

# TP3 Clase 4/15

8)

Si tenemos  $A$ ,

$\lambda$  es autovalor y  $v \neq 0$  es autovector

$$\text{si } AV = \lambda V$$

$$A = P D P^{-1} \rightarrow A^2 = P D P^{-1} P D P^{-1} = P D^2 P^{-1}$$

$$AP = PD$$

$$\left| \begin{array}{c} A \left( \begin{array}{c} | \\ v_1 \dots v_n \\ | \end{array} \right) = \left( \begin{array}{c} | \\ v_1 \dots v_n \\ | \end{array} \right) \left( \begin{array}{c} \lambda_1 \dots \lambda_n \\ 0 \dots 0 \end{array} \right) \\ \hline \left( \begin{array}{c} | \\ Av_1 \dots Av_n \\ | \end{array} \right) = \left( \begin{array}{c} | \\ \lambda_1 v_1 \dots \lambda_n v_n \\ | \end{array} \right) \end{array} \right.$$

$$Av_i = \lambda_i v_i$$

$$E_{\lambda_i} = \text{Ker}(A - \lambda_i \text{Id})$$

$$\text{Supongamos } \exists v \in \text{Ker}(A - \lambda_1 \text{Id}) \cap \text{Ker}(A - \lambda_2 \text{Id})$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{array}{l} Av = \lambda_1 v \\ Av = \lambda_2 v \end{array} \Rightarrow 0 = (\lambda_1 - \lambda_2) v \Rightarrow v = 0$$

$\neq 0$

$$a) \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 0 \\ 8 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \lambda_1 = -1, \lambda_2 = 3$$

$$E_{\lambda_1} = \langle (0, 1) \rangle, E_{\lambda_2} = \langle (2, 1) \rangle$$

$$P = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, D = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

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

$$\begin{pmatrix} 3 & 0 \\ 8 & -1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}^{-1}$$

i)

$$\begin{pmatrix} 7 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 7 & -4 & -5 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

A

$$\rightarrow P_A(\lambda) = (7-\lambda)^2 (3-\lambda)^2$$

$$\rightarrow \lambda_1 = 7 \rightarrow E_{\lambda_1} = \langle (1, 0, 0, 0), (0, 1, 0, 0) \rangle$$

$$\rightarrow \lambda_2 = 3 \rightarrow E_{\lambda_2} = \langle (0, 5, 0, 4), (0, 1, 1, 0) \rangle$$

multiplicidad 2

dimensión 2

$$\left( \begin{array}{l} P_A(\lambda) = \det(A - \lambda Id) \\ \rightarrow Av = \lambda v \\ Av - \lambda v = 0 \\ \underline{(A - \lambda Id)v = 0} \end{array} \right)$$

$\Rightarrow A$  es diagonalizable, y:

$$D = \begin{pmatrix} 7 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 7 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix}, P = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 5 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

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

## Recordatorio

dado  $A: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$  lineal

Qué es un autovalor/autovector?

$\lambda_i$  es un autovalor y  $v_i \neq 0$  es un autovector asociado al autovalor  $\lambda_i$ , si

$$Av_i = \lambda_i v_i$$

Cómo los encuentro?

$$Av_i = \lambda_i \text{Id } v_i \Leftrightarrow Av_i - \lambda_i \text{Id } v_i = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (A - \lambda_i \text{Id}) v_i = 0 \quad (*)$$

$P_A(\lambda) = \det(A - \lambda \text{Id}) = 0 \rightarrow$  tiene  $n$  raíces,  $\lambda_i$  <sup>Encontré los</sup> autovalores

Para  $\lambda_i \rightarrow (A - \lambda_i \text{Id}) v_i = 0 \rightarrow v_i \in \text{Ker}(A - \lambda_i \text{Id})$   
<sub>reemplazo en (\*)</sub> <sub>↑ incógnita</sub>

$\text{Ker}(A - \lambda_i \text{Id}) := \underline{E_{\lambda_i}} \rightarrow B(E_{\lambda_i})$  <sub>(base)</sub> } los llamo autovectores

