

Trovare le forme canoniche

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 4 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \textcircled{1}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & -3 \\ -1 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \quad \textcircled{2}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \quad \textcircled{3}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \quad \textcircled{4}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \textcircled{5}$$

① $\text{Tr} = 0 \quad \text{Det} = 4 \quad \leadsto \quad p_A(\lambda) = \lambda^2 + 4 = 0 \Leftrightarrow \lambda = \pm 2i$

Diagonalizzabile su \mathbb{C}

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2i & 0 \\ 0 & -2i \end{pmatrix}$$

Jordan reale

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 2 \\ -2 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

Calcoliamo le M di passaggio su \mathbb{C} e su \mathbb{R}

Su \mathbb{C} le colonne di M sono gli autovettori

$$\ker(A - 2i \text{Id}) = \ker \begin{pmatrix} -2i & -1 \\ 4 & -2i \end{pmatrix} = \text{Span}((1, -2i))$$

Bovino: $\begin{pmatrix} -2i & -1 \\ 4 & -2i \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -2ia - b \\ 4a - 2ib \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$

$$b = -2ia \quad \leadsto \quad 4a - 2i(-2i)a = 4a - 4a = 0 \quad \checkmark$$

$$\ker(A + 2i \text{Id}) = \ker \begin{pmatrix} 2i & -1 \\ 4 & 2i \end{pmatrix} = \text{Span}((1, 2i))$$

$$M = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -2i & 2i \end{pmatrix}$$

Verifica: $M^{-1} A M = \begin{pmatrix} 2i & 0 \\ 0 & -2i \end{pmatrix}$

\uparrow M che diagonalizza su \mathbb{C}

Consideriamo ora

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

\uparrow M che jordanizza su \mathbb{R}

$\uparrow \uparrow$ parte reale e immaginaria delle 2 colonne della M complessa

$$M^{-1} = \frac{1}{-2} \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -\frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} M^{-1} A M &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -\frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 4 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -\frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 2 \\ 4 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 2 \\ -2 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

② $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & -3 \\ -1 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$ Forma canonica $\begin{pmatrix} 4 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$

$$\text{Tr} = 4 \quad \text{Det} = 0$$

Le due righe sono DIPENDENTI \leadsto rango = 1 \leadsto dim ker = 1
 \leadsto c'è l'autovalore 0 \leadsto l'altro è per forza la traccia

$$\boxed{\lambda=4} \quad \ker \begin{pmatrix} -3 & -3 \\ -1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} = \text{span}((1, -1)) \quad 1 \cdot C_1 - 1 \cdot C_2 = 0$$

$$\boxed{\lambda=0} \quad \ker \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -3 \\ -1 & 3 \end{pmatrix} = \text{span}((3, 1)) \quad 3C_1 + 1 \cdot C_2 = 0$$

$$M = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{Verifica: } M^{-1} A M = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \text{ oppure}$$

$$A M = M \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

③ $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$ $\text{Tr} = 4$ $\text{Det} = 4$ Autov: 2, 2

$$p_A(\lambda) = \lambda^2 - 4\lambda + 4 = (\lambda - 2)^2 \leftarrow \text{m. alg.}$$

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$$\text{Det} \begin{pmatrix} 1-\lambda & 1 \\ -1 & 3-\lambda \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{Senza m.g.}(2) = \dim(\ker(A - 2\text{Id})) = 1$$

$$A - 2\text{Id} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \ker(A - 2\text{Id}) = \text{span}((1, 1))$$

$m_A(2) = 2, m_g(2) = 1 \leadsto 1 \text{ blocco da } 2$

Quindi

$$C = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

Come trovo la M jordanizzante?

Sia $\{v_1, v_2\}$ la relativa base (le colonne di M).

