

Домашнее задание

В этой домашней работе студенты попрактикуются в решении определителя квадратной матрицы, а также в нахождении собственных чисел и собственных векторов матрицы.

Задача 1

Найдите определитель и собственные значения матриц:

$$\text{a) } \begin{vmatrix} 4 & -3 & -3 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & -3 & -3 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \det A = 16 - 3 - 3 + 6 + 6 - 4 = 18$$

$$\begin{aligned} \det(A - \lambda I) &= \begin{vmatrix} 4-\lambda & -3 & -3 \\ 1 & 2-\lambda & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 2-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = (4-\lambda)(2-\lambda)^2 - 3 - 3 + 3(2-\lambda) + 3(2-\lambda) - (4-\lambda) = \\ &= (4-\lambda)(4-4\lambda+\lambda^2) - 6 + 6 - 3\lambda + 6 - 3\lambda - 4 + \lambda = \\ &= 16 - 16\lambda + 4\lambda^2 - 4\lambda + 4\lambda^2 - \lambda^3 - 6\lambda + 2 + \lambda = \\ &= -\lambda^3 + 8\lambda^2 - 25\lambda + 18 = -(\lambda-1) \underbrace{(\lambda^2 - 7\lambda + 18)}_{\text{комплексные корни}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\lambda_1 = 1, \quad \lambda_{2,3} = \frac{7 \pm i\sqrt{23}}{2}$$

$$\text{б) } \begin{vmatrix} 2 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \quad B = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\det B = 4 - 1 = 3$$

$$\begin{aligned} \det(B - \lambda I) &= \begin{vmatrix} 2-\lambda & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 2-\lambda & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 1-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = (2-\lambda)^2(1-\lambda) - (1-\lambda) = \\ &= (1-\lambda)(4-4\lambda+\lambda^2-1) = (1-\lambda)(\lambda^2-4\lambda+3) = (1-\lambda)(\lambda-1)(\lambda-3) \end{aligned}$$

$$\lambda_{1,2} = 1, \quad \lambda_3 = 3$$

$$B) \begin{vmatrix} 5 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 4 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & 4 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$C = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 4 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\det C = 5 \cdot 4 \cdot 4 - 5 \cdot (-1) \cdot (-1) = 80 - 5 = 75$$

$$\det (C - \lambda I) = \begin{vmatrix} 5-\lambda & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 4-\lambda & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & 4-\lambda \end{vmatrix} =$$

$$= (5-\lambda)(4-\lambda)^2 - (5-\lambda) = (5-\lambda)(16 - 8\lambda + \lambda^2 - 1) =$$

$$= (5-\lambda)(\lambda^2 - 8\lambda + 15) = (5-\lambda)(\lambda-5)(\lambda-3)$$

$$\lambda_{1,2} = 5, \lambda_3 = 3$$

Задача 2

Диагонализуйте следующие матрицы:

$$a) \begin{pmatrix} 7 & -4 & -2 \\ -2 & 5 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 9 \end{pmatrix} = A$$

$$1) \det (A - \lambda I) = \begin{vmatrix} 7-\lambda & -4 & -2 \\ -2 & 5-\lambda & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 9-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = (7-\lambda)(5-\lambda)(9-\lambda) - 8(9-\lambda) =$$

$$= (9-\lambda)(35 - 7\lambda - 5\lambda + \lambda^2 - 8) = (9-\lambda)(\lambda^2 - 12\lambda + 27) =$$

$$= (9-\lambda)(\lambda-9)(\lambda-3) \Rightarrow \lambda_{1,2} = 9, \lambda_3 = 3$$

$$2) \text{ Ищем СВ } (A - \lambda I)x = 0.$$

$$\bullet \lambda_{1,2} = 9$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} -2 & -4 & -2 \\ -2 & -4 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} -2 & -4 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \left\langle \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}; \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \right\rangle$$

$$\bullet \lambda_3 = 3$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 4 & -4 & -2 \\ -2 & 2 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 6 \end{pmatrix} \quad \left\langle \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \right\rangle$$

