

Plenum 22/10

5.5.4

$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$ Finn egenr. og ^{basis for} egenrom.

$$\det(A - \lambda I) = \det \begin{vmatrix} 1-\lambda & -2 \\ 1 & 3-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = (1-\lambda)(3-\lambda) + 2$$

$$= \lambda^2 - 4\lambda + 5$$

$$= \frac{4 \pm 2i}{2} = 2 \pm i$$

$$\lambda_1 = 2 + i \quad \lambda_2 = 2 - i = \overline{\lambda_1}$$

Egenrom

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 - (2+i) & -2 \\ 1 & 3 - (2+i) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -1-i & -2 \\ 1 & 1-i \end{bmatrix}$$

korrig. w. $-1-i$

$$\xrightarrow{(-1+i)I} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 2-i \\ 1 & 1-i \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1-i \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Så en egenvektor tilfredsstiller $x_1 + (1-i)x_2 = 0$

Setter $x_2 = 1$ og får $\vec{v}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} -1+i \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$.

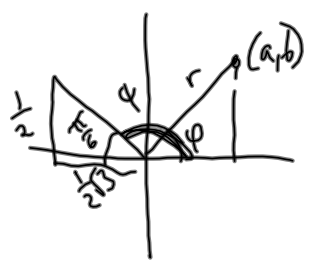
Så $E_1 = \text{Span}_{\mathbb{C}} \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} -1+i \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \right\}$.

Følger at $E_2 = \text{Span}_{\mathbb{C}} \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} -1-i \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \right\}$.

(siden $\overline{A\vec{v}_1} = A\vec{v}_1$)

$$\overline{\frac{1}{\lambda_1} A\vec{v}_1} = \frac{1}{\lambda_1} A\vec{v}_1$$

5.5.11 $A = \begin{bmatrix} -\sqrt{3} & -1 \\ 1 & -\sqrt{3} \end{bmatrix}$ er på formen $A = \begin{bmatrix} a & -b \\ b & a \end{bmatrix}$



$$= \begin{bmatrix} r & 0 \\ 0 & r \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \cos \varphi & -\sin \varphi \\ \sin \varphi & \cos \varphi \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= 2 \cdot \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{3} & -\frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \cos\left(\frac{5\pi}{6}\right) & -\sin\left(\frac{5\pi}{6}\right) \\ \sin\left(\frac{5\pi}{6}\right) & \cos\left(\frac{5\pi}{6}\right) \end{bmatrix}$$

$r=2$ $\varphi = \frac{5\pi}{6}$

5.5.16 $A = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & -2 \\ 1 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$. Finn P og C s.a.
 $A = PCP^{-1}$ der C er på formen $C = \begin{bmatrix} a & -b \\ b & a \end{bmatrix}$.

1. Finn egenverdier:
 $\det(A - \lambda I) = \lambda^2 - 10\lambda + 26 = 0$

$\Rightarrow \lambda = 5 \pm i$ $\lambda_1 = 5 + i$
 $\lambda_2 = 5 - i$

Sett inn egenverdi i $A - \lambda I$:

$$\begin{bmatrix} 4 - (5+i) & -2 \\ 1 & 6 - (5+i) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -1-i & -2 \\ 1 & 1-i \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\cdot (-1+i)I \sim \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 2-2i \\ 1 & 1-i \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1-i \end{bmatrix}$$

så \vec{v}_1 tilfredsstiller $x_1 + (1-i)x_2 = 0$. Sett $x_2 = 1$ og få

$$\vec{v}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} -1+i \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{få} \vec{v}_2 = \begin{bmatrix} -1-i \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

For å lag P , må splitte \vec{v}_2 i reelle og imaginære deler:

$$\vec{v}_2 = \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} + i \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Da sier boka/teoremet at $P = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$

\uparrow \uparrow
 $\text{Re}(\vec{v}_2)$ $\text{Im}(\vec{v}_2)$

$$\text{og } C = \begin{bmatrix} a & -b \\ b & a \end{bmatrix} \text{ der } \lambda_2 = a - bi$$

$$= 5 - i$$

$$\text{så } b = 1$$

$$a = 5$$

$$C = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & -1 \\ 1 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$$

Vil si le at $A = PCP^T$.

