Lineær algebra for EIT4+ITC4/14

140321HEb

Opgaveløsninger MM5

Opgaver:

Opgave 5.1

Undersøg for hver af de to matrixer C og D om de er hermitiske, skævhermitiske eller unitære., og bestem deres spektrum og spektral radius $C = \left\{ \begin{array}{cc} 4 & j \\ -j & 2 \end{array} \right\} \qquad D = \left\{ \begin{array}{cc} 0 & j \\ j & 0 \end{array} \right\}$

$$C = \left\{ \begin{array}{cc} \mathbf{4} & j \\ -j & \mathbf{2} \end{array} \right\}$$

$$D = \left\{ \begin{matrix} \mathbf{0} & j \\ j & \mathbf{0} \end{matrix} \right\}$$

Opgave 5.2

Find længden af vektoren a, som er givet ved:

$$\mathbf{a} = \left\{ \begin{array}{c} 1 \\ (1+j2) \end{array} \right\}$$

Opgave 5.3

Betragt de to vektorer a og b:

$$\mathbf{a} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left\{ \begin{array}{c} -j \\ 1 \end{array} \right\} \qquad \mathbf{b} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left\{ \begin{array}{c} j \\ 1 \end{array} \right\}.$$

- a. Udgør a og b et unitært system?
- **b.** Er matrixen C normal?

$$C = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left\{ \begin{array}{cc} -j & j \\ 1 & 1 \end{array} \right\}$$

Opgave 5.4

Betragt matrixen A, givet ved:

$$A = \left\{ \begin{array}{cc} j & 1 \\ -1 & j \end{array} \right\}$$

- a. Find ud af om A er hermitisk, skævhermitisk eller unitær.
- **b.** Find en egenbase, der danner et unitært system for A.
- **c.** Find en matrix B, der diagonaliserer A ($D = B^{-1}AB$)

Opgave 5.5

Betragt matrixen A, givet ved:

$$\mathbf{A} = \left\{ \begin{array}{cc} j\mathbf{3} & 2+j \\ -2+j & -j \end{array} \right\}$$

- **a.** Find ud af om *A* er hermitisk, skævhermitisk eller unitær.
- **b.** Find en egenbase, der danner et unitært system for A.
- **c.** Find en matrix B, der diagonaliserer A

Opgave 5.6

Betragt matrixen A, givet ved:

$$\boldsymbol{A} = \left\{ \begin{array}{ccc} 1 & 0 & j \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ -j & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right\}$$

- **a.** Find ud af om *A* er hermitisk, skævhermitisk eller unitær.
- **b.** Find en egenbase, der danner et unitært system for A.
- **c.** Find en matrix B, der diagonaliserer A

Opgave 5.7

Find en unitær matrix B, som diagonaliserer matrixen A, givet ved:

$$A = \left\{ \begin{array}{ccc} -1 & j & 1+j \\ -j & 1 & 0 \\ 1-j & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right\}$$

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

$$C^{T*} = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & J \\ -J & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbb{D} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & J \\ J & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathcal{D}^{7*} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -J \\ -J & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Speleter A

Ji-J

Radius 1

Skawhamirkshy

Opgave 5.2

$$Q = \left[(+j2) \right]$$

$$a^* \cdot a^T = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & (1-j^2) \end{bmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= |^{2} + (1-j^{2})(1+j^{2})$$
$$= |^{2} + |^{2} + 2^{2} = 6$$

$$a = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} \qquad b = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$a \cdot b = \frac{1}{2} (-1+1) = 0$$

$$a \cdot a = \frac{1}{2} (+1+1) = 1$$

$$A \cdot A^{T*} = A^{T*} A$$

$$C^{T*} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} J & 1 \\ -1 & J \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} J & 1 \\ -1 & J \end{bmatrix} \qquad A^{T*} = \begin{bmatrix} -J & -1 \\ 1 & -J \end{bmatrix} = -A$$

A er skærhermitiste og dermed normal og har dermed en egenbase, der er et unitant system

b) li dinder egenveletoreune og normerever dem og får derved et unitært system.

