Litt mer om determinanter

Lemma 4.9.12 La Evore en elementor matrise of B en vilkerlig matrise, (slik at EB er resultatet av den samme radogerasjonen på B). Da er

det (EB) = det (E) det (B)

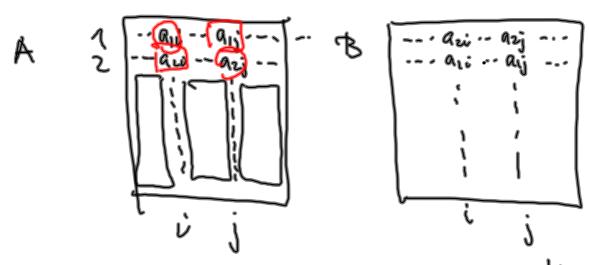
Det gjenstoet å vise:

Lemma 4.9.4 La A voire en nyn matrise

of la B voire gitt vol à bytte on to radien

i A. Da er det (B) = - det (A).

Beris (Tilfellet der vi bytter om løg L.
rad) (+ induksjon på n)



La Aij vone determinanten Lir (n-2) x (n-2) matrisen som ster i given når vi styller 1. og 2. rad of ite of j-te soyle.

det (A) =
$$\sum_{(i=1)^{i} \neq i} (-n)^{i} (a_{i} \cdot a_{ij} - a_{ij} - a_{ii}) A_{ij}$$

det (B) = $\sum_{(i=1)^{i} \neq i} (-n)^{i} (a_{2i} \cdot a_{ij} - a_{2i} \cdot a_{ii}) A_{ij}$

$$\det (B) = \sum_{(\xi_i < j \leq n)} (-1)^{(t_i)+1} (a_{z_i} a_{i_j} - a_{z_j} a_{i_i}) A_{i_j}$$

Teorem 4.9.14 AB nxn matriser det (AB) = det (A) det (B)

Beris Kirs A ilde er invertible er AR ible invertibil.

det (A) = 0 =) let (AB) = a

Ellers er A invertibil of han shrives som et probabl

F = E'E' ... E'

det (AB) = det (EEz --- ELB) = def (E,) det (E2.- ELB) - det (E,) - - - det (E,) det (B) = det (A)

Korollar 4.9.15 Hus A er invertibl en $\det(A^{-1}) = \frac{1}{\det(A)}$

Beis AATE In si 1 = det (In) = det (AA") = det (A) det(A"). LH 4.10 Egenverdier og egnveltbrer

A nxn matrisz

Def En ejenvelider for A er en velider \vec{v} $\vec{v$

Merh His $A\vec{v} = \lambda\vec{v}$ of $S \neq v$ er $A(S\vec{v}) = S A\vec{v} = S \lambda\vec{v} = \lambda(S\vec{v})$ Shis \vec{v} er en egenvelter for A er open $S\vec{v}$ det.

Def His AV = 20 for en V+8 laber 2 egenverdien for A tilhørente 0.

Lemma 4.00)
$$\lambda$$
 er en egenvedi for A

$$\frac{\partial x}{\partial x} = \lambda \vec{v} = \lambda$$

Example
$$N=2$$
 $A = \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 1 \\ 1 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$

$$\lambda I_2 - A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 1 \\ 1 & -2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \lambda+2 & -1 \\ -1 & \lambda+2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\det(\lambda I_2 - A) = \begin{bmatrix} \lambda+2 & -1 \\ -1 & \lambda+2 \end{bmatrix} = (\lambda+2)(\lambda+2)(-1)(-1)$$

$$\tan(\lambda) = \begin{bmatrix} \lambda+2 & -1 \\ -1 & \lambda+2 \end{bmatrix} = (\lambda+2)(\lambda+2)(-1)(-1)$$

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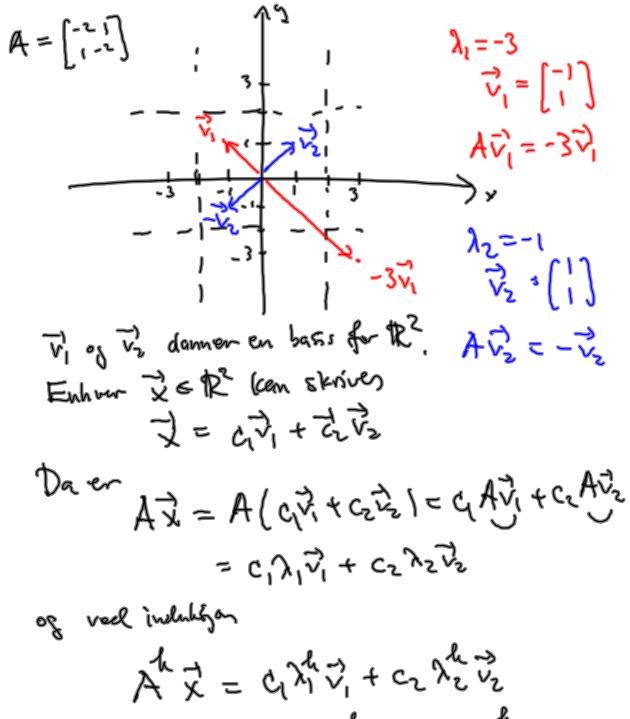
$$\tan(\lambda) = \begin{bmatrix} \lambda+2 & -1 \\ -1 & \lambda+$$

