

Innlevering 5
TMA4115, våren 2022

Oppgaver for kapittel 10

1 a) $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1-\lambda & 2 \\ 2 & 1-\lambda \end{bmatrix}$

$$(1-\lambda)^2 - 4 = 0$$

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

$$\lambda_1 = -1 \text{ og } \lambda = \underline{\underline{3}}$$

Eigenvektoren til $\lambda_1 = -1 \rightarrow (A + 1I_n)x = 0$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 2 & : & 0 \\ 2 & 2 & : & 0 \end{bmatrix} \sim R_1 - R_2 \sim \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 2 & : & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & : & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\sim \frac{1}{2}R_1 \sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & : & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & : & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad x_1 + x_2 = 0 \\ x_2 = x_2$$

$$\rightarrow x_1 = -x_2 \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \text{ er en eigenvektor}$$

Eigenvektoren til $\lambda = 3 \rightarrow (A - 3I_n)x = 0$

$$\begin{bmatrix} -2 & 2 & : & 0 \\ 2 & -2 & : & 0 \end{bmatrix} \sim R_1 + R_2 \sim \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 2 & : & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & : & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\frac{1}{2}R_1 \sim \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 & : & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & : & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad -x_1 = -x_2 \\ x_2 = x_2$$

$$\rightarrow = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \text{ er en eigenvektor.}$$

$$b) \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1-\lambda & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 1-\lambda & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -\lambda \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(1-\lambda) \begin{bmatrix} 1-\lambda & 0 \\ 0 & -\lambda \end{bmatrix} - 2 \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & -\lambda \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(1-\lambda)(-\lambda + \lambda^2) - 2(-2\lambda)$$

$$-\lambda^3 + 2\lambda^2 - \lambda + 4\lambda$$

$$-\lambda^3 + 2\lambda^2 + 3\lambda$$

Løser for 0 → får at $\lambda_1 = 3$

$$\lambda_2 = -1$$

$$\lambda_3 = 0$$

Egenvektor til $\lambda_1 = 3$: Ser at matrisen var en matrisen fra a) i \mathbb{R}^3 . Egenvektoren blir da den samme som a), men med et ekstra element til 0:

$$\lambda_1 = 3 \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Kan bruke samme argument for $\lambda_2 = -1$:

$$\lambda_2 = -1 \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{For } \lambda_3 = 0: \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \sim -2R_1 + R_2$$

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

$$\sim -2R_2 + R_1 \sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} x_1 &= 0 \\ x_2 &= 0 \\ x_3 &= x_3 \end{aligned} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix}$$

Eigenvektoren for $\lambda_3 = 0 \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$

$$c) \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} -\lambda & 1 \\ 0 & -\lambda \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\lambda^2 = 0 \text{ når } \lambda = 0$$

Eigenvektor for $\lambda = 0$: $\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ er allerede på ref-form

x_1 er en frivariabel

$$\begin{aligned} x_1 &= x_1 \\ x_2 &= 0 \end{aligned} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow x_1 \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

En eigenvektor: $\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$

$$d) \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 2 & 3 \\ -1 & 1 & -3 \\ 2 & 4 & 9 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 4-\lambda & 2 & 3 \\ -1 & 1-\lambda & -3 \\ 2 & 4 & 9-\lambda \end{bmatrix}$$

$$4-\lambda \begin{bmatrix} 1-\lambda & -3 \\ 4 & 9-\lambda \end{bmatrix} - 2 \begin{bmatrix} -1 & -3 \\ 2 & 9-\lambda \end{bmatrix} + 3 \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1-\lambda \\ 2 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$4-\lambda((1-\lambda)(9-\lambda)+12) - 2(-9+\lambda+6) + 3(-4-2+2\lambda)$$

$$(4-\lambda)(\lambda^2-10\lambda+21) + 18 - 2\lambda - 12 - 12 - 6 + 6\lambda$$

$$= -\lambda^3 + 14\lambda^2 - 57\lambda + 72$$

$$-\lambda^3 + 14\lambda^2 - 57\lambda + 72 = 0$$

$$-\lambda^3 + 3\lambda^2 + 11\lambda^2 - 33\lambda - 24\lambda + 72 = 0$$

$$-\lambda^2(\lambda-3) + 11\lambda(\lambda-3) - 24(\lambda-3) = 0$$

$$(\lambda-3)(-\lambda^2 + 11\lambda - 24) = 0$$

$$\underbrace{ }_{=} (\lambda-3)(\lambda-8)$$

Eigenverdiene er $\lambda_1 = 3$, $\lambda_2 = 3$ og $\lambda_3 = 8$.

