

MSSV: 22120157

Họ tên: Nguyễn Nam Khanh, Lớp 22-2 Toán PNTK

Homework 4

Bài tập phân tích ma trận, chéo hóa

Bài 1: ~~đặt~~ 3: Tìm trị riêng, vector riêng véc chéo hóa ma trận (nêu λ)Sau đó tính lỹ thừa 100 của ~~máy~~ ^{ma} mìn đó

$$\text{a)} A = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 3 \\ -2 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

① Đa thức đặc trưng:

$$P_A(\lambda) = \det(A - \lambda \cdot I_2) = \begin{vmatrix} -1-\lambda & 3 \\ -2 & 4-\lambda \end{vmatrix}$$

$$P_A(\lambda) = (-1-\lambda)(4-\lambda) - (-2) \cdot 3 = \lambda^2 - 3\lambda + 2 = (\lambda-1)(\lambda-2)$$

$$P_A(\lambda) = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \lambda = 1 & (\text{b} \circ, 1) \\ \lambda = 2 & (\text{b} \circ, 1) \end{cases}$$

⇒ Trị riêng: $\lambda = 1, \lambda = 2$

② Tìm vector riêng:

$$\text{với } \lambda = 1, \text{ giải } (A - \lambda \cdot I_2) \mathbf{x} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 3 \\ -2 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow x_2 = t \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}, t \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$E(1) = \left\{ t(3, 2) \mid t \in \mathbb{R} \right\} \sim \dim(E(1)) = 1$$

$$\text{với } \lambda = 2, (A - 2I_2) \mathbf{x} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} -3 & 3 \\ -2 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow x_2 = t \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, t \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$E(2) = \left\{ t(1, 1) \mid t \in \mathbb{R} \right\} \sim \dim(E(2)) = 1$$

③ Chéo hóa

$$\text{Vt} \quad \dim E(1) = 1 = \text{bội của } \lambda = 1 \quad \text{nên A chéo hóa được}$$

$$\dim E(2) = 1 = \text{bội của } \lambda = 2$$

$$A = P \cdot D \cdot P^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -2 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow A^{100} = P \cdot D^{100} \cdot P^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1^{100} & 0 \\ 0 & 2^{100} \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -2 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

b) $B = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 2 \\ 9 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$

① Tìm trị rẽng

$$\text{Tao, } P_B(\lambda) = \det(B - \lambda I_2) = \begin{vmatrix} 5-\lambda & 2 \\ 9 & 2-\lambda \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= (5-\lambda)(2-\lambda) - 9 \cdot 2 = \lambda^2 - 7\lambda + 8$$

$$= (\lambda-8)(\lambda+1)$$

$$P_B(\lambda) = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \lambda = 8 \text{ (bởi 1)} \\ \lambda = -1 \text{ (bởi 1)} \end{cases}$$

Với 2 số rẽng là $\lambda = 8, \lambda = -1$

② Tìm vector rẽng

$$\forall \lambda = 8 \quad (B - 8I_2)x = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} -3 & 2 \\ 9 & -6 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} -3 & 2 \\ 9 & -6 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{d_1+3d_2} \begin{pmatrix} -3 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow -3x_1 + 2x_2 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 = \frac{2}{3}a \\ x_2 = a \end{cases}, a \in \mathbb{R} \Rightarrow E(8) = \left\{ a \begin{pmatrix} \frac{2}{3} & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \mid a \in \mathbb{R} \right\}$$

→ Vector rẽng với $\lambda = 8$ có dạng $x_1 = a \begin{pmatrix} 2/3 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$

$$\text{Chọn } a = 3 \Rightarrow x_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\forall \lambda = -1 \Rightarrow (B + I_2)x = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 6 & 2 \\ 9 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 6 & 2 \\ 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{d}_2 - \frac{2}{3}\text{d}_3} \begin{pmatrix} 6 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow 6x_1 + 2x_2 = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 = -\frac{1}{3}a \\ x_2 = a \end{cases} \quad a \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\Rightarrow E(-1) = \left\{ a \left(\begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}, 1 \right) \mid a \in \mathbb{R} \right\} \Rightarrow \dim E(-1) = 1$$

→ vector riêng ứng với $\lambda = -1$ có dạng $x_2 = a \left(\begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}, 1 \right)$

$$\text{Chọn } a = 3 \Rightarrow x_2 = (-1, 3) = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