Samme som   si le at $AP = PC$:

$$AP = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & -2 \\ 1 & 6 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -1 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -6 & -4 \\ 5 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \quad \checkmark$$

$$PC = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 5 & -1 \\ 1 & 5 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -6 & -4 \\ 5 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \quad \checkmark$$

5.25 A reell matrise ($A \in M_{n,n}(\mathbb{R})$) $\rightarrow A$ som kompleks matrise

$\vec{x} \in \mathbb{C}^n$

v.a. $\operatorname{Re}(A\vec{x}) = A(\operatorname{Re} \vec{x})$
 $\operatorname{Im}(A\vec{x}) = A(\operatorname{Im} \vec{x})$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathbb{C}^n \approx \mathbb{R}^{2n} & \xrightarrow{A \otimes I} & \mathbb{R}^{2n} \\ \operatorname{Re} \downarrow & \circ & \operatorname{Re} \downarrow \\ \mathbb{R} & \xrightarrow{A} & \mathbb{R} \end{array}$$

Pf $\vec{x} \in \mathbb{C}^n$.

$$\vec{x} = \operatorname{Re}(\vec{x}) + i \operatorname{Im}(\vec{x})$$

$$A\vec{x} = A(\operatorname{Re} \vec{x}) + i \underbrace{A(\operatorname{Im} \vec{x})}_{\text{totalt imagin r}}$$

S  realdelen til h yresiden $= A(\operatorname{Re} \vec{x})$
 og realdelen til venstresiden $= \operatorname{Re}(A\vec{x})$
 (altid samme m de for imagin rdel)

Eks $\begin{bmatrix} 1+5i \\ 2i \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} + i \begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$

5.5.26

A være 2×2 reell med kompleks
egenværdi $\lambda = a - bi$ ($b \neq 0$)

og egenvektor $\vec{v} \in \mathbb{C}^2$.

a) v.a. $A(\operatorname{Re} \vec{v}) = a \operatorname{Re} \vec{v} + b \operatorname{Im} \vec{v}$
 og $A(\operatorname{Im} \vec{v}) = -b \operatorname{Re} \vec{v} + a \operatorname{Im} \vec{v}$

Skiv $\vec{v} = \operatorname{Re} \vec{v} + i \operatorname{Im} \vec{v}$

$$\begin{aligned} A\vec{v} &= \lambda \vec{v} = (a - ib)(\operatorname{Re} \vec{v} + i \operatorname{Im} \vec{v}) \\ &= (a \operatorname{Re} \vec{v} + b \operatorname{Im} \vec{v}) + i(-b \operatorname{Re} \vec{v} + a \operatorname{Im} \vec{v}) \end{aligned}$$

Så $\operatorname{Re} A\vec{v} = a \operatorname{Re} \vec{v} + b \operatorname{Im} \vec{v} = A(\operatorname{Re} \vec{v})$

$\operatorname{Im} A\vec{v} = -b \operatorname{Re} \vec{v} + a \operatorname{Im} \vec{v} = A(\operatorname{Im} \vec{v})$

følg oppg

ⓐ
Som var det vi skulle
vise

b) Sjekke at $AP = PC$ ($\Leftrightarrow A = PCP^{-1}$)

$$C = \begin{bmatrix} a & -b \\ b & a \end{bmatrix} \quad \lambda = a - ib$$

$$P = [\operatorname{Re} \vec{v} \quad \operatorname{Im} \vec{v}]$$

$$AP = A \begin{bmatrix} \operatorname{Re} \vec{v} & \operatorname{Im} \vec{v} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} A(\operatorname{Re} \vec{v}) & A(\operatorname{Im} \vec{v}) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} a \operatorname{Re} \vec{v} + b \operatorname{Im} \vec{v} & -b \operatorname{Re} \vec{v} + a \operatorname{Im} \vec{v} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} \operatorname{Re} \vec{v} & \operatorname{Im} \vec{v} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a & -b \\ b & a \end{bmatrix} = PC \quad \checkmark \checkmark$$

↑ høyde 2-vektor



5.5.27 $A, 4 \times 4 \in M_{44}(\mathbb{R})$

Skriv $A = PCP^{-1}$ og C på formen

$$C = \left[\begin{array}{c|c} C_1 & 0 \\ \hline 0 & C_2 \end{array} \right] = \begin{bmatrix} C_1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & C_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$C_1 \quad 2 \times 2$
 $C_2 \quad 2 \times 2$

1. Læg A i MATLAB.

2. Egenværdier:

$$\lambda_1 = -2 + 5i \quad \lambda_3 = -4 + 10i$$

$$\lambda_2 = \overline{\lambda_1} \quad \lambda_4 = \overline{\lambda_3}$$

3. Reducer $A - \lambda_1 I$.

$$\Rightarrow x_1 + (1-i)x_3 = 0$$

$$x_2 + ix_3 = 0$$

$$x_4 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{v}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} -1+i \\ -i \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} + i \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{v}_2 = \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} + i \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad (\text{konjugatet af } \vec{v}_1)$$