Para qué sirve? vimos que si  $A$  es diagonalizable,

$$A = P D P^{-1} \text{ donde}$$

$$P = \begin{pmatrix} | & & | \\ v_1 & \dots & v_n \\ | & & | \end{pmatrix}, \quad D = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & & 0 \\ & \ddots & \\ 0 & & \lambda_n \end{pmatrix}$$

## Ejercicio 8

e)  $A = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & 0 \\ 3 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $A - \lambda Id = \begin{pmatrix} -2-\lambda & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -2-\lambda & 0 \\ 3 & 0 & -1-\lambda \end{pmatrix}$

$$P_A(\lambda) = \det(A - \lambda Id) = (-2-\lambda)^2 (-1-\lambda)$$

Autovalores:  $\lambda_1 = -2$  (multiplicidad 2)

$\lambda_2 = -1$  (multiplicidad 1)

### Autovectores

$\lambda_2 = -1$

$$A - \lambda_2 Id = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 3 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 3 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} -x = 0 \\ -y = 0 \\ 3x = 0 \end{cases}$$

Los  $(x, y, z) \in \text{Ker}(A - \lambda_2 Id)$

tienen que cumplir  $x=0, y=0$

$$\Rightarrow (x, y, z) = (0, 0, z), \quad z \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\text{Ker}(A - \lambda_2 Id) = E_{\lambda_2} = \left\{ (x, y, z) : \begin{aligned} (x, y, z) &= (0, 0, z), z \in \mathbb{R} \\ &= z(0, 0, 1) \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$$= \langle (0, 0, 1) \rangle \rightarrow v_2 = (0, 0, 1)$$

$\lambda_1 = -2$

$$A - \lambda_1 Id = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 3 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{quiere } (x, y, z) / \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 3 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} 0=0 \checkmark \\ 0=0 \checkmark \\ 3x+z=0 \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} y \text{ libre} \\ z = -3x \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Ker}(A - \lambda I_d) &= E_{\lambda_1} = \{(x, y, z) : y \in \mathbb{R}, z = -3x\} \\ &= \{(x, y, -3x) : y \in \mathbb{R}, x \in \mathbb{R}\} \end{aligned}$$

$$= \{x(1, 0, -3) + y(0, 1, 0) : y \in \mathbb{R}, x \in \mathbb{R}\}$$

$$= \langle (1, 0, -3), (0, 1, 0) \rangle$$

$$v_{1,1} = (1, 0, -3)$$

$$v_{1,2} = (0, 1, 0)$$

Diagonalización : es diagonalizable:

$$D = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad P = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -3 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

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

Si hubiera tenido

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

$$\Rightarrow A - \lambda I_d = \begin{pmatrix} -2-\lambda & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & -2-\lambda & 0 \\ 3 & 0 & -1-\lambda \end{pmatrix} \leftarrow \begin{array}{l} \text{el polinomio} \\ \text{es = que antes} \end{array}$$

$\Rightarrow$  los autovalores son = :

Autovalores:  $\lambda_1 = -2$  (multiplicidad 2)  
 $\lambda_2 = -1$  (multiplicidad 1)

### Autovectores

$$\lambda_2 = -1$$

$$A - \lambda_2 \text{Id} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 3 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 3 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} -x = 0 \\ x - y = 0 \\ 3x = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow x = 0, y = 0$$

