

1467

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & -5 & 2 \\ 5 & -7 & 3 \\ 6 & -9 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\chi(A) = |A - \lambda E| = \begin{vmatrix} 4-\lambda & -5 & 2 \\ 5 & -7-\lambda & 3 \\ 6 & -9 & 4-\lambda \end{vmatrix} =$$

$$= (4-\lambda)(-7-\lambda)(4-\lambda) - 15 \cdot 6 - 90 + \\ + 12(\lambda+7) + 27(4-\lambda) + 25(4-\lambda) =$$

$$= (16 - 8\lambda + \lambda^2)(\lambda+7) - 180 + 12\lambda + 84 + 108 - 27\lambda + \\ + 100 - 25\lambda =$$

$$= -\lambda^3 + \lambda^2 + 40\lambda - 112 - 40\lambda + 112 =$$

$$= -\lambda^2(\lambda-1) = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \lambda = 0 \\ \lambda = 1 \end{cases} \text{ - c.3.}$$

$$\textcircled{I} \lambda_1 = 0; m(\lambda_1) = 2$$

$$B=A = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & -5 & 2 \\ 5 & -7 & 3 \\ 6 & -9 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 4 & -5 & 2 \\ 1 & -2 & 1 \\ 1 & -2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & -2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 3 & -2 \\ 1 & -2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & -\frac{2}{3} \\ 1 & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 = x_2 + x_3 = \frac{1}{3}x_3 \\ x_2 = +\frac{2}{3}x_3 \\ x_3 = x_3 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{c.b.: } \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$$

$$S(\lambda_1) = 1$$

$$\textcircled{\text{II}} \lambda_2 = 1, m(\lambda_2) = 1$$

~~$$B-A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -5 & 2 \\ 5 & -8 & 3 \\ 6 & -9 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow$$~~



$$B = A - E = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -5 & 2 \\ 5 & -8 & 3 \\ 6 & -9 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow$$

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

$$\rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 = x_3 \\ x_2 = x_3 \\ x_3 = x_3 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} s(\lambda_2) = 1 \\ \text{c. v. } \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\} \end{cases}$$

$$\cancel{m(\lambda_1)} \neq s(\lambda_1) \Rightarrow 10 \text{ не гарантируется}$$

$$J = \left( \begin{array}{cc|c} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right)$$

$\sqrt{1468}$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -3 & 3 \\ -2 & -6 & 13 \\ -1 & -4 & 8 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\chi(A) = |A - \lambda E| = \begin{vmatrix} 1-\lambda & -3 & 3 \\ -2 & -6-\lambda & 13 \\ -1 & -4 & 8-\lambda \end{vmatrix} =$$

$$= (1-\lambda)(\lambda+6)(\lambda-8) + 39 + 24 - 3(\lambda+6) +$$
$$+ 13 \cdot 4 \cdot (1-\lambda) - 6(8-\lambda) =$$

$$= (1-\lambda)(\lambda^2 - 2\lambda - 48) + 49 - 49\lambda =$$

$$= -\lambda^3 + 3\lambda^2 - 3\lambda + 1 = -(\lambda-1)^3 = 0$$
$$\lambda = 1$$

$$\textcircled{I} \quad \boxed{\lambda_1 = 0, m(\lambda_1) = 3}$$

$$B = A - E = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -3 & 3 \\ -2 & -7 & 13 \\ -1 & -4 & 7 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow$$



$$\rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 4 & -2 \\ 2 & 7 & -13 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 4 & -2 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow$$

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

$$\Rightarrow S(\lambda_2) = f \neq m(\lambda_2) \Rightarrow \text{LO не диагонализируем}$$

$$J = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 7 & -12 & 6 \\ 10 & -19 & 10 \\ 12 & -24 & 13 \end{pmatrix}$$

✓ 1470.