Eigenvektor for λ_1 og $\lambda_2 = 3$:

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ -1 & -2 & -3 \\ 2 & 4 & 6 \end{bmatrix} \sim R_1 + R_2 \sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 4 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\sim 2R_1 - R_3 \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{aligned} x_1 + 2x_2 + 3x_3 &= 0 \\ x_2 &= x_2 \\ x_3 &= x_3 \end{aligned}$$

$$x_1 = 0 - 2x_2 - 3x_3$$

$$x_2 = 0 \quad x_2 \quad 0$$

$$x_3 = 0 \quad 0 \quad x_3$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} = x_2 \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, x_3 \begin{bmatrix} -3 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Eigenvektorerne for $\lambda = 3$: $\begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$ og $\begin{bmatrix} -3 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$

2) a) $\begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$

Om vi finner det karakteristiske polynomet for matrisen:

$$(-\lambda)^2 - (-1)(1)$$

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

Denne vikninga har kun komplekse løsninger, så matrisen har ingen reelle eigenverdier.

b) $A \begin{bmatrix} v_1 \\ v_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} v_1 \\ v_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -v_2 \\ v_1 \end{bmatrix}$

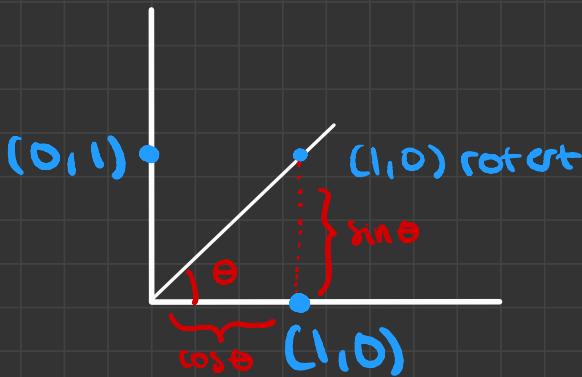
Fra notatet ser vi at denne matrisens virkning er å rotere planet $M/90^\circ$.

Rotasjoner endrer ikke seile størrelsen av vektorer som skalarmultiplikasjon hadde gjort, så da har ikke A noen reelle eigenverdier.

3)

a) $e_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$ b) $e_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$

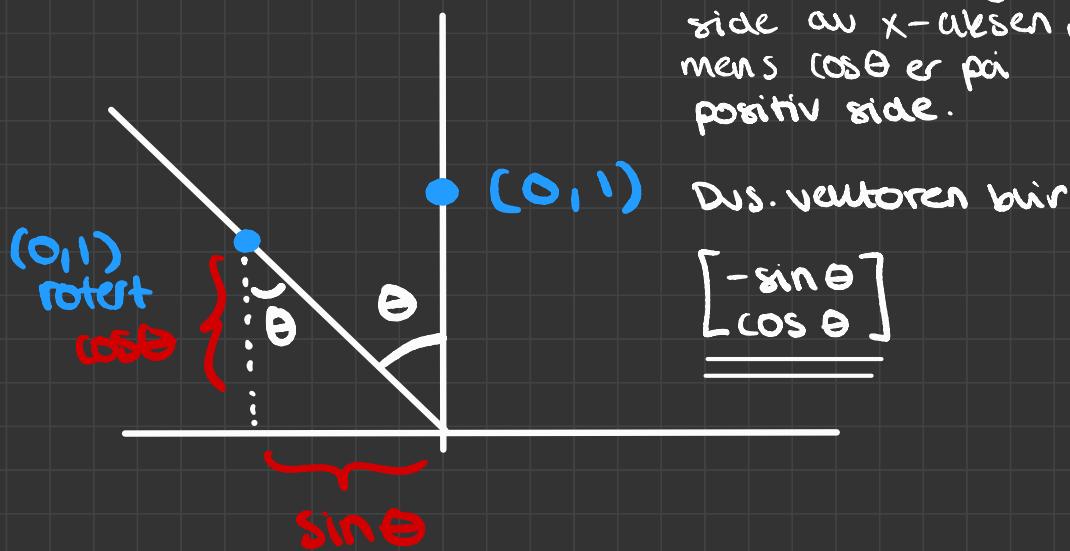
Om vi roterer e_1 :



Fra trigonometri ser vi at $\begin{bmatrix} x' \\ y' \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \underline{\cos \theta} \\ \underline{\sin \theta} \end{bmatrix}$
for å rotere e_1 θ grader.

