

№ 28.19 (5)

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \Gamma = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & | & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & | & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 2 & | & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 2 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A^* = \Gamma^{-1} A^T \Gamma = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

№ 28.27

$$(\varphi(x), y) = (x, \varphi^*(y))$$

т.к.  $A$ -гэрманы, то  $A = B D B^{-1}$

$$A^* = (B D B^{-1})^* = (B D B^{-1})^T = B^T \underbrace{D^T}_{\text{гэрм.}} B^T$$

$\Rightarrow A^*$  тоже гэрманы  $\text{ЭГ}$

№ 28.36.

$\varphi, \varphi^*$

$$\ker \varphi_\lambda \perp \ker \varphi_{\lambda_1}^* \quad \lambda \neq \lambda_1.$$

$$(\varphi(u), v) = \lambda (u, v) = (u, \varphi^*(v)) = \lambda_1 (u, v).$$

$$u \in \ker \varphi_\lambda \quad v \in \ker \varphi_{\lambda_1}^*$$

но тогда  $(u, v) = 0$   
или  $\lambda = \lambda_1 \Rightarrow$

ч.к.  $\lambda_1 \neq \lambda_2$ , то  $(u, v) = 0 \Rightarrow$  орт.

Зад. 4.

Пусть  $Q(e_1) = \lambda_1$   $\varphi(x)$ -минор, пусть высота  $= n$ .

Рассм.  $C3, \lambda_1$

$$(\varphi(e_1), e_1) = \lambda_1 (e_1, e_1) = \lambda_1 \|e_1\|^2$$

$$(\varphi(\lambda e_1), e_1) = \lambda^2 (e_1, e_1) \dots$$

?

$$(\varphi^n(e_1), e_1) = \lambda^n (e_1, e_1), \text{ но } \varphi^n(e_1) = 0 \Rightarrow$$
$$(\varphi^n(e_1), e_1) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda = 0 \Rightarrow \text{все } C3 = 0$$

(ч.к. опер. минор, то все  $n \times n$  размера  $1 \Rightarrow$   
все замкнуты).

Зад. 14 (2, 3)

2)  $\begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$   $\chi_A = (-x)(-1-x) + 1 = \cancel{x^2} + x + 1$   
нет вещ. корней?  
 $\Rightarrow$  не минор.

3)  $\begin{pmatrix} 5 & 14 \\ 6 & 13 \end{pmatrix}$   $\chi_A = (5-x)(13-x) - 84 = x^2 - 18x + 19 = (x-9)(x-1)$   
минор  $\checkmark$

$$\text{Nug. 18 } (3, 7, 13)$$

$$3) A_{18}$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad A^* A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 9 & 6 \\ 6 & 9 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(9-x)^2 - 36 = 0$$

$$(9-x-6)(9-x+6) = 0$$

$$x = 3$$

$$x = 18$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 6 & 6 \\ 6 & 6 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 6 & 6 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1/\sqrt{2} \\ -1/\sqrt{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} -6 & 6 \\ 6 & -6 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} -6 & 6 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1/\sqrt{2} \\ 1/\sqrt{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1/\sqrt{2} \\ -1/\sqrt{2} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -\sqrt{2} \\ \sqrt{2} \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} -1/\sqrt{2} \\ 1/\sqrt{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1/\sqrt{2} \\ 1/\sqrt{2} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2\sqrt{2} \\ 2\sqrt{2} \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1/\sqrt{2} \\ 1/\sqrt{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow A = QS$$

$$S = Q^* A = \begin{pmatrix} -1/\sqrt{2} & 1/\sqrt{2} \\ 1/\sqrt{2} & 1/\sqrt{2} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -2 \\ 4 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 4 & -2 \\ 4 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \quad \textcircled{5}$$

$$7) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -4 & 1 \\ -4 & 16 & -4 \\ 1 & -4 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \Delta_0 = (1-x)(16-x)(1-x) - 16 + 4(-4(1-x) + 4) + (16 - (16-x)) =$$

