = \{\vec{v}_1, \vec{v}_2, \vec{v}_3\}$, matricea asociată aplicației liniare f are forma diagonală:

$$B = T^{-1} \cdot A \cdot T = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

calculăm T^{-1} cu algoritmul lui Gauss.

$$(T | \tilde{I}_3) \approx \dots \approx (\tilde{I}_3, T^{-1})$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 3 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) \approx \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 3 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & 1 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) \approx \\ & \approx \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} -2 & 0 & -5 & 1 & -3 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & 1 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -5 & 3 & -3 & -2 \end{array} \right) \approx \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 10 & 0 & 0 & 10 & 0 & -10 \\ 0 & 10 & 0 & 2 & -2 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & -5 & 3 & -3 & -2 \end{array} \right) \begin{array}{l} -10 \div 10 \\ 2 \div 10 \\ -2 \div 10 \end{array} \approx \\ & \approx \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & \frac{1}{5} & -\frac{1}{5} & \frac{1}{5} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -\frac{3}{5} & \frac{3}{5} & -\frac{2}{5} \end{array} \right) = (\tilde{I}_3 | T^{-1}) \\ & \Rightarrow T^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{5} & -\frac{1}{5} & \frac{1}{5} \\ -\frac{3}{5} & \frac{3}{5} & -\frac{2}{5} \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

$$B = T^{-1} \cdot A \cdot T = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ \frac{1}{5} & -\frac{1}{5} & \frac{1}{5} \\ -\frac{3}{5} & \frac{3}{5} & -\frac{2}{5} \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 3 & -1 \\ -3 & 5 & 1 \\ -3 & 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix} =$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & -2 \\ -\frac{1}{5} & \frac{1}{5} & -\frac{1}{5} \\ -\frac{12}{5} & \frac{12}{5} & \frac{8}{5} \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 \end{pmatrix} =$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda_2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda_3 \end{pmatrix} ; B = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A^n = T \cdot B^n \cdot T^{-1} = \text{exercitium}$$

Tema Ex: 4.2.2, pag 72 ; 4.2.4, pag 76 - matri
proprie nimple.

Ex: 4.2.5, pag 77 ; 4.2.6, pag 79 - valoare proprie
daca.