5.3.6

5.3.14 Diagonalisée

$$\begin{bmatrix}
 4 & 0 & -2 \\
 2 & 5 & 4 \\
 0 & 0 & 5
 \end{bmatrix} = A$$

$$\begin{vmatrix}
 A - \lambda I \\
 0
 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 4-\lambda & 0 & -2 \\ 2 & 5-\lambda & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 5-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = (5-\lambda) \begin{vmatrix} 4-\lambda & 0 \\ 2 & 5-\lambda \end{vmatrix} + 0 \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 2 \\ 5-\lambda & 4 \end{vmatrix} - 0 \begin{vmatrix} 4-\lambda & 2 \\ 2 & 4 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$+(5-\lambda)$$
 $\begin{vmatrix} 4-\lambda & -2 \\ 0 & 5-\lambda \end{vmatrix}$  =  $(5-\lambda)(4-\lambda)(5-\lambda)=0$ 

$$\Rightarrow 5-\lambda=0 \Rightarrow 5-\lambda$$

$$4-\lambda=0 \Rightarrow 4-\lambda$$

Starter med 
$$\lambda = 4$$
  $A\vec{x} = \lambda \cdot \vec{v} = > (A - \lambda I)\vec{v} = \vec{O}$ 

$$\begin{bmatrix}
 4 - \lambda & 0 & -2 & 0 \\
 2 & 5 - \lambda & 4 & 0 \\
 0 & 0 & 5 - \lambda & 0
 \end{bmatrix}
 =
 \begin{bmatrix}
 0 & 0 & -2 & 0 \\
 2 & 1 & 4 & 0 \\
 0 & 0 & 1 & 0
 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix}
0 & 0 & 5 - 1 & 0 \\
R_1 + 2R_3 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
2 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0
\end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{cases}
0 = 0 \\
2x + y = 0 \\
7x + y = 0
\end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases}
2x + y = 0 \\
7x + y = 0
\end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases}
7x + y = 0
\end{cases}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} x \\ -2x \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = x \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$
 Egenveletor  $\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$ 

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

$$|P| = 1 \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -2 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 1$$

$$|P| = 1 \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -2 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 1$$

$$|P| = 1 \cdot \begin{vmatrix} -2 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 1$$

$$|P| = 1 \cdot \begin{vmatrix} -2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 1$$

$$|P| = 1 \cdot \begin{vmatrix} -2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 1$$

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$$|P| = 1 \cdot \begin{vmatrix} -2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 1$$

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$$|P| = 1 \cdot \begin{vmatrix} -2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 1$$

$$|P| = 1 \cdot \begin{vmatrix} -2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 1$$

5.3.21

a) A er diagonali serbar hvis A=P.D.P. Sor en matrise D og inverterbar matrise P.

Nei, Sordi vi må ha at Der diagonal.

b) Hvis Rh har en basis av egenvektorer Son A, så er A diagonaliserbar.

Ja, Sordi teori.

Of er diagonalise he hvis og bare hvis A har n egenverdier, når vi teller multiplisitet.

Feil, en egenverdi som dukke opp to gangen trengen ikke å ha to tilhørende egen veletorer. varhængige

d) Hois A en inverter bar så er A diagonaliserbar.

Feil, inverterba og diggonaliserba har inganting med hværandre å grøve.

| 5.3.25   |
|--|
| A er en 4x4-matrise med tre egenverdier,   |
| A er en 4x4-matrise med tre egenverdier.<br>Det ene egenvommet er endimensjonalt                                   |
| En av de to andre egenvommene en todimensjonalt.   |
| For det mulis at A ikke a diagonaliser har?  |
| X som har en egen vektorer } 4 til sammen  X som har en egen vektorer  X som har en egen vektor                    |
| som hav en egenvektor  |
| A er alltid diagonaliserbar.   |
| 5.3.26   |
| A er en 7x7-matrise med tre egenverdier.   |
| Et egenron en todimensionall, en av de   |
| Et egenrom er todi mansjonalt, en av de<br>andre ar tredimensjonalt.<br>Er det mulig at A ikke er diagonalisenhar. |
| ), som har to egen vertice ( I til sammen  |
| 1/2 som han Eve egenvektorer   |
| 1/2 som har ??? egen vektorer  |
| er dette 1 eller 2?  |
| Hvis det en én, så en Aikke diagonaliserbar.   |
| Huis det en to sa en A diagonalisenter.  |

10.3.4. Diagonaliser matrisen (ortogonalt om muly).

a) 
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$
 Egenverdier:

$$\begin{vmatrix} -\lambda & 1 \\ 1 & -\lambda \end{vmatrix} = \lambda^2 - 1 = 0 \quad \lambda = 1 \text{ og } \lambda = -1$$

Egenvelore:

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

$$\lambda = -1$$

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

$$\lambda = -1$$

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

$$\lambda = -1$$

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

$$\lambda = -1$$

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

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

$$\lambda = -1$$

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$$\lambda = -1$$

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$$\lambda = -1$$

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

$$\lambda = -1$$

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

$$\lambda = -1$$

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

$$\lambda = -1$$

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

$$\lambda = -1$$

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

$$\lambda = -1$$

$$\lambda =$$

$$A = P \cdot D \cdot P^{-1}$$

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

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

Ortogonal diagonalisaring:

· Alle egenveletorene en 90° på hverandre.

