Oppgave 4 2016

O) Giff en matrise (diagonaliser bar) (2x2) A med determinant

-1, og én egenvedi lik 3, finn dle egenvediene

til A,

$$\lambda_1 \cdot \lambda_2 = |A| = -|$$
 $3 \cdot \lambda_2 = -|$

$$\lambda_1 \cdot \lambda_2 = |A| = -1$$

$$\lambda_2 = -\frac{1}{3}$$

b) Gi et eksempel på en diagonalisérbar 3x3-matrise med kun én eg en verdi. Velg for eksempel $\lambda = 2$

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

Vil lage diagonalisar bar 2x2 -matrise med egan vadian 1093 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 6 \\ 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -1 \\ -2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = 1$

Siden B har to sorskjellige egenvedier, så er B diagonaliser lar.

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

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

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

$$= P \cdot I \cdot P'$$

$$B^2 = I$$

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

Siden B hav egenvedier - 1 og 1, så er det konaliteritike polynomet til B gitt ved $(1-\lambda)(-1-\lambda) = \lambda^2 - 1$

Successful
$$B^2 - I = 0 = 0$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 8 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$|A-\lambda I| = \left| \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 8 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} - \left(\frac{\lambda}{0} \\ 0 \\ \lambda \right) \right| = \left| \frac{-\lambda}{8} \\ \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} - \lambda (2-\lambda) - 8 \right|$$

$$= \lambda^2 - 2\lambda - 8 = 0$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} -\lambda & 1 & 0 \\ 8 & 2-\lambda & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 8 & 4 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \stackrel{R_2-4R_1}{\sim} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$2x+y=0$$
, $y=-2x$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -2x \\ -2x \end{pmatrix} = x \cdot \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}$$
For eksempel $\begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}$

mueleton for
$$\lambda = 4$$

$$\begin{pmatrix}
-\lambda & 1 & 0 \\
8 & 2-4 & 0
\end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix}
-4 & 1 & 0 \\
8 & -2 & 0
\end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix}
-4 & 1 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 0
\end{pmatrix}$$

$$-4x + 9 = 0$$

$$(x) = (xx) = x \cdot (4)$$
For elegempel (4)

$$D = \begin{pmatrix} -20 \\ 04 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$P = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}$$

Kan teste:

$$\binom{01}{82}\binom{11}{-24}=\binom{-24}{416}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -2 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 0 \\ 0 & 4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 4 \\ 4 & 16 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$x = x + y$$

$$y' = 8x + 2y$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 8 & \lambda \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix}$$

Pagia: Sikkent skriveSeil, skalle vært

$$\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -2 \cdot t \\ -2 \end{pmatrix} + De^{4t} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

On ible shriveseil:

Må Sinne eganverdiar og egenveldare til (82)

$$\begin{vmatrix}
1-\lambda & 1 \\
8 & 2-\lambda
\end{vmatrix} = (1-\lambda)(2-\lambda) - 8 = \lambda^2 - 3\lambda - 6 = 0$$

$$\lambda = \frac{3 \pm \sqrt{9+24}}{2} = \frac{3}{2} \pm \frac{133}{2}$$
Egenveldar:
$$\lambda = \frac{3}{2} + \frac{133}{2}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix}
-\frac{1}{2} - \frac{133}{2} \\
8 & \frac{1}{2} - \frac{133}{2}
\end{pmatrix} \times + 9 = 0$$

$$\begin{pmatrix}
-\frac{1}{2} - \frac{133}{2} \\
2 & \frac{1}{2} + \frac{133}{2}
\end{pmatrix} \times + 9 = 0$$

$$\begin{pmatrix}
-\frac{1}{2} + \frac{133}{2} \\
2 & \frac{1}{2} + \frac{133}{2}
\end{pmatrix} \times + 9 = 0$$

$$\begin{pmatrix}
-\frac{1}{2} + \frac{133}{2} \\
8 & \frac{1}{2} + \frac{133}{2}
\end{pmatrix} \times + 9 = 0$$

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$$\begin{pmatrix}
-\frac{1}{2} + \frac{133}{2} \\
8 & \frac{1}{2} + \frac{133}{2}
\end{pmatrix} \times + 9 = 0$$

$$\begin{pmatrix}
-\frac{1$$

Geneel (Sming)
$$\begin{pmatrix}
3 \\
4
\end{pmatrix} = C e^{\left(\frac{3}{2} + \frac{133}{23}\right)} + D e^{\left(\frac{3}{2} - \frac{133}{23}\right)} + D e$$

Oppose 1 2015

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

a) Finn determinantan til A .

$$\begin{vmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 0 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} + 1 \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= |1 \cdot (-1)| = -|$$

Finn
$$A^{-1}$$
 og A^{-1}

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

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

Finn egenverdiene til A.