Kavaletenstish matrie:

$$M = A - \lambda I - \begin{bmatrix} J - \lambda & J \\ -1 & J - \lambda \end{bmatrix}$$

Varaleterististo determinant:

$$\Delta M = (J-\lambda)^2 + 1 = \lambda^2 - 1 - 2j\lambda + 1 = \lambda^2 - 2j\lambda$$

Warakterishosto ligning:

$$\lambda^2 - 2ij\lambda = 0$$

$$(\lambda - j2)\lambda = 0$$

Rodder (egenvardier)

$$\lambda_1 = 2j$$
 $M=1$
 $M=1$

Algebraish

Multiplicatet

$$A - \lambda I = \begin{bmatrix} \overline{J} - 2j & 1 \\ -1 & \overline{j} - 2j \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -\overline{J} & 1 \\ -1 & -\overline{J} \end{bmatrix}$$

Rokke redubtion:

$$\begin{bmatrix} -J & 1 \\ -1 & -J \end{bmatrix} \cap A \begin{bmatrix} -J & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = -jX_1 + X_2 = 0$$

$$= -jX_2$$

Egenvekter:

$$U_1 = \begin{bmatrix} -J \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

m= 1

Geometrisks multiplicatet

Normenzy:

$$|U_1 \circ U_1| = \left[-\frac{1}{2} \right]^* \left[-\frac{1}{2} \right] = 1 + 1 = 2$$

$$|U_1| = \sqrt{|U_1|} = \sqrt{2}$$

$$U_{1,novm} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{bmatrix} -1\\1 \end{bmatrix}$$

For
$$\lambda_2 = 0$$

$$U_2 = \begin{bmatrix} \overline{0} \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$U_{2,\text{norm}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{bmatrix} J \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

m=1

9) Matrixen B skul indeholde egenveletorer som Søjler (ikke nødvendigus normende egenveletorer).

Vi' kan bruge:

$$B = \begin{bmatrix} U_1 & U_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -J & J \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Edter premizy:

$$B^{-1} = \frac{1}{\Delta B} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -0 \\ -1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{-20} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -0 \\ -1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{20} \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$D = \frac{1}{2j} \begin{bmatrix} -1 & J \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} J & J \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -J & J \end{bmatrix}$$

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

$$= \frac{1}{2j} \begin{bmatrix} -2-2 & 2-2 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{2j} \begin{bmatrix} -4 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} \dot{J}^2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_1 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} J3 & 2+j \\ -2+j & -j \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A^{T*} = \begin{bmatrix} -\dot{j} & -2-\dot{j} \\ 2-\dot{j} & \dot{j} \end{bmatrix} = -A$$

A er skærhermitiste, og dermed normal. Derfindes en unitær egenbase.

b) Vi finder even vetetoreune of normerer dem. Disse denner et uniteert aptem.

Kavaktevistisko matrix:

$$M = A - \lambda I = \begin{bmatrix} \overline{J} \overline{J} - \lambda & 2 + j \\ -2 + j & -j - \lambda \end{bmatrix}$$

Varaletenististo determinant:

$$\Delta M = (33-\lambda)(-j-\lambda) - (-2+j)(2+j)$$

$$= \lambda^2 - j2\lambda + 8$$

Egen voudier:

$$\lambda = \frac{\dot{7}2 \pm \sqrt{-4-32}}{2} = \frac{\dot{7}2 \pm \sqrt{-36}}{2} = \dot{7}\frac{2 \pm 6}{2} = \begin{cases} 0.74 \\ -\dot{7}2 \end{cases}$$

$$\lambda_1 = j4 \qquad M=1$$

$$\lambda_2 = -j2 \qquad M=1$$

Algebraists multiplicated Egenveletaer.

$$A - \lambda I = \begin{bmatrix} \dot{j} & 3 - \dot{j} + 2 + \dot{j} \\ -2 + \dot{j} & -\dot{j} - \dot{j} + 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -\dot{j} & 2 + \dot{j} \\ -2 + \dot{j} & -\dot{j} - \dot{j} + 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Egenveletor

$$U_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1-j2 \end{bmatrix}$$
 eller $U_1' = \begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ 1+j2 \end{bmatrix}$ (Gang med)

Mormonizy.

$$\sqrt{U_1 \cdot 0 \cdot U_1} = \sqrt{[1+j2 \ 1]} = \sqrt{1^2 + 2^2 + 1^2} = \sqrt{6}$$

$$\sqrt{U_1' \cdot 0 \cdot U_1'} = \sqrt{5^2 + 1^2 + 2^2} = \sqrt{30}$$

Normerede egenveleterer:

$$U_{1, norm} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 - j2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

eller

$$U'_{1,\text{norm}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{30}} \begin{bmatrix} 5\\ 1+j2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$m = 1$$

Geometrists multiplicated

For
$$\lambda_2 = -j2$$

$$A - \lambda I = \begin{bmatrix} \dot{j} + 2\dot{j} & 2\dot{j} \\ -2\dot{j} & -\dot{j} + \dot{j} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \dot{j} + 2\dot{j} & 2\dot{j} \\ -2\dot{j} & 2\dot{j} \end{bmatrix}$$

