## EXERCICIO DE VALORES E VEDORES PRÓPRIOS

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Probleman de volner e vetere proprios. Novos robre A'yebr Linear 12. Rahulæn pærsmetron reais d, se 6, de modo a que  $X = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ -3 \end{bmatrix}$  sejs verr proprio de matriz  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$ e tel que o torgo de matière e'ignal a 6

$$\alpha + 4 = 6 = 0 \quad x + 5 = 6$$

$$\alpha = 1$$

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

$$\begin{bmatrix}
1 - \lambda & 0 & 1 \\
1 & 2 - \lambda & \beta
\end{bmatrix}
\begin{bmatrix}
2 \\
-3 \\
2
\end{bmatrix}
=
\begin{bmatrix}
0 \\
0
\end{bmatrix}$$

$$2 - 2\lambda + 2 = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda = 2$$

$$4 - 3 \delta + 6 - 2 \lambda = 0$$
 $4 - 3 \delta + 6 - 4 = 0$ 
 $\delta = 2$ 

Assim 
$$\alpha = 1$$
,  $\beta = -1$  e  $\delta = 2$ 

31. Sejz a transformers mer T: IR3 -> IR3, orde

$$T = M(T) = \begin{bmatrix} 7 & -2 & b \\ -2 & c & -2 \\ -1 & a & 7 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$a, b, c \in \mathbb{R}$$

Let 
$$\frac{1}{2}$$
  $\frac{1}{2}$   $\frac{1}{2}$ 

$$m(T) = \begin{bmatrix} 7 & -2 & -1 \\ -2 & 4 & -2 \\ -1 & -2 & 7 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$0 \text{ determinante's e'iqual a:}$$

 $7 \times 24 - 2(16) - 8$ 

$$= 7 \times 3 \times 8 - 2 \times 2 \times 8 - 1 \times 8$$

$$= 8(21 - 4 - 1) = 8 \times 16$$

 $k_{2} = 128$   $k_{2} + \lambda_{3} = 16, \lambda_{2} \cdot \lambda_{3} = 64$ 

or 
$$yy_2$$
  $\lambda_2 = \lambda_3 = 8$ 

$$e \quad \lambda_1 = 2$$

b) 
$$P_{AP2} \ \lambda_{A} = 2$$
 $(A - 2 I) X = 0, x \neq 0$ 

$$\begin{bmatrix}
 7 - 2 & -1 \\
 -2 & 4 - 2 & -2 \\
 -1 & -2 & 7 - 2
 \end{bmatrix}
 \begin{bmatrix}
 0 \\
 0
 \end{bmatrix}
 = \begin{bmatrix}
 0 \\
 0
 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix}
-1 & -2 & 7-2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix}
c \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix}
0 \\
-2 & -4 \\
-2 & -2 \\
0
\end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix}
10 & -4-2 \\
-10 & 10 & -10 \\
-10 & -20 & 50
\end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix}
10 & -4 & -2 & | & 0 \\
0 & 6 & -| & 2 & | & 0 \\
0 & -24 & -48 & | & 0
\end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix}
-5 & 2 & 1 & | & 0 \\
0 & 1 & -2 & | & 0 \\
0 & 0 & | & 0
\end{bmatrix}$$

$$-5a + 4c + c = 0$$

$$a = c$$

$$480 \times (2) = \begin{cases}
(c_1 & 2c_1 & c_2
\end{cases}$$

Espero proprio  $\pm (2) = \frac{1}{2} = (1,2,1)$  CERZ

Brue de  $\pm (2) = \frac{1}{2} = (1,2,1)$  Ann  $\pm (2) = 1 = m.g.(2)$ 

$$X(8) = \{(-c - 2b, b, c)\} \setminus \{0\}$$

$$E(8) = \{c(-1, 0, 1) + b(-2, 1, 0)\}$$

Brue  $\pm (8) = \frac{1}{3}(-1,91),(-2,1,0)$ 

am E(8)= 2 = m.g. (8) Note- se que, para cada volor pripris distino, a multiplicidade aljebrica = multiplicitede Swowether, or gegs, 1=2 sperece Nume veg e dom E(2)=1 e X=8 aparece 2 reger x & am E(8)=2. O folhouso Caracterstro d'yval a  $p(\lambda) = (\lambda - 2)(\lambda - 8)^{-1}$ or jogs, em | A-XI = 0 obsteum  $(\lambda - 1)(\lambda - 8)^{L} = 0$ yetnes prod prior, colecionando or reserver das borses de cada

lu de expers propres  $U = \{ (1,2,1), (-1,0,1), (-2,1,0) \}$ 1 1 1 1 2 = 13 = 8  $\begin{vmatrix}
 1 & -1 & -1 & | & 1 & -1 & -1 & | \\
 2 & 0 & 1 & | & = & 0 & 2 & 5 \\
 1 & 1 & 0 & | & 0 & 2 & -2
 \end{vmatrix}$ Com a matrit  $U = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & -2 \\ 2 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ (matrix DiAGONALiZAODORA) Obtemo una MATRIZ DIAGNOL SEMELHANTE a A,

$$\Delta = U - | A U = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 8 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 8 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$u(T) \quad UU = \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda_2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda_3 \end{bmatrix}$$

40. 
$$u(\tau) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 2 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & -1 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 2 & -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

a) volues judgum de T

$$\lambda^{2}(4-4\lambda+\lambda^{2}-1)=0$$

$$\lambda^{2}(3-4\lambda+\lambda^{2})=0$$

$$1 -4 -3$$

$$1 -3 -3$$

$$1 (\lambda-1)(\lambda-3)=0$$

du = (3)=1 E) Brue de vetres propris U= { (-1, 40,0), (0,0,0,1), (0,1,1,1), (0,7,5) matriz v= T-100007 101-1 101-1 (dryonalandon)  $\Delta = V^{T}AV = M(T) =$ =[0 0 0] =[0 13] N. Valores proprint Le A Ne

dogniel

d) dim  $N(T) = 2 = n^2 de$ Valor préprio