Potência de matrizes quadradas

$$A^{0} = I_{n}$$

$$A^{1} = A$$

$$A^{2} = A \cdot A$$

$$A^{k} = A \cdot A^{k-1} = A^{k-1} \cdot A$$

Exemplo:

$$A = \left(\begin{array}{cc} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & -4 \end{array}\right) \Longleftrightarrow A^2 = \left(\begin{array}{cc} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & -4 \end{array}\right) \left(\begin{array}{cc} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & -4 \end{array}\right) = \left(\begin{array}{cc} 7 & -6 \\ -9 & 22 \end{array}\right).$$

$$A^{3} = A^{2}A = \begin{pmatrix} 7 & -6 \\ -9 & 22 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & -4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -11 & 38 \\ 57 & -106 \end{pmatrix}.$$

1) Se
$$f(x) = 2x^2 - 3x + 5 \Longrightarrow f(A) = 2A^2 - 3A + 5I \Longleftrightarrow$$

$$f\left(A\right)=2\left(\begin{array}{cc}7&-6\\-9&22\end{array}\right)-3\left(\begin{array}{cc}1&2\\3&-4\end{array}\right)+5\left(\begin{array}{cc}1&0\\0&1\end{array}\right)=\left(\begin{array}{cc}16&-18\\-27&61\end{array}\right).$$

Importante! f(A) é uma matriz do mesmo tipo da matriz A.

2) Se
$$g(x) = x^2 + 3x - 10 \Longrightarrow g(A) = A^2 + 3A - 10I \Longleftrightarrow$$

$$g\left(A\right) = \left(\begin{array}{cc} 7 & -6 \\ -9 & 22 \end{array}\right) + 3 \left(\begin{array}{cc} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & -4 \end{array}\right) - 10 \left(\begin{array}{cc} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{array}\right) = \left(\begin{array}{cc} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{array}\right).$$

Importante! A é um zero do polinômio g(x).