Regner langs midterste rad

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

Giv oss
$$1-\lambda=0$$
 eller $\lambda^2-1=0$
 $\lambda=1$ $\lambda=\pm 1$

$$\lambda_1 = 1, \quad \lambda_2 = 1, \quad \lambda_3 = -1$$

d) Er A diagonaliséerbar? Vil vi Så to Svic variable nav vi Sinner egenvektor til Finner egenveltorer for h=1 $\begin{pmatrix}
-\lambda & 0 & 1 & 0 \\
0 & 1-\lambda & 0 & 0
\end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix}
-1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & R_3 + R_1 \\
0 & 0 & 0 & 0
\end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix}
-1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 0 & 0
\end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{3.5} \text{sfk}.$ Vi vil Så to Svie variable, kan derfor Sinne to egenvektorer i Sarskjellig retning, Sor X=1. -x + Z = 0 =) x = Z $\begin{pmatrix} 20 \\ 2 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 4 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} = 9 \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + 2 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 6 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \qquad \begin{pmatrix} 6 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$ Det Sinnes an egenveltor for \z=-1 også, så vi har tre lineant varbongige egenveletorer, så A kan diagonaliseres. (Full pott on vi stopper her). Finner egenvellar for X=-1 x+2=0 $\begin{pmatrix}
1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\
0 & 2 & 0 & 0
\end{pmatrix}
\xrightarrow{\frac{1}{2}R_2}
\begin{pmatrix}
1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\
0 & 1 & 0 & 0
\end{pmatrix}$ y = 0 X=- Z $\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -z \\ 0 \\ z \end{pmatrix} = z \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$

Vi Sör

$$A = P.D.P'$$
 $A = P.D.P'$
 $A = P.$

E) Finn den generelle løsningen
$$fil$$
 $x' = 7$
 $x' = 7$

Finner $x' = 7$
 $x' = 7$

Finner $x' = 7$
 $x' = 7$

Finner $x' = 7$

Finne

General losning and det

$$\begin{pmatrix}
\chi_{c} \\
y_{c}
\end{pmatrix} = C_{1}e^{t}\begin{pmatrix}0\\1\end{pmatrix} + C_{2}e^{t}\begin{pmatrix}1\\1\end{pmatrix} + C_{3}e^{t}\begin{pmatrix}-1\\0\\1\end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix}\chi_{c} \\
y_{c}
\end{pmatrix} = C_{1}e^{t}\begin{pmatrix}0\\1\end{pmatrix} + C_{2}e^{t}\begin{pmatrix}0\\1\end{pmatrix} + C_{3}e^{t}\begin{pmatrix}0\\1\end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{\left(\frac{c_{2}e^{t} - c_{3}e^{t}}{c_{2}e^{t} + c_{3}e^{t}}\right)}{\left(\frac{c_{2}e^{t} + c_{3}e^{t}}{c_{2}e^{t} + c_{3}e^{t}}\right)} = x_{c}$$

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

$$\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} c_{2}e^{t} - c_{3}e^{t} \\ c_{1}e^{t} + c_{3}e^{t} \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} c_{1}e^{t} - c_{3}e^{t} \\ c_{2}e^{t} + c_{3}e^{t} \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} c_{1}e^{t} - c_{3}e^{t} \\ c_{2}e^{t} + c_{3}e^{t} \end{pmatrix}$$

a) Vis at
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$
 til Sædsstille $A^2 - 2A + I = 0$
og Sinn A^2

$$A^{2} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 - 2 + 1 \\ 0 + 0 + 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

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

$$I = 2A - A^2$$

$$I = A(2I - A)$$

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

Vanlig metade son 2x2-matrish:

$$A^{-1} = \frac{1}{|A|} \cdot {\binom{|-1|}{0|}} = \frac{1}{|-1|} \cdot {\binom{|-1|}{0|}} = {\binom{|-1|}{0|}}$$

Expanserdiene til A.

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

Vet at egenvadiene må tilsvelsstille
$$\lambda^2 - 2\lambda + 1 = 0$$
 $(\lambda - 1)^2 = 0 = \lambda = 1$.

How $\lambda = 1$ to Svie veriable i egenvektor?

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

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

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$$\begin{cases} 1-\lambda & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1-\lambda & 0 \\ 0 & 1-\lambda & 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} 1-\lambda & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1-\lambda & 0 \\ 0 & 1-$$

Egenvektor
$$\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = DC\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$
 egen veltoer som er vavlengige.

er vaulingige.

A er ikke diagonalisenber.