сумма,  
т.е.  $X_i$

$$= x^2 - 17x - x^3 + 17x^2 + 16x + x =$$

$$= -x^3 + 18x^2 = x^2(x-18)$$

$$x=0 \quad x=18$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & -4 & 1 \\ -4 & 16 & -4 \\ 1 & -4 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -4 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$X_2=0 \quad X_1=1 \quad X_3=-1$$

$$X_2=1 \quad X_1=0 \quad X_3=4$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} -17 & -4 & 1 \\ -4 & -2 & -4 \\ 1 & -4 & -17 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} -17 & -4 & 1 \\ 0 & -18/17 & 92/17 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$X_2=0 \quad X_1=1 \quad X_3=17 \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 17 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & -4 & 1 \\ -4 & 16 & -4 \\ 1 & -4 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 17 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 18 \\ -18 \\ 18 \end{pmatrix} = 18 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{18}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

ортогональ.:  $\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{18}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 - 1/\sqrt{18} \\ +1/\sqrt{18} \\ -1/\sqrt{18} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{18}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -1/\sqrt{18} \\ 1 + 1/\sqrt{18} \\ -1/\sqrt{18} \end{pmatrix}$$

ганае ал-хо

229.37(1,2)

$$1) (\varphi^* \varphi)^* = \varphi^* \varphi^* = \varphi^* \varphi \Rightarrow \text{самосопр.}$$

$$(\varphi^* \varphi(u), u) = (\varphi(u), \varphi^*(u)) = (\varphi(u), \varphi(u)) = |\varphi(u)|^2$$

$$2) \ker \varphi^* \varphi = \ker \varphi, \quad \text{Im } \varphi^* \varphi = \text{Im } \varphi^*$$

$$\varphi(u) = 0.$$

$$(\varphi^* \varphi(u), u) = 0. \Rightarrow u \in \ker \varphi$$

$$\text{если } u \in \ker \varphi^* \varphi$$

$$0 = (\varphi^* \varphi(u), u) = \varphi(u), \varphi(u) = |\varphi(u)|^2 \Rightarrow \varphi(u) = 0$$

$$\text{Im } \varphi^* \varphi = \text{Im } \varphi^*.$$

у I:

$$\text{пусть } u \in \text{Im } \varphi^* \varphi \Rightarrow \exists v: \varphi^* \varphi(v) = u.$$

$$(\varphi^* \varphi(u), v) = (u, \varphi^* \varphi(v)) = (u, u).$$

$$\varphi(v) = t \Rightarrow \varphi^*(t) = u \Rightarrow u \in \text{Im } \varphi^*$$

ан-не обратн.

229.47(3)

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & -1 & -6 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\varphi} B = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & -3 \\ -1 & -1 & -6 \end{pmatrix} \text{ если правдо}$$

$$1) \left( \varphi \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}, \varphi \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} = 0 \quad (\checkmark)$$

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$$1-1=0$$

$$2) \left( \varphi \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}, \varphi \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 6 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \right) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 1 & -6 \end{pmatrix} = 3 \quad (\checkmark)$$

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$$3) \left( \varphi \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \varphi \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ -6 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \right) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -1 & -3 \\ -1 & -6 \end{pmatrix} = 9 \quad (\checkmark)$$

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$$3+6=9$$

$\Rightarrow$  ja, ebenfalls

$\sim 29.50(3)$

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

$$\det(A - \lambda E) = (-\lambda)^4 + 1 = \lambda^4 + 1 = \overset{(1)}{\lambda^4 + 1} = \overset{(2)}{(\lambda^2 + i\lambda + 1)(\lambda^2 - i\lambda + 1)}$$

$$\lambda^4 = -1.$$

$$e^{i\theta} = \cos \theta + i \sin \theta.$$

$$2) (1+i)/\sqrt{2} = \varphi = \cos \pi/4 + i \sin \pi/4$$

$$1) (-1+i)/\sqrt{2} = \varphi = \cos(\pi/4 + \pi) + i \sin(\pi/4 + \pi)$$

$$1) (-1-i)/\sqrt{2} = \cos(\pi/4 + \pi) + i \sin(\pi/4 + \pi)$$

$$2) (1-i)/\sqrt{2} = \cos(\pi/4 + 3\pi/2) + i \sin(\pi/4 + 3\pi/2)$$

$$\Rightarrow \overset{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1+i}{\sqrt{2}} & 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 1 & \frac{1+i}{\sqrt{2}} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & \frac{1+i}{\sqrt{2}} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \frac{1+i}{\sqrt{2}} \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1+i}{\sqrt{2}} & 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & \frac{1+i}{\sqrt{2}} & 0 & \frac{1-i}{\sqrt{2}} \\ 0 & 1 & \frac{1+i}{\sqrt{2}} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -\frac{1+i}{\sqrt{2}} \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1+i}{\sqrt{2}} & 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & \frac{1+i}{\sqrt{2}} & 0 & \frac{1-i}{\sqrt{2}} \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1+i}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1-i}{\sqrt{2}} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -\frac{1+i}{\sqrt{2}} \end{pmatrix} \sim 1+i^2 a_i$$

