$$|\lambda_{1}=\lambda_{2}=1| (A-\lambda I) \times =0$$

$$|\lambda_{1}=\lambda_{2}=0| (A-\lambda I) \times =0$$

$$|\lambda_{1}=\lambda_{2}=0| (A-\lambda I) \times =0$$

$$|\lambda_{2}=\lambda_{3}=\lambda_{4}=0$$

$$|\lambda_{1}=\lambda_{2}=\lambda_{4}=0$$

$$|\lambda_{1}=\lambda_{2}=\lambda_{4}=0$$

$$|\lambda_{1}=\lambda_{2}=\lambda_{3}=\lambda_{4}=0$$

$$|\lambda_{1}=\lambda_{2}=\lambda_{4}=0$$

$$|\lambda_{1}=\lambda_{2}=$$

Benzer Montrislar:

Teorem: A me B, nxn tipinde matrislar olsm. Eger Aile & benzor matrisler ize buiki matris aynı tarakteristik polinoma sahiptir ve dologisiglo agni özdegere sahiptala. konit: PA(X) we PB(X) siresiyla Are B matriceing taraktarutik polinamlere okun. Are B lander matrislar olduguadam öyle bir s natrisi verdir ki s singilar dayil ve B = S AS

dir.

10. Hafta

Fuat Ergezen

x7=4

Xz=B

$$P_{B}(\lambda) = \det (B-\lambda I)$$

$$= \det (S^{-1}AS - \lambda I)$$

$$= \det (S^{-1}(A-\lambda I)S)$$

$$= \det (S^{-1}) \cdot \det (A-\lambda I) \cdot \det S$$

$$= \det (A-\lambda I)$$

$$= P_{A}(\lambda)$$
Aynı birektirirtik polironu sohip olduklarından

aynı öldüyerlere sahiptirler.

örk:
$$T = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \quad \forall e \quad S = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 3 \\ 3 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{obset weilsin}$$

Thin bedigerless $\lambda_1=2$, $\lambda_2=3$ dür.

($\text{det}(T-\lambda I)=\begin{bmatrix}2-\lambda\\0\\3-\lambda\end{bmatrix}=(2-\lambda)(3-\lambda)$) $A=S^{T}S \text{ alwank }, Alnın özdeğerlesi'$ $\lambda_1=2$, $\lambda_2=3$ dür. 6 ergekten $A=\begin{bmatrix}2-3\\-2\\5\end{bmatrix}\begin{bmatrix}2\\1\end{bmatrix}\begin{bmatrix}5\\3\\2\end{bmatrix}=\begin{bmatrix}-1-2\\6\\6\end{bmatrix}$ $|A-\lambda I|=\begin{bmatrix}-1-\lambda\\-2\\6\\4-\lambda\end{bmatrix}=\lambda^2-5\lambda+6=(\lambda-2)(\lambda-3)$ $\lambda_1=2$, $\lambda_2=3$

köse genlestirne:

Teorem: A, nin tipinde bir matris olsum. hi, >2, m>k
A'nin facklı özdegerleri ve x,, x,, n x k'lor
bunlara karsı yelen özvektorler iseler
X, x2, ..., xk linear başımsızdir.

Tanim!

exitlifyni sogloyen kissagen matris D ve sing bler olmayan bir X matrisi vorso, nxn tipradeki bir A matrisine kissagenlestirilebilir denir. X'e A'yı kojegenlestirir denir.

Teoremi Bir nxn tipindeki A natiisinin tesaganlartirilebilir almusi iqin gerek ve yetar.sort Alnın n tane lineer boquusn avebbir sahip almısıdır.

Nottori 1) Eger A Lüsagonlestisalebilirse, küsegenlestiron metrik X'in situn vekterleri
A'nın exuoltörleridir ve D'nin kösegen
elemenleri A'nın ilgili özdeğerleridir.
2) küsayonlestiren metris X birtare değildir
kösagonlestiren metris X'in sitin vekterlerimin yerini değiştirenek veya sıtırden

terkli bin skaler (le Gerprat y eni kasegenlestimen matris üretir.

