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## Benzorlik

n-boyutlu bir vektor uzoyı V'den V'ye giden bir L linear dönürümünün matris temsili, sıralı bozların değisimine göre forklı nxn tipindeti matrislerdir. Sindi bu matrisler arasındati boğıntıyı orastıralım.

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Drk: L: 182 -> 182, L(x)= [2xi] olson.

L(e1) = [2] ve L(e2) = [0] oldgun
den te1,e2] degal bours gore L'nin

Motris tensili (gestermi) A = [2 0] dir.

L(x) = A.X. 182 teti forth bir sirals

bozo gore L'nin notri tensili degisent

tir. örnegin u= [-1], u= [2] oltok

vare tu; uz sirali bozina gore L'nin

natris tensilial bulalin.

 $\begin{cases} L(U_1) = S_{11} U_1 + S_{22} U_2 \\ L(U_2) = S_{12} U_1 + S_{22} U_2 \end{cases} B = \begin{bmatrix} S_{11} S_{12} \\ S_{21} S_{22} \end{bmatrix}$   $L(U_1) = A_1 U_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -1/3 \\ -1/3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -3/3 \\ -3/3 \end{bmatrix}$ 

L(U2) = A. U2 [ ] [2] = [3]

[enez] simili bonindon [univer] simili boning gegis notristai bolimania quetir. Donon squà [unive] le sinden [enez] borine quici netrisiai bolimas. Burun tersi istedigimini gegis netrisidir.

$$U = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 \\ 4 & 2 \end{bmatrix} = (u_1 u_2)$$

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$$U = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{1}{3} & 1/6 \\ 2/3 & 1/6 \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{dir.}$$

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L(4) =  $\frac{7}{6}u_1 + (-\frac{5}{6})u_1$ L(4) =  $\frac{7}{6}u_1 + (\frac{11}{6})u_2$   $B = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{7}{6} & -\frac{9}{6} \\ -\frac{5}{6} & \frac{11}{6} \end{bmatrix}$ A ile B are condult begind and ?  $B = (u^1 + u_1, u^1 + u_2) = u^1 \cdot A(u_1, u_2) = u^1 + u_2$  $B = u^1 + u_2$  Teorem: E=[VIIVzI-IVA] ve F=[WIIVZI-IVA] worken
bir wektor uzeymin ski siralibozi , L:V-JV
bir linear ddnisim ve S, Flden Blye
geais motrisi olsun A, E bozina gore
L'nin matris tensili we B, F bozina gore
L'nin motris tensili Re
B=S-IAS
dir.

Tonim! A we B, ARA tipsade motissor olsun.

B = 5 As alocat setilde singular almoyan

bir S matrisi varso B'ye A'yo bonzardir

denir.

B. A'ya benzor ise.  $A = (S^{-1})^{-1}BS^{-1}$  oldiqueson

A'da B'ye benzordr. Kisaca Are B'ye bonzar

Natrislar donir.

Ave B, aynı Imeer dönürümün metris temsilleri The Ave B bonzordir. Tersina L'nin [ViiVzr: 16] sirali bazina gare natru temsilir A ne singüler Olnoyan bir snatrūi izin B=5+45 okun.

Eger w, = Sinvi + Szivzt -- + Sniva wz = Sizvi + Szz vzt -- + Snzva wn = Sinvi + Sznvzt -- + Smva

BI EWINZ 1-1WA) bozina give l'him netris temsilidir.

ort.1) D, P3 inarinde town operatoriolsum.

(D: P3 = P3) [x1, x, 1] bezins que

A we [1,2x,4x2-2] bezins gére D'nin

6 temsil natrismi bolunci.  $D(x^2) = 2x = 0.x^2 + 2.x + 0.1$   $D(x) = 1 = 0.x^2 + 0.x + 0.1$   $D(1) = 0 = 0.x^2 + 0.x + 0.1$   $A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0.7 \\ 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} dir.$ 

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$$D(1) = 0 = 0.1 + 0.(2x) + 0.(4x^{1-2})$$

$$D(2x) = 2 = 2.1 + 0.2x + 0.(4x^{1-2})$$

$$D(4x^{1}) = 8x = 0.1 + 4.(2x) + 0.(8x^{1-2})$$

$$B = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

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$$C(4x^{1}) = 8x$$

B= 5 AS dir.

2) A= [120] olmol vare Ling-sing

linear operatori L(x)=Ax olsum.

Eaner, es] borne gore Linin retru

tensili Aldır.

y=[0] 142=[1], y=[0] olnuk

ware [y, yz, ys] sinoli borne göre

L'ain metris tensoli bul?

