4362 (\$ - 4a (r = A = Mnck). | AI-A | 4562342)
Note Title (25-A)=0 4512は A=2とき、きゃの.4512602.

$$\frac{n}{\sum_{i=1}^{n} \lambda_{i}} = \frac{n}{\sum_{i=1}^{n} \lambda_{i}} = tr(A)$$

(2I-A) 12 A = n; 48(2 its ) 1. - 12 - 1 2I-A)

$$A\xi = \lambda \xi$$
.  $(2I-A)\xi = 2\xi - \lambda \xi$   
=  $(2-\lambda)\xi$ .

2I-A 4562 (to 30 2-21. 2-22... 2-2n,

$$|2I-A| = (2-\lambda_1)(2-\lambda_2)\cdots(2-\lambda_n)_1$$

机块: A 引吸设建一多的 20岁星秋夏谷B。 BS A. B Fill (ANDIT)

A. B. thosp. 
$$(=)$$
  $r(A) = r(B)$ .  
 $\Rightarrow \exists \vec{a} \in \mathcal{P}$ .  $Q$ .  $PAQ = 13$ 

机似类的:A.BEMn(K) 在目的道知的

$$Q^{\dagger} P^{\dagger} A P Q = G$$

$$(PQ)^{\dagger} A (PQ) = C$$

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

$$A^{2} = P^{-1}BP \cdot P^{-1}BP$$

$$= m^{-1}B^{2}D$$

$$A^n = P^+ B^n P$$
.

$$\frac{\rho^{+}Ap}{=}B=\begin{bmatrix}\lambda_{1}\\\lambda_{2}\\\vdots\\\lambda_{n}\end{bmatrix}$$

$$AP = P[\lambda_2, \lambda_n]$$

$$P = \begin{bmatrix} \xi_1, \xi_2 & \dots & \xi_n \end{bmatrix} \qquad AP = P \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_1 & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ \lambda_n & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ & \ddots & \ddots & \vdots \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\frac{A[\xi_1. \xi_2 - - \xi_n] = [\xi_1. \xi_2 - - \xi_n] \left[ \frac{\lambda_1}{\lambda_2} - \lambda_n \right]}{A[\xi_1. \xi_2 - - \xi_n]} \left[ \frac{\lambda_1}{\lambda_2} - \lambda_n \right]$$

$$A[\xi_1. \xi_2 - - \xi_n] = [\lambda_1. \xi_2 - - \xi_n] \left[ \frac{\lambda_1}{\lambda_2} - \lambda_n \right]$$

$$A[\xi_1. \xi_2 - - \xi_n] = [\lambda_1. \xi_2 - - \xi_n] \left[ \frac{\lambda_1}{\lambda_2} - \lambda_n \right]$$

初から-42(C:0 机ms >BR5+19(2(な 本1)13).

$$|\lambda I - B| = |\lambda I - P'AP|$$

$$= |\lambda P'IP - P'AP|$$

$$= |P'(\lambda I - A)P|$$

$$= |P'(\lambda I - A)P|$$

$$= |P'(\lambda I - A)P|$$

$$= |AI - A| \cdot |P|$$

$$= |\lambda I - A| \cdot |P|$$

$$\{ M : A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 4 \\ -1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}, P = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ -1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}, B = P^{-1}AP$$

和人人

$$84e: 13 = p^{-1}Ap = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & -3 \\ 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 4 \\ -1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ -1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ -1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

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

$$A = P\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} P^{-1}.$$

$$A^{3} = P\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} P^{-1} = P\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} P^{-1}$$

$$A^{3} = P\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} P^{-1}$$

$$A^3 = p \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} p^{-1}$$

$$A^{(1)} = P \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 100 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} P^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ -1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 100 \\ 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