For å rotere e_2 :

$\sin \theta$ er på negativ
side av x-aksen,
mens $\cos \theta$ er på
positiv side.

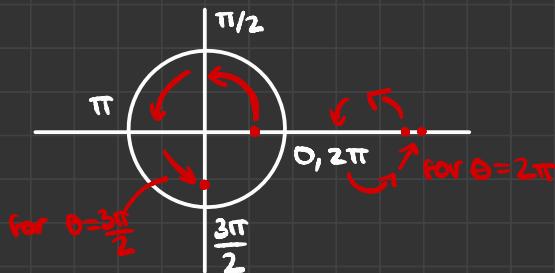


b) Trenger bare å sette sammen svarene fra forrige oppgave:

$$\begin{bmatrix} \cos \theta & -\sin \theta \\ \sin \theta & \cos \theta \end{bmatrix}$$

siden vi utledet de for
de to enhetsvektorene, så
holder det for alle 2×2 -
matriser.

c) $Ax = \lambda x$ for en vilkårlig egenverdi λ ,
betyr i dette tilfellet at å rotere en
eigenvektor x vil resultere i at man får en
vektor som er parallel m/ x . Om vi ser
på enhetsirkelen:



geir det bare om om $\theta = 0$, eller π , eller 2π
siden for andre vinkler θ vil et punkt bli
"vistet" rundt sirkelen.

$$\theta = \underline{0, \pi, 2\pi} \quad \text{for å få en reell egenverdi}$$

$$4) A^2 = A$$

$$\rightarrow A^2 \cdot A^{-1} = A \cdot A^{-1} = (A = I) \text{ som ikke er sant.}$$

Dette betyr at A ikke er invertibel $\rightarrow \det A = 0$ og fra det følger det at en av eigenverdiene til A er 0.

$$\text{For } Ax = \lambda x = A^2 x$$

$$A^2 x \text{ blir like } A(\lambda x), \text{ som igjen blir like } \lambda^2 x$$

$$\text{om vi sætter } \lambda^2 x = \lambda x \text{ får vi } (\lambda^2 - \lambda)x = 0$$

$$\lambda^2 - \lambda = 0 \text{ for } \underline{\underline{\lambda = 1, 0}}$$

Opgaver til kapitel 11

$$1a) \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -1 & 2 \\ 3 & -1 & 6 \\ -2 & 2 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{eigenverdiene: } \begin{bmatrix} 3-\lambda & -1 & 2 \\ 3 & -1-\lambda & 6 \\ -2 & 2 & -2-\lambda \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (3-\lambda)(\lambda^2 + 3\lambda - 10) - 3\lambda + 6 - 4\lambda + 8 \\ = -\lambda^3 + 12\lambda - 16 = 0 \\ \text{for } \lambda = \underline{\underline{-4}} \text{ og } \lambda = \underline{\underline{2}} \end{aligned}$$

$$(A + 4I)x = 0$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 7 & -1 & 2 \\ 3 & 3 & 6 \\ -2 & 2 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \sim \frac{1}{7}R_1 \sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1/7 & 2/7 \\ 3 & 3 & 6 \\ -2 & 2 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$-3R_1 + R_2 \sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1/7 & 2/7 \\ 0 & 24/7 & 30/7 \\ -2 & 2 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\sim 2R_1 + R_3 \sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1/7 & 2/7 \\ 0 & 24/7 & 30/7 \\ 0 & 12/7 & 18/7 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\sim \frac{7}{24} \cdot R_2 \sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1/7 & 4/7 \\ 0 & 1 & 3/2 \\ 0 & 12/7 & 18/7 \end{bmatrix} \sim -\frac{12}{7}R_2 + R_3 \sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1/7 & 4/7 \\ 0 & 1 & 3/2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\sim \frac{1}{7}R_2 + R_1 \sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1/2 \\ 0 & 1 & 3/2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{aligned} x_1 + 0x_2 + \frac{1}{2}x_3 &= 0 \\ 0x_1 + x_2 + \frac{3}{2}x_3 &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$x_3 \text{ er fri variabel: } x_1 = -\frac{1}{2}x_3$$

