

7) a) $\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -3 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$ Cafourek
 b) ~~span~~ všechny
 c) řádné - kroně $\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$
 d) řádné - kroně \emptyset

2) a) $|\lambda| > 1 \quad \lambda \oplus$
 $|\lambda| < 1 \quad \lambda \ominus$
 b) $|\lambda| > 1 \quad \lambda \oplus$
 c) $|\lambda| < 1 \quad \lambda \ominus$

3) a) na \mathbb{R}^2 : $\begin{pmatrix} 3 & 2 \\ 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{vmatrix} 3-x & 2 \\ 0 & 3-x \end{vmatrix} = (3-x)^2$
 $\hookrightarrow \lambda_1 = 3 \text{ (nás. 2)}$

b) na \mathbb{R}^2 : $\begin{pmatrix} 4 & 1 \\ 3 & 6 \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{vmatrix} 4-x & 1 \\ 3 & 6-x \end{vmatrix} = (4-x)(6-x) - 3 = 24 - 10x + x^2 - 3$
 $= x^2 - 10x + 21 =$

c) na \mathbb{R}^3 : $\begin{pmatrix} 4 & -3 & 0 \\ 3 & 4 & 0 \\ 5 & 10 & 10 \end{pmatrix}$
 $\lambda_1 = 7 \quad \lambda_2 = 3 \text{ (nás. 1)}$

$\begin{vmatrix} 4-x & -3 & 0 \\ 3 & 4-x & 0 \\ 5 & 10 & 10-x \end{vmatrix} = (4-x)^2(10-x) - 3 \cdot (-3)(10-x) = (x^2 - 8x + 16)(10-x) - (-90 + 9x) =$
 $= -x^3 + 10x^2 + 8x^2 - 80x - 16x + 160 + 90 - 9x =$
 $= -x^3 + 18x^2 - 105x + 250 =$
 $= -(x^3 - 18x^2 + 105x - 250) \quad \lambda_1 = 10$

4) a) $\lambda = 3 \text{ (nás. 2)}$
 $\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{ker } A = \text{span} \left(\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \right) = \text{eigen}(3, A)$

$\lambda_2 = 4 + 3i$
 $\lambda_2 = 4 - 3i$
 řešení na \mathbb{R}^3

b) $\lambda = 7 \text{ (nás. 1)}$

$\begin{pmatrix} -3 & 1 \\ 3 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{ker } A = \text{span} \left(\begin{pmatrix} 1/3 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right)$

$\lambda = 3 \text{ (nás. 1)}$

$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 3 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{ker } A = \text{span} \left(\begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right) = \text{eigen}(3, A)$

c) $\lambda = 10 \text{ (nás. 1)}$

$\begin{pmatrix} -6 & -3 & 0 \\ 3 & -6 & 0 \\ 5 & 10 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & -2 & 0 \\ 7 & 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -5 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$

$\text{eigen}(10, A) = \text{span} \left(\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right)$

$$5) \quad A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 4 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{vmatrix} 1-x & 1 \\ 4 & -2-x \end{vmatrix} = (1-x)(-2-x) - 4 = -2 - x + 2x + x^2 - 4 = x^2 + x - 6 = (x+3)(x-2) = 0$$

$$\lambda_1 = -3$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 4 & 1 \\ 4 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{eigen} \left(\begin{pmatrix} -1/4 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right) = \text{eigen} \left(\begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix} \right) \quad \text{eigen}(-3, A)$$

$$\lambda_1 = -3 \quad \lambda_2 = 2$$

$$\lambda_2 = 2$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 \\ 4 & -4 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{eigen} \left(\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right) = \text{eigen}(2, A)$$