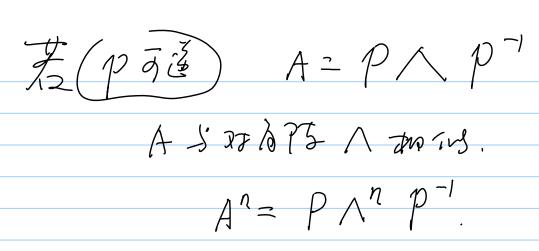
## 为性的对象。

$$|\lambda I - A| = 0$$
.  $\lambda_1$ ,  $\lambda_2 \cdots \lambda_n$ .  $\xi_1$ .  $\xi_2 \cdots \xi_n$ .

$$A\xi_1 = \lambda_1 \xi_1$$
  $A\xi_2 = \lambda_2 \xi_2 \cdots A\xi_n = \lambda_n \xi_n$ 

$$\frac{A[\xi_1, \xi_2 \dots \xi_n]}{P} = \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_1 \xi_1, & \lambda_2 \xi_2 \dots & \lambda_n \xi_n \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} \xi_1, \xi_2 \dots \xi_n \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_1 & \lambda_2 \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \lambda_n & \lambda_n \end{bmatrix}$$



Note: 有有能通道, 有可能不可适。

什么特况 中司道?

之初: AEMn(K) A可对角性 参配交替 (和似于对加致)
A有加广线性元素 前年8亿份署。

文的:属于不同特征值的特征向是是浅斑之类。 证:证礼,规则从是在的《广不同的特征度 到,就……如是其对应的特征向量。

12-1四 到中国党(铁纪港) (1212年) 12-12年13日 经论成主·下记、12日经论成主

 $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad \lambda_{1} = 0 \quad \hat{\xi}_{1} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$   $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad \lambda_{2} = 2 \quad \hat{\xi}_{2} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad \hat{\xi}_{3} = \begin{bmatrix} 0$ 

我说话:若有为了不同二特征底小川在可以对

湖北2: 若月有意特征信。且至一个意特征信证

$$\frac{1-A}{\sqrt{2}} = 0$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{2} - 1}{\sqrt{2} \sqrt{2}} = 0$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{2} - 1}{\sqrt{2} \sqrt{2}} = 0$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{2} \sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2} \sqrt{2}} = 0$$

$$\sqrt{2} \sqrt{2} \sqrt{2} \sqrt{2}$$

$$\sqrt{2} \sqrt{2} \sqrt{2}$$

$$\sqrt{2} \sqrt{2} \sqrt{2}$$

$$\sqrt{2} \sqrt{2} \sqrt{2}$$

$$\left[ \lambda \mathbf{I} - \mathbf{A} \right] = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda^{-3} & 1 & 2 \\ -2 & \lambda & 2 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda^{-1} & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & \lambda & 2 \end{vmatrix} \\
 = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda^{-1} & \lambda^{-1} & \lambda^{-1} & \lambda^{-1} \\ -2 & 1 & \lambda^{+1} & \lambda^{-1} & \lambda^{-1} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda^{-1} & \lambda^{-1} & \lambda^{-1} \\ 0 & \lambda & 2 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda^{-1} & \lambda^{-1} & \lambda^{-1} \\ 0 & \lambda & 2 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda^{-1} & \lambda^{-1} & \lambda^{-1} \\ 0 & \lambda & \lambda^{-1} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$=(\lambda-1)^{2}\lambda$$
,  $\lambda_{1}=0(12)$   $\lambda_{2}=\lambda_{3}=1(22)$ 

$$\lambda = | \mathcal{P}_{1} \left( \overline{1} - A \right) \times 20 \qquad \left( \frac{-2}{-2} \quad \frac{1}{2} \quad \frac{2}{2} \right) \times 20$$

$$r(1-A) = | \qquad \chi = k_{1} \left( \frac{1}{2} \right) + k_{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} \right)$$

$$\lambda = 0 \qquad \left( \frac{3}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \right) \Rightarrow \left( \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \right)$$

$$A \times = 0 \qquad \left( \frac{3}{2} - \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow \left( \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow \left( \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow \left( \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \right)$$

$$\int_{0}^{2} P = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad \mathcal{P} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$