$$\chi(A) = |A - \lambda E| = \begin{vmatrix} 7-\lambda & -12 & 6 \\ 10 & -19-\lambda & 10 \\ 12 & -24 & 13-\lambda \end{vmatrix} =$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} 7-\lambda & -12 & 6 \\ 10 & -19-\lambda & 10 \\ 2\lambda-2 & 0 & 1-\lambda \end{vmatrix} =$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} 1-\lambda & -12 & 6 \\ 0 & -19-\lambda & 10 \\ 3\lambda-3 & 0 & 1-\lambda \end{vmatrix} =$$

$$= -(\lambda+19)(1-\lambda)^2 - 120 \cdot 3(\lambda-1) + 6 \cdot 3 \cdot (\lambda-1)(\lambda+19) =$$

$$= (\lambda-1) \left( -(\lambda+19)(\lambda-1) - 360 + 18(\lambda+19) \right) =$$



$$\begin{aligned}
 &= (\lambda - 1) \left( (\lambda + 19)(-\lambda + 1 + 19) - 360 \right) = \\
 &= (\lambda - 1) \left( (\lambda + 19)(19 - \lambda) - 360 \right) = \\
 &= (\lambda - 1) (360 - \lambda^2 - 360) = (\lambda - 1)(1 - \lambda)(1 + \lambda) = \\
 &= -(\lambda - 1)^2 (\lambda + 1) = 0 \\
 &\quad \begin{cases} \lambda_1 = 1 \\ \lambda_2 = -1 \end{cases}
 \end{aligned}$$

(f)  $\lambda_1 = 1, m(\lambda_1) = 2$

$$B = A - E = \begin{pmatrix} 6 & -12 & 6 \\ 10 & -20 & 10 \\ 12 & -24 & 12 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{cases} x_1 = 2x_2 - x_3 \\ x_2 = x_2 \\ x_3 = x_3 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{c.b.} \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\} \\
 s(\lambda_1) = 2.$$

$$\textcircled{\text{II}} \lambda_2 = -1, m(\lambda_2) = 1$$

$$A + E = \begin{pmatrix} 8 & -12 & 6 \\ 10 & -18 & 10 \\ 12 & -24 & 14 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 4 & -6 & 3 \\ 2 & -6 & 4 \\ 2 & -6 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & -1 \\ & -3 & 2 \\ & -3 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 6 & -5 \\ & -3 & 2 \\ 1 & -3 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \text{C.B.: } \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 5 \\ 6 \end{pmatrix}$$

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

$$\begin{cases} x_1 = \frac{1}{2}x_3 \\ x_2 = \frac{5}{6}x_3 \\ x_3 = x_3 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \text{C.B.: } \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 5 \\ 6 \end{pmatrix} \right\}, s(\lambda_2) = 1$$



$\forall i \quad m(k) = s(k) \Rightarrow$  NO generalisierung!

$$T_{s \rightarrow e} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & 3 \\ 1 & 0 & 5 \\ 0 & 1 & 6 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$J = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} = T_{s \rightarrow e}^{-1} \cdot A \cdot T_{s \rightarrow e}$$

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

$$\chi(A) = |A - \lambda E| = \begin{vmatrix} 1-\lambda & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -\lambda & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -\lambda & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 1-\lambda \end{vmatrix} =$$

$$= (1-\lambda) \begin{vmatrix} -\lambda & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -\lambda & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = (1-\lambda)^2 \cdot \lambda^2 = 0$$
$$\begin{cases} \lambda_1 = 1 \\ \lambda_2 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\textcircled{\text{I}} \lambda_1 = 1; m(d_1) = 2$$

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

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 = 0 \\ x_2 = 0 \\ x_3 = 0 \\ x_4 = x_4 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} s(\lambda) = 1 \\ c.p.: \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\} \end{cases} \neq m(d_1) \Rightarrow \text{NO free generalized eigenvectors.}$$

$$\textcircled{\text{II}} \lambda_2 = 0; m(d_2) = 2$$



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

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 = 0 \\ x_2 = x_2 \\ x_3 = x_3 \\ x_4 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow s(d_2) = 2$$

$$\text{c.b.: } \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$$

$$J = \left( \begin{array}{cc|cc} 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ \hline 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right)$$