② Chéo hor

$$(6) \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \dim E(8) = 1 = \text{bs. của } \lambda = 8 \\ \dim E(-1) = 1 = \text{bs. của } \lambda = -1 \end{array} \right.$$

⇒ B chéo horizonale

$$B = P \cdot D \cdot P^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ 3 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 8 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1/3 & 1/9 \\ -1/3 & 2/9 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow B^{100} = P \cdot D^{100} \cdot P^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ 3 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 8^{100} & 0 \\ 0 & (-1)^{100} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1/3 & 1/9 \\ -1/3 & 2/9 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$C = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & -1 \\ 1 & 3 & 1 \\ -3 & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

③ Tìm trị riêng

$$\text{Tao: } \det(\lambda I_3 - C) = \det(C - \lambda I_3) = \begin{vmatrix} 1-\lambda & -1 & -1 \\ 1 & 3-\lambda & 1 \\ -3 & 1 & -1-\lambda \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= (1-\lambda)(-1)^{1+2} \begin{vmatrix} 3-\lambda & 1 \\ 1 & -1-\lambda \end{vmatrix} + (-1)(-1)^{1+2} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -3 & -1-\lambda \end{vmatrix}$$

$$+ (-1)(-1)^{1+3} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 3-\lambda \\ -3 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= (1-\lambda)(\lambda^2 - 2\lambda - 4) + (-\lambda + 2) + (-3\lambda + 10)$$

$$= -\lambda^3 + 2\lambda^2 - 4\lambda - \lambda^3 + 2\lambda^2 + 9\lambda - \lambda + 2 - 3\lambda + 10$$

$$= -\lambda^3 + 3\lambda^2 - 2\lambda + 16$$

$$= -(\lambda + 2)(\lambda - 3)(\lambda - 2)$$

$$P_c(\lambda) = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \lambda = -2 & (\text{b} \rightarrow \text{1}) \\ \lambda = 2 & (\text{b} \rightarrow \text{1}) \\ \lambda = 3 & (\text{b} \rightarrow \text{1}) \end{cases}$$

① Tính vector riêng

$$\sqrt{5} \lambda = -2 \Rightarrow (C + 2I_3)x = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -1 & -2 \\ 1 & 5 & 1 \\ -3 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} 3x_1 - x_2 - x_3 = 0 \\ x_1 + 5x_2 + x_3 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 = a \\ x_2 = -\frac{1}{4}a \\ x_3 = a \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 3 & -1 & -2 \\ 1 & 5 & 1 \\ -3 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\begin{matrix} 3d_2 - d_1 \\ d_3 + d_2 \end{matrix}} \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 16 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 = \frac{1}{3}(x_2 + x_3) = \frac{1}{3}\left(-\frac{1}{4}a + a\right) = \frac{1}{4}a \\ x_2 = -\frac{1}{4}a \\ x_3 = a \end{cases} \quad a \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\Rightarrow E(-2) = \left\{ a\left(\frac{1}{4}, -\frac{1}{4}, 1\right) \mid a \in \mathbb{R} \right\}$$

vector riêng ứng với $\lambda = -2$ là $x_1 = a\left(\frac{1}{4}, -\frac{1}{4}, 1\right)$

$$\text{Chọn } a = 4 \Rightarrow x_1 = (1, -1, 4)$$

$$\sqrt{5} \lambda = 2 : (C - 2I_3)x = 0$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} -3 & -1 & -2 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ -3 & 1 & -3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} -1 & -1 & -2 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ -3 & 1 & -3 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\begin{matrix} d_1 + d_2 \\ d_3 - 3d_2 \end{matrix}} \begin{pmatrix} -2 & -2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 4 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 = -(x_2 + x_3) = -a \\ x_2 = 0 \\ x_3 = a \end{cases} \quad a \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\Rightarrow E(1) = \{ \alpha(-1, 0, 1) \mid \alpha \in \mathbb{R} \}$$

