

Teorema:

$f: V \rightarrow V$ endomorfism diagonalizabil

- \Leftrightarrow
- 1) Toate rădăcinile polinomului caracteristic sunt în \mathbb{K} (i.e. valori proprii)
 - 2) Dimensiunea fiecărui subspace proprie V_λ (adică multiplicitatea geometrică) coincide cu multiplicitatea algebraică (i.e. $m_a(\lambda) = m_g(\lambda)$, $\forall \lambda \in \text{spec}(f)$)

Fie $\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_p \in \text{spec}(f) \Rightarrow$ valori proprii corespunzătoare endom. f

$m_a(\lambda_i) =$ multiplicitatea algebraică a val. propriei.

Reformulare:

$f: V \rightarrow V$ endomorfism diagonalizabil \Leftrightarrow

$$1) m_a(\lambda_1) + \dots + m_a(\lambda_p) = n = \dim_{\mathbb{R}^4} V$$

$$2) m_a(\lambda_i) = m_g(\lambda_i) \quad (\forall i=1, \dots, p)$$

Urmă: $f: V \rightarrow V$ endom - diag.

$$B, \mathbb{R}^4 \subset V \quad B \xrightarrow{f} B'$$

baza

matricea de trecere de la baza inițială la baza în care

se realizează f -diagonalizat (adică matricea se

are pe coloane vect. proprii)

$$\boxed{D = S^{-1} A f S} \quad D = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & & & \\ & \ddots & & \\ & & \lambda_p & \\ & 0 & & \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \text{formă diagonală}$$

În lumea fizică mintea doarare

se mai vede în probleme

$A f = ?$

$$\text{Dacă } D = S^{-1} A f S \quad | \cdot S \text{ la stg} \\ \cdot S^{-1} \text{ la dr}$$

$$S D S^{-1} = A f$$

$$A f = A f \cdot A f \cdots A f = S D S^{-1} \cdot S D S^{-1} \cdots S D S^{-1}$$

$$\boxed{A f = S D^m S^{-1}}$$

Esercizi:

Fie $T: \mathbb{R}^4 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^4$ def. prin

$$T(x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4) = (x_1 + y + z + t, x_1 + y - z - t, x_1 - y + z - t, x_1 - y - z + t)$$

a) Verifică dacă matricea asociată lui T în raport cu baza canonică

$$\text{Fie } A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{matrix} \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow \\ T(e_1) & T(e_2) & T(e_3) & T(e_4) \end{matrix}$$

b) Det. Val. proprie și număr proprie coresp.

Părtă det val. proprie:

$$P(\lambda) = \det(A - \lambda I_4) = 0.$$

$$P(\lambda) = \det(A - \lambda I_4) = \begin{vmatrix} 1-\lambda & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1-\lambda & -1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1-\lambda & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & -1 & 1-\lambda \end{vmatrix} \stackrel{C_1+C_2-C_3}{=} \begin{vmatrix} 2-\lambda & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2-\lambda & 1-\lambda & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & 1-\lambda & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & -1 & 1-\lambda \end{vmatrix} \stackrel{L_1-L_2 \rightarrow L_2}{=} \begin{vmatrix} 2-\lambda & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & \lambda & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & -1 & 1-\lambda & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & -1 & 1-\lambda \end{vmatrix} \stackrel{d_3+d_4}{=} \begin{vmatrix} \lambda & 2 & 2 \\ -1 & 1-\lambda & -1 \\ -1 & -1 & 1-\lambda \end{vmatrix}$$

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

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

$$= (2-\lambda) (\lambda^3 - 2\lambda^2 + \lambda + 8 - 5\lambda) = (2-\lambda) (\lambda^3 - 2\lambda^2 - 4\lambda + 8)$$

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

$$= (\lambda-2) (\lambda-2) (\lambda^2 - 4)$$

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

$$P(\lambda) = -(\lambda-2)^3 (\lambda+2) = 0$$

$$\lambda_1 = 2 \quad m_a(\lambda_1) = 3$$

$$\lambda_2 = -2 \quad m_a(\lambda_2) = 1$$

$$\text{spec } T = \{-2, 2\}$$

Părtă determină subspacii proprii avem:

$$V_{\lambda_1} = \{v \in \mathbb{R}^4 \mid (A - \lambda_1 I_4)v = 0\}$$

Fie $v = (a, b, c, d)^T \in \mathbb{R}^4$

$$(A - 2I_4)v = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & -1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \\ d \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{cases} -a + b + c + d = 0 \\ a - b - c - d = 0 \\ a - b - c - d = 0 \\ a - b - c - d = 0 \end{cases} \quad \text{deoarece toate se}$$

coincid, deci practic rangul matricii

$$\begin{cases} a - b - c - d = 0 \\ a - b - c - d = 0 \end{cases} \quad \text{acestui sistem este 1, deci avem o vec pp}$$

$$\begin{cases} a - b - c - d = 0 \\ a - b - c - d = 0 \end{cases} \quad \text{și 3 secundare}$$

Deci $a = b + c + d$, și $b, c, d \in \mathbb{R}$

facem cu la subspacii

$$\text{Avem } V_{\lambda_1} = \{(b+c+d, b, c, d)^T \mid b, c, d \in \mathbb{R}\} = \{(b, b, 0, 0) + (c, 0, c, 0) + (d, 0, 0, d) \mid b, c, d \in \mathbb{R}\}$$

$$= \{b(1, 1, 0, 0) + c(1, 0, 1, 0) + d(1, 0, 0, 1) \mid b, c, d \in \mathbb{R}\}$$

$$= \{(1, 1, 0, 0), (1, 0, 1, 0), (1, 0, 0, 1)\}$$

$$\text{pt. } V_{\lambda_2} = \{v \in \mathbb{R}^4 \mid (A - \lambda_2 I_4)v = 0\}$$

Fie $v = (a, b, c, d)^T \in \mathbb{R}^4$

$$(A + 2I_4)v = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 & -1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & 3 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & -1 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \\ d \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{cases} 3a + b + c + d = 0 \\ a + 3b - c - d = 0 \\ a - b + 3c - d = 0 \\ a - b - c + 3d = 0 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} \text{de la 1} \\ \text{de la 2} \\ \text{de la 3} \\ \text{de la 4} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} 3a + b + c + d = 0 \\ a + 3b - c - d = 0 \\ a - b + 3c - d = 0 \\ a - b - c + 3d = 0 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} \text{de la 1} \\ \text{de la 2} \\ \text{de la 3} \\ \text{de la 4} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} 3a + b + c + d = 0 \\ a + 3b - c - d = 0 \\ 3c - d = 0 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} \text{de la 1} \\ \text{de la 2} \\ \text{de la 3} \end{cases}$$

$$3c - d = 0 \Rightarrow c = d$$

$$3c - 4d = 0 \Rightarrow c = d$$

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