

Vectori și valori proprii

Def Un scalar $\lambda \in \mathbb{C}$ p.m. valoare proprie pt. $A \in M_n^{\mathbb{C}}(\mathbb{C})$ dacă $\exists x \neq 0, x \in \mathbb{C}^n$

a.î $Ax = \lambda x$. În acest caz x se numește vector propriu asociat lui λ

Mulțimea valorilor proprii ale lui A se numește spectrul lui A și se notează $\nabla(A)$ sau $\text{spec}(A)$

Te. Cayley Hamilton pt $\mathbb{C}^{2 \times 2}$: $A = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix}$

$$A^2 - \text{Tr}(A) \cdot A + \det(A) \cdot I_2 = O_2$$

Proof:

$$\text{Tr}(A) = a + d$$

$$\det(A) = ad - bc$$

$$A^2 = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a^2 + bc & ab + bd \\ ac + dc & bc + d^2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} a^2 + bc & ab + bd \\ ac + dc & bc + d^2 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} a^2 + ad & ba + bd \\ ac + dc & ad + d^2 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} ad - bc & 0 \\ 0 & ad - bc \end{pmatrix} = O_2$$

$$A^2 - \text{Tr}(A) \cdot A + \det(A) \cdot I_2 = O_2 \quad | \text{Tr}()$$

$$\text{Tr}(A^2) - \text{Tr}(A)^2 + 2\det(A) = 0$$

$$\det(A) = \frac{1}{2} (\text{Tr}(A^2) - \text{Tr}^2(A))$$

$$\nabla(a+b)^2 = a^2 + b^2 + 2ab$$

a	b	
a^2	ab	a
ab	b^2	b
a	b	

la matrici: $(A+B)^2 = A^2 + B^2 + AB + BA$

$$\text{Tr}(A+yB) = \text{Tr}(A) + y\text{Tr}(B)$$

$\text{Tr}(A+B) = \text{Tr}(A) + \text{Tr}(B)$
aditivitate
 $\text{Tr}(dA) = d\text{Tr}(A)$
scalar
omogenitate.

$$f_{A,B}(x) = \det(A + xB) = \frac{1}{2} (\text{Tr}((A + xB)^2) - \text{Tr}^2(A + xB))$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} (\text{Tr}(A^2 + x^2 B^2 + xAB + xBA) - (\text{Tr}^2(A) + x^2 \text{Tr}^2(B) + 2x \text{Tr}(A) \cdot \text{Tr}(xB)))$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} (\underbrace{\text{Tr}(A^2)} + \underbrace{x^2 \text{Tr}(B^2)} + \underbrace{2x \text{Tr}(AB)} - \underbrace{\text{Tr}^2(A)} - \underbrace{x^2 \text{Tr}^2(B)} - \underbrace{2x \text{Tr}(A) \cdot \text{Tr}(B)})$$

$$= \det(A) + x^2 \det(B) + x(\text{Tr}(AB) - \text{Tr}(A) \cdot \text{Tr}(B))$$

$$\text{Am obținut } \det(A + xB) = \det(A) + x(\text{Tr}(AB) - \text{Tr}(A) \cdot \text{Tr}(B)) + x^2 \det(B)$$

$$\text{luăm } B = -I_2: \det(A - xI_2) = \det(A) - x(-\text{Tr}(A) + 2\text{Tr}(A)) + x^2 \cdot 1$$

$$= x^2 - x\text{Tr}(A) + \det(A)$$

Polinomul $p_A(x) = \det(A - xI_n) = x^2 - x\text{Tr}(A) + \det(A) \rightarrow$ polinomul caracteristic asociat matricii A

Rădăcinile polinomului caracteristic se numesc valorile proprii asociate matricii A (Eigen values)

Exemple:

$$1) A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{Metoda 1: } \text{Tr}(A) = 1 \\ \det(A) = 0$$

$$p_A(x) = x^2 - x = x(x-1)$$

$$p_A(x) = 0 \Rightarrow x(x-1) = 0 \begin{cases} \lambda_1 = 0 \\ \lambda_2 = 1 \end{cases} \quad \text{Spec}(A) = \{0, 1\}$$