vector riêng với $\lambda=2$ đồng $x_2 = \alpha(-1, 0, 1)$

Chọn $\alpha=1 \Rightarrow x_2 = (-1, 0, 1)$

$$\text{Vì } \lambda=3 \cdot (\det -3I_3)_2 = 0$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} -2 & -1 & -2 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ -3 & 1 & -4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow{\text{G}} \begin{pmatrix} -2 & -1 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ -3 & 1 & -4 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{C}_1 \rightarrow C_1 + C_2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ -2 & -1 & -1 \\ -3 & 1 & -4 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\substack{\text{C}_1 + 2\text{C}_2 \\ \text{C}_3 + 3\text{C}_2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow{\text{C}_2 \rightarrow -C_2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 = -a \\ x_2 = a \\ x_3 = a \end{cases} \quad (a \in \mathbb{R})$$

$$\Rightarrow E(3) = \{ \alpha(-1, 1, 1) \mid \alpha \in \mathbb{R} \}$$

vector riêng với $\lambda=3$ đồng $x_3 = \alpha(-1, 1, 1)$

Chọn $\alpha=1 \Rightarrow x_3 = (-1, 1, 1)$

① Chỗ học

Ta có C là ma trận nghịch đảo 3x3 của 3x3: $\text{det} \neq 0 \Rightarrow C$ chia được

$$C = P D P^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & -1 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1/5 & 0 & 1/5 \\ -1 & -1 & 0 \\ 1/5 & 1 & 1/5 \end{pmatrix}$$

② Lôgithma

$$C^{100} = C D^{100} P^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & -1 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -2^{100} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2^{100} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3^{100} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1/5 & 0 & 1/5 \\ -1 & -1 & 0 \\ 1/5 & 1 & 1/5 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{③ } D = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & -1 & 1 \\ -1 & 2 & -2 \\ 1 & -2 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

④ Tìm riêng

$$\text{G. } P_D(\lambda) = \det(D - \lambda I_3) = \begin{vmatrix} 5-\lambda & -1 & 1 \\ -1 & 2-\lambda & -2 \\ 1 & -2 & 2-\lambda \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= -\lambda^3 + 8\lambda^2 - 18\lambda$$

$$\Rightarrow -(\lambda-3)(\lambda-6) = 0$$

$$\rho(\lambda) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \lambda = 0 \\ \lambda = 3 \\ \lambda = 6 \end{cases} \quad (\text{bảng})$$

① Tìm vector riêng

$$\forall \lambda = 0 : (D + 0 \cdot I_3)_1 = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 5 & -1 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 & -2 \\ 1 & -2 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{G}: \begin{pmatrix} 5 & -1 & 1 \\ -1 & 2 & -2 \\ 1 & -2 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{d_3 \leftrightarrow d_2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 2 \\ -1 & 2 & -2 \\ 5 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\begin{array}{l} d_2 + d_1 \\ d_3 - 5d_1 \end{array}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 9 & -9 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 = 2x_2 - 2x_3 = 2a - 2a = 0 \\ x_2 = a \\ x_3 = a \end{cases} \quad (a \in \mathbb{R})$$

$$\Rightarrow E(0) = \{ a(0, 1, 1) \mid a \in \mathbb{R} \}$$

→ vector riêng với $\lambda = 0$ là $x_2 = a(0, 1, 1)$

$$\text{chọn } a = 1 \Rightarrow x_2 = (0, 1, 1)$$

$$\forall \lambda = 3 : (D - 3I_3)_1 = 0$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & 1 \\ -1 & -1 & -2 \\ 1 & -2 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{G}: \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & 1 \\ -1 & -1 & -2 \\ 1 & -2 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{d_1 \leftrightarrow d_3} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 & -2 \\ 2 & -1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\begin{array}{l} d_2 + d_1 \\ d_3 - 2d_1 \end{array}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & -1 \\ 0 & -3 & -3 \\ 0 & 3 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow{d_3 + d_2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & -1 \\ 0 & -3 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{-1} \begin{cases} x_1 = 2x_2 + x_3 = -a \\ x_2 = -a \\ x_3 = a \end{cases} \quad (a \in \mathbb{R})$$

$$\rightarrow E(3) = \{ a(-1, -1, 1) \mid a \in \mathbb{R} \}$$

\rightarrow vector riêng với $\lambda = 3$ đồng $x_2 = 0(-1, -1, 1)$
 Chọn $a = 1 \rightarrow x_2 = (-1, -1, 1)$

