Линейная алгебра Урок 3. Практическая задание

Урок 3. Линейные преобразования

Ανπείπων αντεδρα

Υροκ 3 duneinue πρεοδροβοδαπιο

5 πρακ τυ τε ειων ραθανικέ δειστορον ο ωδει δειπικέ

1. Ηαίν τη ωδει δειπινον οπεροτορα,

βαθανικό ω ματρινικώ

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} -1 - 6 \\ 2 6 \end{pmatrix}$$

(1)

Cosci δειπικό ε δεκτορα:
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} -1 - 6 \\ 2 6 \end{pmatrix}$$

(2)

Η αχοθιμι ωδει δειπικό η πατεπικό ως ταθώ ο τρευμε χαρακτεριστικές που γραδικέπων οπορατορά.
$$det(A - \lambda \hat{I}) = 0$$

$$det(A - \lambda \hat{I}) = 1 - \lambda \hat{I} - 6$$

$$2 6 - \lambda$$

$$-(1+\lambda)(6-\lambda) - 2 \cdot (-6) = -(6-\lambda+6\lambda+2^2+12=$$

$$-\lambda^2 - 5\lambda - 6 + 12 = \lambda^2 - 5\lambda + 6 = 0$$

$$det(A - \lambda \hat{I}) = \lambda^2 - 5\lambda + 6 = 0$$

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co Scrbennosy juarenum 2,=3

 $\begin{cases} -x_4 - 6x_2 = 2x_4 \\ 2x_4 + 6x_2 = 2x_2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 3x_4 + 6x_2 = 0 \\ 2x_4 + 4x_2 = 0 \end{cases}$ $\Rightarrow \begin{cases} X_1 + 2x_2 = 0 \\ X_1 + 2x_2 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} X_1 = 2x_2 \\ X_2 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} X_1 = 2x_2 \\ X_2 = 0 \end{cases}$ => Bextop x2 = (2C,C), we c-100 бое гисло, Syder abreroue coScrbenneuer beiero pour cout beret byro comes coter be moving Bektopa $\overrightarrow{X}_1 = \left(-\frac{3}{2}C, c\right) u \overrightarrow{X}^2 \left(2C, c\right)$ du recino rejablicamos. Tak kon omi двухмерние, го они образыных Jague reposspanciba R

2 Dan oneparop nobopora na 180°, jarabae uvier marpuyen

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

Jorajaro, 270 undou l'extop chaerco que new coderbennous

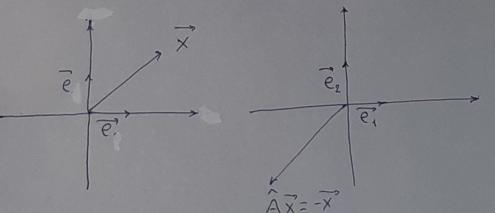
pemenne:

Jiyett \overline{X} npour boutenair bektop.

Towa $\widehat{A} \overline{X} = -\overline{X}$, To ect $\widehat{A} \overline{X} = -\overline{X}$, To ect $\widehat{A} \overline{X} = -\overline{X}$ bektop yound Hartae Land (-1)

=> TO V bertop elmerco due oneparopa A coscibenneus:

$$\begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \chi_1 \\ \chi_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -\chi_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \chi_1 \\ \chi_2 \end{pmatrix}$$



3. Try c76 umeinuei oneparop jadan marpuseir

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

y crano buto, elme etce un bertop (1, 1)=x cos colonnomen beietopour souro uneixoro orepatopa

Personne $\stackrel{\wedge}{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1+1 \\ -1+3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} = 2 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} = 2 \begin{pmatrix}$

AX = 2X, medobarens le 1670PX

ebreera coderbennoum bentopour uneuno ∞ o repetopa A coorbercobyro-usero coderbennoum justemeno $\lambda = 2$.

4. Mycob unkeinnei oneparop jadan morpu sei

$$\hat{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 3 & 0 \\ 3 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

y ciano but, elmesica un bextop

x = (3, -3, -4) codetbennan bektopour

grow uneixon oneparopa.

=> A x = xx, and obateurs lextop

X re elmera coder bennem le 100 pour

oneparopa A

(T.e. He cyclect byer $\chi \neq 0$, Taxoro $\chi' = \chi \chi$