$$x_2 = -\frac{3}{2}x_3$$

$$x_3 = x_3$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} -1/2 \\ 3/2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(A - 2I)x = 0$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{ccc} 1 & -1 & 2 \\ 3 & -3 & 6 \\ -2 & 2 & -4 \end{array} \right] \rightarrow \frac{1}{3}R_2 \sim \left[\begin{array}{ccc} 1 & -1 & 2 \\ 1 & -1 & 2 \\ -1 & 1 & -2 \end{array} \right] \sim R_2 + R_3$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{ccc} 1 & -1 & 2 \\ 1 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right] \sim R_1 - R_2 \sim \left[\begin{array}{ccc} 1 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right]$$

$$x_1 - x_2 + 2x_3 = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} x_1 &= 0x_1 + x_2 - 2x_3 \\ x_2 &= 0x_1 + x_2 + 0x_3 \\ x_3 &= 0x_1 + 0x_2 + x_3 \end{aligned}$$

$$= \underbrace{\left[\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{array} \right]}_{\text{Spiller}} , \underbrace{\left[\begin{array}{c} -2 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{array} \right]}_{\text{med}} \rightarrow \left[\begin{array}{ccc} -1/2 & 1 & -1/2 \\ -3/2 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right]$$

Sjæller determinanten til \uparrow

$$\begin{aligned} 1\left(\frac{3}{2}\right) - (-2)(1) + \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)1 \\ \frac{3}{2} + 2 - \frac{1}{2} = 1 + 2 = \underline{\underline{3}} \end{aligned}$$

Siden determinanten $\neq 0$, er egenvektorene linært uafhængige.

$$D = \left[\begin{array}{ccc} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -4 \end{array} \right] \text{ og } P = \left[\begin{array}{ccc} -1/2 & 1 & -2 \\ -3/2 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right]$$

$$b) \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 & 1 & 5 \\ 1 & 0 & 2 & 6 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

determinant : $\begin{bmatrix} -\lambda & -1 & 1 & 5 \\ 1 & -\lambda & 2 & 6 \\ 0 & 0 & 3-\lambda & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$

prøve å få denne på slike triangulær form:

bytter om R₁ og R₂ ~ $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -\lambda & 2 & 6 \\ -\lambda & -1 & 1 & 5 \\ 0 & 0 & 3-\lambda & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 & -\lambda \end{bmatrix}$

$2 \cdot R_1 + R_2 \sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -\lambda & 2 & 6 \\ 0 & -1-\lambda^2 & 1+2\lambda & 5+6\lambda \\ 0 & 0 & 3-\lambda & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 & -\lambda \end{bmatrix}$

bytter om på R₃ og R₄ ~ $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -\lambda & 2 & 6 \\ 0 & -1-\lambda^2 & 1+2\lambda & 5+6\lambda \\ 0 & 0 & 4 & -\lambda \\ 0 & 0 & 3-\lambda & 0 \end{bmatrix}$

$\frac{1}{4}(\lambda-3)R_3 + R_4 \sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -\lambda & 2 & 6 \\ 0 & -1-\lambda^2 & 1+2\lambda & 5+6\lambda \\ 0 & 0 & 4 & -\lambda \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -\frac{1}{4}(-3+\lambda) \end{bmatrix}$

Determinanten til en øvre triangulær matrise
er produktet av elementene på diagonalen.

$$1(-1-\lambda^2) \cdot 4 \cdot -\frac{1}{4}(-3+\lambda)$$

$$\begin{aligned} & (-1 - \lambda^2) - \lambda(-3 + \lambda) \\ & (-1 - \lambda^2)(3\lambda - \lambda^2) \\ & = -3\lambda + \lambda^2 - 3\lambda^3 + \lambda^4 \\ & = \lambda^4 - 3\lambda^3 + \lambda^2 - 3\lambda \end{aligned}$$