$\sqrt{1481}$

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

$$\chi(A) = |A - \lambda E| = \begin{vmatrix} 1-\lambda & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1-\lambda & -1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1-\lambda & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & -1 & 1-\lambda \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} 1-\lambda & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1-\lambda & -1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1-\lambda & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & -1 & 1-\lambda \end{vmatrix} =$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} 1-\lambda & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2-\lambda & 2-\lambda & 0 & 0 \\ 2-\lambda & 0 & 2-\lambda & 0 \\ 2-\lambda & 0 & 0 & 2-\lambda \end{vmatrix} =$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} -2-\lambda & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 2-\lambda & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2-\lambda & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 2-\lambda \end{vmatrix} =$$

$$= -(2-\lambda)^3 (\lambda+2) = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} \lambda_1 = 2 \\ \lambda_2 = -2 \end{cases}$$

$$\textcircled{I} \quad \lambda_1 = 2, m(\lambda_1) = 3$$



$$B = A - 2E = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & -1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & -1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & -1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 = x_2 + x_3 + x_4 \\ x_2 = x_2 \\ x_3 = x_3 \\ x_4 = x_4 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow S(\lambda_1) = 3$$

$$c.b.: \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$$

II

$$\lambda_2 = -2; m(\lambda_2) = 1$$

$$B = A + 2E = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 & -1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & 3 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & -1 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 4 & 4 & 0 & 0 \\ 4 & 0 & 4 & 0 \\ 4 & 0 & 0 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 4 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \cancel{X_1 = x_1} \\ X_2 = -x_1 \\ X_3 = -x_1 \\ X_4 = -x_1 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} S(\lambda_2) = 1 \\ \text{c.b.} = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ -1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \right\} \end{array} \right.$$

$\forall i: S(\lambda_i) = m(d_i) \Rightarrow$  10 Gleichungssysteme

$$T_{\text{spe}} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$J = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$$



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

$$\chi(A) = |A - \lambda E| = \begin{vmatrix} -\lambda & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -\lambda & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -\lambda & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & -\lambda \end{vmatrix} =$$

$$= -\lambda \begin{vmatrix} -\lambda & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & -\lambda & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -\lambda \end{vmatrix} - \begin{vmatrix} 0 & -\lambda & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -\lambda \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} =$$

$$= \lambda^2 \begin{vmatrix} -\lambda & 1 \\ 1 & -\lambda \end{vmatrix} - \begin{vmatrix} -\lambda & 1 \\ 1 & -\lambda \end{vmatrix} =$$

$$= (\lambda^2 - 1) \begin{vmatrix} -\lambda & 1 \\ 1 & -\lambda \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda^2 - 1)^2 = (\lambda - 1)^2 (\lambda + 1)^2 = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} \lambda_1 = 1 \\ \lambda_2 = -1 \end{cases}$$

①

$$\boxed{\lambda_1 = 1; m(\lambda_1) = 2}$$

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

$$\rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 = x_4 \\ x_2 = x_3 \\ x_3 = x_3 \\ x_4 = x_4 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow s(\lambda_2) = 2$$

$$\text{c.f.: } \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$$

$$\textcircled{II} \quad \lambda_2 = -1; m(\lambda_2) = 2$$

$$B = A + E = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 = -x_4 \\ x_2 = -x_3 \\ x_3 = x_3 \\ x_4 = x_4 \end{cases}$$

$$s(\lambda_2) = 2$$

$$\text{c.f.: } \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$$



$\forall i \quad m(k_i) = s(\lambda_i) \Rightarrow$  10 графовизируем!

$$T_{s \rightarrow e} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

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

✓ 40.2

По определению,  $\lambda$  — с.з., если

~~$\exists f \neq 0: Af = \lambda f$~~

$\exists f \neq 0: Ax = \lambda x$

$f(ax+b) = \lambda f(x)$

$\text{Пусть } \deg f = N \leq n \Rightarrow f \in \mathbb{R}_n[x]$

$\text{Пусть } f = k_0 + k_1 x + k_2 x^2 + \dots + k_N x^N$

$k_0 + k_1(ax+b) + k_2(ax+b)^2 + \dots + k_N(ax+b)^N =$

$= \lambda(k_0 + k_1 x + k_2 x^2 + \dots + k_N x^N)$

$$(ax+b)^c = \sum_{k=0}^c C_c^k a^k b^{c-k} x^k$$

$\Rightarrow \forall \lambda$  при  $x^i (\forall i = \overline{0, N})$ :

$$\sum_{j=i}^N k_j C_j^i a^i b^{j-i} = \lambda k_i$$

при  $x^N$ :  $k_N C_N^N a^N b^{N-N} = \lambda k_N$

~~$$k_N = \lambda k_N$$~~

$$\Rightarrow k_N a^N = \lambda k_N$$

$$\lambda = a^N \Rightarrow$$

$\Rightarrow \lambda \in \{a^N \mid N \leq n\}$ . Другие

значения невозможны: уравнение для  $x^N$  не будет выполнено.

