9. tetel

Cayley - flamillon-tetel:

Minden matrix scielégite a sajat savasteristisses egyenletet, araz ha

$$\left|\lambda = -A\right| = D_{n}(\lambda) = \prod_{k=1}^{S} (\lambda - \lambda_{k})^{\alpha_{k}}, \sum_{k=1}^{S} \lambda_{k} = n$$

abal 2,..., 1, az de matrix sulanbora sajatertései, alkor D (A) = 0

Bizonyitas:

A karakteristikus polinom 1 - nak n-edfoku polinomja: $D_n(\lambda) = d_0 + d_1 \lambda + d_2 \lambda^2 + \dots + d_{n-1} \lambda^{n-1} + d_n \cdot \lambda^n$

A karakterisztikus matrix adjungaltjanak elemei 2-nak legfeljelb n-1-edforu polinomjai. Az adjungalt felirhato matricequithalos polinoment:

adj
$$(\lambda E - A) = C_0 + C_1 \lambda + C_2 \lambda^2 + \dots + C_{m-1} \lambda^{m-1}$$

Igazak a søvethezo øssrefuggesel:

$$(\lambda E - \underline{A}) \cdot \alpha di(\lambda E - \underline{A}) = |\lambda E - \underline{A}| = D_{\alpha}(\lambda) \cdot \underline{E}$$

$$(\lambda E - A) \cdot \alpha di (\lambda E - A) = \alpha di (\lambda E - A) (\lambda E - A)$$

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$$(\alpha di ungaletja)$$

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Selyetteritzue le a matorixequitholos alabot:

$$\left(\lambda \not \sqsubseteq -\not \bot\right) \left(\not \sqsubseteq \circ + \lambda \not \sqsubseteq_1 + \lambda^2 \not \sqsubseteq_2 + \ldots + \lambda^{m_1} \not \sqsubseteq_{m_1} \right) = \left(\not \sqsubseteq \circ + \lambda \not \sqsubseteq_1 + \ldots + \lambda^{m_2} \not \sqsubseteq_{m_2} \right) \left(\lambda \not \sqsubseteq -\not \bot\right)$$

$$\left(\lambda E - A\right) \left(\underline{C}_0 + \lambda_* \underline{C}_1 + \dots + \lambda^{n-1} \underline{C}_{m-1}\right) = \left(\underline{C}_0 + \lambda \underline{C}_1 + \dots + \lambda^{n-1} \underline{C}_{m-1}\right) \left(\lambda \underline{E} - \underline{A}\right)$$

Sasoulitrue osse à azonos literoju hatvangait:

$$\lambda^{\circ}: -AC_{\circ} = -C_{\circ}A$$

$$\lambda^{\circ}: \lambda C_{\circ} = -C_{\circ}A$$

$$\lambda^{\circ}: \lambda C_{\circ} = -\Delta C_{\circ} = \lambda C_{\circ} - \lambda C_{\circ}A$$

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$$\lambda^{\circ}: \lambda^{\circ}C_{\circ} = -\Delta^{\circ}AC_$$

Tehat a C: együtthatomátricoz felcserelhetőz A-val, ezert 2-ban racionalis lagerz skalar azanosságba A belelyettesithető 2 helyere:

$$(\lambda \underline{E} - \underline{A}) \cdot \operatorname{adj}(\lambda \underline{E} - \underline{A}) = (\lambda \underline{E} - \underline{A}) \cdot (\underline{C}_{0} + \lambda \underline{C}_{1} + \ldots + \lambda^{n_{1}} \underline{C}_{n_{1}}) = D_{n}(\lambda) \cdot \underline{E}$$

$$(\lambda \underline{E} - \underline{A}) \cdot (\underline{C}_{0} + \lambda \underline{C}_{1} + \ldots + \lambda^{n_{1}} \underline{C}_{n_{1}}) = D_{n}(\lambda) \cdot \underline{E}$$

$$(\underline{A}\underline{E} - \underline{A}) \cdot (\underline{C}_{0} + \underline{A}\underline{C}_{1} + \ldots + \underline{A}\underline{C}_{n_{1}}) = D_{n}(\underline{A})$$

$$0 = D_{n}(\underline{A}) \checkmark$$

Redutalt adjungalt, minimalpolinom:

Legisla a karakterisztikus matoix adjungaltja $D_{ij}(\lambda)$ elemeinek leginagyobb körös osztoja $O(\lambda)$. Ekkor $F(\lambda) = \frac{adj(\lambda E - A)}{O(\lambda)}$ a reduktalt adjungalt $A(\lambda) = \frac{D_m(\lambda)}{O(\lambda)}$ a minimalpolinam

Muel a $D_n(\lambda)$ harakteristisers polinom az adjungalt $D_{ij}(\lambda)$ elemeinek homogen lin. kombinaciósja, ezert $\Theta(\lambda)$ osztója $D_n(\lambda)$ -nak is, tehat $\Delta(\lambda)$ valóban polinom.

A Cayley-Slamilton tetel élesitése:

Minden matrix kielegiti a sajat minimaleggenletet

Minimalegyenlet: $\angle(\lambda) = 0$

Tehat a tetel scerent & (4) = 0

Bizonyetas:

A reducalt adjungalt is felishato matrixequithator

polinombent: $F(\lambda) = \frac{\operatorname{ad}_{S}(\lambda E - A)}{\Theta(\lambda)} = F_{0} + \lambda F_{1} + \dots + \lambda F_{m-1}$

et (-H tetel birongetasahor hasonloan belathatoi, hogg αz ξi együttlatornatrixor felcseselhetal 4 -val, erent A belelyettentheta λ lebyere λ-ban risejeret racionalis skalar azonassagla:

$$\left(\lambda \not \sqsubseteq - \not \Delta\right) \cdot \frac{\operatorname{ad}_{i}(\lambda \not \sqsubseteq - \not \Delta)}{\Theta(\lambda)} = \frac{D_{m}(\lambda)}{\Theta(\lambda)} \cdot \not \sqsubseteq$$

$$f(\lambda)$$

$$\left(\underbrace{AE - A}\right) \cdot \left(\underbrace{F}_{0} + \underbrace{AF}_{1} + \dots + \underbrace{AF}_{m-r}\right) = \Delta(\underbrace{A})$$

$$O = \Delta(\underbrace{A})$$

A haratterisatileus polinom minden de gejake a minimalpolinommar is gyore:

So
$$D_n(\lambda) = \prod_{k=1}^{S} (\lambda - \lambda_k)^{d_k}, \quad \sum_{k=1}^{S} d_k = n$$

$$\Delta(\lambda) = \int_{\xi=1}^{S} (\lambda - \lambda_{\xi})^{T_{\xi}}, \quad \sum_{\xi=1}^{S} T_{\xi} = m \leq n$$

Bizongetas:

Legren
$$\Theta(\lambda)$$
 az adj $(\lambda \not = -4) = [Dij(\lambda)]$ elemeinek legragyold horos orstoria

legraggable harris vertagie.

Mivel Dn (1) orthoto $\Theta(1)$ -val, exert $\Theta(1)$ gyarei a De saignesteral Be & & multiplicationsal:

$$\Theta(\lambda) = \prod_{k=1}^{8} (\lambda - \lambda_k)^{\beta_k}$$

A determinants derivalasi szabalga alapjan $D_n(\lambda)$ derivallja:

$$D_n(\lambda) = \sum_{i=1}^{s} D_{ii}(\lambda)$$
 (az adjungalt soutlobeli elemeinez

Exert $\Theta(\lambda)$ osztoja $D_n(\lambda)$ -nak is, and I was Telat ha Ne Dn(x)-nak de multiplicitérie gyobe, also Dn(1)-nal de-1 multiplicitare gyöke.

Tehat de multiplicitése O(X)-bon Be & de-1

Exert de multiplicitésa (1)-ban At_= Xe-Be>1.

Diagonalizalhatosag

Sla az \(\frac{1}{2}\) metrix minimalpolinomja

\(\Delta(\lambda) = \frac{1}{11} (\lambda - \lambda_k)\) (coak egyszeres győkei vamak)

&=1

akkor a mátrix diagonalizálhato.

Sla a minimalpolinom $\Delta(\lambda) = \frac{3}{11} (\lambda - \lambda_2)^{\frac{3}{2}}, \quad S < \sum_{k=1}^{3} T_k \leq n$ (vannak többszörös gyölök a minimalpolinomban)
aller a matrix nem diagonalizabladó.