$$6) \quad B = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$$

$$T_{B \rightarrow K_2} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 \\ 4 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$M = T_{K_2 \rightarrow B} \cdot A \cdot T_{B \rightarrow K_2}$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 4 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \xrightarrow{(T_{B \rightarrow K_2})^{-1}} \text{adj}(T_{B \rightarrow K_2}) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -4 \\ -1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}^T = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -4 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow (T_{B \rightarrow K_2})^{-1} = T_{K_2 \rightarrow B} = \frac{1}{\det(T_{B \rightarrow K_2})} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -4 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \\ & \det(T_{B \rightarrow K_2}) = -5 \rightarrow \det^{-1} = -\frac{1}{5} \end{aligned}$$

$$M = \left(-\frac{1}{5}\right) \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -4 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 4 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 \\ 4 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \left(-\frac{1}{5}\right) \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -4 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 2 \\ -2 & 2 \end{pmatrix} = \left(-\frac{1}{5}\right) \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 25 & 0 \\ 0 & -10 \end{pmatrix} =$$

$$7) \quad a) \quad \text{na } \mathbb{R}^2: \quad \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 2 \\ 2 & 6 \end{pmatrix}$$

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

$$\begin{vmatrix} 3-x & 2 \\ 2 & 6-x \end{vmatrix} = (3-x)(6-x) - 4 = 18 - 3x - 6x + x^2 - 4 = x^2 - 9x + 14 = (x-2)(x-7) = 0$$

$$\text{eigen}(2, A) = \text{span} \left(\begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right)$$

$$\lambda_1 = 2, \lambda_2 = 7$$

$$\text{eigen}(7, A) = \text{span} \left(\begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right) = \text{span} \left(\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \right)$$

$$M = \left(-\frac{1}{5}\right) \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ -1 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 2 \\ 2 & 6 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 7 \end{pmatrix}$$

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8) in \mathbb{R}^2 : $\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ -4 & 6 \end{pmatrix}$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 2-x & 1 \\ -4 & 6-x \end{vmatrix} = (2-x)(6-x) + 4 = 12 - 2x - 6x + x^2 + 4 = x^2 - 8x + 16$$

~~1~~ $\begin{pmatrix} -2 & 1 \\ -4 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$ eigen $(\lambda, A) = \text{span} \left(\begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right)$ $\lambda_1 = 4$ (was 2)
 $\downarrow \dim = 1$ \swarrow
 nicht diagonalisierbar

c) zur Z_3^3 : $\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

$$\begin{vmatrix} -x & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 1-x & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 1-x \end{vmatrix} = (-x)(1-x)^2 + 2 \cdot 2 + 1 - 2(1-x) - (-x) - 2(1-x) =$$

$$= -x^3 + 2x^2 + x + 5 + x - 2 + 2x - 2 + 2x = -x^3 + 2x^2 + 4x + 1$$

$$\lambda_7 = -7$$

$$\lambda_2 = \dots$$

$$\lambda_3 = \dots$$

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$$8) \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 2 \\ 2 & 6 \end{pmatrix}^{100} = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 7 \end{pmatrix}^{100} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{2}{5} & \frac{1}{5} \\ \frac{1}{5} & \frac{2}{5} \end{pmatrix}$$

9) $x_0 = 0, x_1 = 0, x_2 = 1, x_3 = 2, x_4 = 5, x_5 = 90, x_6 = 21$
 $x_n = 2x_{n-1} + x_{n-2} - 2x_{n-3}$ $x_7 = 42, x_8 = 85, x_9 = 170$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2-x & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & -x & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -x \end{pmatrix} = (2-x)(-x)(-x) = \cancel{10x^2} \leftarrow \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow 2x^2 - x^3 = x^2(2-x) \quad \cancel{2x^2} = \cancel{1} \cdot \cancel{(2-x)}$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 7 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \hookrightarrow \lambda_1 = 0 \text{ has } 2 \quad \lambda_1 = 2$$

eigen(0, A) = span $\left(\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right)$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{eigen}(2, A) = \text{span} \left(\begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \right)$$

$$X_{\text{O}_2} = 5 \times 10^{30}$$

$$M = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \quad \left(\begin{matrix} x_{102} \\ x_{101} \\ x_{100} \end{matrix} \right) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 5 \times 10^{30} \\ 2 \times 10^{30} \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$