9. Hafta

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Fuat Ergezen

$$L(4_1) = A_{1_1} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$L(4_1) = A_{1_1} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} = 1, \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} + 0, \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix}$$

$$S = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow S^{-1}$$

$$B = S^{-1} A S$$

## S. ÖZDEBERLER

Özdegenler ve özvektérbri

Tanim: A, nxn tipindo bir natris olsun. Axax esitlipini saylayan sifindon forkli bir x vektaru vorso > skalerine Alnın Bidageri vektaru vorso > skalerine Alnın Bidageri veyo korokteristik doğeri denir x vektarınede xlya karsı gelen özveblir denir denir. (veyo xlya oit zivettir denir)

ort! 
$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & -2 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$
 we  $x = \begin{bmatrix} 7 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$  okum.  
 $A \times = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & -2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 7 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 6 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} = 3 \begin{bmatrix} 27 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$ 

$$A \begin{bmatrix} 7 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 7 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow Ax = 3x$$

$$A A = 3x$$

$$A A = 3x$$

$$A = 3x$$

Ax=Xx dentlemi

(A+-\x)=0 => (A-\x)x=0 (x)

formundo yozilobilir: \( \) \( \) \) \( \) \

(\*) donkleminin asiker almoyen abzüminin almost rain garet ve yeler sort A-XI Inin singüler almost, yani det (A-XI)=0 almostdu. Eger A-XI matrisinin determinantini asusal à degis ten almat viero n. dereceden bir polinom elde edoriz. P(X)= det (A-XI) de polinome terratteristik polinom, det (A-XI)=0 da Alnın tarakteristik donklami denir.

Korakteristik polinomun takleri, Alnın özdeper leridir. Karakteristik polinom utane töbe sahiptir. bun for Eath veyo karryik (komplets) says olabilis Tearen! A, nxn tipinde bir natik to > bir Skolor olsen. Assignati itodekar birbirine 6) A, A nin ordagerdir

(b) (A-NI) x = 0 asítor o layor cor une solippir.

() N(A-NI) + 503

6) A-AI smguler

e) det(A-λI)=0 dir.

A=[4] nortisionin orderarlama neworderarlare borri gela orvectionlain Sit: 1) buluau 7. Alnın Karakteris donklomi 1A-XI= 1-2 2 =0 => 2-47-5=0 Alan orderation x,=-1 , x=5 dir. x=-1 e learse gelon ozvektör, bulnakiain A-(-1) I= A+I'nin Sitir uzogi N(A+1) yi bulnomin gorebir.

4%-2%=0 %=d %=\d

2) 
$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -3 & 1 \\ 1 & -2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$
 Matrisian ordeger ve objections below.

$$|A - \lambda I| = \begin{vmatrix} 2 - \lambda & -3 & 1 \\ 1 & -2 - \lambda & 1 \\ 1 & -3 & 2 - \lambda \end{vmatrix} = \lambda (\lambda^2 - 1)^2$$

$$\lambda_{1} = 0 \quad \text{we } \lambda_{1} + \lambda_{2} = 1 \quad \text{ordeger for.}$$

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$$\lambda_{1} = 0 \quad \text{ordeger for.}$$

$$\lambda_{2} = 0 \quad \text{ordeger for.}$$

$$\lambda_{3} = 0 \quad \text{ordeger for.}$$

$$\lambda_{4} = 0 \quad \text{ordeger for.}$$

9. Hafta

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x=[]] div.

Fuat Ergezen

$$\lambda_{1}=\lambda_{2}=1 \quad (A-\lambda I)X=0$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -3 & 1 \\ 1 & -3 & 1 \\ 1 & -3 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_{1} \\ x_{2} \\ x_{3} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ x_{3} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_{1} \\ x_{2} \\ x_{3} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 3A-x \\ x_{3} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_{1} \\ x_{2} \\ x_{3} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 3A-x \\ x_{3} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_{1} \\ x_{2} \\ x_{3} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_{1} \\ x_{2} \\ x_{3} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_{1} \\ x_{2} \\ x_{3} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_{1} \\ x_{3} \\ x_{3} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_{1} \\ x_{3} \\ x_{3} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_{1} \\ x_{2} \\ x_{3} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_{1} \\ x_{3} \\ x_{3} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_{2} \\ x_{3} \\ x_{3} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_{1} \\ x_{3} \\ x_{3} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_{2} \\ x_{3} \\ x_{3} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_{1} \\ x_{3} \\ x_{3} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_{2} \\ x_{3} \\ x_{3} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_{1} \\ x_{3} \\ x_{3} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_{2} \\ x_{3} \\ x_{3} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_{1} \\ x_{3} \\ x_{3} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_{2} \\ x_{3} \\ x_{3} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_{1} \\ x_{3} \\ x_{3} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_{2} \\ x_{3} \\ x_{3} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_{1} \\ x_{3} \\ x_{3} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_{2} \\ x_{3} \\ x_{3} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_{1} \\ x_{3} \\ x_{3} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_{2} \\ x_{3} \\ x_{3} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_{1} \\ x_{3} \\ x_{3} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_{2} \\ x_{3} \\ x_{3} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_{1} \\ x_{3} \\ x_$$

χ<sub>1</sub>-3χ+3)=0 Χ<sub>2</sub>=Α Χ<sub>2</sub>=β Χ<sub>1</sub>=3β-Α