7: V -> I/ Review A E MM (IK), P'AP tigsin. K= C A可以上三角化. Characteristic polynomial of A $f_{\lambda}(\lambda) = \left[\lambda I - A \left(= (\lambda - \lambda_1)^{m_1} - (\lambda - \lambda_2)^{m_2}\right]$ 入一一、入《夏不利门 m;是入:的代数重数。 $f_{p_{AP}}(\lambda) = f_{A}(\lambda), (\dot{z} \times f_{T}(\lambda))$ it \$\family A^2. A=\left[7]\right] P-1AP = () *)

11) 约二.

· -- Un, =0

$$[T]_{\mathcal{B}}^{\mathcal{B}} = ([T(v_1)]_{\mathcal{B}} - - -)$$

Pmh: C=0, 对存在 W的科空间心 WI世是不实力空间。

$$\begin{aligned} & (ay)(ey - Hem; (ton Thm. (注明 想, 沒重要)) \\ & f(\lambda) = f_{A}(\lambda), \quad (i) \quad f(A) = 0 \end{aligned} \\ & f(\lambda) = f_{A}(\lambda), \quad (i) \quad f(A) = 0 \end{aligned} \\ & (g(\lambda) \cdot h(\lambda)) \cdot v = g(\lambda) \cdot (h(\lambda) \cdot v)$$

$$& (g(\lambda) \cdot h(\lambda)) \cdot v = g(\lambda) \cdot (h(\lambda) \cdot v)$$

$$& f(\lambda) \cdot h(\lambda) \cdot v = g(\lambda) \cdot (h(\lambda) \cdot v)$$

$$& f(\lambda) \cdot h(\lambda) \cdot v = g(\lambda) \cdot (h(\lambda) \cdot v)$$

$$& f(\lambda) \cdot h(\lambda) \cdot v = g(\lambda) \cdot (h(\lambda) \cdot v)$$

$$& f(\lambda) \cdot h(\lambda) \cdot v = g(\lambda) \cdot (h(\lambda) \cdot v)$$

$$& f(\lambda) \cdot h(\lambda) \cdot v = g(\lambda) \cdot (h(\lambda) \cdot v)$$

$$& f(\lambda) \cdot h(\lambda) \cdot v = g(\lambda) \cdot (h(\lambda) \cdot v)$$

$$& f(\lambda) \cdot h(\lambda) \cdot v = g(\lambda) \cdot (h(\lambda) \cdot v)$$

$$& f(\lambda) \cdot h(\lambda) \cdot v = g(\lambda) \cdot (h(\lambda) \cdot v)$$

$$& f(\lambda) \cdot h(\lambda) \cdot v = g(\lambda) \cdot (h(\lambda) \cdot v)$$

$$& f(\lambda) \cdot h(\lambda) \cdot v = g(\lambda) \cdot (h(\lambda) \cdot v)$$

$$& f(\lambda) \cdot h(\lambda) \cdot v = g(\lambda) \cdot (h(\lambda) \cdot v)$$

$$& f(\lambda) \cdot h(\lambda) \cdot v = g(\lambda) \cdot (h(\lambda) \cdot v)$$

$$& f(\lambda) \cdot h(\lambda) \cdot v = g(\lambda) \cdot (h(\lambda) \cdot v)$$

$$& f(\lambda) \cdot h(\lambda) \cdot v = g(\lambda) \cdot (h(\lambda) \cdot v)$$

$$& f(\lambda) \cdot h(\lambda) \cdot v = g(\lambda) \cdot (h(\lambda) \cdot v)$$

$$& f(\lambda) \cdot h(\lambda) \cdot v = g(\lambda) \cdot (h(\lambda) \cdot v)$$

$$& f(\lambda) \cdot h(\lambda) \cdot v = g(\lambda) \cdot (h(\lambda) \cdot v)$$

$$& f(\lambda) \cdot h(\lambda) \cdot v = g(\lambda) \cdot (h(\lambda) \cdot v)$$

$$& f(\lambda) \cdot h(\lambda) \cdot v = g(\lambda) \cdot (h(\lambda) \cdot v)$$

$$& f(\lambda) \cdot h(\lambda) \cdot v = g(\lambda) \cdot (h(\lambda) \cdot v)$$

$$& f(\lambda) \cdot h(\lambda) \cdot v = g(\lambda) \cdot (h(\lambda) \cdot v)$$

$$& f(\lambda) \cdot h(\lambda) \cdot v = g(\lambda) \cdot (h(\lambda) \cdot v)$$

$$& f(\lambda) \cdot h(\lambda) \cdot v = g(\lambda) \cdot (h(\lambda) \cdot v)$$

$$& f(\lambda) \cdot h(\lambda) \cdot v = g(\lambda) \cdot (h(\lambda) \cdot v)$$

$$& f(\lambda) \cdot h(\lambda) \cdot v = g(\lambda) \cdot (h(\lambda) \cdot v)$$

$$& f(\lambda) \cdot h(\lambda) \cdot v = g(\lambda) \cdot (h(\lambda) \cdot v)$$

