

(۱) الف) درست. اگر λ مقدار ویژه برای A باشد یعنی $\det(A - \lambda I) = 0$ برابر با معضلات و آنرا می توانیم به شکل $(A - \lambda I) \mathbf{v} = \mathbf{0}$ بنویسیم. نقطه روی قطر اصلی A اثر ندارد. می توان گفت span سطر $A - \lambda I$ و ستون $A^T - \lambda I$ می باشد.

(۲) $A = PBP^{-1} \leftarrow P^{-1}AP = B$! A و B مشابه است پس می توان گفت $R^{-1}AR = D$ هم قطری شقی است یعنی $R^{-1}APR = D$

$$\underbrace{R^{-1} \times PBP^{-1}}_S \times \underbrace{R}_{S^{-1}} = D \Rightarrow SBS^{-1} = D$$

B قطری شقی است.

$$P^{-1}AP = B \Rightarrow A = PBP^{-1}$$

$$R^{-1}AR = C \Rightarrow \underbrace{R^{-1}P}_{Q} \underbrace{BP^{-1}R}_{Q^{-1}} = C$$

$$Q B Q^{-1} = C$$

A, A^T

$$P^{-1}AP = B \Rightarrow \det(P^{-1}AP) = \det(B)$$

$$\Rightarrow \det(P^{-1}) \det(A) \det(P) = \det(B)$$

$$\Rightarrow \det(A) = \det(B)$$

$$\det(A) \neq 0, \det(B) \neq 0 \rightarrow \text{invertible}$$

$$BB^{-1} = I \Rightarrow B(P^{-1}A^{-1}P) = I$$

$$B^{-1} = P^{-1}A^{-1}P$$

$$P^{-1}AP = B \Rightarrow A = PBP^{-1}$$

$$A^T = PBP^{-1} \cdot PBP^{-1}$$

$$A^T = P B^T P^{-1}, B^T = P^{-1}AP$$

$$\text{rank}(AB) = \text{rank}(B) \text{ if } A \text{ invertible} \quad \left/ \begin{array}{l} \forall U \in \ker(B) \Rightarrow BU = 0 \\ \Rightarrow (AB)U = A(BU) = A \cdot 0 = 0 \Rightarrow U \in \ker(AB) \end{array} \right. \quad (A)$$

$$\ker(B) \subseteq \ker(AB)$$

$$\forall U \in \ker(AB), (AB)U = 0 \Rightarrow A(BU) = 0 \Rightarrow BU = A^{-1} \cdot 0 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \forall U \in \ker(B), \ker(AB) \subseteq \ker(B)$$

نیلانی

$$\text{rank}(AB) = \text{rank}(A \cdot B^T)$$

$$\text{rank}(B^T A^T)$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{nullity}(AB) = \text{nullity}(B)$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{rank}(AB) = \text{rank}(B) \quad \left/ \begin{array}{l} \text{rank}(A^T) = \text{rank}(A) \\ \text{rank}(B^T) = \text{rank}(B) \end{array} \right.$$

$$A, B: \text{similar}, \text{rank}(AB) = \text{rank}(B), \text{rank}(BA) = \text{rank}(A) \Rightarrow \text{rank}(A) = \text{rank}(B)$$

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$$\text{if } Au = \lambda u \xrightarrow{\times A^{-1}} u = \lambda A^{-1}u$$

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

(1)

$$Au = \lambda u \rightarrow A^T u = \lambda^T u$$

(2)

$$\Rightarrow \text{if } A^T u = 0 \rightarrow \lambda^T u = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda = 0$$

$$(A - \lambda I)u = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \det(A - \lambda I) = 0$$

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

$$\xrightarrow{\det} (0-\lambda)((r-\lambda)^2 - 1) = 0$$

$$\lambda = 0 \quad \begin{matrix} (r-\lambda)^2 - 1 = 0 \\ (r-\lambda)^2 = 1 \\ r-\lambda = \pm 1 \end{matrix}$$

(3)

$$\lambda = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & -r & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & -r \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -r & | & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & | & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & | & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow u_1 = r u_2, u_3 = u_2$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} u_1 \\ u_2 \\ u_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} r u_2 \\ u_2 \\ u_2 \end{bmatrix} = u_2 \begin{bmatrix} r \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

eigenvector

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

$$u_1 = 0, u_3 = -u_2 \Rightarrow u_2 \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

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

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow u_1 = 0, u_3 = u_2 \Rightarrow u_2 \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

(4) (5)

$$F_n = F_{n-1} + F_{n-2}$$

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

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

(6)

$$\det(A - \lambda I) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{5}}{2}$$

$$\lambda = \frac{1 + \sqrt{5}}{2} \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2} - 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -\frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2} \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2} - 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -\frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2} \end{bmatrix} u_1 = -u_2 \Rightarrow u_2 \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\lambda = \frac{1 - \sqrt{5}}{2} \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1-\sqrt{5}}{2} - 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -\frac{1-\sqrt{5}}{2} \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow u_1 = u_2 \Rightarrow u_2 \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