$$\text{v) } \lambda = 6 \rightarrow (D - 6I)x = 0$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} -1 & -1 & 1 \\ -1 & -4 & -2 \\ 1 & -2 & -4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$6. \begin{pmatrix} -1 & -1 & 1 \\ -1 & -4 & -2 \\ 1 & -2 & -4 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\frac{d_2 - d_1}{d_3 + d_1}} \begin{pmatrix} -1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & -3 & -3 \\ 0 & -3 & -3 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{d_3 - d_2}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} -1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & -3 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 = -(x_2 - x_3) = -(-a - a) = 2a \\ x_2 = -a \\ x_3 = a \end{cases} \quad (a \in \mathbb{R})$$

$$\rightarrow E(6) = \{ a(2, -1, 1) \mid a \in \mathbb{R} \}$$

\rightarrow vector riêng x_2 với $\lambda = 6$ đồng $x_2 = a(2, -1, 1)$

Chọn $a = 1 \rightarrow x_2 = (2, -1, 1)$

④ Chéo hìn

Vì D là ma trận nghịch đảo $3\sqrt{3}$ \Rightarrow $3\sqrt{3}$ riêng $\neq 1$ chéo hìn

$$D = P \cdot D_{\text{chéo}} \cdot P^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 & 2 \\ 1 & -1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 6 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1/2 & 1/2 \\ -1/3 & -1/3 & 1/3 \\ 1/3 & -1/6 & 1/6 \end{pmatrix}$$

⑤ Laji thừa

$$D^{100} = P \cdot D_{\text{chéo}} \cdot P^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 & 2 \\ 1 & -1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 3^{100} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 6^{100} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1/2 & 1/2 \\ -1/3 & -1/3 & 1/3 \\ 1/3 & -1/6 & 1/6 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{pt } E = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & 3 \\ -3 & -3 & -3 \\ 3 & 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

① Tính -đ(cô)

$$(3) P_E(\lambda) = \det(E - \lambda I_3) = \begin{vmatrix} 1-\lambda & 3 & 3 \\ -3 & -3-\lambda & -3 \\ 3 & 3 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= -\lambda^3 - 3\lambda^2 + 4 \Leftarrow -(\lambda-1)(\lambda+2)^2$$

$$P_E(\lambda) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \lambda = 1 \text{ (bội 1)} \\ \lambda = -2 \text{ (bội 2)} \end{cases}$$

② Tính vector -đ(cô)

$$\text{với } \lambda = 1 : (E - I_3)x = 0 \Leftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & 3 \\ -3 & -3 & -3 \\ 3 & 3 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 = a \\ x_2 = -a \\ x_3 = a \end{cases} \quad (a \in \mathbb{R})$$

$\Rightarrow E(1) = \{ a(1, -1, 1) \mid a \in \mathbb{R} \}$ là -đ(cô) vector

đog. $x_1 = a(1, -1, 1)$. Chọn $a = 1 \Rightarrow x_1 = (1, -1, 1)$

$$\text{với } \lambda = -2 \Rightarrow (A + 2I_3)x = 0$$

$$\text{pt } \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 3 & 3 \\ -3 & -3 & -3 \\ 3 & 3 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(5) \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 3 & 3 \\ -3 & -3 & -3 \\ 3 & 3 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\begin{array}{l} d_2+d_1 \\ d_3-d_1 \end{array}} \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 3 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 = -a-b \\ x_2 = a \\ x_3 = b \end{cases}$$

$\Rightarrow E(-2) = \{ (-a-b, a, b) \mid a, b \in \mathbb{R} \}$ là -đ(cô)

đog. $x_1 = (-a-b, a, b)$

(*)

$$x = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow v_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -1/\sqrt{2} \\ 1/\sqrt{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

G 2 vector riêng $v_2 = \alpha \vec{t}$

$$\text{Chọn } a=0, b=1 \Rightarrow v_2 = (-1, 0, 1)$$

$$a=2, b=2 \Rightarrow v_3 = (-1, 2, 1)$$

Có $\dim(E(3)), \dim E(-2)$ bằng các bội của số thứ tự của nó

$$E = P D P^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & -1 \\ -1 & 0 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 & 1/2 \\ 1/2 & 1 & 1/2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$E^{100} = P D^{100} P^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & -1 \\ -1 & 0 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & (-2)^{100} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 & 1/2 \\ 1/2 & 1 & 1/2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$P = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\textcircled{1} \text{ Tim ma trận } P_E(\lambda) = \det(E - \lambda I_3) = \begin{vmatrix} 4-\lambda & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 3-\lambda & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 2-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = -\lambda^3 + 9\lambda^2 - 22\lambda + 12$$

