

$$24.20(3) A = \frac{1}{3} \begin{vmatrix} 2 & -1 & -1 \\ -1 & 2 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 & 2 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 |A - \lambda E| &= \frac{1}{27} \begin{vmatrix} 2-3\lambda & -1 & -1 \\ -1 & 2-3\lambda & -1 \\ -1 & -1 & 2-3\lambda \end{vmatrix} = \frac{1}{27} \left[(2-3\lambda) \begin{vmatrix} 2-3\lambda & -1 \\ -1 & 2-3\lambda \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} -1 & -1 \\ -1 & 2-3\lambda \end{vmatrix} - \right. \\
 &\quad \left. - \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 2-3\lambda \\ -1 & -1 \end{vmatrix} \right] = \frac{1}{27} \left[(2-3\lambda)^3 - (2-3\lambda) - (2-3\lambda) - 1 - 1 - (2-3\lambda) \right] = \\
 &= \left(\frac{2}{3} - \lambda \right)^3 - \frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{2}{3} - \lambda \right) - \frac{2}{27} = \frac{8}{27} - \frac{4}{3} \lambda + 2\lambda^2 - \lambda^3 - \frac{2}{9} + \frac{1}{3} \lambda - \frac{2}{27} = \\
 &= -\lambda^3 + 2\lambda^2 - \lambda = -\lambda(\lambda-1)^2 = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda = 0 \text{ или } \lambda = 1
 \end{aligned}$$

$\lambda = 0 : \frac{1}{3} \begin{vmatrix} 2 & -1 & -1 \\ -1 & 2 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} \vec{s}_1 = \vec{0} \Rightarrow \vec{s}_1 = \begin{vmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{vmatrix}, \text{ сдс. } \gamma_{nh} < \left\| \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\| > -n \text{ наимен} \\ x=y=z$

$\lambda = 1 : \frac{1}{3} \begin{vmatrix} -1 & -1 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 & -1 \end{vmatrix} \vec{s}_{2,3} = \vec{0} \Rightarrow \vec{s}_2 = \begin{vmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{vmatrix}, \vec{s}_3 = \begin{vmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{vmatrix}, \text{ сдс. } \gamma_{nh} < \left\| \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \right\|, \left\| \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\| > -m-70 \\ x+y+z=0$

24.28

1) λ диагонализируем \Rightarrow в базисе собс. векторов \vec{s}

$$\varphi(\vec{s}) = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda_1 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda_2 & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & \lambda_n \end{vmatrix} \Rightarrow \forall \vec{x} \in \mathcal{L} \quad \varphi(\vec{x}) = \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i c_i \vec{s}_i = \sum_{i: \lambda_i \neq 0} \lambda_i c_i \vec{s}_i, \text{ м.е.}$$

$$I_m \varphi = \langle \vec{s}_i \rangle, \lambda_i \neq 0$$

$$2) \forall \vec{x} \in \mathcal{L} \quad \vec{x} = \vec{x}_1 + \vec{x}_2, \quad \vec{x}_1 = \sum_{i: \lambda_i \neq 0} c_i \vec{s}_i, \quad \vec{x}_2 = \sum_{i: \lambda_i = 0} c_i \vec{s}_i.$$

$$\vec{x}_1 \in I_m \varphi, \text{ но 1 пункт } \vec{x}_2 \in \text{Ker } \varphi, \text{ т.к. } \varphi(\vec{x}_2) = \sum_{i: \lambda_i = 0} \lambda_i c_i \vec{s}_i = \vec{0}$$

$$\text{Из этого } \mathcal{L} = I_m \varphi \oplus \text{Ker } \varphi$$

24.30 (3, 22, 34).