· Alle egenveltorene har lengde 1. Må hare sjelle Kan vi Sihse.

$$\vec{V}_{1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \qquad \vec{V}_{2} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\|\vec{V}_{i}\| = \sqrt{2+1^{2}} = \sqrt{2}$$

$$P = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\|\vec{V}_{2}\| = \sqrt{1^{2} + (-1)^{2}} = \sqrt{2}$$

$$\vec{U}_{2} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = \sqrt{2}$$

$$\vec{U}_{2} = \sqrt{1/2}$$

$$D = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 6 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Hvis A en ortogonalt diagonalisent, vil

$$P' = P'$$
 (Her:  $P' = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{12} & \frac{1}{12} \\ \frac{1}{12} & \frac{1}{12} \end{pmatrix}$ )

16.3.4

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

$$\left| -\lambda \right| = \lambda^{2} + \left| = 0 \right|$$
 Kompletese losninger,  $\lambda = \hat{c}$ ,  $\lambda = -\hat{c}$ .

Egenveldor 
$$\lambda = \hat{c}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} -\hat{c} & 1 & 0 \\ -\hat{c} & -\hat{c} & 0 \end{pmatrix} R_1 - \hat{c} R_2 \begin{pmatrix} -\hat{c} & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow -\hat{c} \times c + y = 0$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} -\hat{c} & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & -\hat{c} & 0 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & -\hat{c} & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

Egenveltor, 
$$\lambda = -i$$

$$\begin{bmatrix}
\dot{c} & 1 & 0 \\
-1 & \dot{c} & 0
\end{bmatrix}
\xrightarrow{R+iR_2}
\begin{bmatrix}
0 & 0 & 0 \\
-1 & \dot{c} & 0
\end{bmatrix}
\xrightarrow{Z=ig}$$

egenveltor

$$A = P.D.P = P = \begin{pmatrix} i & i \\ i & 1 \\ 0 & -i \end{pmatrix}$$

$$D = \begin{pmatrix} i & 0 \\ 0 & -i \end{pmatrix}$$

$$D = \begin{pmatrix} i & 0 \\ 0 & -i \end{pmatrix}$$

$$C = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 3 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$C = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 3 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$C = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 3 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$C = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 3 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$C = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 3 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

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$$C = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 3 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$C = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 3 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$C = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 3 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$C = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 3 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

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$$C = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 3 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$C = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 3 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$C = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 3 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$C = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 3 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

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$$C = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 3 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$C = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 3 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

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$$C = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 3 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$C = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 3 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$C = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 3 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$C = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 3 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$C = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 3 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$C = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 3 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$C = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 3 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$C = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 3 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$C = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 3 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$C = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 3 & 0 \\ 1$$

=> \lambda = 3 \ \lambda \lambda = 0 \ \lambda \lambda = \lambda

 $\vec{J}_2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \vec{V}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} \vec{J}_2 \\ 0 \\ \vec{J}_K \end{pmatrix}$ 

$$\begin{pmatrix}
-2 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 0 & 0
\end{pmatrix}
\xrightarrow{R_1 + 2R_2}
\begin{pmatrix}
0 & 0 & -3 & 0 \\
0 & 1 & 0 & 0
\end{pmatrix}$$

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

$$\frac{1}{3}R_{1} = \begin{cases}
0 & 0 & 1 & 6 \\
0 & 0 & 0 & 0
\end{cases}$$

$$\frac{1}{3}R_{1} = \begin{cases}
0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 0 & 0
\end{cases}$$

$$\frac{1}{3}R_{1} = \begin{cases}
0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 0 & 0
\end{cases}$$

$$\frac{1}{3}R_{2} = \begin{cases}
0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 0 & 0
\end{cases}$$

$$\frac{1}{3}R_{1} = \begin{cases}
0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 0 & 0
\end{cases}$$

$$\frac{1}{3}R_{1} = \begin{cases}
0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 0 & 0
\end{cases}$$

$$\frac{1}{3}R_{1} = \begin{cases}
0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 0 & 0
\end{cases}$$

$$\frac{1}{3}R_{1} = \begin{cases}
0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
1 & 0 & 0 & 0
\end{cases}$$

$$\frac{1}{3}R_{1} = \begin{cases}
0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
1 & 0 & 0 & 0
\end{cases}$$

$$\frac{1}{3}R_{1} = \begin{cases}
0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
1 & 0 & 0 & 0
\end{cases}$$

$$\frac{1}{3}R_{1} = \begin{cases}
0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
1 & 0 & 0 & 0
\end{cases}$$

$$\|\vec{v}_{s}\| = \sqrt{0^{2}+1^{2}+0^{2}} = \sqrt{1} = 1$$

Diagonaliseving:

$$P = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{12} & \frac{1}{12} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ -\frac{1}{12} & \frac{1}{12} & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$D = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

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