

КАРАЦЕВА

М3135

ВАРИАНТ 4.

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 3 & 3 \\ -1 & 8 & 6 \\ 2 & -14 & -10 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} -t & 3 & 3 \\ -1 & 8-t & 6 \\ 2 & -14 & -10-t \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$-t(8-t)(-10-t) + 36 + 42 - 6(8-t) - 84t + 3(-10-t) = 0.$$

$$-t(t^2 + 2t - 80) + 36 + 42 - 48 + 6t - 84t - 30 - 3t = 0$$

$$-t^3 - 2t^2 + 80t + 6t - 84t - 3t = 0$$

$$t^3 + 2t^2 + 1 = 0.$$

$$t(t^2 + 2t + 1) = 0. \quad t(t+1)^2 = 0$$

СПЕКТР:

$$\sigma(A) = \lambda_1 = 0, \quad \alpha(\lambda_1) = 1$$

$$\lambda_2 = -1, \quad \alpha(\lambda_2) = 2$$

$$\lambda_1: \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 3 & 3 \\ -1 & 8 & 6 \\ 2 & -14 & -10 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 3 & 3 \\ 0 & 2 & 2 \\ -1 & 8 & 6 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 8 & 6 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} x_1 &= -2x_3 \\ x_2 &= -x_3 \\ x_3 &= x_3 \end{aligned}$$

$$x = \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \alpha$$

$$\lambda_2: \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & 3 \\ -1 & 9 & 6 \\ 2 & -14 & -9 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & 3 \\ 0 & 12 & 9 \\ 0 & -20 & -15 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & 3 \\ 0 & 4 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} y_1 &= -3/4 y_3 \\ y_2 &= -3/4 y_3 \\ y_3 &= y_3 \end{aligned}$$

$$y = \begin{pmatrix} -3 \\ -3 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix} \alpha$$

Найдём при соединении к y

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 3 & 3 & -3\alpha \\ -1 & 9 & 6 & -3\alpha \\ 2 & -14 & -9 & 4 \end{array} \right) \sim \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 3 & 3 & -3\alpha \\ 0 & 12 & 9 & -6\alpha \\ 0 & -20 & -15 & 10\alpha \end{array} \right) \sim \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 3 & 3 & -3\alpha \\ 0 & 4 & 3 & -2\alpha \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right)$$

Соединяем при $\forall \alpha$.

$$\boxed{\alpha = 1}$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 3 & 3 & -3 \\ 0 & 4 & 3 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\begin{aligned} z_1 &= -3z_3 - 6 \\ z_2 &= \frac{-2 - 3z_3}{4} \\ z_3 &= z_3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\boxed{z_3 = 2} \Rightarrow z = \begin{pmatrix} -3 \\ -2 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

Корреспондент diag ue:

$$e_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$e_2 = \begin{pmatrix} -3 \\ -3 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$e_3 = \begin{pmatrix} -3 \\ -2 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$J_A = \begin{pmatrix} \boxed{0} & \boxed{0} & \boxed{0} \\ 0 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & \boxed{0} & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$T = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & -3 & -3 \\ -1 & -3 & -2 \\ 1 & 4 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

Кратности:

$$\lambda_1: \alpha(\lambda_1) = 1$$

$$\alpha(\lambda_2) = 2$$

$$\gamma(\lambda_1) = 1$$

$$\gamma(\lambda_2) = 1$$

$$m(\lambda_1) = 1$$

$$m(\lambda_2) = 2$$

$$\chi(A) = t(t+1)^2 \quad - \text{ характеристический}$$

$$\psi(A) = t(t+1)^2 \quad - \text{ минимальный}$$

Найдем 2^A : $f(A) = 2^A \quad f(x) = 2 \cdot \ln 2$

Возьмем функцию от каждой

хорд. клетки

$$f\left(\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}\right) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$f\left(\begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}\right) = \begin{bmatrix} 1/2 & 1/2 \cdot \ln 2 \\ 0 & 1/2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$f(A) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1/2 & 1/2 \cdot \ln 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1/2 \end{pmatrix}$$