Докажем, что  $\forall \lambda \in \Lambda \setminus \{a^N \mid N \leq n\} \exists f^*$



$$f(ax+b) = \lambda f(x)$$

Уравнения для  $x^i, i = \overline{0, n-1}$   
образуют СЛАУ относительно  
 $k_0, k_1, \dots, k_n$ . Если она имеет  
решение, то такой  $f$  существует:  
 $f = k_0 + k_1 x + \dots + k_n x^n$ .

$$\sum_{j=0}^n k_j C_j^i a^i b^{j-i} = \lambda k_i$$

$$k_i C_i^i a^i b^{0-i} + \sum_{j=i+1}^n k_j C_j^i a^i b^{j-i} = \lambda k_i$$

$$k_i (a^i - \lambda) + \sum_{j=i+1}^n k_j C_j^i a^i b^{j-i} = 0$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} a^0 - \lambda & C_1^0 a^0 b^1 & \dots & C_n^0 a^0 b^n \\ a^1 - \lambda & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a^{n-1} - \lambda & \dots & \dots & \dots \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} k_0 \\ k_1 \\ \vdots \\ k_n \end{pmatrix} = 0$$

A

Есть  $\lambda = a^N$ , то

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} a^0 - a^N & & & \\ & a - a^N & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & a^{N-1} - a^N \\ & & & & 0 \\ & & & & & 0 \end{pmatrix} \neq 0$$

~~$\text{Rg} A = N$~~

1)  $a \neq 0 \Rightarrow \text{Rg} A = N \Rightarrow$

$\Rightarrow (N+1) - N = 1$  вектор ФСР.

нестрогое равенство  
если  $\Rightarrow$

$\Rightarrow$  такое  $f$  существует и  $f \neq 0$

$\Rightarrow a^N$  - собственное значение

2)  $a = 0 \Rightarrow \forall N \lambda = a^N = 0$

$\Rightarrow f(\theta) = \lambda f(x) \Leftrightarrow f(\theta) = 0 \Rightarrow$



$\Rightarrow f$ -нобыт мнэсочен:  $f(\theta) = 0$

Например,  $f = \theta - x$

2. Т.г.

№ 40.4

~~Если  $\lambda$  — собственное значение матрицы  $A$ , то  $\lambda \neq 0$ .~~

Доказать:

$$\exists \lambda: Ax = \lambda x \Leftrightarrow \exists \psi: A^{-1}x = \psi x$$

Доказ-во:

①  $\Rightarrow$

1) Если  $A$  не вырождена, то есть  $\det A \neq 0$ , то  $\forall x \neq 0 \quad Ax \neq 0 \Rightarrow \Rightarrow \lambda \neq 0$ .

2) дано:  $Ax = \lambda x \mid \cdot A^{-1}$  справа

$$\underbrace{A^{-1}A}_E x = A^{-1} \lambda x$$

$$x = A^{-1} \lambda x$$

$$x = \lambda (A^{-1} x) \quad | \cdot \frac{1}{\lambda}$$

$$\frac{1}{\lambda} x = A^{-1} x$$

$$A^{-1} x = \frac{1}{\lambda} x$$

Пусть  $\psi = \frac{1}{\lambda}$ . Т.к.  $\lambda \neq 0$  по 1,

$$\forall \lambda \exists \psi = 1/\lambda$$

$$A^{-1} x = \psi x \quad \text{— такое } \psi \text{ найдётся}$$

2. т.г.

$$\textcircled{II} \Leftarrow \textcircled{I}$$

Примерно  $\textcircled{I}$  для  $A^{-1}$ :

$$\exists \lambda: A^{-1} x = \lambda x \implies \exists \psi: (A^{-1})^{-1} x = \psi x$$

$$\exists \lambda: A^{-1} x = \lambda x \implies \exists \psi: Ax = \psi x$$

2. т.г.