Dette blir det karakteristiske polynomet til matrisen:

$$\begin{aligned} \lambda^4 - 3\lambda^3 + \lambda^2 - 3\lambda &= 0 \\ \lambda(\lambda^3 - 3\lambda^2 + \lambda - 3) & \\ \lambda^2(\lambda - 3) + (\lambda - 3) & \\ \lambda(\lambda^2 + 1)(\lambda - 3) &= 0 \\ \lambda &= 0 \\ \lambda &= 3 \\ \lambda &= \pm i \end{aligned}$$

$$(A - 0I)x = 0:$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{rrrr} 1 & 0 & 2 & 6 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & 5 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 & 0 \end{array} \right] \sim 4R_3 - 3R_4 \sim \left[\begin{array}{rrrr} 1 & 0 & 2 & 6 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & -5 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right]$$

$$\sim R_3 + R_2 \sim \left[\begin{array}{rrrr} 1 & 0 & 2 & 6 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -5 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right] \sim 2R_3 + R_1$$

$$\sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 6 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -5 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

x_4 er frei variable:

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} x_1 = -6x_4 \\ x_2 = 5x_4 \\ x_3 = 0x_4 \\ x_4 = x_4 \end{array} \right\} \begin{bmatrix} -6 \\ 5 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

For $\lambda_2 = 3$:

$$(A - 3I)x = 0:$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} -3 & -1 & 1 & 5 \\ 1 & -3 & 2 & 6 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \sim -\frac{1}{3}R_1 \sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1/3 & -1/3 & -5/3 \\ 1 & -3 & 2 & 6 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\sim (-1)R_1 + R_2 \sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1/3 & -1/3 & -5/3 \\ 0 & -10/3 & 7/3 & 23/3 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\sim -\frac{3}{10}R_2 \sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1/3 & -1/3 & -5/3 \\ 0 & 1 & -7/10 & -23/10 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -3/4 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \sim \frac{7}{10}R_3 + R_2 \sim$$

$$\frac{1}{4}R_3 \sim$$

$$\sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1/3 & -1/3 & -5/3 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -113/40 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -3/4 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \sim \frac{1}{3}R_3 + R_1 \sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1/3 & 0 & -23/12 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -113/40 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -3/4 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\sim -\frac{1}{3}R_2 + R_4 \sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & -\frac{39}{40} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -\frac{113}{40} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -\frac{3}{4} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{Vi har } x_4 \text{ som fri variabel}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} x_1 = \frac{39}{40}x_4 \\ x_2 = \frac{113}{40}x_4 \\ x_3 = \frac{3}{4}x_4 \\ x_4 = x_4 \end{array} \right\} = \text{eigenvektor for } \lambda = 3 = \begin{bmatrix} \underline{\underline{\frac{39}{40}}} \\ \underline{\underline{\frac{113}{40}}} \\ \underline{\underline{\frac{3}{4}}} \\ \underline{\underline{1}} \end{bmatrix}$$

Om eigenvektorene til de andre eigenverdiene er lineært uavhengige alle sammen, er matrisen diagonalisierbar.

$$2) A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1-i \\ 1+i & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\det(A - \lambda I) : \begin{vmatrix} 1-\lambda & 1-i \\ 1+i & -1-\lambda \end{vmatrix}$$

$$(1-\lambda)(-1-\lambda) - (1+i)(1-i) \\ -1-\lambda+\lambda+\lambda^2 \quad | -i+i-i^2 \\ 1-(-1)=2$$

$$\frac{\lambda^2 - 1 - 2}{\lambda^2 - 3} = 0 \\ \lambda = \pm \sqrt{3}$$

$$D = \begin{bmatrix} \sqrt{3} & 0 \\ 0 & -\sqrt{3} \end{bmatrix}$$

Finne eigenverdene:

