Seminar - Vectori si ralori proprii a) Determinati vectorii si valorile proprii ale matricei  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 3 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \in M_3(\mathbb{R}).$ So is a a te ca  $\neq$ :  $\mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$ ,  $\neq$  (x1, x2, x3) = (2x1 - 2x3, 3x2, 3x3) este un endouor-fism al R-sp vectorial R3, apoi sa se defermine vectorii si valorile proprii ale lui f Solutie:  $|2-\lambda|$  0  $|2-\lambda|$  0  $|2-\lambda|$  2  $|2-\lambda|$  2  $|2-\lambda|$  2  $|2-\lambda|$  3  $|2-\lambda|$  4  $|2-\lambda|$  6  $|2-\lambda|$  $\beta_{A}(\lambda) = 0 \implies \lambda_{1} = \lambda_{2} = 3 \text{ is } \lambda_{3} = 2 \text{ (mut in } \mathbb{R})$ Pria uruare 2 st 3 mut valorile proprie ale matrici A. Peatru a determina vedori propri ai lui A aflace V(2) A V(3) si multimea vectorior propri este V(2) UV(3) \1(0,0,0)}. Obs: Cum A = M3 (R) spatial rectorial on care lucrain este po R3  $V(2) = \frac{1}{2} \left( x_1, x_2, x_3 \right) \in \mathbb{R}^{\frac{3}{2}} / \left( A - 2I_3 \right) \left( \begin{array}{c} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{array} \right) = \left( \begin{array}{c} 0 \\ 0 \end{array} \right) 3.$  $V(2) = \{(x_1, 0, 0) | x_1 \in \mathbb{R} \}$  $V(3) = \frac{1}{2} \left( x_1, x_2, x_3 \right) \in \mathbb{R}^3 / \left( A - 3I_3 \right) \left( \begin{array}{c} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{array} \right) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$  $\forall (3) = \frac{1}{2}(-2x_3, x_2, x_3)/x_2, x_3 \in \mathbb{R}^3$ tectori propri ai lui A sunt elem rencioni  $\frac{1}{2}(x_1,0,0)/x_1 \in \mathbb{R}^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2}(-2x_3,x_2,x_3)/x_2,x_3 \in \mathbb{R}, x_2^2 + x_3^2 \neq 0$ Obs. i) V(2) = 1(x1,0,0)/x1∈R3= {x1·(1,0,0)/x1∈R3=<(1,0,0)>  $\Rightarrow$   $(V_1)$  baza in V(2)  $(\Rightarrow)$  dia V(2) = 1(i)  $V(3) = \{(-2x_3, x_2, x_3) \mid x_2, x_3 \in \mathbb{R}\} = \{(0, x_2, 0) + (-2x_3, 0, x_3) \mid x_2, x_3 \in \mathbb{R}\}$ 

$$= \{k_{2}(0, 1, 0) + k_{3}(-2, 0, 1) | k_{2} x_{3} \in \mathbb{R}_{3}^{2} = \langle (0, 1, 0), (-2, 0, 1) \rangle = \langle V_{2}, V_{3} \rangle$$

$$= V_{2} \quad \text{is def.} \quad \Rightarrow (V_{2}, V_{3}) \text{ bata in } V(3) \quad \Rightarrow \text{ otim } V(3) = 2).$$
b) if the wift climate (femo)

$$\Rightarrow e = (e_{1}, e_{2}, e_{3}) \text{ bata canowica a line } \mathbb{R}^{3}$$

$$f(e_{1}) = f(0, 0) = (e_{3}, 0)$$

$$f(e_{3}) = f(0, 0, 1) = (-2, 0, 3)$$

$$\Rightarrow continue call a c$$

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Deci 7 este diagonalizabel.
     c) f \in Ead_{\mathbb{R}}(\mathbb{R}^3), f(x,y,z) = (-2y - 3z, x + 3y + 3z, z)

fre e = (e_1,e_2,e_3) bata cauouica a lui \mathbb{R}^3
                    f(e1) = f(1,0,0) = (0,1,0)
                f(e_2) = f(o,1,0) = (-2,3,0)   \mathcal{L} \neq \mathcal{J}_e = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -2 & -3 \\ 1 & 3 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \in \mathcal{M}_3(\mathcal{R})
                 f(e_3) = f(o, o, 1) = (-3, 3, 1)
                        f_{\frac{1}{2}}(\lambda) = \begin{pmatrix} -\lambda & -2 & -3 \\ 1 & 5-\lambda & 3 & = (1-\lambda)(\lambda^2 - 3\lambda + 2) = (1-\lambda)^2(2-\lambda) \\ \hline -0 & 0 & (1-\lambda) & \end{array}
                        1/2 (N)= 0 (m. alg. = 2) ?
                                                                                                               13 = 2 - rad. bicupla (m. alg. = 1 = m. geous)
                         Deci toate rad lui pp sout in R (ele mut 1 si 2)
                       dim V(1) = 3 - rang (f - 1.123) =
                                                              = 3 - rang (1 = 1 = 2 = 3) = 3 - rang (1 = 2 = 3)
                                                                = 3-1 = & = m. alg. a lui 1
                          Deci of este diagonalitabil.
d) f & End R (R4), f(x1, k2, k3, x4) = (-2x1, -2x2, 3x3, x3 + 3x4)
     Tre e = (e, e, e, e, e, baza cauocuca a lui R#
                        f(e_i) = f(i,0,0,0) = (-2,0,0,0)
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          I#Je= 0 -2 0 0 3
                         f(e2)= f(0,1,0,0)=(0,-2,0,0)
                        7 (e3) = f(0,0,1,0) = (0,0,3,1)
                       f(e4) = f(0,0,0,1) = (0,0,0,3)
                                                                                          -2-X

\oint \rho(\lambda) = 0 \iff \lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = -2 \in \mathbb{R} \vee \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R} \vee \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R} \vee \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}
                                                                                                                                    13 = 12 = 3 = R.
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