3) Eger A, Nen tipmole bir matris ve A'nın

n-tone torklı ördegeri versa, A tasagonleştirilebilirdir. Eger ördeşerler takk
doğil ne Alnın töpeyenlestirilebilir
alup almaması A'nın A n tane linear
boğumsız örvettöre sohip alup almamana
beglidir.
4) Eger A kösogen lestirile bir ise

A = X 0 X⁻¹

dir.

(i) e give $A^{2} = (\times D \times^{1}) (\times D \times^{1})$ $= \times D^{2} \times^{1}$ $= \times D^{2} \times^{1}$ genel olerat $A^{k} = \times D^{k} \times^{-1} = \times \begin{bmatrix} x_{1}^{k} \circ \cdots \circ \\ o x_{1}^{k} \circ \cdots \circ \\ o \cdots & x_{n}^{k} \end{bmatrix} \times^{1}$ dir.

it: forth order ver A basegon stinded in
$$D = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\lambda_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\lambda_2 = \lambda_1 = 3$$

$$\lambda_3 = 2 \quad \lambda_4 = 3$$

$$\lambda_4 = 2 \quad \lambda_5 = 3$$

$$\lambda_4 = 2 \quad \delta_5 = 3$$

$$\lambda_5 = 3 \quad \delta_5 = 3$$

$$\lambda_6 = 3 \quad \delta_5 = 3$$

$$\lambda_6 = 3 \quad \delta_5 = 3$$

$$\lambda_6 = 3 \quad \delta_6 = 3$$

$$(A-2I)X=0 \qquad \begin{bmatrix} -1 & -1 \\ 2 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$-x_1-x_2=0 \Rightarrow x=x\begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(A-1I)X=0 \qquad \begin{bmatrix} -1 & -1 \\ 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(A-3I)X=0 \qquad \begin{bmatrix} -2 & -1 \\ 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= x_1+x_2=0 \Rightarrow x=x\begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

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$$= \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} -1$$

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

$$X = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ -1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 2 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 \\ -1 & -2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 2 & 43 \\ 0 & 2 & 43 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A^{S} = X \quad D^{S} X^{-1}$$

$$D = \begin{bmatrix} 2^{S} & 0 \\ 0 & 3^{S} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 3^{S} & 2 & 6 \\ 0 & 2 & 43 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A^{S} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 32 & 0 \\ 0 & 243 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ -1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 144 & 32 \\ -243 & -243 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -149 & -211 \\ 422 & 484 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$2) A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -1 & -2 \\ 2 & 0 & -1 \\ 2 & -1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \quad X = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & -1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \quad X = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & -1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$|A - \lambda \sum | = \begin{bmatrix} 3 - \lambda & -1 & -1 \\ 2 & -\lambda & -2 \\ 2 & -1 & -1 -\lambda \end{bmatrix} \quad X = 1$$

$$|A - \lambda \sum | = \begin{bmatrix} 3 - \lambda & -1 & -1 \\ 2 & -\lambda & -2 \\ 2 & -1 & -1 -\lambda \end{bmatrix} \quad X = 1$$

$$\lambda_{1}=0 \text{ a kersi quan arether}$$

$$A \times = 0 \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -1 & -2 \\ 2 & 0 & -2 \\ 2 & -1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_{1} \\ x_{2} \\ x_{3} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 8 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\times = \lambda \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} \quad \times = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \text{ invalidation}$$

$$\lambda_{2}=1=\lambda_{3} \text{ kersi qualen invalidation}$$

$$(A-I) \times = 0$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} A-I \end{pmatrix} \times = 0$$

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

Axa tipmdeki bir A matriyi n'don doho az Sayıda linear bağımsız ozvektöre sehiple, A'ya kusurlu (eksik) denir. kusurlu matris k'öşegenlestirdemez.