6

Egennebtbæne med egenneret: 2, = -3 er løsniger AV, = (-3)V, = (-3IZ-A)V, =0 Utvided matrisc [-1 845 0] = [-1 -1 0] $\vec{\nabla}_1 = \left(\vec{\gamma} \right) = \vec{\gamma} \left(\vec{\gamma} \right) = \vec{\gamma} \left(\vec{\gamma} \right)$ Egenvelotorer for egenverdien X2=-1 Aジョといる (-Jz-4)ジュョウ whide wel $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & | & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & | & 0 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & | & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & | & 0 \end{bmatrix} \times - \gamma = 0$ νς = [η] = η[ι] ηχρ Τζ = (1)

κι νοικλη

(1)



 $A^{k} \vec{X} = c_{1} \lambda_{1}^{k} \vec{v}_{1}^{2} + c_{2} \lambda_{2}^{k} \vec{v}_{2}^{2}$ $= c_{1} (-3)^{k} v_{1} + c_{2} (-1)^{k} v_{2}$ $= c_{1} (-3)^{k} \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} + c_{2} (-1)^{k} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}.$

Def Det <u>karakterisdishe</u> polynomet fil en han matrise A er

 $P_A(\lambda) = \det(\lambda T_n - A)$ $= \lambda^n + \dots + (-1)^n \det(A)$

et n-tegralspolynom i en variabil 2.

Algebraens findamentalteeren sier at

p_A(x) har n (ckomptehre) rietter

\[
\lambda_{\lambda}(\lambda) \lambda_{\lambda} \lambda_{\lambda

 $\mathcal{L}^{\mathbf{A}}(\mathbf{x}) = (\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}')(\mathbf{y} - \mathbf{y}^{\mathbf{x}}) - \cdots (\mathbf{y} - \mathbf{y}^{\mathbf{x}})$

Eks A = [-2] PA(x) = x2+6x+3 = (x+3)(x+1)
= (x-(-3)(x-(-1))

Til hver egenned: λ_i finnes minst en egenveleter \vec{v}_i ($A\vec{v}_i = \lambda_i \vec{v}_i$, $\vec{v}_i \neq \vec{\sigma}$).

Lemma 4.10.3 A non matrice. Anta at A har le forskjellige egenvedier (x, < xz< --- < xa) med bishørende egenvektorer Vijing Vk. Da er {v,,..., va} lineart narhenfige. Korollar His A har n forstjellige egenverdien med egoverton $\vec{V}_{(1)}, \vec{V}_{n}$ er {vi, ..., vi } en basis for R". Benis (for le=2) $\lambda_1 \pm \lambda_2$ AN = NN 7 +3 AN = NN N +3 Stal inte of {vi, v2} er lineart unchengige. Anta at c,v, + czvz = o med (c, c) Ved indulgion of & kom in ant c, to 3 c, to. るこれる=A(ではもでなり=c,AなりもcxAな = 612/2 + cxy3/2 vet of コースプース(のがナムな) = くりがナとれた

Difference for: = c2(32-21) 1/2 # =) 22-2100, Umnlig, sten 21 +22,

Multiple egenrealier

Derson noen av egenverdiere hi A har multiplisited > 2 kan det hende at Rh ille har en basis som bester av egenvelterer for A,

Eks
$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$
 $P_{A}(\lambda) = \begin{bmatrix} \lambda - 1 & -1 \\ 0 & \lambda - 1 \end{bmatrix}$
 $= (\lambda - 1)(\lambda - 1) - (-1)(\lambda)$
 $= (\lambda - 1)^{2} = \lambda^{2} - 2\lambda + 1$

λι=λz=1 genkt yennen.

Egenveldorene hil A med referred:
$$N_1 = 1$$
:

$$A \overrightarrow{v} = \overrightarrow{v} \quad (I_2 - A)\overrightarrow{v} = \overrightarrow{v}$$

$$[0 -1] [0] [0] [0]$$

$$\hat{\nabla} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 & | & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & | & 0 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & | & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & | & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\hat{\nabla} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & | & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & | & 0 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & | & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & | & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & | & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$
(Heteropoet ippe B₂

Ehs
$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$
 $p_A(\lambda) = \begin{bmatrix} 3-2 & 0 \\ 0 & 3-2 \end{bmatrix} = (3-2)^2$
 $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 2$ en dobbet ejencedi.
 $A\vec{v} = 2\vec{v}$
 $\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ Able $\vec{v} \neq \vec{0}$ en ejencelybruse
ejencelybruse
En basis for R^2 som består av ejenvelutorer.

Spelutralteorement (for symmetrish motion) grass

Def A = (aij)ij=, er symmetrish his

aij = aji for able [sijen

A = AT.

Teorem 4.10.6 His A er en symmetrish

nxn motrise er alle egenrerdiene

21,22--12n

fir A reelle of Pr har en (ortonormal)

bessis {v, --, vn} som består ar egenvekturen

for A.