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1-\sqrt{3} & 1-i \\ 1+i & -1-\sqrt{3} \end{bmatrix} \sim R_1 \cdot \left(-\frac{1-\sqrt{3}}{2} \right) \sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \frac{(i-1)\sqrt{3} - (1-i)}{2} \\ 1+i & -1-\sqrt{3} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$-(1+i)R_1 + R_2 \sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \frac{(i-1)\sqrt{3} - (1-i)}{2} \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

x_2 er fri variabel: egenvektor: $\begin{bmatrix} \frac{(i-1)\sqrt{3} + (1-i)}{2} \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$

for $-\sqrt{3}$ blir neseten det samme, bare med motsatt fortegn inni de komplekse tallene:

$$\begin{bmatrix} \frac{(-1+i)\sqrt{3} + (1-i)}{2} \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{DVS. vi har } P = \begin{bmatrix} (-1+i)\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + (1-i) & (i-1)\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + (1-i) \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{og } D = \begin{bmatrix} \sqrt{3} & 0 \\ 0 & -\sqrt{3} \end{bmatrix}$$

3)

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} r_1 & \bar{z} \\ \bar{z} & r_2 \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{egenverdiene til } A \text{ er}$$

gitt ved $(A - \lambda I)x = 0$

$$\left| \begin{bmatrix} r_1 - \lambda & z \\ \bar{z} & r_2 - \lambda \end{bmatrix} \right| = (r_1 - \lambda)(r_2 - \lambda) - (z \cdot \bar{z})$$

$$= r_1 r_2 - r_1 \lambda - r_2 \lambda + \lambda^2 - z \cdot \bar{z}$$

huske at for $z = a+bi$ vil $z \cdot \bar{z} = a^2 + b^2 \in \mathbb{R}$
 og $\bar{z} = a-bi$

Løsningen for det polynomet blir reelle tall
 siden $z \bar{z}$ blir et reelt tall.

4) $a \neq b \neq 0 \in \mathbb{R}$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} a & b & 0 \\ b & a & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & a-b \end{bmatrix}$$

Egenverdier: $(A - \lambda I)x = 0$

$$\begin{bmatrix} a-\lambda & b & 0 \\ b & a-\lambda & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & a-b-\lambda \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= (a-\lambda)^2(a-b-\lambda) - b^2(a-b-\lambda)$$

$$= (a-b-\lambda)((a-\lambda)^2 - b^2) = 0$$

Dette betyr at enten $a-b-\lambda = 0 \rightarrow \lambda = a-b$
eller $((a-\lambda)^2 - b^2) = 0 \rightarrow \lambda = a+b$

$\lambda = a+b$

$(-(a+b+\lambda)(a+b-\lambda)) = 0$

For $\lambda = a-b$:

$$\begin{bmatrix} b & b & 0 \\ b & b & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{-R_1+R_2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad x_2 \text{ og } x_3 \text{ er frie variabler}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} x_1 = -x_2 - \\ x_2 = x_2 \\ x_3 = x_3 \end{array} \right\} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \text{ og } \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

For $\lambda = a+b$:

$$\begin{bmatrix} -b & b & 0 \\ b & -b & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -2b \end{bmatrix} \sim \text{deler hver rad på } -b \sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\sim \frac{1}{2}R_3 \sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \sim R_2 + R_1 \sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

bytter R_2 og R_3 v
 $\left[\begin{array}{ccc} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right]$ x_2 er en
 tri variabel

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} x_1 = x_2 \\ x_2 = x_2 \\ x_3 = 0 \end{array} \right\} = \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}}$$

Må sjekke om P er invertibel ved å se om
 determinanten = 0 eller ikke.

$$P = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad \det(P) = (-1)(-1) - 0 + 1(1) \\ = 1 + 1 = 2 \neq 0$$

$$D = \begin{bmatrix} a-b & 0 \\ 0 & a+b \end{bmatrix} \quad \underline{A \text{ er diagonalisbar.}}$$

$$5) T: P_2 \rightarrow P_2$$

$$T(f) = (x+1)f'(x) + f(x)$$

$$\begin{aligned} T(1) &= (x+1) \cdot 0 + 1 = (1)1 + (0)x + (0)x^2 \\ T(x) &= (x+1) \cdot 1 + x = 2x + 1 \\ &= (1)1 + (2)x + (0)x^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$T(x^2) = (x+1)2x + x^2 \\ 2x^2 + 2x + x^2 = (0)1 + 2x + 3x^2$$

Setter koeffisientene oppi hverandre:

$$\begin{aligned} (1)1 + (0)x + (0)x^2 \\ (1)1 + (2)x + (0)x^2 \\ (0)1 + (2)x + (3)x^2 \end{aligned}$$

