

$$1) A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad b = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix}$$

Deoarece  $a_{31} = 0$  vom aplica doar  $R^{(12)}$  matricei  $A$ . În acest sens calculăm:

$$\begin{cases} S = \frac{a_{21}}{\sqrt{a_{11}^2 + a_{21}^2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \\ C = \frac{a_{11}}{\sqrt{a_{11}^2 + a_{21}^2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \end{cases}$$

$$R^{(12)} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & 0 \\ -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{Aplicând matricea de rotație} \\ R^{(12)} \text{ matricei } A \text{ se obține:} \end{array}$$

$$A \leftarrow R^{(12)} A = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & 0 \\ -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \\ 0 & -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Urmează să aplicăm  $R^{(23)}$  matricei  $A$ , de la ultimul pas.  
În mod analog calculăm

$$\begin{cases} S = \frac{a_{32}}{\sqrt{a_{22}^2 + a_{32}^2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3/2}} = \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{3}} = \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}} = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{3} \\ C = \frac{a_{22}}{\sqrt{a_{22}^2 + a_{32}^2}} = \frac{-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{2} + 1}} = -\frac{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}}{\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}} = -\frac{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}}{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}} = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{3}} = -\sqrt{\frac{2}{3}} \end{cases}$$



$$R^{(23)} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} & \frac{\sqrt{6}}{3} \\ 0 & -\frac{\sqrt{6}}{3} & -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{Matrizes finais depois a aplicam rot. $R^{(32)}$ ate:}$$

$$A \leftarrow A^{(23)} \quad A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} & \frac{\sqrt{6}}{3} \\ 0 & -\frac{\sqrt{6}}{3} & -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \\ 0 & -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} =$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{2} & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \\ 0 & \frac{\sqrt{6}}{6} + \frac{\sqrt{6}}{3} & -\frac{\sqrt{6}}{6} + \frac{\sqrt{6}}{3} \\ 0 & \frac{\sqrt{12}}{6} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} & \frac{2\sqrt{12}}{6} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{2} & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \\ 0 & \frac{\sqrt{6}}{2} & +\frac{\sqrt{6}}{8} \\ 0 & 0 & -\frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3} \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow R$$

Matrizes \$Q^T\$ a idêntica depois formula

$$Q^T = R^{(23)} R^{(13)} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} & \frac{\sqrt{6}}{3} \\ 0 & -\frac{\sqrt{6}}{3} & -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & 0 \\ -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} =$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & 0 \\ \frac{\sqrt{6}}{6} & -\frac{\sqrt{6}}{6} & \frac{\sqrt{6}}{3} \\ \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} & -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} & -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \end{pmatrix}$$

Vetor \$b\$ a transforma assim:

$$b \rightarrow Q^T b = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & 0 \\ \frac{\sqrt{6}}{6} & -\frac{\sqrt{6}}{6} & \frac{2\sqrt{6}}{6} \\ \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} & -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} & -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{2} \\ \frac{9\sqrt{6}}{6} \\ -\frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3} \end{pmatrix}$$



În urma rezolvării sistemului  $R \cdot x = b$  se obține:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}x_1 + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}x_2 + \frac{6}{2}x_3 = \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{2} \Rightarrow x_1 = -1 \\ 3\frac{\sqrt{6}}{6}x_2 + \frac{\sqrt{6}}{6}x_3 = 9\frac{\sqrt{6}}{6} \Rightarrow x_2 = 2 \\ -\frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3}x_3 = -2\sqrt{3} \Rightarrow x_3 = 3 \end{cases}$$

3).  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$

Să se găsească valorile proprii ale matricii  $A \Rightarrow \exists v \in \mathbb{R}^n \setminus \{0\}$

a.  $Av = \lambda v$

$$Av - \lambda v = 0$$

$$(A - \lambda I_n)v = 0 \quad \text{sistem omogen (1)}$$

Dacă  $\det(A - \lambda I_n) \neq 0$  atunci sistemul (1) admite doar soluția banală  $v = (0, 0, 0)^T$  (fără interes, determinat)

Deci, am presupus  $v \in \mathbb{R}^n \setminus \{0\}$  adică

$$\det(A - \lambda I_n) = 0,$$

$$|A - \lambda I_n| = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{vmatrix} 3-\lambda & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 3-\lambda & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 3-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = 0 \Leftrightarrow (3-\lambda)^3 - 2 - 3(3-\lambda) = 0 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (3-\lambda)(9-6\lambda+\lambda^2) + 2 - 9 + 3\lambda = 0 \Leftrightarrow 24 - 18\lambda + 3\lambda^2 - 9\lambda + 6\lambda^2$$