På samme måde:

$$\vec{v}_3 = \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} + i \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 2 \\ 2 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{og} \quad \vec{v}_4 = \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} + i \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ -2 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

„Tenker på \mathbb{R}^4 som $\mathbb{R}^2 \times \mathbb{R}^2$ “

Lager $P = \begin{bmatrix} \operatorname{Re} \vec{v}_1 & \operatorname{Im} \vec{v}_1 & \operatorname{Re} \vec{v}_3 & \operatorname{Im} \vec{v}_3 \end{bmatrix}$

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

09 $C = \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 5 & 0 & 0 \\ -5 & -2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -4 & 10 \\ 0 & 0 & -10 & -4 \end{bmatrix}$

$$\lambda_1 = -2 + 5i$$

$$\lambda_3 = -4 + 10i$$

Sjekk at $AP = PC$. ✓

5.7.2

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} ? \\ ? \end{bmatrix} \quad 2 \times 2 \text{-matrix}$$

$$\lambda_1 = -3$$

$$\lambda_2 = -1$$

$$\vec{v}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\vec{v}_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Lös lign. $\vec{x}'(t) = A\vec{x}(t)$ der $\vec{x}(0) = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$

$$X(0) = c_1 \vec{v}_1 + c_2 \vec{v}_2$$

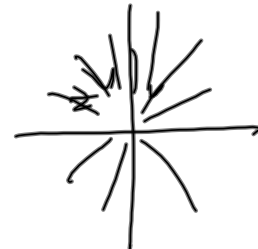
$$x(t) = c_1 e^{\lambda_1 t} \vec{v}_1 + c_2 e^{\lambda_2 t} \vec{v}_2$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{\substack{II+I \\ \frac{1}{2}II}} \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & \frac{5}{2} \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{I-II} \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 1 & \frac{5}{2} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$c_1 = \frac{1}{2} \quad c_2 = \frac{5}{2}$$

$$x(t) = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} e^{-3t} + \frac{5}{2} e^{-t} \\ \frac{1}{2} e^{-3t} + \frac{5}{2} e^{-t} \end{bmatrix}$$

$\rightarrow 0$ near $t \rightarrow \infty$



5.7.3 $A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ -1 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$ $\vec{x}(0) = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} = -\frac{5}{2} \vec{v}_1 + \frac{9}{2} \vec{v}_2$

Eigenwerte: $\lambda_1 = 1$ og $\lambda_2 = -1$
 $\vec{v}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} -3 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$ og $\vec{v}_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$

$\vec{x}(t) = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{15}{2} e^t - \frac{9}{2} e^{-t} \\ -\frac{5}{2} e^t - \frac{9}{2} e^{-t} \end{bmatrix}$ ~~Speziell~~
allgemein Lösung

Sattelpunkt fordi $\lambda_1 > 0$ og $\lambda_2 < 0$.



5.7.9

$\vec{y}_1(t) = \begin{bmatrix} \operatorname{Re}(\vec{v}) \cos bt - \operatorname{Im}(\vec{v}) \sin bt \\ \operatorname{Re}(\vec{v}) \sin bt + \operatorname{Im}(\vec{v}) \cos bt \end{bmatrix} e^{at}$

$\vec{y}_2(t) = \begin{bmatrix} \operatorname{Re}(\vec{v}) \sin bt + \operatorname{Im}(\vec{v}) \cos bt \\ \operatorname{Re}(\vec{v}) \cos bt - \operatorname{Im}(\vec{v}) \sin bt \end{bmatrix} e^{at}$

$A = \begin{bmatrix} -3 & 2 \\ -1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$ $\lambda_1 = -2+i$ $\lambda_2 = \bar{\lambda}_1 = -2-i$

$\vec{v}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1-i \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} + i \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$

Si løsningene er $\vec{y}_1(t) = \begin{bmatrix} \cos t \\ \cos t \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} \sin t \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} e^{-2t}$

$\vec{y}_2(t) = \begin{bmatrix} \sin t - \cos t \\ \sin t \end{bmatrix} e^{-2t}$

$\vec{x}(t) = c_0 \vec{y}_1(t) + c_1 \vec{y}_2(t)$ ← generell løsning



typisk løsning
gir oss en spiral