3) Базис:

$$\left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}; \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}; \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \right\}, \quad A' = \begin{pmatrix} 9 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 9 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$6) \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} = B$$

$$\begin{aligned} 1) \det(B - \lambda I) &= \begin{vmatrix} 3-\lambda & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 2-\lambda & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & 2-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = (3-\lambda)(2-\lambda)^2 - (3-\lambda) = \\ &= (3-\lambda)(4 - 4\lambda + \lambda^2 - 1) = (3-\lambda)(\lambda^2 - 4\lambda + 3) = (3-\lambda)(\lambda-3)(\lambda-1) \\ &\lambda_{1,2} = 3, \quad \lambda_3 = 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$2) \text{ Найдём } CB \quad (B - \lambda I)X = 0$$

$$\lambda_{1,2} = 3$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \left\langle \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}; \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \right\rangle$$

$$\lambda_3 = 1$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \left\langle \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\rangle$$

3) Базис:

$$\left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\}, \quad B' = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$B) \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 1 & -1 \\ 2 & 3 & -2 \\ 1 & -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} = C$$

$$\begin{aligned} 1) \det(C - \lambda I) &= \begin{vmatrix} 4-\lambda & 1 & -1 \\ 2 & 3-\lambda & -2 \\ 1 & -1 & 2-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = (4-\lambda)(3-\lambda)(2-\lambda) - 2 + 2 + (3-\lambda) - 2(2-\lambda) - 2(4-\lambda) = \\ &= (12 - 4\lambda - 3\lambda + \lambda^2)(2-\lambda) + 3 - \lambda - 4 + 2\lambda - 8 + 2\lambda = \\ &= 24 - 14\lambda + 2\lambda^2 - 12\lambda + 7\lambda^2 - \lambda^3 - 9 + 3\lambda = \\ &= -\lambda^3 + 9\lambda^2 - 23\lambda + 15 = (\lambda - 1)(-\lambda^2 + 8\lambda - 15) = (\lambda - 1)(\lambda - 3)(\lambda - 5) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} -\lambda^3 + 9\lambda^2 - 23\lambda + 15 \quad | \quad \lambda - 1 \\ \underline{-\lambda^3 + \lambda^2} \\ 8\lambda^2 - 23\lambda \\ \underline{8\lambda^2 - 8\lambda} \\ -15\lambda + 15 \\ \underline{-15\lambda + 15} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

$$2) \text{ Nulvektoren } CB \quad (C - \lambda I)X = 0$$

$$\lambda_1 = 1$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 & -1 \\ 2 & 2 & -2 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & -2 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \left\langle \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\rangle$$

$$\lambda_2 = 3$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 2 & 0 & -2 \\ 1 & -1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \left\langle \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\rangle$$

$$\lambda_3 = 5$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 & -1 \\ 2 & -2 & -2 \\ 1 & -1 & -3 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 & -1 \\ 2 & -2 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \quad \left\langle \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \right\rangle$$

$$3) \text{ Basis:}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \right\}, \quad C' = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$r) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \mathcal{D}$$

$$1) \det(\mathcal{D} - \lambda I) = \begin{vmatrix} 1-\lambda & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1-\lambda & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1-\lambda & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1-\lambda \end{vmatrix} =$$

$$= (1-\lambda) \cdot \underbrace{\begin{vmatrix} 1-\lambda & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1-\lambda & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1-\lambda \end{vmatrix}}_{\text{I}} - \underbrace{\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1-\lambda & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1-\lambda \end{vmatrix}}_{\text{II}} + \underbrace{\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1-\lambda & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1-\lambda \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix}}_{\text{III}} \quad (\equiv)$$

$$\text{I} = (1-\lambda)^3 - (1-\lambda) - (1-\lambda) = (1-\lambda)(1-2\lambda + \lambda^2 - 2) = (1-\lambda)(\lambda^2 - 2\lambda - 1)$$

$$\text{II} = (1-\lambda)^2 + 1 - 1 = (1-\lambda)^2$$

$$\text{III} = 0 - (1-\lambda) - (1-\lambda) = -2(1-\lambda)$$

$$\begin{aligned} & (\equiv) (1-\lambda) \left[(1-\lambda)(\lambda^2 - 2\lambda - 1) - (1-\lambda) - 2(1-\lambda) \right] = \\ & = (1-\lambda)^2 (\lambda^2 - 2\lambda - 3) = (1-\lambda)^2 (\lambda + 1)(\lambda - 3) \end{aligned}$$

$$2) \text{ Nullvektor } \mathcal{CB} \quad (\mathcal{D} - \lambda I)X = 0$$

$$\lambda_{1,2} = 1$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} < \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ -1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} >$$

$$\lambda_3 = -1$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} < \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} >$$

$$\lambda_4 = 3$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} -2 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & -2 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & -2 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \quad \left\langle \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\rangle$$

3) Базис:

$$\left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ -1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$$

$$D' = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$