$$\sim \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1+i}{\sqrt{2}} & 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & -\frac{1+i}{\sqrt{2}} & 0 & -\frac{1-i}{\sqrt{2}} \\ 0 & 0 & -\frac{1+i}{\sqrt{2}} & i \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$x_3 = 1 \quad x_3 = \frac{i-1}{\sqrt{2}} \quad x_2 = -i \quad x_1 = \frac{-1-i}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\frac{-1+i}{\sqrt{2}} x_3 + i = 0$$

$$X_3 = \frac{-i\sqrt{2}}{1+i} = \frac{\pi i\sqrt{2}(1-i)}{2} = \frac{i-1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\frac{-1 \pm i}{\sqrt{2}} x_1 - 1 = 0$$

$$\cancel{1} x_1 = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{-1 \pm i} = \frac{-1-i}{\sqrt{2}}$$

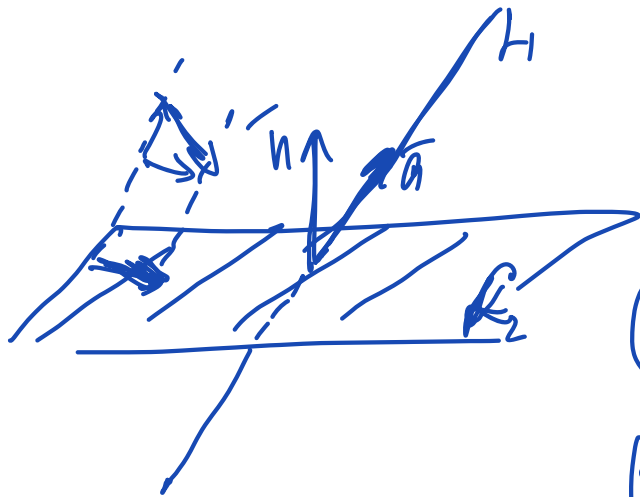
$$\text{Re } x: \left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, 0, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, 1\right).$$

$\text{Im } x: \left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, -1, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, 0\right)$ . Ал-но все равно

Будем:  $\frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & \sqrt{2} & 0 \\ 0 & -\sqrt{2} & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 & \sqrt{2} \\ \sqrt{2} & 0 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

T.3.

3) проектор. на  $d_2 \parallel a$ .  $a, n$  - ненулевые векторы.  $(a, n) \neq 0$ .  
 $L_1$  - прямая с направлением  $a$  норм. вектор  $n$ .  $L_2$  - плоскость



$\varphi$ -преобраз. на  $L_2 \parallel a$ .

$$\varphi(v) = v - \text{пр}_{\bar{a}} v$$

$$(\varphi(v), u) \stackrel{?}{=} (v, \varphi(u))$$

||

$$(v - \text{пр}_{\bar{a}} v, u) = (v, u) - (\text{пр}_{\bar{a}} v, u) =$$

$$= (v, u) - \left( \frac{(a, v)}{|a|^2} \bar{a}, u \right) = (v, u) - \frac{(a, v)}{|a|} (\bar{a}, u) =$$

$$\stackrel{\text{доп. по закону}}{=} (v, \varphi(u)),$$

$\Rightarrow$  само сопр.

$$(\varphi(v), \varphi(u)) \stackrel{?}{=} (v, u)$$

$$(\varphi(v), \varphi(u)) = \left( v - \frac{(v, a)}{|a|^2} \bar{a}, u - \frac{(u, a)}{|a|^2} \bar{a} \right) =$$

$$= (v, u) - \frac{(u, a)(v, a)}{|a|^2} + \frac{(v, a)(u, a)}{|a|^2} \cdot |a|^2 \neq (v, u) \Rightarrow \text{не ортон.}$$

7) ортон. в  $L_2 \parallel a$ .

- это будет все со знаком  $- \Rightarrow$  ортон. н.б.