Los  $(x, y, z) \in \text{Ker}(A - \lambda_2 \text{Id})$

tienen que cumplir  $x = 0, y = 0$

$$\Rightarrow (x, y, z) = (0, 0, z), \quad z \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\text{Ker}(A - \lambda_2 \text{Id}) = E_{\lambda_2} = \left\{ (x, y, z) : \begin{aligned} (x, y, z) &= (0, 0, z), z \in \mathbb{R} \\ &= z(0, 0, 1) \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$$= \langle (0, 0, 1) \rangle \rightarrow v_2 = (0, 0, 1)$$

$$\lambda_1 = -2$$

$$A - \lambda_1 \text{Id} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 3 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

quiere  $(x, y, z) \in \text{Ker}(A - \lambda_1 \text{Id}) = E_{\lambda_1}$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 3 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} 0 = 0 \checkmark \\ x = 0 \\ 3x + z = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow x = 0 = z, \quad y \text{ libre}$$

$$\Rightarrow E_{\lambda_1} = \langle (0, 1, 0) \rangle, \quad v_1 = (0, 1, 0)$$

$\Rightarrow$  no me alcanzan los autovectores para construir  $P \Rightarrow$  no es diagonalizable

Ejercicio 9

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} a & 0 \\ b & a \end{pmatrix} \quad \underline{\underline{b \neq 0}}$$

$$A - \lambda I_d = \begin{pmatrix} a - \lambda & 0 \\ b & a - \lambda \end{pmatrix}$$

$$P_A(\lambda) = (a - \lambda)^2 \rightarrow \lambda = a \quad (\text{raíz doble})$$

$$\lambda = a \rightarrow A - aI_d = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ b & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{Quiero } (x, y) / \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ b & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = 0 \rightarrow \begin{cases} 0 = 0 \checkmark \\ bx = 0 \end{cases} \rightarrow x = 0$$

$$E_a = \langle (0, 1) \rangle \leftarrow \dim(E_a) = 1 < \text{multiplicidad de } \lambda = a$$

$\Rightarrow$  no es diagonalizable  $\square$

Ejercicio 10

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} r & s & t \\ -12 & 6 & 16 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$v = (1, 2, 0), \quad w = (2, 6, 0), \quad u = (-2, -2, -1) \quad \text{autovectores}$$

a)  $A$  es diagonalizable:

2/.  $P_A(\lambda)$  tiene grado 3  $\rightarrow$  x base fundamental del álgebra,  $\exists \lambda_v, \lambda_w, \lambda_u \in \mathbb{C}$  raíces.

Como  $v, w, u \in \mathbb{R}^3$ ,  
y son autovectores  
y  $A \in \mathbb{R}^{3 \times 3}$

$$\underbrace{Av}_{\in \mathbb{R}^3} = \lambda_v \underbrace{v}_{\in \mathbb{R}^3} \Rightarrow \lambda_v \in \mathbb{R}$$

lo mismo para el resto:  $\lambda u, \lambda w \in \mathbb{R}$  (chequear que son li.)

$$\Rightarrow \exists D \in \mathbb{R}^{3 \times 3} / D = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda u & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda u & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda w \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\wedge \exists P \in GL(3) / P = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 2 \\ 2 & -2 & 6 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \leftarrow$$

con  $A = P D P^{-1}$   $\square$

b)

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} r & s & t \\ -12 & 6 & 16 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix},$$

$v = (1, 2, 0)$ ,  $w = (2, 6, 0)$ ,  $u = (-2, -2, -1)$  autovectores

$$A - \lambda \text{Id} = \begin{pmatrix} r - \lambda & s & t \\ -12 & 6 - \lambda & 16 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 - \lambda \end{pmatrix}$$

$$p_A(\lambda) = (2 - \lambda) [(r - \lambda)(6 - \lambda) + 12s] \leftarrow \begin{matrix} \lambda u, \lambda v, \lambda w \\ \text{raíces} \end{matrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} r - \lambda & s & t \\ -12 & 6 - \lambda & 16 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 - \lambda \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = 0$$

Como  $w$  es autovector,  $(A - \lambda w \text{Id})w = 0$

$\Rightarrow$  tomo  $(x, y, z) = w = (2, 6, 0)$

Reemplazo  $w$

$$\begin{pmatrix} r - \lambda w & s & t \\ -12 & 6 - \lambda w & 16 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 - \lambda w \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 6 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} 2(r - 2) + 6s = 0 & (A) \\ -24 + 6(6 - \lambda w) = 0 \rightarrow -24 + 36 - 6\lambda w = 0 \\ 0 = 0 \end{cases} \rightarrow \lambda w = 2$$



