Домашно 2

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Задача 4

Първо ще търсим λ , за което е вярно $det(A - \lambda E) = 0$.

$$A - \lambda E = \begin{pmatrix} 9 & 2 & 14 \\ 16 & 5 & 28 \\ -8 & -2 & -13 \end{pmatrix} - \lambda E = \begin{pmatrix} 9 - \lambda & 2 & 14 \\ 16 & 5 - \lambda & 28 \\ -8 & -2 & -13 - \lambda \end{pmatrix}$$

$$det(A - \lambda E) = \begin{vmatrix} 9 - \lambda & 2 & 14 \\ 16 & 5 - \lambda & 28 \\ -8 & -2 & -13 - \lambda \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= (9 - \lambda)(5 - \lambda)(-13 - \lambda) + 2.28.(-8) + 14.16.(-2) - (9 - \lambda).28.(-2)$$

$$-14.(5 - \lambda).(-8) - 2.16.(-13 - \lambda) =$$

$$48 - 448 + (504 - 56\lambda) + (560 - 112\lambda)$$

$$= (45 - 14\lambda + \lambda^2)(-13 - \lambda) - 448 - 448 + (504 - 56\lambda) + (560 - 112\lambda) + (416 + 32\lambda)$$

$$= -(585 - 182\lambda + 13\lambda^2 + 45\lambda - 14\lambda^2 + \lambda^3) + 584 - 136\lambda = -1 + \lambda + \lambda^2 - \lambda^3$$

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

$$-1 + \lambda + \lambda^2 - \lambda^3 = 0$$

$$(\lambda - 1)^2(\lambda + 1) = 0 \implies \lambda_1 = 1, \lambda_2 = -1$$

І-ви случай: $\lambda = 1$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 9-\lambda & 2 & 14 \\ 16 & 5-\lambda & 28 \\ -8 & -2 & -13-\lambda \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 9-1 & 2 & 14 \\ 16 & 5-1 & 28 \\ -8 & -2 & -13-1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\sim \left(\begin{array}{ccc} 8 & 2 & 14 \\ 16 & 4 & 28 \\ -8 & -2 & -14 \end{array}\right) \sim \left(\begin{array}{ccc} 8 & 2 & 14 \\ 16 & 4 & 28 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array}\right) \sim \left(\begin{array}{ccc} 8 & 2 & 14 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array}\right) \sim \left(\begin{array}{ccc} 4 & 1 & 7 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array}\right)$$

Съставяме ФСР с независими променливи $x_2 = m, x_3 = n$:

$$x_1=rac{-m-7n}{4}, x_2=m, x_3=n$$
 При $m=1:(rac{-1}{4},1,0)$ При $n=1:(rac{-7}{4},0,1)$

II-ри случай: $\lambda = -1$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 9-\lambda & 2 & 14 \\ 16 & 5-\lambda & 28 \\ -8 & -2 & -13-\lambda \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 9+1 & 2 & 14 \\ 16 & 5+1 & 28 \\ -8 & -2 & -13+1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\sim \begin{pmatrix} 10 & 2 & 14 \\ 16 & 6 & 28 \\ -8 & -2 & -12 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 1 & 7 \\ 8 & 3 & 14 \\ -4 & -1 & -6 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -\frac{1}{4} & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \\ -4 & -1 & -6 \end{pmatrix}$$

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

Съставяме Φ CP с независима променлива $x_3=m$:

$$x_1 = -m, x_2 = -2m, x_3 = m$$

При $m = 1: (-1, -2, 1)$

Базис от собствени вектори на
$$V = \left(\begin{array}{ccc} -1 & 4 & 0 \\ -7 & 0 & 4 \\ -1 & -2 & 1 \end{array} \right)$$

Диагонална матрица на
$$V$$
: $D=\left(egin{array}{ccc} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{array} \right)$