12. Hafta Çarşamba Dersi

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Kösegenlestirne (A > XDX-1)

A borogoloptirilebilir.

Ego 2, 2, ..., 2k A'nn farkli ördegoler ise, buntara karşılık gelen özveldőrer x,x, -- liner bağımızdır.

* Ann matris's kojegu legtirilebilirdir ancak ve ancak Alnın tam n tank liner baginunt öttektör var ise.

Eger A losegulettirilebilir ise > Alan özvektörleri = X matrisinin sütunbri Alan Özdegeren = D'nin diyagarel girdileri A = X DX tek türin degildir.

 $D = \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_1 & \lambda_2 & \dots & \lambda_n \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow X = \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_1 & \lambda_2 & \dots & \lambda_n \\ \vdots & \ddots & \ddots & \ddots \\ \vdots & \ddots & \ddots & \ddots \end{bmatrix}_{AXA}$ burdali stra -> burdali strx +0

X matrisi tek tip degilder.

Alnın n tane forklı özdegeri varsa > A kösegenleztirilebilir.

! Alnın n tare farklı ördeğir yoksa A közegeleştinlemen denek degildiri. => Bakmanıt perker linear logimsit özvektörlerin sayısı = n

 $A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -3 \\ 2 & -5 \end{bmatrix}$ $A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 - \lambda & -3 \\ 2 & -5 - \lambda \end{bmatrix}$

 $de+(A-\lambda \pm) = (2-\lambda)(-\beta-\lambda) - (-6)$ = -10+52-22+22+6 $= \lambda^2 + \underline{3\lambda} - \mu = (\lambda + \mu)(\lambda - 1)$ $\rightarrow D = \begin{bmatrix} -4 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

 $\lambda_1 = -4$, $\lambda_2 = 1$ $\Rightarrow A$ hosegolestinlebilirdin

 $\lambda_1 = -4$ igin: harris ni O= X(IX-A)

 $\begin{bmatrix} 6 & -3 \\ 2 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$ $(A+4I)\vec{x}=0$

 $\begin{bmatrix} r \\ 2r \end{bmatrix} = r \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$ \Rightarrow \tilde{a} \tilde{a} \tilde{a} \tilde{a} \tilde{a}

 $\lambda_2 = 1$ igin: $(A - \lambda I)\vec{x} = 0$ $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \end{bmatrix}$ M 1T) = = 0

$$\frac{\lambda_{2} = 1 \quad iGn}{(A - \lambda I)x^{2} = 0} \qquad \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -3 \\ 2 & -6 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_{1} \\ x_{2} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -3 & | & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & | & 0 \end{bmatrix} \qquad x_{1} - 3x_{2} = 0 \qquad x_{2} = r \in IR$$

$$x_{1} = 3r$$

$$X = \begin{bmatrix} 3r \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = r \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \qquad \text{otherwise}$$

$$X = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ -2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -4 & 0 \\ -7 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -1/5 & 3/5 \\ 2/5 & -1/5 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -4 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -1/5 & 3/5 \\ 2/5 & -1/5 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(0) \quad \text{(a)} \quad \text{(b)} \quad \text{(b)} \quad \text{(b)} \quad \text{(c)} \quad \text{(c$$

(Bir diğu Intimal
$$\rightarrow K = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 215 & -115 \\ -115 & 315 \end{bmatrix}$$
)

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 4 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \qquad \text{det} (A - \lambda I) = (2 - \lambda)(4 - \lambda)(2 - \lambda) = 0$$

$$\lambda_1 = 2 \qquad \lambda_2 = 4$$
Columb take

$$\frac{\lambda_{l}=2}{\lambda_{l}=2}: \qquad (A-2I)\vec{x}=\vec{0} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_{l} \\ x_{l} \\ x_{3} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{array}{l} 2x_{1}=0 \Rightarrow x_{2}=0 \\ x_{3}=0 \\ x_{4}=r \in \mathbb{IR} \end{array} \quad \begin{bmatrix} r \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = r \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{Yourding}$$

$$\frac{\lambda_{2}=4:}{\lambda_{2}=4:} \qquad (A-(4)I)\overrightarrow{x}=\overrightarrow{0} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & -2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_{1} \\ x_{2} \\ x_{3} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \qquad \begin{array}{l} -2x_{1}=0 \Rightarrow x_{1}=0 \\ x_{1}-2x_{2}=0 \Rightarrow x_{3}=0 \\ x_{2}=reiR \end{array} \qquad \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -1 & -2 \\ 2 & 0 & -2 \\ 2 & -1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\lambda_1 = 0 \qquad \lambda_2 = 1$$

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$$\frac{\lambda_1=0}{1}$$
; $\frac{1}{1}$ \Rightarrow A közegenlez tivile bilir.

$$\lambda_2 = 1; \quad \Rightarrow \quad \begin{bmatrix} 17, \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\frac{\lambda_2=1}{2}; \quad \Rightarrow \quad \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\rightarrow X = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & -2 & 2 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \qquad \frac{X^{-1}}{} = \cdots$$

$$A = X D X^{-1}$$

- (a) $\begin{bmatrix} 3 & 2 \\ 4 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ (b) $\begin{bmatrix} 6 & -4 \\ 3 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$ (c) $\begin{bmatrix} 3 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ (d) $\begin{bmatrix} 3 & -8 \\ 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$
- (e) $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -2 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$ (f) $\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$

- (k) $\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ (l) $\begin{pmatrix} 3 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 4 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$

Veriler matrisler hosegenligtrielebilir mi?

Evet ise D=? X = ?

Evet ix reden? Hayer ise reden?