

UNIDAD 4. Autovectores y autovalores de endomorfismos y de matrices.

DEF. Dado un endomorfismo $f: V \rightarrow V$, llamamos **AUTOVECTOR** de f al vector v que verifica $f(v) = \lambda v$, $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}$, $v \neq 0$. Llamamos **AUTOVALOR** al escalar λ .

EJEMPLO 1

$$f: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2 / f(x, y) = (2x, 2x - 2y)$$

$$f(2, 1) = (4, 2) = 2(2, 1)$$

$$f(6, 2) = (12, 8) \neq 2(6, 2) \therefore (6, 2) \text{ NO ES AUTOV.}$$

$$f(-1, 3) = (-2, 8) = \lambda(-1, 3) \text{ NO ES AUTOV.}$$

$$f(-3, 1) = (-6, -2) = \lambda(-3, 1), \text{ NO ES AUTOVECTOR EL VECTOR } (-3, 1)$$

$$f(2, 0) = (4, 4) \neq 2(2, 0)$$

$$f(-30, 0) = (-60, -60)$$

DEF. CONJUNTO DE AUTOVECTORES $V_\lambda = \{v \in V / f(v) = \lambda v \wedge v \neq 0\}$

DEF. AUTOESPACIO ASOCIADO $E_\lambda = \{v \in V / f(v) = \lambda v\}$

Se demuestra que E_λ es un subespacio de V

EJEMPLO 2 Sea $f: P_2[\mathbb{R}] \rightarrow P_2[\mathbb{R}] / f(a+bx+cx^2) = -2c + (a+2b+c)x + (a+3b)c^2$

$$f(-1+x^2) = -2 \cdot 0x + 2x^2 = -2 + 2x^2 = 2(-1+x^2) \text{ AUTOV.}$$

$$f(-2+3x+2x^2) = -4 + 6x + 4x^2 = 2(-2+3x+2x^2)$$

$$f(x) = 0 + 2x + 0x^2 = 2x = 2(x) \text{ AUTOV}$$

$$f(-2+x+x^2) = -2 + x + x^2 = 1(-2+x+x^2) \text{ AUTOV.}$$

EJERCICIO 1 a) g)

$$f(v) = \lambda v$$

$$f(w) = \lambda w$$

$$f: V \rightarrow V$$

$$i) f(\alpha v) = \alpha f(v) = \alpha \lambda v = (\alpha \lambda) v = \lambda(\alpha v) = \lambda(\alpha v) \therefore \alpha v \text{ es autovector}$$

$$ii) f(v+w) = f(v) + f(w) = \lambda v + \lambda w = \lambda(v+w)$$

$$iii) f(\alpha v + \beta w) = f(\alpha v) + f(\beta w) = \alpha f(v) + \beta f(w) = \alpha \lambda v + \beta \lambda w = \lambda(\alpha v + \beta w)$$

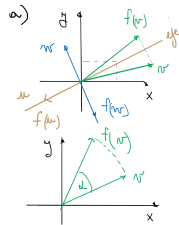
$$= \lambda(\alpha v + \beta w) \therefore \alpha v + \beta w \text{ es AUTOV.}$$

$$f(v+w) = \lambda v + \lambda w = \lambda(v+w) \therefore \lambda \text{ es el AUTOVALOR.}$$

$$h) f(v) =$$

$$f(w) =$$

EJERCICIO 2



$$f: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2 \quad y = \frac{1}{2}x \rightarrow y' = -2x \rightarrow y \perp y'$$

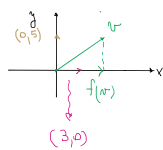
$$v \text{ NO es AUTOVECTOR}$$

$$f(v) = -v = -1 \cdot v \therefore v \text{ es autovector } \lambda = -1 \quad V_{-1} = \{(a, -2a) : a \neq 0\}$$

$$f(w) = w = 1 \cdot w \therefore w \text{ es autovector } \lambda = 1 \quad V_1 = \{(a, \frac{1}{2}a) : a \neq 0\}$$

$$f: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2 / f \text{ es la reflexión de } 0 < \alpha < \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\text{NO TIENE AUTOVECTORES}$$



$$f: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2 / f \text{ es la reflexión ortogonal sobre la línea}$$

$$\text{AUTOVECTORES}$$

$$v \text{ NO es autovector}$$

$$f(3, 0) = (3, 0) \therefore (3, 0) \text{ es AUTOVECTOR de } \lambda = 1$$

$$f(0, 5) = (0, 5) = 0(0, 5) \therefore \lambda = 0$$

$$V_1 = \{(a, 0) \in \mathbb{R}^2 / a \neq 0\}$$

$$V_0 = \{(0, a) \in \mathbb{R}^2 / a \neq 0\}$$

$$E_1 = \{(a, 0) \wedge \forall a \in \mathbb{R}\}; E_1 = \text{gen} \{(1, 0)\}; \dim E_1 = 1$$

$$E_0 = \{(0, a) \in \mathbb{R}^2, \forall a \in \mathbb{R}\}; E_0 = \{(0, 1)\}; \dim E_0 = 1$$

$$\dim \mathbb{R}^2 = \dim E_1 + \dim E_0$$

Sea $f: V \rightarrow V$ y sea λ un autovalor de f , entonces E_λ es un subespacio de V .

$$E_\lambda = \{v \in V / f(v) = \lambda v\}$$

DEMOSTRACIÓN