Egenveletor:

$$U_2 = \begin{bmatrix} -1 + \frac{1}{2} \\ 5 \end{bmatrix}$$

eller
$$u_2' = \begin{bmatrix} 1-j2 \\ -5 \end{bmatrix}$$
 (Gang)

Normewns:

$$U_2^{T*}U_2 = \sqrt{\frac{6}{5}}$$

$$(\sqrt{2})^{1} + (\sqrt{3})^{2} = \sqrt{3}$$

Normerede esemeteteren:

$$U_{2,novm} = \sqrt{\frac{5}{6}} \left[\frac{-1+j2}{5} \right]$$

m= |

Eller

Geometristo multiplicitet

$$U_{2,norm}^{1} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{30}} \begin{bmatrix} 1-j2\\ -5 \end{bmatrix}$$

Jes volger som undar egenbase:

$$U_1' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{30}} \left[\frac{5}{1+j^2} \right]$$

$$U_2' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{30}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 - j 2 \\ -5 \end{bmatrix}$$

Matrixen B indeholder egenveletover som søjler:

$$\mathcal{B} = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 1-j2 \\ 1+j2 & -5 \end{bmatrix}$$

Efferprør i Matlab at 5.

er diagonal med A's egenvordier på diagonalen!

Alternative at $\tilde{A} = \tilde{B} \tilde{D} \tilde{B}^{-1}$ hor \tilde{D} indeholder \tilde{A} 's egenvardier på diagenalen (i rakhetalge med egenvaltereme
i \tilde{B} !)

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

$$A^{T*} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & J \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ -J & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = A$$

A er hermitists of dermed normal. Dermed dindes der en egenbase, som er et unitært system.

DVI finder egenveletoverne og normerer dem. Disse udger et unitært system.

Varakteristisko matrix:

$$M = A - \lambda I = \begin{bmatrix} I - \lambda & 0 & J \\ 0 & 2 - \lambda & 0 \\ -J & 0 & I - \lambda \end{bmatrix}$$

Waraketerishisho determinant

$$\Delta M = (1-\lambda)(2-\lambda)(1-\lambda) + j(j(2-\lambda)) = -\lambda(\lambda-2)^2$$

Rodder (egenvardier):

$$\lambda_1 = 0$$

$$\lambda_2 = 2$$

Algebraishs multiplicatet

For
$$\lambda_1 = 0$$

$$M = A - \lambda I = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & J \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ -J & 0 & I \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{A} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & J \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \chi_1 + j\chi_3 = 0 \\ \chi_2 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$= \chi_1 = -j\chi_3$$
Egenverteter:

Egenveteter:

$$U_1 = \begin{bmatrix} -\overline{U} \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$
 $m=1$ Geometrisks multiplicatet

For
$$\lambda_2 = 2$$

$$M = A - \lambda I = \begin{bmatrix} 1-2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2-2 & 0 \\ -0 & 0 & 1-2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -0 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Egenvelotorer: (valg)

$$U_2 = \begin{bmatrix} J \\ O \\ I \end{bmatrix}$$

$$U_3 = \begin{bmatrix} \sigma \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Geometribe multiplicatet.

(m & M generalt)

Norments at veletier.

$$\sqrt{U_1 \cdot U_1} = \sqrt{12 + 12} = \sqrt{2}$$

$$\sqrt{U_2 \cdot U_2} = \sqrt{12+12} = \sqrt{2}$$

$$U_{1,novm} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{bmatrix} -\sqrt{2} \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$U_{2,norm} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{bmatrix} J \\ 0 \\ I \end{bmatrix}$$

$$U_3$$
 norm = $\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$

9 Matrixen B hav egenveletaer som seiler:

$$\mathcal{B} = \begin{bmatrix} -J & J & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Efterors; Matlab

Ni undersoger forst om A en normal (4x, hermitisk, skærhermitisks eller under). Deretter finder vi egenvardrer is egenverstorer of dannar et undont system. Egenbaser at normerede egenverstorer anvendes som sejler i matrixen B.

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 & 1+j \\ -j & 1 & 0 \\ 1-j & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \qquad A^{T*} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 & 1+j \\ -j & 1 & 0 \\ 1-j & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = A$$

A er hermitists of dermed normal. Derfor dindes der et unitert system at egenveletorer.

V: finder nu egenværdierne. Karakteristisks matrix

$$M = A - \lambda T = \begin{bmatrix} -1 - \lambda & \nabla & 1 + \zeta \\ - \zeta & 1 - \lambda & 0 \\ 1 - \zeta & 0 & 1 - \lambda \end{bmatrix}$$

Kavaletevististo determinant:

$$\Delta M = (-1-\lambda)(1-\lambda)^{2} + J \cdot J(1-\lambda) + (1+j)(-(1-j)(1-\lambda))$$

$$= -\lambda^{3} + \lambda^{2} + 4\lambda - 4$$

$$\lambda^3 - \lambda^2 - 4\lambda + 4 = 0$$

90dt got, så ligningen indeholder (1-1) som daktor.