Metoda 2:

$$p_A(x) = \det(A - xI_n)$$

$$A - xI_n = \begin{pmatrix} 1-x & 1 \\ 0 & -x \end{pmatrix}$$

$$p_A(x) = \begin{vmatrix} 1-x & 1 \\ 0 & -x \end{vmatrix} = -x(1-x) = x(x-1)$$

$$b) A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 2 & -5 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$p_A(x) = \det(A - xI_3) = \begin{vmatrix} -x & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -x & 1 \\ 2 & -5 & 4-x \end{vmatrix} \stackrel{\text{de } L_2 \rightarrow L_2 + L_1}{=} 0 + (-1) \cdot (-x) \cdot \begin{vmatrix} -x & 0 \\ 2 & 4-x \end{vmatrix} + (-1)^5 \cdot \begin{vmatrix} -x & 1 \\ 2 & -5 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= -x \cdot (-x)(4-x) + (-1)(5x-2)$$

$$= -x^3 + 4x^2 - 5x + 2$$

$$p_A(x) = 0 \Rightarrow x^3 - 4x^2 + 5x - 2 = 0$$

$$x=1, p_A(1)=0 \Rightarrow x^3 - 4x^2 + 5x - 2 = (x-1)(\dots)$$

$$\Rightarrow P_A(x) = (x-1)(x^2-3x+2) = (x-1)(x-1)(x-2)$$

$$\begin{matrix} \downarrow & \downarrow \\ a+b & a \cdot b \end{matrix} \quad = (x-2)(x-1)^2$$

$$\begin{array}{r} x^3 - 4x^2 + 5x - 2 \\ -x^3 + x^2 \\ \hline -3x^2 + 5x - 2 \\ +3x^2 - 3x \\ \hline 2x - 2 \\ \hline 0 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} x-1 \\ \hline x^2-3x+2 \end{array}$$

$$P_A(x) = 0 \quad \begin{cases} \lambda_1 = 2 \\ \lambda_2 = \lambda_3 = 1 \end{cases}$$

Vom spune că $\lambda = 2$ are multiplicitatea algebrică 1

$\lambda = 1$ are multiplicitatea algebrică 2

Cayley Hamilton pentru matrici $\mathbb{C}^{n \times n}$

Orice matrice pătratică îşi anulează propriul polinom caracteristic:

$$\forall A \in \mathbb{C}^{n \times n}, P_A(A) = O_n$$

$$P_A(x) = x^n - E_1(A) \cdot x^{n-1} + E_2(A) \cdot x^{n-2} - \dots + (-1)^{n-1} E_{n-1}(A) + (-1)^n E_n(A)$$

$$E_1(A) = \lambda_1 + \lambda_2 + \dots + \lambda_n = \text{Tr}(A)$$

$$E_2(A) = \sum_{1 \leq i < j \leq n} \lambda_i \cdot \lambda_j$$

$$E_3(A) = \sum_{1 \leq i < j < k \leq n} \lambda_i \cdot \lambda_j \cdot \lambda_k$$

...

$$E_n(A) = \lambda_1 \cdot \lambda_2 \cdot \dots \cdot \lambda_n = \det(A)$$

\forall dacă $\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_n$ sunt valorile proprii ale lui A atunci

$$P_A(x) = (x - \lambda_1)(x - \lambda_2) \cdot \dots \cdot (x - \lambda_n)$$

unde $\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_n$ nu neapărat distincte

Def: Prin $GL_n(K)$, definim toate matricele inversabile cu elemente din corpul K . $K = \mathbb{H}$ sau \mathbb{Z} sau \mathbb{Q} sau \mathbb{R} sau \mathbb{C}

Def: Spunem că matricele A și B sunt asemenea dacă $\exists P \in GL_n(K)$ ^{\rightarrow grupul general linier.}

a.î $B = P^{-1}AP$

Se notează $A \sim B$

Spunem că A e diagonalizabilă dacă e asemenea cu matrice diagonală, $\exists P \in GL_n(K)$ a.î $A = P^{-1}DP$ unde D matrice diagonală

adică $D = \begin{pmatrix} d_1 & & 0 \\ & d_2 & \\ 0 & & \ddots \\ & & & d_n \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow$ matrice diagonală

Sic $P_A(x) = P_D(x) = (x-d_1)(x-d_2)\dots(x-d_n)$

Criteriu: A diagonalizabilă dacă: Pentru orice valoare proprie λ , multiplicitatea algebrică a lui λ corespunde corespunde cu multiplicitatea geometrică.