$$3) A = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 2 \\ -1 & -3 \end{vmatrix} \quad |A - \lambda E| = \begin{vmatrix} -\lambda & 2 \\ -1 & -3-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = 3\lambda + \lambda^2 + 2 = (\lambda+1)(\lambda+2) = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda = -1, \lambda = -2$$

$$\lambda = -1 : \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ -1 & -2 \end{vmatrix} \vec{s}_1 = \vec{0} \Rightarrow \vec{s}_1 = \begin{vmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \end{vmatrix} \quad \text{Доказательство} \quad A \vec{s} = \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 \end{vmatrix} \quad \text{- симм. отн. т.осн. нер-в} \\ \text{справедливы для любых}$$

$$\lambda = -2 : \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 2 \\ -1 & -1 \end{vmatrix} \vec{s}_2 = \vec{0} \Rightarrow \vec{s}_2 = \begin{vmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{vmatrix} \quad \vec{s}_1 \text{ и } \vec{s}_2 \text{ н.наст.м. в 2 по идущей } \vec{s}_2.$$

$$22) A = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{vmatrix} \quad |A - \lambda E| = \begin{vmatrix} -\lambda & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1-\lambda & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -1-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = -\lambda(-1-\lambda)^2 = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda = 0, \lambda = -1$$

$$\lambda = 0: \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{vmatrix} \vec{s}_2 = \vec{0} \Rightarrow \vec{s}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\lambda = -1: \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} \vec{s}_2 = \vec{0} \Rightarrow \vec{s}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{шаг 3. сим. собств. векторов.}$$

$$34) A = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 & -1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \quad |A - \lambda E| = \begin{vmatrix} 1-\lambda & -1 & 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1-\lambda & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1-\lambda & -1 \\ -1 & 1 & -1 & 1-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = \sum_{i=0}^n (-\lambda)^i \Delta_{n-i} =$$

$$= 0 - \lambda \cdot 0 + \lambda^2 \cdot 0 - \text{tr} A \lambda^3 + \lambda^4 = \lambda(\lambda - 4) = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda = 0, \lambda = 4$$

$$\lambda = 0: A \vec{s}_1 = \vec{0}, \vec{s}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \vec{s}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \vec{s}_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\lambda = 1: \begin{vmatrix} -3 & -1 & 1 & -1 \\ -1 & -3 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & -3 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 & -1 & -3 \end{vmatrix} \vec{s}_4 = \vec{0} \Rightarrow \vec{s}_4 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} -3 & -1 & 1 & -1 \\ -1 & -3 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & -3 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 & -1 & -3 \end{vmatrix} \sim \begin{vmatrix} -3 & -1 & 1 & -1 \\ -4 & -4 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -4 & -4 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -4 & -4 \end{vmatrix} \sim \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -4 & -4 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -4 & -4 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -4 & -4 \end{vmatrix} \sim \begin{vmatrix} -4 & 0 & 0 & -4 \\ 0 & -4 & 0 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & -4 & -4 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$A \vec{s} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{- проекция 4-мерного на 1-мерное, направленное на } \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$24.42(1) D = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & n \end{vmatrix} \quad |D - \lambda E| = \begin{vmatrix} -\lambda & 1 & 0 & & \\ -\lambda & 2 & . & . & \\ 0 & . & . & . & -\lambda \end{vmatrix} = (-\lambda)^{n+1} \Rightarrow \lambda = 0$$

$$D \vec{s} = \vec{0} \Rightarrow \vec{s} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ т.е. собственные ф-ции - const.}$$

$$24.55(1) \varphi(x) = AX = \begin{pmatrix} -4 & 0 \\ 1 & 4 \end{pmatrix} X$$

$$|A - \lambda E| = \begin{vmatrix} -4-\lambda & 0 \\ 1 & 4-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = \lambda^2 - 16 = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda = \pm 4$$

$$\lambda = 4: \begin{vmatrix} -8 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} \vec{s}' = \vec{0} \Rightarrow \vec{s}'_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \vec{s}'_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\lambda = -4: \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 8 \end{vmatrix} \vec{s}' = \vec{0} \Rightarrow \vec{s}'_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 8 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \vec{s}'_4 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 8 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A \vec{s}' = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 0 \\ 0 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

Донатик