Chci prevest matici A na diagonalni tvar:

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

Jiz ze zadani jsou videt vlastni cisla – prvky na diagonale:

$$\lambda_1 = 2$$

$$\lambda_2 = 1$$

$$\lambda_3 = 0$$

Nyni pro kazde vlastni cislo urcim vlastni vektor podle:

$$(A-\lambda I)x=0$$

tedy:

$$\lambda_1 : \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow x_1 = t * (1,0,0)$$

$$\lambda_{2}: \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow x_{2} = t * (-1,1,0)$$

$$\lambda_3 : \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow x_3 = t * (\frac{-1}{2}, 0, 1)$$

Vytvorim si regularni matici P, jejiz sloupce jsou vlastni vektory:

$$P = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & \frac{-1}{2} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

a k ni inverzni matici P^{-1} :

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 & \frac{-1}{2} & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$
$$\rightarrow P^{-1} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

Nakonec se spocita matice B, coz je A v diagonalnim tvaru:

$$B = P^{-1} * A * P = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} * \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} * \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & \frac{-1}{2} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} * \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & \frac{-1}{2} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$