Polynomie division giver demost:

$$\frac{\lambda^{3}-\lambda^{2}-4\lambda+4:(\lambda-1)=\lambda^{2}-4}{0-4\lambda+4}$$

$$\frac{\lambda^{3}-\lambda^{2}}{0-4\lambda+4}$$

$$\frac{-4\lambda+4}{0}$$

$$\frac{\lambda^{3}-\lambda^{2}}{0}$$

Vi par derved de 3 egenvoudier:

$$\lambda_1 = 1$$
 $\lambda_2 = 2$
 $\lambda_3 = -2$

M=1 A Isobraisha
multiplicatet

Dernost findes egenveletereme

For
$$\lambda_1 = 1$$

$$M = A - \lambda I = \begin{bmatrix} -1 - 1 & 0 & 1 + 0 \\ -0 & 1 - 1 & 0 \\ 1 - j & 0 & 1 - 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 0 & 1 + j \\ -0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 - j & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

=>
$$x_1 = 0$$

 $x_2 = -(1-j)x_3$

Esenveletor:

$$U_{i} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ -1+j \end{bmatrix} \qquad m=1$$

For
$$\lambda_2 = 2$$

$$M = A - \lambda I = \begin{bmatrix} -1-2 & 0 & 1+J \\ -J & 1-2 & 0 \\ 1-J & 0 & 1-2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -3 & J & 1+J \\ -J & -1 & 0 \\ 1-J & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} -3 & 0 & 1+0 \\ 0 & -\frac{2}{3} & \frac{1}{3}(1-j) \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -3 & 0 & 1+0 \\ 0 & -2 & 1-0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= -2x_{2} + (1-j)x_{3} = 0$$

$$= -2x_{2} + (1-j)x_{3} = 0$$

$$= -2x_{2} + (1-j)x_{3}$$

$$= -3x_{1} + jx_{2} + (1+j)x_{3} = 0$$

$$x_{1} = \frac{1}{2}(1+j)x_{3}$$

$$x_3 = 1$$
 (Scattes)
 $x_2 = \frac{1}{2} (1-j)$
 $x_1 = \frac{1}{2} (1+j)$

$$U_{2} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2}(1+j) \\ \frac{1}{2}(1-j) \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

eller
$$U_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1+j\\ 1-j \end{bmatrix}$$
 $m=1$

For
$$\lambda_3 = -2$$

$$M = A - \lambda I = \begin{bmatrix} -1 + 2 & J & I + J \\ -J & I + 2 & 0 \\ I - J & 0 & I + 2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & J & I + J \\ -J & 3 & 0 \\ I - J & 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= 2 \times_{2} + (-1+j) \times_{3} = 0$$

$$= > X_{1} + \hat{0} \times_{2} + (1+j) \times_{3} = 0$$

$$= > X_{2} = \frac{1}{2} (1-j) \times_{3}$$

$$\Rightarrow X_{1} = -\frac{3}{2} (1+j) \times_{3}$$

Egenveltor:

$$U_{3}' = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{3}{2}(1+j) \\ \frac{1}{2}(1-j) \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{eller} \quad U_{3} = \begin{bmatrix} -3(1+j) \\ 1-j \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

m=1

$$U_{i} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ -1+j \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$U_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1+j \\ 1-j \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$U_3 = \begin{bmatrix} -3(1+j) \\ 1-j \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\lambda = 1$$
 $M = m = 1$

$$\lambda_2 = 2$$

$$M = m = 1$$

$$\lambda_3 = -2$$

$$M = m = 1$$

Normalisering:

$$\sqrt{U_2 \cdot U_2} = \sqrt{8}$$

05 dermed dès det unitaire system:

$$U_{1,norm} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ -1+j \end{bmatrix}$$

$$U_2$$
, norm = $\frac{1}{\sqrt{8}}\begin{bmatrix} 1+j\\1-j\\2 \end{bmatrix}$

$$U_{3,hovm} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{24}} \begin{bmatrix} -3(1+j) \\ 1-j \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

Den søste unifære matrix B, som diagonaliserer A er derved sivet veel:

$$B = \frac{-1+1}{\sqrt{3}} \frac{-3(1+j)}{\sqrt{24}}$$

$$\frac{-1+1}{\sqrt{3}} \frac{1-1}{\sqrt{8}} \frac{1-1}{\sqrt{24}}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{8}} \frac{2}{\sqrt{8}} \frac{2}{\sqrt{24}}$$

Efferors i Maflah