brt: 1) $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ $|A \rightarrow XI| = \begin{vmatrix} 1-\lambda & 1 \\ 0 & 1-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = (1-\lambda)^2 |A \rightarrow XI| = 0 = 3$ $|A \rightarrow XI| = \begin{vmatrix} 1-\lambda & 1 \\ 0 & 1-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ $|A \rightarrow XI| = \begin{bmatrix} 1-\lambda & 1 \\ 0 & 1-\lambda \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ $|A \rightarrow XI| = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1-\lambda \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

X2=0 $X_1=X$ X=A[b][b] bruettir

A kusurlu neltritir kögegonlætirlenn.

2) $A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 4 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ we $B = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 4 & 0 \\ -3 & 6 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$ $\begin{vmatrix} A-\lambda I \end{vmatrix} = 0 \Rightarrow (\lambda-2)^2 (4-\lambda) = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda_1 = 4 \lambda \Rightarrow 2 = 2$ $\begin{vmatrix} B-\lambda I \end{vmatrix} = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda_1 = 4 \lambda_2 = \lambda_3 = 2$ A ve is sufficientin ordererlar eyen.

10. Hafta

10/14

Fuat Ergezen

6. DIKLIK

12ª de skaler Gorpini:

IRA de iki rektor x ve y'yk nxi tipinde matrisler olorak dusunebilirir. Du durvunder XT.y Garpinini IR'do IXI tipinde bir matris voyo bir roel soyi olorak itade adolilirir. XT.y Garpinino, x ve y'nin skolor Garpinii. donir.

EFOR
$$X = (X_1, X_2, ..., X_n)^T$$
 we $Y = (Y_1, Y_2, ..., Y_n)^T$ | Y_1
 X^T . $Y = (X_1, X_2, ..., X_n)$
 Y_1
 Y_2
 Y_3
 Y_4
 Y_5
 $Y_$

122 velR31 de skaler garpini

IRZ vega 183 de skolor gerpinen geondrik
onlomi verebilirin. 122 vega 182 de vektorlari
gönlü (değrultu) değru parquleri olerat dikina.
bilirin 182 vega 183 de verilen bir x vektorü
icin onun öttid uzunluğu, kondiziyle stalor
enpinen olerat tenindenir.
Enpinen olerat tenindenir.

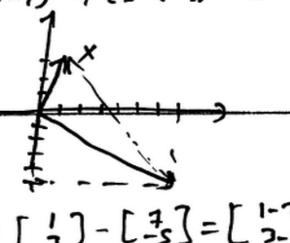
 $||x|| = |x^T \cdot x| = \left\{ \frac{|x_1^1 + x_1^2|}{|x_2^1 + x_1^2 + x_2^2|}, x \in \mathbb{R}^2 \right\}$

×1-3×

Tonin: 112 wya 1123 de verlon xve y vektorlai zrasindati vzatlik 11x-411 alerak tanimladir.

on: x= (1,3) y= (7,-5) = [-5]

11x-41]=[(1-4)24 (3-(-5))2] = 10



X-4 = [3]-[-3]=[-7-65] = [-6] Teoram: X ve y, 122 veya 123 de sifirdan forkli îki vektor ve 0, bunbri 1 orosindaki 041 îse

dir.

reger x solvedon fertle bir vettor ise bu

nektor dogrulfusundaki birim vektor

U= 1/1×11 · x dir.

Outproduction to the state of the state of

$$V = \frac{1}{|191|} = \frac{1}{|5|} \left[\frac{1}{2} \right] = \left[\frac{1}{2} \right] \left[\frac{1}{2} \right$$

Couchy-Schwerz Estsializi: x ve y, Inveryo

|xTy | < 11x1/ 1911

dir. Estlik ancak we ancat vektorlerdon biri sifir veyo biri digermin kuti olduğundu Soylenir.

give mettanlenden bir softer veger case= o dir. case= o ize ku izi vektion birbinne dibth.