Exemplu:

$\rightarrow A = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 4 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$

$$P_A(x) = \det(A - xI_3) = \begin{vmatrix} 4-x & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 4-x & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 4-x \end{vmatrix} \stackrel{L_1+L_2+L_3}{=} \begin{vmatrix} 6-x & 6-x & 6-x \\ 1 & 4-x & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 4-x \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} C_2 - C_1 \\ C_3 - C_1 \end{array} \quad \begin{vmatrix} 6-x & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 3-x & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 3-x \end{vmatrix} \stackrel{L_1}{=} \begin{vmatrix} 6-x & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 3-x & 0 \\ 0 & 3-x & 3-x \end{vmatrix} \stackrel{L_1}{=} (-1)^2 \cdot (6-x) \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 3-x & 0 \\ 0 & 3-x \end{vmatrix} + 0 + 0$$

$$= (3-x)^2(6-x)$$

$$P_A(x) = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 3 \\ \lambda_3 = 6 \end{cases}$$

$\lambda = 3 \rightarrow$ multiplicitatea algebrică egală cu 2

$\lambda = 6 \rightarrow$ m.a egală cu 1

Mult. Geometrică: Algoritm

i) det. valorile proprii

ii) Pt. fiecare valoare proprie, determinăm subspațiul propriu corespunzător.

$\text{dim}_{\text{geom}} \leftarrow$ iii) mult. geom = $\dim(\text{Subspațiu propriu})$

Pt $\lambda = 3$ subspațiul propriu este

$$S_3 = \{ v \in \mathbb{R}^3 \mid Av = \lambda v \}$$

$$\text{Fie } v = \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 4 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 4 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 3x \\ 3y \\ 3z \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 4x + y + z \\ x + 4y + z \\ x + y + 4z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 3x \\ 3y \\ 3z \end{pmatrix} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x + y + z = 0 & \text{1 ec și 3 nec.} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{Notăm } x = \alpha, y = \beta$$

$$\Rightarrow z = -\alpha - \beta$$

$$\Rightarrow S_3 = \{ (x, y, z) \mid z = -x - y \} = \{ (\alpha, \beta, -\alpha - \beta) \mid \alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{R} \}$$

$$= \{ \alpha(1, 0, -1) + \beta(0, 1, -1) \mid \alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{R} \}$$

$$\dim(S_3) = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \\ -1 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = 2 \text{ m. geom.}$$

$$\text{m.a} = \text{m.g} \quad (1)$$

Pt $\lambda = 6$ subspațiul propriu este:

$$S_6 = \{ v \in \mathbb{R}^3 \mid Av = \lambda v \}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 4x+y+z \\ 4y+x+z \\ 4z+x+y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 6x \\ 6y \\ 6z \end{pmatrix} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} -2x+y+z=0 \\ -2y+x+z=0 \\ -2z+x+y=0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow y = \frac{1}{2}(x+z)$$

$$(1)+(2) \quad -x-y+z=0$$

$$\Rightarrow -2x + \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{1}{2}z + z = 0$$

$$-\frac{3}{2}x + \frac{3}{2}z = 0 \Rightarrow \boxed{x=z}$$

$$-2x+x+y=0 \Rightarrow \boxed{x=y}$$

$$\text{dec } \boxed{x=y=z}$$

$$S_6 = \{ (d, d, d) \mid d \in \mathbb{R} \} = \{ d(1, 1, 1) \mid d \in \mathbb{R} \}$$

$$\dim(S_6) = 1 \rightarrow m. \text{ geom} = m. \text{ algebr} (2)$$

\Rightarrow A este diagonalizabilă

\rightarrow matricea de pasaj

$$\exists P \in GL_n(\mathbb{C}), \text{ a.i. } A = P \Delta P^{-1}$$

$$\text{dacă iau } \Delta = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 6 \end{pmatrix}, P = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{dacă iau } \Delta = \begin{pmatrix} 6 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 3 \end{pmatrix}, P = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Calculăm A^{5053}

$$A^2 = (P \Delta P^{-1})^2 = P \Delta P^{-1} P \Delta P^{-1} = P \Delta^2 P^{-1}$$

$$\Rightarrow A^{5053} = P \Delta^{5053} P^{-1} = P \begin{pmatrix} 6^{5053} & & \\ & 3^{5053} & \\ & & 3^{5053} \end{pmatrix} P^{-1}$$