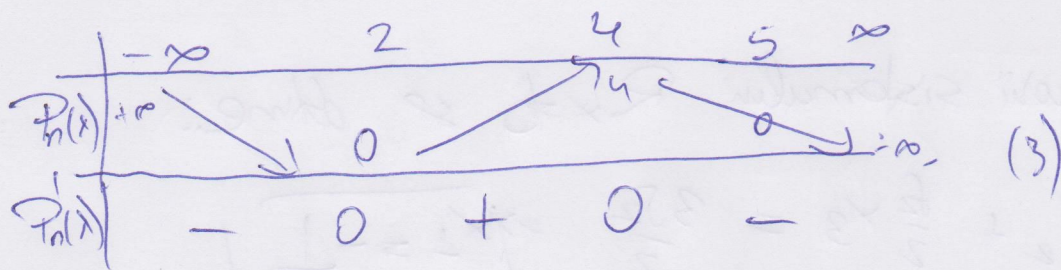
$$- \lambda^3 + 2 - 9 + 3\lambda = 0 \Leftrightarrow (\lambda^3 - 5\lambda^2 + 24\lambda - 20) = 0 = (\lambda - 5)(\lambda - 2)^2$$

$$P_3(\lambda) = -\lambda^3 + 18\lambda^2 - 24\lambda$$

$$\lambda_{1,2} = \frac{18 \pm \sqrt{36}}{-6} = \frac{-18 \pm 6}{-6} = 3 \pm 1 = 2 \text{ sau } 4.$$

$$P_3'(2) = 0 \quad (2)$$





Din (2) si (3) avem ca  $\lambda_1 = 2$   
 $\lambda_3 = 5$ .

5)  $\lambda_i$  valori proprii de lui  $A \in M_n(\mathbb{R}) \Rightarrow$   
 $P_n(\lambda) = 0 \quad (\forall) i = \overline{1, n}$

$$|A - \lambda I_n| = 0$$

$$\text{Pt } \lambda = 0 \text{ avem } P_n(0) = |A| \quad (1)$$

$$P_n(\lambda) = (-1)^n \lambda^n + C_{n-1} \lambda^{n-1} + \dots + C_0$$

Din relatia lui Viete' avem ca

$$\prod_{i=1}^n \lambda_i = \frac{C_0}{(-1)^n} = C_0$$

$$\text{Din (1) avem ca } P_n(0) = |A| = C_0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \prod_{i=1}^n \lambda_i = |A|$$

6)  $A \in M_n(\mathbb{R})$  nesingulara  $\Rightarrow \det(A) \neq 0$

$A^T A$  este definita.

$A^T A$  pozitiv definita  $\Leftrightarrow \forall x \in \mathbb{R}^n \setminus \{0\} \quad x^T A^T A x > 0$

$$(x^T A^T) A x = (A x)^T A x = \langle A x, A x \rangle = \|A x\|^2 \geq 0 \quad (1)$$

Cum  $x \in \mathbb{R}^n \setminus \{0\} \Rightarrow x \neq 0$

$A$  nesingulara  $\Rightarrow \det(A) \neq 0$



Presupunem ca  $Ax = 0 \Rightarrow 0$  valore proprie

Dar  $\det(A) = \lambda_1 \lambda_2 \dots \lambda_n = 0$

Dar  $\det(A) \neq 0$  (ipoteza)  $\Rightarrow$

$$Ax \neq 0 \quad (1) \quad \Rightarrow \|Ax\|^2 > 0$$

$$\|x\|^2 x^T A^T A x > 0 \Rightarrow A^T A \text{ pozitiv definita}$$

2) \(\backslash\) valori propriu pt  $A \in M_n(\mathbb{R})$   
 $x \neq 0$  vector propriu asociat lui  $\lambda$ .

$$a) \quad A^T - \lambda I_n = (A - \lambda I_n)^T$$

$$\det(A^T - \lambda I_n) = \det(A - \lambda I_n)^T = \det(A - \lambda I_n) = 0$$

$$\text{Deci } \det(A^T - \lambda I_n) = 0 \Leftrightarrow P_n(\lambda) = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$\lambda$  valore proprie pt  $A^T$ .

b) Inductie dupa  $k$ :

$P(1)$ :  $\lambda$  este valoare proprie pentru  $A$  (se verifica, deoarece este chiar ipoteza).

$P_k$   $P(k)$ : adevarata

dem:  $P(k) \rightarrow P(k+1)$ :

$$A^{k+1} x = A^k (Ax) = A^k \lambda x = \lambda A^k x \xrightarrow[\text{de inductie}]{\text{ipoteza}} \lambda \cdot \lambda^k x$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda^{k+1} x \Rightarrow \lambda^{k+1} \text{ este valoare proprie pt } A^{k+1}. \checkmark$$

cf. Principiului inductiei matematice.

$\lambda^n$  valoare proprie pt  $A^n \forall n \in \mathbb{N}^+$  cu vectorul propriu  $x$



c)  $A$  neregular  $\Rightarrow \det(A) \neq 0$

$$Ax = \lambda x \quad | \cdot A^{-1} (*)$$

$$x = A^{-1} \lambda x.$$

$$A^{-1} \lambda x = x.$$

$$\lambda A^{-1} x = x. \quad | \cdot \frac{1}{\lambda} (**)$$

$A^{-1} x = \frac{1}{\lambda} x \Rightarrow$  avem  $\frac{1}{\lambda}$  valoare proprie pentru  $A^{-1}$   
cu vectorul propriu  $x$ .

(\*) observatie: pot inmultii la distanta cu  $A^{-1}$   
deoarece  $A$  neregular ( $\Rightarrow \exists A^{-1} \in M_n(\mathbb{R})$ )

(\*\*) observatie: Pot inmultii cu  $\frac{1}{\lambda}$  deoarece  $\lambda \neq 0$   
(alfel (doar  $\lambda = 0$ ) atunci  $\lambda_1 \lambda_2 \dots \lambda_n = \det(A) \Leftrightarrow$   
 $0 = \det(A)$ , dar  $A$  neregular  $\nRightarrow$ ).