Egenverdier og egen rektær T: R2 -> R2 $\begin{pmatrix} 5 & -6 \\ 2 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ I hvilke retninger skalerer matrison vektoren? $I_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 16 \\ 01 \end{pmatrix}$ $\begin{pmatrix} X \\ y \end{pmatrix} \longmapsto \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} X \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} X \\ y \end{pmatrix}$ Denne matrisen skaleier med 1 è alle vetninger. Vi vil løse Her a A en Kjert matrise. $A \cdot x = y \cdot x$ Vi vil Sinne 1 09 2 Kaller & for egenverdi til matrisen, og E sor egenvektor til egenverdien.

$$\begin{pmatrix} 5 & -6 \\ 2 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 10 - 6 \\ 4 - 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} = 2 \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A \cdot \overrightarrow{x} = 2 \cdot \overrightarrow{x}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 5 & -6 \\ 2 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -7 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix} \neq \lambda \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 5 & -6 \\ 2 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} = 1 \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 5 & -6 \\ 2 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\lambda=2$$
 og $\lambda_z=1$ er egenverdier for A oned tilhørende egenveltære $\vec{X}_i=\begin{pmatrix} z\\i\end{pmatrix}$ og $\vec{X}_z\begin{pmatrix} 5\\i\end{pmatrix}$

Hors
$$\vec{x}$$
 er en egenvektor, $\vec{A} \cdot \vec{x} = \lambda \vec{x}$
Da vil $\vec{c} \cdot \vec{x}$ gi oss $\vec{A} \cdot (\vec{c} \cdot \vec{x}) = \vec{c} \cdot \vec{A} \cdot \vec{x} = \vec{c} \cdot \lambda \cdot \vec{x}$
 $= \lambda \cdot (\vec{c} \cdot \vec{x})$

Så c.Z er ggå en egenvelder.

$$\vec{x} = \vec{o}$$
 er aldri en egenveltor.

Hoordan Sinner vi eganverdier? $A \cdot \vec{x} = \lambda \cdot \vec{x} \Rightarrow A \cdot \vec{x} - \lambda \cdot \vec{x} = \vec{0}$ カA·マート、エ·マ=o $=\chi(A-\lambda.I)\cdot\vec{x}=\vec{0}$ Vil Sinne zeto slik at (A-XI) z=0. Likninger har nøyabtig en løsning om A-XI er invertibel. Vivil at A-XI ikke skal være invertibel. Vi vil ha $det(A-\lambda I) = 0$

Ebs:
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & -6 \\ 2 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$def(\begin{pmatrix} 5 & -6 \\ 2 & -2 \end{pmatrix}) - \lambda \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}) = 0$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 5 - \lambda & -6 \\ 2 & -2 - \lambda \end{vmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 5 - \lambda (-2 - \lambda) + 12 = 0 \\ 2 & -2 - \lambda \end{vmatrix}$$

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

Løs denne, Sår \=1 og \=2.

Hvordan Sinner vi egenvektorer? Velg en egenverdi, se på likninga.

$$A(x) = 1(x)$$

$$A(x) = 1(x)$$

$$A(x) = 1$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} 5 - 6 \\ 2 - 2 \end{array}\right) \left(\begin{array}{c} x \\ y \end{array}\right) = \left(\begin{array}{c} x \\ y \end{array}\right)$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{3}{2}y \\ y \end{pmatrix} = y \begin{pmatrix} \frac{3}{2} \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Eks:
$$y=2$$
 gir $\begin{pmatrix} 3\\2 \end{pmatrix}$

$$5x - 6y = x$$

$$2x - 2y = y$$

$$4x - 6y = 0$$

$$2x - 3y = 0$$

$$x = \frac{3}{2}y \qquad x = \frac{3}{2}y$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{array}{c}
\lambda = 2 \\
A(y) = 2(y) \\
(5 - 6)(x) = 2(y) \\
(3 - 2)(y) = 2(y)
\end{array}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2y \\ y \end{pmatrix} = 9 \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Eks:
$$y=1$$
 gir $\binom{2}{1}$

$$5x - 6y = 2x$$

$$2x - 2y = 2y$$

$$3x - 6y = 0$$

$$2x - 4y = 0$$

$$x = 2y$$

$$x = 2y$$

$$(A - \lambda \cdot I)\vec{x} = \vec{0}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 5 & -6 \\ 2 & -2 \end{pmatrix} = \lambda \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 5 - \lambda & -6 \\ 2 & -2 - \lambda \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\left(\frac{\lambda=1}{\lambda=1}\right)$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 4 & -6 \\ 2 & -3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 4 & -6 & 0 \\ 2 & -3 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} R_1 - 2R_2 \\ N \end{array} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & -3 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