$$& f(\lambda) \cdot h(\lambda) \cdot v = g(\lambda) \cdot (h(\lambda) \cdot v)$$

$$& f(\lambda) \cdot h(\lambda) \cdot v = g(\lambda) \cdot (h(\lambda) \cdot v)$$

$$& f(\lambda) \cdot h(\lambda) \cdot v = g(\lambda) \cdot (h(\lambda) \cdot v)$$

$$& f(\lambda) \cdot h(\lambda) \cdot v = g(\lambda) \cdot (h(\lambda) \cdot v)$$

$$& f(\lambda) \cdot h(\lambda) \cdot v = g(\lambda) \cdot (h(\lambda) \cdot v)$$

$$& f(\lambda) \cdot h(\lambda) \cdot v = g(\lambda) \cdot (h(\lambda) \cdot v)$$

$$& f(\lambda) \cdot h(\lambda) \cdot v = g(\lambda) \cdot (h(\lambda) \cdot v)$$

$$& f(\lambda) \cdot h(\lambda) \cdot v = g(\lambda) \cdot (h(\lambda) \cdot v)$$

$$& f(\lambda) \cdot h(\lambda) \cdot v = g(\lambda) \cdot (h(\lambda) \cdot v)$$

$$& f(\lambda) \cdot h(\lambda) \cdot v = g(\lambda) \cdot (h(\lambda) \cdot v)$$

$$& f(\lambda) \cdot h(\lambda) \cdot v = g(\lambda) \cdot (h(\lambda) \cdot v)$$

$$& f(\lambda) \cdot h(\lambda) \cdot v = g(\lambda) \cdot (h(\lambda) \cdot v)$$

$$& f(\lambda) \cdot h(\lambda) \cdot v = g(\lambda) \cdot (h(\lambda) \cdot v)$$

$$& f(\lambda) \cdot h(\lambda) \cdot v = g(\lambda) \cdot (h(\lambda) \cdot v)$$

$$& f(\lambda) \cdot h(\lambda) \cdot v = g(\lambda) \cdot (h(\lambda) \cdot v)$$

$$& f(\lambda) \cdot h(\lambda) \cdot v = g(\lambda) \cdot (h(\lambda) \cdot v)$$

$$& f(\lambda) \cdot h(\lambda) \cdot v = g(\lambda) \cdot (h(\lambda) \cdot v)$$

$$& f(\lambda) \cdot h(\lambda) \cdot v = g(\lambda)$$

$$(\lambda I - A^{T}) \begin{pmatrix} V_{i} \\ \vdots \\ V_{h} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(\lambda I - A^{T})^{*} \cdot (\lambda I - A^{T}) \cdot \begin{pmatrix} V_{i} \\ \vdots \\ V_{h} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(\lambda I - A^{T})^{*} \cdot (\lambda I - A^{T}) \cdot \begin{pmatrix} V_{i} \\ \vdots \\ V_{h} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(\lambda I - A^{T}) \cdot (\lambda I - A^{T}) \cdot \begin{pmatrix} V_{i} \\ \vdots \\ V_{h} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(\lambda I - A^{T}) \cdot (V_{i}) = 0$$

$$(\lambda I - A^{T}) \cdot (V_{i}) = 0$$

minimal polyn-mial

$$|K[\lambda] \supset I = \langle g(\lambda) | g(A) = 0 \rangle.$$

工中收载和的种类多项式叫(2)

19年: 4ga) EZ, mu)/ga)

取加(2)首项系数二1.则加(1)田(4)作一确定,积加(2)为A的极小多项扩

$$\left(\frac{p^{-1}g(A)P}{p} = g(P^{-1}AP)\right)$$

$$m_{p+ap}(\Lambda) = m_{A}(\Lambda)$$

$$M_{s} : A = \begin{bmatrix} 12 \\ 3k \end{bmatrix}, f(\lambda) = \lambda^{2} - 5\lambda - 2$$

$$K = |K|, f(\lambda) \in |K[\lambda]| = (\lambda - \lambda_{1})(\lambda - \lambda_{2})$$

$$C(ain: [m(\lambda) = \lambda^{2} - 5\lambda - 2])$$

$$pf: m(\lambda) | f(\lambda), m(\lambda) = (\lambda - \lambda_{1})$$

$$\tilde{\chi}: (\lambda - \lambda_{2})$$

$$\tilde{\chi}: (\lambda - \lambda_{2})$$

$$\tilde{\chi}: f(\lambda)$$

$$\delta \cdot \tilde{\chi}: (\lambda - \lambda_{1})$$

同程 m(以) + (ハーカz) コ m(以) = f(以) 作品 为 是 A 向对 12 根 $\lambda - \lambda i \mid m(\lambda)$ io) Ea: A E Mn (IR) IK=IR. 以保门门来定义的(1) 与1次 C(川来定义m(小) 是否相同?) C(1) \$ (R(1)) , to C(1) 17 dymin)可管复更小 考虑, I, A, A², --- A^k. Claim: 第一个k, 使得 鲜烟块. k = leg m(x) 是关于 qn, ... qh 为未知元 的钱性方彩组有无料口解 (消无法)与K=C, K无矣!

