

10. Sea  $A \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$  diagonalizable tal que  $A = SDS^{-1}$ . Calcular  $A^n$  y  $A - 3I$  en función de  $S$  y  $D$ .

Inducción en  $n$  para probar que  $A^n = SD^nS^{-1}$ .

Caso base  $n=1$ : trivial

Caso base  $n=2$ :  $A^2 = (SDS^{-1})^2 = SDS^{-1}SDS^{-1} = SDIDS^{-1} = SD^2S^{-1}$

Paso inductivo

HI:  $A^n = SD^nS^{-1}$

QVQ:  $A^{n+1} = SD^{n+1}S^{-1}$

$$\begin{aligned} A^{n+1} &= (SDS^{-1})^{n+1} = SDS^{-1}(SDS^{-1})^n = SDS^{-1} \overset{\text{HI}}{A^n} \downarrow = SDS^{-1} SD^nS^{-1} \\ &= SDIDS^{-1} = SD^{n+1}S^{-1} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} A - 3I &= SDS^{-1} - 3I = SDS^{-1} - 3SS^{-1} = (SD - 3S)S^{-1} \\ &= (SD - 3IS)S^{-1} = (SD - S3I)S^{-1} = S(D - 3I)S^{-1} \end{aligned}$$