Eks:

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 0 & 0 \\ -4 & 6 & 2 \\ 16 & -15 & -5 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A - \lambda \cdot I = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 0 & 0 \\ -4 & 6 & 2 \\ 16 - 15 - 5 \end{pmatrix} - \lambda \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} 3-\lambda & 0 & 0 \\ -4 & 6-\lambda & 2 \\ -5-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = (3-\lambda) \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 6-\lambda & 2 \\ -15 & -5-\lambda \end{vmatrix}$$

$$z (3-\lambda) ((6-\lambda)(-5-\lambda) + 30)$$

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

$$3-\lambda=0 \Rightarrow \lambda=3$$

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

$$\lambda=1$$

$$\lambda = 0$$

$$(A - XI) \hat{X} = 0$$

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-4 & 6 & 2 & 0
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-6 & -5 & 0
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$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ y \\ -3y \end{pmatrix} = y \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ -3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -\frac{2}{5}z \\ -\frac{2}{5} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{2}{5} \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{2}{5} \\ -\frac{2}{5} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(A - \lambda I) \overrightarrow{5c} = 0$$

$$\begin{pmatrix}
3-\lambda & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
-4 & 6-\lambda & 2 & 0 \\
16 & -15 & -5-\lambda & 0
\end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix}
0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
-4 & 3 & 2 & 0 \\
16 & -15 & -8 & 0
\end{pmatrix}$$

$$R_{1} + \frac{3}{4}R_{2} \qquad 0 \qquad 1 \qquad 0 \qquad 0 \qquad x - \frac{1}{2}z = 0$$

$$Y = 0 \qquad y = 0$$

$$0 \qquad 0 \qquad 0 \qquad x = \frac{1}{2}z \qquad 0$$

$$2x = \frac{1}{2}z \qquad 0$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = x \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} x \\ 0 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

Matrisen

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 0 & 0 \\ -4 & 6 & 2 \\ 16 & -15 & -5 \end{pmatrix}$$

har egen verdier

$$\lambda = 0$$
 $\lambda = 1$

$$\vec{X}_{1} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ -3 \end{pmatrix} \qquad \vec{X}_{2} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -2 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\vec{x}_{3} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A \cdot \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ -3 \end{pmatrix} = A \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 2 \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ -3 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -2 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$=2A\begin{pmatrix}0\\1\\-3\end{pmatrix}+A\cdot\begin{pmatrix}0\\-2\\5\end{pmatrix}-A\cdot\begin{pmatrix}1\\0\\2\end{pmatrix}$$

$$=2.0\cdot\begin{pmatrix}0\\1\\-3\end{pmatrix}+1\cdot\begin{pmatrix}0\\-2\\5\end{pmatrix}-3\cdot\begin{pmatrix}1\\0\\2\end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} -3 \\ -2 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

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

Hva er

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ -3 \end{pmatrix} = A \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 2 \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ -3 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -2 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= 2 \cdot A^{7} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ -3 \end{pmatrix} + A^{7} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -2 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix} - A^{7} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= 2 \cdot O^{7} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ -3 \end{pmatrix} + I^{7} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -2 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix} - 3^{7} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -2 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix} - 2187 \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -2 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix} - 2187 \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -2 \\ -4369 \end{pmatrix}$$

Hoordan Sinner vi 2, +1, og -1?

$$\begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} = \alpha \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ -3 \end{pmatrix} + b \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -2 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix} + C \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix}
-1 \\
6
\end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix}
0 & 4 & 0 & 1 & 1 & c \\
1 & -2 & 0 & +0 & c \\
-3 & 45 & 1 & +2 & c
\end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix}
0 & 0 & 1 & 9 \\
1 & -2 & 0 & 0 \\
-3 & 5 & 2 & 0 & c
\end{pmatrix}$$

Recap: Vil Sinne X 8t og Z slik at $A \cdot \vec{x} = \lambda \cdot \vec{z}$, $\vec{z} \neq \vec{o}$. Loser det (A-NI) = 0 Blir en n-te grads likeving Tinner 1. Løsen $(A-\lambda \vec{1})\cdot\vec{x}=\vec{0}$ for hver λ . Vil ha vendelig mange løgninger.

Siste ex:

A=
$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$
 $det(A-\lambda I) = det(I-\lambda I) = 0$
 $= \lambda^2 + 1 = 0$
Ingen veel losary. Kan Sremdeles se på komplekse losarisser:
 $\lambda = \hat{c}$, $\lambda = -\hat{c}$, gir oss komplekse ægenvektærer.