$$= -(\lambda-3)^3 + (3)(7-\lambda)$$

$$P_E(\lambda) = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda = 3 \quad (\text{số 3})$$

$$\textcircled{2} \text{ Tim vector riêng } (E - 3I_3)x = 0 \Leftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{cases} x_1 = a \\ x_2 = b \\ x_3 = c \end{cases}, a, b \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\Rightarrow E(3) = \{(a, b, c) \mid a, b \in \mathbb{R}\} \text{ có vector riêng theo cách}$$

$$\text{Chọn } (a=0, b=1) \Rightarrow v_3 = (0, 1, 0)$$

Vì $\dim E(3) = 2 < \text{số bội } \lambda = 3 (= 3)$ nên $E(3)$ chia
hết

$$B = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 & -4 \\ -2 & -1 & 2 \\ -2 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

④ Tim rang

$$P_B(\lambda) = \det(B - \lambda I_3) = \begin{vmatrix} 3-\lambda & 1 & -4 \\ -2 & -1-\lambda & 2 \\ -2 & 0 & 1-\lambda \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= -\lambda^3 + 3\lambda^2 - 27\lambda + 27 = -(\lambda - 3)^3$$

$$P_B(\lambda) = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda = 3 \text{ (bởi 3)}$$

⑤ Tim vector rang

$$(B - 3I_3)x = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & -4 \\ -2 & -4 & 2 \\ -2 & 0 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{cases} x_1 = a \\ x_2 = a, a \in \mathbb{R} \\ x_3 = a \end{cases}$$

$$\rightarrow E(3) = \{ (a, a, a) | a \in \mathbb{R} \} \text{ vs vector rang}$$

$$\text{deg } v_3 \neq (0, 0, 0), v_3 = (a, a, a)$$

$$\text{Chọn } a = 1 \Rightarrow v_3 = (1, 1, 1)$$

⑥ $\dim E(3) = 1 \neq 3 \Rightarrow$ bởi $a \neq 3$ nên B P-tho' chép kia

$$H = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & -2 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

⑦ Tim rang

$$P_H(\lambda) = \det(H - \lambda I_3) = \begin{vmatrix} -\lambda & 0 & -2 \\ 1 & 2-\lambda & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 3-\lambda \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= -\lambda^3 + 5\lambda^2 - 8\lambda + 4 = (\lambda - 1)(\lambda - 2)^2$$

$$P_H(\lambda) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \lambda = 1 \text{ (bởi 1)} \\ \lambda = 2 \text{ (bởi 2)} \end{cases}$$

⑧ Tim vector rang

$$\text{bởi } \lambda = 1 \text{ (} H - I_3 \text{) } x = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & -2 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} z_1 = -2a \\ z_2 = a \\ z_3 = a \end{cases}, a \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\Rightarrow E(\mathbb{U}) = \left\{ (-2a, a, a), a \in \mathbb{R} \right\} \text{ là vector riêng}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow v_1 \neq (0, 0, 0), v_1 = (-2a, a, a)$$

$$\text{Chọn } a=1 \rightarrow v_1 = (-2, 1, 1)$$

$$\text{với } \lambda=2:$$

$$(H - 2I_3) \mathbf{v} = 0 \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 0 & -2 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} v_1 \\ v_2 \\ v_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} z_1 = a \\ z_2 = b \\ z_3 = a \end{cases}, a, b \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\Rightarrow E(\mathbb{U}) = \{(a, b, -a) | a, b \in \mathbb{R}\}$$

$$\text{Chọn } a=1, b=0 \rightarrow v_2 = (1, 0, -1)$$

$$a=0, b=1 \rightarrow v_3 = (0, 1, 0)$$

$$\text{Có } \begin{cases} \dim E(\mathbb{U}) = 1 \\ \dim F(\mathbb{U}) = 2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \text{bởi } \det \lambda = 2$$

\Rightarrow 1+ chéo hoà đồng

$$H = P D P^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & -2 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & -2 \\ -1 & 0 & -2 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$H^{100} = P D^{100} P^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2^{100} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & -1 \\ -1 & 0 & -2 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{17) } I = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 & 0 \\ -3 & 5 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