Reemplazo v

$$\begin{pmatrix} r-\lambda_v & s & t \\ -12 & 6-\lambda_v & 16 \\ 0 & 0 & 2-\lambda_v \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} r+2s=0 & (B) \\ -12+2(6-\lambda_v)=0 \rightarrow -12+12-2\lambda_v=0 \rightarrow \lambda_v=0 \\ 0=0 \end{cases}$$

de (A), (B):

$$\begin{cases} 2(r-2)+6s=0 \rightarrow s=2 \\ r+2s=0 \rightarrow r=-4 \end{cases}$$

Reemplazo u: (y uso  $s=2, r=-4$ )

$$\begin{pmatrix} -4-\lambda_u & 2 & t \\ -12 & 6-\lambda_u & 16 \\ 0 & 0 & 2-\lambda_u \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ -2 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} (-4-2)(-2)+(-2)2-t=0 \rightarrow 12-4=t \rightarrow t=8 \\ -(2-\lambda_u)=0 \rightarrow \lambda_u=2 \end{cases}$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} -4 & 2 & 8 \\ -12 & 6 & 16 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ los autovalores son } 2 \text{ (doble), } 0$$

### Ejercicio 13

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & -3 & -2 \\ 3 & 4 & 2 \\ -2 & -2 & +1 \end{pmatrix}, v = (-2, 2, 3)$$

$$a) \quad A - \lambda Id = \begin{pmatrix} -2-\lambda & -3 & -2 \\ 3 & 4-\lambda & 2 \\ -2 & -2 & +1-\lambda \end{pmatrix}$$

$$P_A(\lambda) = \det(A - \lambda Id) \leftarrow \text{autovalores (raíces)}:$$

$$\lambda = 1 \text{ (triple)}$$

$$\lambda = 1: \quad A - \lambda Id = \begin{pmatrix} -3 & -3 & -2 \\ 3 & 3 & 2 \\ -2 & -2 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 3 & 3 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} 3x + 3y + 2z = 0 \\ 3(x + y + z) = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{matrix} -2 = 0 \\ \Rightarrow x + y = 0 \end{matrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow \ker(A - \lambda Id) &= \{(x, y, z): z = 0, y = -x, x \in \mathbb{R}\} \\ &= \{(x, y, z) = (x, -x, 0) = x(1, -1, 0), x \in \mathbb{R}\} \\ &= \langle (1, -1, 0) \rangle = E_1, \quad w = (2, -2, 0) \end{aligned}$$

$$c) \quad , v = (-2, 2, 3)$$

$$v + w = (-2, 2, 3) + (2, -2, 0) = (0, 0, 3) = 3e_3$$

$$\Rightarrow v = 3e_3 - w$$

$$d) \quad \text{calcular } A^{63} v$$

$$\text{Veamos: } \forall n \in \mathbb{N}, \quad A^n v = (3n+1) \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + 3e_3 \quad "$$

$$D/. \quad n=0, \quad v = -w + 3e_3 \quad \checkmark$$

Supongamos que la afirmación vale para  $n$

(qvg vale para  $n+1$ )

$$A^n v = (3n+1)(-\omega) + 3e_3$$

↓

$$A^{n+1} v = A(3n+1)(-\omega) + 3Ae_3$$
$$= (3n+1)(-\omega) + 3 \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 2 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} = (3n+1)(-\omega) + 3 \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + 3 \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ +1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A\omega = 1 \cdot \omega$$

$$A(-\omega) = -\omega$$

$$= (3n+1)(-\omega) + 3(-\omega) + 3e_3$$

$$A^{n+1} v = [3(n+1)+1](-\omega) + 3e_3 \quad \square$$

$$A^{63} v = (3 \cdot 63 + 1)(-\omega) + 3e_3$$

$$= 190 \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + 3 \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -380 \\ 380 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}.$$