Radene av koeffisientene blir kolonnene til matrisen $A =$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ x \\ x^2 \end{bmatrix} = \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix}}$$

b) Siden A er på øvre triangulær form, viser egenverdien på diagonalen.

$$\lambda_1 = 1$$

$$\lambda_2 = 2$$

$$\lambda_3 = 3$$

Eigenvektor for $\lambda=1$:

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

x_1 er en fri variabel, og x_2 og x_3 er begge 0

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} x_1 = x_1 \\ x_2 = 0 \\ x_3 = 0 \end{array} \right\} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Eigenvektor for $\lambda=2$:

$$\begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad x_2 \text{ er fri}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} x_1 = x_2 \\ x_2 = x_2 \\ x_3 = 0 \end{array} \right\} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

For $\lambda = 3$:

$$\begin{bmatrix} -2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad x_3 \text{ er fri}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} x_1 = x_3 \\ x_2 = 2x_3 \\ x_3 = x_3 \end{array} \right\} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Regner ut $\det(P)$:

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\det(P) = 1(1 - (2 \cdot 0)) = 1 \neq 0$$

$\det(P) \neq 0$ da A er diagonalisbar.

b) a) $\cos \theta = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \quad -\sin \theta = -\frac{1}{2}$

$$\sin \theta = \frac{1}{2} \quad \cos \theta = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$(\cos \theta, \sin \theta) = \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, \frac{1}{2} \right) \text{ for } \underline{\underline{\theta = \frac{\pi}{6}}}$$

$$\arccos\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right) = \arcsin\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = \underline{\underline{\frac{\pi}{6}}}$$

b) $\begin{bmatrix} \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} & -1/2 \\ 1/2 & \sqrt{3}/2 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} \sqrt{3} & -1 \\ 1 & \sqrt{3} \end{bmatrix}$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \sqrt{3}-\lambda & -1 \\ 1 & \sqrt{3}-\lambda \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(\sqrt{3} - \lambda)^2 + 1 = 0 \text{ for } \lambda = \sqrt{3} + i$$

$$\lambda = \sqrt{3} - i$$

Eigenvektor for $\lambda = \sqrt{3} + i$

$$\begin{bmatrix} -i & -1 \\ 1 & -i \end{bmatrix} \sim -i \cdot R_1 \sim \begin{bmatrix} -1 & i \\ 1 & -i \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -i \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$x_2 \in \text{ker} \quad x_1 = ix_2 \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} x_1 = ix_2 \\ x_2 = x_2 \end{array} \right\} = \begin{bmatrix} i \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Eigenvektor for $\lambda = \sqrt{3} - i$

$$\begin{bmatrix} i & -1 \\ 1 & i \end{bmatrix} \sim iR_2 \sim \begin{bmatrix} i & -1 \\ i & -i \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} i & -1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \sim \frac{1}{i}R_1 \sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & i \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$x_2 \in \text{ker} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} x_1 = -ix_2 \\ x_2 = x_2 \end{array} \right\} = \begin{bmatrix} -i \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{Sjekker } \det(P) = \left| \begin{bmatrix} i & -i \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \right|$$

$$= i - (-i) = 2i \neq 0$$

A er diagonalisbar.

c) $v_1 = \begin{bmatrix} -i \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$ og $v_2 = \begin{bmatrix} i \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$ danner en basis for C^2

$$T = (T(e_1), T(e_2))$$

$$T(e_1) = \begin{bmatrix} \sqrt{3}/2 & -1/2 \\ 1/2 & \sqrt{3}/2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} i \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}i - \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2}i + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$T(e_2) = \begin{bmatrix} \sqrt{3}/2 & -1/2 \\ 1/2 & \sqrt{3}/2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -i \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{\sqrt{3}i}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \\ -\frac{1}{2}i + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \end{bmatrix}$$

Den nye matrisen dannes ved å sette sammen
 $T(e_1)$ og $T(e_2)$:

$$\boxed{\begin{bmatrix} \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}i - \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{\sqrt{3}i}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2}i + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} & -\frac{1}{2}i + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \end{bmatrix}} \text{ som representerer } T.$$