Cosa deve succedere?

$$A v_1 = 2 v_1 \leadsto v_1 = \text{autovettore di } A \leadsto v_1 = (1, 1)$$

$$A v_2 = 2 v_2 + v_1$$

Vado di bonino $v_2 = (a, b)$

$$\underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 3 \end{pmatrix}}_A \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \end{pmatrix}}_{v_2} = 2 \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \end{pmatrix}}_{v_2} + \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}}_{v_1}$$

$$\begin{cases} a+b = 2a+1 \\ -a+3b = 2b+1 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} -a+b = 1 \\ -a+b = 1 \end{cases} \quad b = a+1 \quad (a, b) = (0, 1)$$

Conclusione: $M = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ $M^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

$\uparrow \quad \uparrow$
 $v_1 \quad v_2$

Verifica: $M^{-1} A M = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} = \text{jordan prevista}$$

④ $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$ Essendo triangolare superiore, gli autovalori sono $\lambda = 1$ e $\lambda = 3$

\leadsto diagonalizzabile sui reali

$$D = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\boxed{\lambda=1} \quad \ker \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} = \text{Span}((1, 0))$$

$$M = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\boxed{\lambda=3} \quad \ker \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \text{Span}((1, 2))$$

[Verifica per esercizio]

⑤ $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$ $\text{Rango} = 1 \rightsquigarrow \text{Dim}(\ker) = 1 \rightsquigarrow$ c'è 2 autovalori
 nulli \rightsquigarrow somma autovalori $= 0$
 \rightsquigarrow autovalori : $0, 0$

$m_A(0) = 2$ $m_B(0) = 1$ $J = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$

Bovino : $\begin{pmatrix} 1-\lambda & 1 \\ -1 & -1-\lambda \end{pmatrix} \rightsquigarrow \text{Det} = (1-\lambda)(-1-\lambda)+1$
 $= -1-\lambda+\lambda+\lambda^2+1 = \lambda^2$

$\lambda^2 = 0 \rightsquigarrow \lambda = 0, 0.$

Come trovo la M di passaggio? $Av_1 = 0$

$\rightsquigarrow v_1 \in \ker A$ ad esempio $v_1 = (1, -1)$

$Av_2 = v_1$ $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$ $a+b=1$
 $\quad \quad \quad A \quad \quad v_2 \quad \quad v_1$ $-a-b=-1$

$b = 1-a$ ad esempio $v_2 = (3, -2)$ oppure $v_2 = (0, 1)$

Possibile M di passaggio: $M = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ -1 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$ [Verifica per esercizio]

— 0 — 0 —

$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ -3 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$ $\text{Tr} = 5$ $\text{Det} = 10$
 $p_A(\lambda) = \lambda^2 - 5\lambda + 10 = 0$

$\lambda_{1,2} = \frac{5 \pm \sqrt{25-40}}{2} = \frac{5 \pm \sqrt{15}i}{2}$

Diagonalizzabile su \mathbb{C} , con i 2 autovalori sulla diagonale

La jordan reale è $\begin{pmatrix} \frac{5}{2} & \frac{\sqrt{15}}{2} \\ \frac{\sqrt{15}}{2} & \frac{5}{2} \end{pmatrix}$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{Tr} = 5$$

$$\text{Det} = -2$$

$$p_A(\lambda) = \lambda^2 - 5\lambda - 2 = 0$$

$$\lambda_{1,2} = \frac{5 \pm \sqrt{25+8}}{2} = \frac{5 \pm \sqrt{33}}{2}$$

Diagonalizzabile su \mathbb{R}

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 3 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{Tr} = 0$$

$$\text{Det} = -3$$

$$p_A(\lambda) = \lambda^2 - 3 = 0$$

$$\lambda_{1,2} = \pm \sqrt{3}$$

Diagonalizzabile su \mathbb{R}

$$D = \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{3} & 0 \\ 0 & -\sqrt{3} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\boxed{\lambda = \sqrt{3}} \quad \text{Ker} \begin{pmatrix} -\sqrt{3} & 3 \\ 1 & -\sqrt{3} \end{pmatrix} = \text{Span}((\sqrt{3}, 1))$$

$$\boxed{\lambda = -\sqrt{3}} \quad \text{Ker} \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{3} & 3 \\ 1 & \sqrt{3} \end{pmatrix} = \text{Span}((\sqrt{3}, -1))$$

$$M = \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{3} & \sqrt{3} \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

[Verifica]

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