④ Tìm trị số riêng

$$P(I) \lambda = \det(I - \lambda I_3) = \begin{vmatrix} 1-\lambda & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 2-\lambda & 0 \\ -3 & 5 & 2-\lambda \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= (1-\lambda)(2-\lambda)^2$$

$$P_J(\lambda) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \lambda = 1 \text{ (bội 4)} \\ \lambda = 2 \text{ (bội 2)} \end{cases}$$

① Tìm vector riêng

$$\text{Với } \lambda = 1: \quad (\mathbb{I} - I_3)_1 = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ -3 & 5 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_2 = -a \\ x_3 = a, a \in \mathbb{R} \\ x_1 = 1-a \end{cases}$$

$$\rightarrow E(1) = \{(1-a, a, -2a) \mid a \in \mathbb{R}\}$$

$$\text{Chọn } a = 1 \Rightarrow v_1 = (-1, 1, -2)$$

② $\sqrt{\dim E(1)}$

$$\text{Với } \lambda = 2: \quad (\mathbb{I} - 2I_3)_1 = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -3 & 5 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_2 = 0 \\ x_3 = a, a \in \mathbb{R} \\ x_1 = 2-a \end{cases}$$

$$\rightarrow E(2) = \{(0, 0, a), a \in \mathbb{R}\}$$

$$\text{Chọn } a = 1 \Rightarrow \text{vector riêng } v_2 = (0, 0, 1)$$

③ Chân hoá

$$\sqrt{\dim E(1)} = 1 \neq 2 = \text{bội của } \lambda = 2 \text{ nên matr}$$

I^T chân hoá khác

$$I^T = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ -2 & 1 & 0 \\ -2 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

④ Tìm trị riêng

$$P_{I^T}(\lambda) = |I^T - \lambda I_3| = \begin{vmatrix} 1-\lambda & 0 & 1 \\ -2 & 1-\lambda & 0 \\ -2 & 0 & 1-\lambda \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= -\lambda^3 + 6\lambda^2 - 11\lambda + 6 = (\lambda - 2)(\lambda - 1)(\lambda - 3)$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{cases} x=1 \\ x=2 \\ x=3 \end{cases} \quad \left(\text{bội 1} \right)$$

① Tìm vector riêng

$$\text{với } \lambda = 1: (\mathbb{J} - \lambda I_3)_{\lambda} = 0 \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 0 & 1 \\ -2 & 0 & 0 \\ -2 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{cases} x_1 = 0 \\ x_2 = a, a \in \mathbb{R} \\ x_3 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\rightarrow E(1) = \{(a, 0, 0) | a \in \mathbb{R}\}$$

$$\text{Chọn } a = 1 \rightarrow v_1 = (0, 1, 0)$$

$$\text{Với } \lambda = 2: (\mathbb{J} - 2I_3)_{\lambda} = 0 \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 1 \\ -2 & -2 & 0 \\ -2 & 0 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{cases} x_1 = a \\ x_2 = -2a, a \in \mathbb{R} \\ x_3 = -2a \end{cases}$$

$$\rightarrow E(2) = \{(a, -2a, -2a) | a \in \mathbb{R}\}$$

$$\text{Chọn } a = 1 \rightarrow v_2 = (1, -2, -2)$$

$$\text{Với } \lambda = 3: (\mathbb{J} - 3I_3)_{\lambda} = 0 \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ -2 & -2 & 0 \\ -2 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{cases} x_1 = a \\ x_2 = a \\ x_3 = a \end{cases}, a \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\rightarrow E(3) = \{(-a, a, a) | a \in \mathbb{R}\}$$

$$\text{Chọn } a = 1 \rightarrow v_3 = (-1, 1, 1)$$

Vì ma trận \mathbb{J} vecor cấp 3 và có 3 trị riêng phân

\rightarrow chia học thừa

② Chia học

$$\mathbb{J}^{-1} = P D P^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & -2 & 1 \\ 0 & -2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 0 & -2 \\ -2 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\mathbb{J}^{200} = P D P^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & -2 & 1 \\ 0 & -2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1^{200} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2^{200} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3^{200} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 0 & -2 \\ -2 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$