

```

1  import numpy as np
2
3  if __name__ == "__main__":
4      A = np.matrix([[ 0,  1,  0, -1,  0,  0],
5                     [ 0,  0,  1,  1, -1,  0],
6                     [-1,  0,  0,  0, -1, -1],
7                     [ 1,  0,  0,  0,  1,  0],
8                     [ 0,  1,  0,  0,  0,  1],
9                     [ 0,  0,  1,  1,  0,  0]])
10
11     B = (A * A + np.identity(6))
12     for i in range(1, 4):
13         # print(B, end="\n")
14         if not np.count_nonzero(B):
15             print(i)
16         B = B * B
17
18     B = A - 1j * np.identity(6)
19     for i in range(1, 4):
20         C = A + 1j * np.identity(6)
21         for k in range(1, 4):
22             # print(B * C, end="\n\n")
23             if not np.count_nonzero(B * C):
24                 print((i, k))
25             C = C * C
26         B = B * B
27
28     print("-" * 50)
29
30     print("\n+i")
31
32     B = A - 1j * np.identity(6)
33     for i in range(1, 4):
34         print(np.linalg.matrix_rank(B))
35         B = B * B
36
37     print("\n-i")
38
39     C = A + 1j * np.identity(6)
40     for i in range(1, 4):
41         print(np.linalg.matrix_rank(C))
42         C = C * C
43
44     """
45     output:
46
47     3
48     (3, 3)
49     -----
50
51     +i
52     5
53     4
54     3
55
56     -i
57     5
58     4
59     3
60
61     """

```

LINA 09

8.9.5. a) $V \dots VR/IR$ $f \in L(V, V)$ $B \dots$ Basis von V

$$A := \langle B^k, f(B) \rangle = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

a) ges: $\chi_f(X)$, $\mu_f(X)$, $\chi_{f_c}(X)$, $\mu_{f_c}(X)$

$$\det \begin{pmatrix} 0-X & 1 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0-X & 1 & 1 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0-X & 0 & -1 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0-X & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0-X & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0-X \end{pmatrix} = (X^2+1)^3 = \chi_f(X)$$

Da $\mu_f(X)$ ein Teiler von $\chi_f(X)$ ist und $\chi_f(X)$ ein Annulatorpolynom ist, kann

$\mu_f(X)$ nur (X^2+1) , $(X^2+1)^2$ oder $(X^2+1)^3$ sein.

$$A^2+1 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & -2 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \neq 0 \quad (A^2+1)^2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -4 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -4 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \neq 0 \Rightarrow (A^2+1)^3 = 0$$

||
 $\mu_f(X)$

Aus Satz 8.9.2 folgt $\chi_f(X) = \chi_{f_c}(X) = (X^2+1)^3 = (X-i)^3(X+i)^3$

$\mu_{f_c}(X)$ kann nur $(X-i)^l(X+i)^m$ mit $l, m \in \{1, 2, 3\}$ sein. Durch nachrechnen

liefert man $(X-i)^3(X+i)^3 = 0 \Rightarrow \mu_{f_c}(X) = (X-i)^3(X+i)^3$

b) ges: A in J-NF und A in reeller J-NF

$$\operatorname{rg}(A - (-i) \cdot E) = 5 \quad \operatorname{rg}(A - (-i) \cdot E)^2 = 4 \quad \operatorname{rg}(A - (-i) \cdot E)^3 = 3$$

$$\operatorname{rg}(A - i \cdot E) = 5 \quad \operatorname{rg}(A - i \cdot E)^2 = 4 \quad \operatorname{rg}(A - i \cdot E)^3 = 3$$

$$\begin{array}{c|ccccc} \pm i: & 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ \hline r & 6 & 5 & 4 & 3 & 2 \dots \\ u & & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \dots \\ k & & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \dots \end{array} \Rightarrow \text{J-NF von } A = \begin{pmatrix} -i & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -i & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -i & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & i & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & i & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & i \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{reelle J-NF von } A = \begin{pmatrix} J_3(0) & -iE_3 \\ iE_3 & J_3(0) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & i & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & i & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -i \\ i & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & i & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & i & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \text{ laut 8.9.4 im Buch}$$

(siehe auch Python Code)