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$$P = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\alpha} & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, D = \begin{bmatrix} -1/\alpha & 0 \\ 0 & \alpha \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow A = P D P^{-1} \quad (1)$$

$$F_n = \frac{1}{1-\alpha} \left[\left(\left(\frac{-1}{\alpha} \right)^n - \alpha^{n+1} \right) F_1 + \left(- \left(\frac{-1}{\alpha} \right)^n - \alpha^{n+1} \right) F_2 \right] \quad (2)$$

$$A^2 = \lambda^2 \quad \lambda = \text{Re}(a) + j \text{Im}(a) \quad (3)$$

$$A \rightarrow A(\text{Re}(a)) - A(\text{Im}(a)) (a - bi) (\text{Re}(a) + j \text{Im}(a))$$

$$A(\text{Re}(a)) = a \text{Re}(a) + b \text{Im}(a)$$

$$A(\text{Im}(a)) = a \text{Im}(a) - b \text{Re}(a)$$

$$AP = \begin{bmatrix} A(\text{Re}(a)) & A(\text{Im}(a)) \end{bmatrix} \quad (4)$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} a \text{Re}(a) + b \text{Im}(a) & a \text{Im}(a) - b \text{Re}(a) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$PC = \begin{bmatrix} \text{Re}(a) & \text{Im}(a) \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a & -b \\ b & a \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} a \text{Re}(a) + b \text{Im}(a) & a \text{Im}(a) - b \text{Re}(a) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} a \text{Re}(a) + b \text{Im}(a) & a \text{Im}(a) - b \text{Re}(a) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$AP = PC$$

$$T(e_1) = -b_1 - b_2 + b_2$$

$$T(e_2) = -b_2 - b_2$$

$$T(e_3) = b_1$$

$$[T(e_1)]_B = \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, [T(e_2)]_B = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}, [T(e_3)]_B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad (5)$$

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$$M = \begin{bmatrix} [T(u)]_B & [T(v)]_B & [T(w)]_B \end{bmatrix}$$

(3)

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

(4)

a) $\lambda = 0, 1$

$$\lambda = 0 \rightarrow v = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad \lambda = 1 \rightarrow \{v_1, v_2\} = \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \right\}$$

$$P = [v_1, v_2, v_3] = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad D = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

b) ماتریس b یک مقدار ویژه $\lambda = 0$ دارد، $v_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$ فضای برداری متناظر آن، یک بعدی است.

یعنی برخی مقادیر ویژه b ، مختلف هستند، پس ماتریس b بر اعداد حقیقی قطری نشده نیست.

(1)

(V)

$A \rightarrow$ diagonalizable $\Rightarrow \det(A - \lambda I) = 0$

$$\Rightarrow (\lambda - \lambda_1)(\lambda - \lambda_2) \dots (\lambda - \lambda_n) = 0$$

$$\lambda^n + (-\lambda_1 - \lambda_2 - \dots - \lambda_n)\lambda^{n-1} + \dots = 0$$

$$\lambda^{n-1} \text{ ضرب } = (a_{11} - \lambda)(a_{22} - \lambda) \dots (a_{nn} - \lambda)$$

$$\Rightarrow (-\lambda)^n + (a_{11} + a_{22} + \dots + a_{nn})(-\lambda)^{n-1} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (-1)^n \lambda^n + \text{Trace}(A) \lambda^{n-1} = 0 \quad \text{با } (-1)^n$$

$$\lambda^n - \text{Trace}(A) \lambda^{n-1} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow -\text{Trace}(A) = -\lambda_1 - \lambda_2 - \dots - \lambda_n$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Trace}(A) = \lambda_1 + \lambda_2 + \dots + \lambda_n$$

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② $Av = \lambda v \xrightarrow{\times A} A^2 v = \lambda Av \xrightarrow{A v = \lambda v} A^2 v = \lambda^2 v$
 $\lambda^2 = \lambda$
 $\lambda^2 - \lambda = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda(\lambda - 1) = 0$

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① $Av_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = 1 \cdot v_1$

$Av_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{1} v_1$ / $Av_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{1} v_2$

②

③ $|\lambda_1| > |\lambda_2| > |\lambda_3|$

$n_0 = c_1 v_1 + c_2 v_2 + c_3 v_3 \xrightarrow{c_1 \neq 0} n_0 = v_1 + c_2 v_2 + c_3 v_3$
 $\xrightarrow{A} An_0 = Av_1 + c_2 Av_2 + c_3 Av_3$

$An_0 = \lambda_1 v_1 + c_2 \lambda_2 v_2 + c_3 \lambda_3 v_3 \xrightarrow{\text{sub } An_0}$

$A^k n_0 = \lambda_1^k v_1 + c_2 \lambda_2^k v_2 + c_3 \lambda_3^k v_3$

$\xrightarrow{\div (\lambda_1)^k} \left(\frac{1}{\lambda_1}\right)^k A^k n_0 = v_1 + c_2 \underbrace{\left(\frac{\lambda_2}{\lambda_1}\right)^k}_{\frac{\lambda_2}{\lambda_1}} v_2 + c_3 \underbrace{\left(\frac{\lambda_3}{\lambda_1}\right)^k}_{\frac{\lambda_3}{\lambda_1}} v_3$

$A, B < 1 \xrightarrow{k \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{\lambda_2}{\lambda_1}\right)^k \rightarrow 0, \left(\frac{\lambda_3}{\lambda_1}\right)^k \rightarrow 0 \Rightarrow A^k n_0 \rightarrow v_1$
 $n_k \rightarrow v_1$

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$$A_{m0} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow M_0 = 1$$

(9)

$$A_{m1} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow M_1 = 1$$

$$A_{m2} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow M_2 = 1$$

$$A_{m3} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow M_3 = 1$$

$$A_{m4} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow M_4 = 1$$

$$M_k \xrightarrow{\text{میل کردن}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

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