定键: A在[K上可对角化, A(M)(K)
即存在PEMn(IK), P可选
PTAP 对角阵

(二) m(A) 在(K[A) 中可分解为 1次多项式乘私, 且没有重根。

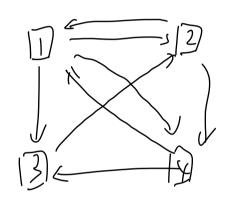
推论: T: V-V 可对角化,
W T-不变 子空间。
叫 T/W: W-W 可特角化.

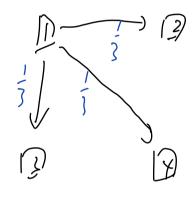
F: M_V(入) 是 T: V→V 极小多瑙が 是 T(W: W→W 化愛多瑙が、 M_W(入) 是 M_V(入) 的 因子。 ラ M_W(入) 完全分解且元重根。

 $V_i = (k_i(A) \cdot h_i(A)) \cdot V$

$$(A-\lambda_i I) V_i = 0$$
. $((\lambda - \lambda_i) h_i(\lambda) = m(\lambda))$
 $V_i \in [\mu_i (\lambda_i I - A)]$

Page Frak





 $X_i(t)$ A t H = 1 A = 1

$$\begin{cases} x_{1}(t+1) = \frac{1}{2} x_{2}(t) + x_{k}(t) \\ x_{2}(t+1) = \frac{1}{3} x_{1}(t) + \frac{1}{2} x_{3}(t) \\ x_{3}(t) = \frac{1}{3} x_{1}(t) \\ x_{4}(t) = \frac{1}{3} x_{1}(t) + \frac{1}{2} x_{1}(t) + \frac{1}{2} x_{1}(t) \end{cases}$$

$$X(t) = \begin{pmatrix} X_1(t) \\ X_2(t) \\ Y_3(t) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$X(t+1) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ \frac{1}{3} & 0 & \frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$X(t) = \begin{pmatrix} X(t+1) & -1 & -1 \\ X(t+1) & -1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$X(t) = \begin{pmatrix} X(t) & -1 & -1 \\ X(t) & -1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$X(t) = \begin{pmatrix} X(t) & -1 & -1 \\ X(t) & -1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$X(t) = \begin{pmatrix} X(t) & -1 & -1 \\ X(t) & -1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$X(t) = \begin{pmatrix} X(t) & -1 & -1 \\ X(t) & -1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$X(t) = \begin{pmatrix} X(t) & -1 & -1 \\ X(t) & -1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$X(t) = \begin{pmatrix} X(t) & -1 & -1 \\ X(t) & -1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$X(t) = \begin{pmatrix} X(t) & -1 & -1 \\ X(t) & -1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$X(t) = \begin{pmatrix} X(t) & -1 & -1 \\ X(t) & -1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$X(t) = \begin{pmatrix} X(t) & -1 & -1 \\ X(t) & -1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$X(t) = \begin{pmatrix} X(t) & -1 & -1 \\ X(t) & -1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$X(t) = \begin{pmatrix} X(t) & -1 & -1 \\ X(t) & -1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$X(t) = \begin{pmatrix} X(t) & -1 & -1 \\ X(t) & -1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

时间 t 时, X(t) . $X_i(t)$ 似于状态。in 的标准 t 到 t+1 时, i 变别 j 的格系率 G_{ji} . [2] 有 $\sum_{j} a_{ji} = 1$ $A = (a_{ji})$ $X(t+1) = A \cdot X(t)$ $\left(\begin{array}{c} X_j(t+1) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} a_{ji} \cdot X_i(t) \\ i = 1 \end{array} \right)$

性后:A·X 仍然是相称的量。

推论: A S- 知序.

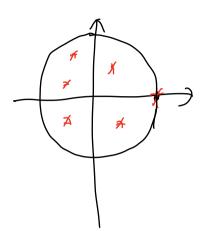
(A,BS-海野,AB也是)

定程: A S-matrix. $a_{ij} > 0$, $\sum_{i=1}^{n} a_{ij} = 1$. $\times = (\times, \dots, \times_n)$ 标格字 有是. $l(m, A^h, \times) = y$ 存在. $h \to +\infty$

且对文法取无关。

记明:"吃什么" $=) \left(y_i = \sum_{j=1}^{n} a_{ij} y_j > 0 \right)$ 182 12 y, y' p-vector. Ay = y, Ay' = Ay, 取了又加一好一好有行分量为的少中 义的最大值, 20 り"=ターカッタ」有一个分量=0. Ay"=y". 3 y"+0. $y_j^{\prime\prime} > 0$, $\Rightarrow y_j^{\prime\prime} > 0$ $\Rightarrow f$ =) y"=0, L=1, =) y=y,

(im A^D X 介有性, 收敛速度?? k-1+00 A的特征值



入一 计数重数二

(mAR 是例 her (A-I) 的投影。

想, 第<:
$$P^TAP = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ \lambda_2 \\ \vdots \\ \lambda_n \end{bmatrix}$$

 $|\lambda_i| \leq M \leq 1$

(imp Axp = [o]