12. Hafta Pazartesi Dersi

10 Mayıs 2021 Pazartesi 11:50



$$A_{nxn} \rightarrow kare matris$$
 $A \in IR$

 $\vec{A}\vec{x} = \lambda \vec{x}$ exitligini saglayabilecek \vec{x} vektôrinin bulunabildigi λ skalerleine A matrisinin <u>Özdegeri</u> denir.

$$A \overrightarrow{x} = \lambda \overrightarrow{x}$$

$$\Rightarrow A \overrightarrow{x} - \lambda \overrightarrow{x} = \overrightarrow{O}_{n \times 1}$$

$$\Rightarrow (A - \lambda \overrightarrow{1}) (\overrightarrow{x}) = \overrightarrow{O}_{n \times 1}$$

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$$\Rightarrow$$
 Trivial observan sonour gatin isin $[det(A-\widehat{A}I)=0]$

$$\left[\frac{\det(A-\widehat{\partial}I)}{\det(A-\widehat{\partial}I)}=0\right]$$

$$\Rightarrow p(\lambda) = \det(A - \lambda I) = 0 \rightarrow Alnn karakteristike polinomu$$

$$\Rightarrow$$
 $p(\lambda) |_{nin} |_{holkler} = A|_{nin}$ ordegelen .

$$\Rightarrow \underbrace{(A-\lambda 1)(X)}_{\text{bilinips}} = O \qquad \underline{Gôzúmlen} \quad \text{bulunur}.$$

Lineer Cebir Savfa 1

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

Alnın karakteristik polinomu = ?

Alnın özdeğulei ve bunlara karşılık gelen özvektörle ?

$$\rho(\lambda) = \det (A - \lambda I) = 0$$

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

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

 $\det(A-\lambda I) = (3-\lambda)(-2-\lambda) - 6 \Rightarrow p(\lambda) = \lambda^{2} - \lambda - 12$ $-6+2\lambda+\lambda^{2}-3\lambda-6 \qquad \text{Ann karakeristik polinoms}$

$$p(\lambda) = (\lambda - 4)(\lambda + 3) = 0$$

$$A \ln \frac{\lambda_2 = -3}{\delta 2 \log 2 \log 3}$$

 $\rightarrow \frac{\lambda_1 = y \text{ isin}}{x}$:

$$(\underbrace{A-4I})\overrightarrow{x} = \overrightarrow{0} \quad \text{Gazumkei ?} \qquad A-4I = \begin{bmatrix} 3-4 & 2 \\ 3 & -2-4 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 2 \\ 3 & -6 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} -1 & 2 \\ 3 & -6 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} -1 & 2 & | & 0 \\ 3 & -6 & | & 0 \end{bmatrix} \longrightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 & | & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & | & 0 \end{bmatrix} \qquad \begin{array}{c} x_1 - 2x_2 = 0 \\ x_2 = r \in \mathbb{R} \Rightarrow x_1 = 2r \end{array}$$

$$\frac{\lambda = 4 \text{ ign forward}}{\lambda} = \text{span} \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \right\} \xrightarrow{\text{tipicuman}} \begin{bmatrix} 2r \\ r \end{bmatrix} = \text{Tipicuman} \right\} \left[\frac{2}{1} \right]$$

$$\frac{\lambda = 4 \text{ ign forward}}{\text{forward}} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{\lambda_2 = -3 \quad \text{igin}}{} :$$

$$(A-(-3)I)(x) = \overrightarrow{O}$$

$$\begin{array}{cccc}
A - \lambda I &= \begin{bmatrix} 3+3 & 2 \\ 3 & -2+3 \end{bmatrix} &= \begin{bmatrix} 6 & 2 \\ 3 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 6 & 2 \\ 3 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 &= \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 6 & 2 & | 0 \\ 3 & 1 & | 0 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{--} \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1 & | 0 \\ 0 & 0 & | 0 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{3x_1 + x_2 = 0}$$

$$x_1 = c \in \mathbb{R}$$

Lineer Cebir Sayfa 2

$$\begin{bmatrix} 6 & 2 \\ 3 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 6 & 2 & | & 0 \\ 3 & 1 & | & 0 \end{bmatrix} \longrightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 3 & | & 0 & | & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & | & 0 \end{bmatrix} \qquad x_1 = r \in IR$$

$$\Rightarrow x_2 = -3r$$

$$\lambda = -3 \text{ is in of usay} = span \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -3 \end{bmatrix} \right\} \longrightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -3r \end{bmatrix} = r \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\lambda = -3 \text{ is in of usay}$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

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

$$p(\lambda) = \det \left(A - \underline{\lambda} \underline{I} \right) = 0$$

$$= \det \left(\begin{bmatrix} 3 - \lambda & -1 & -2 \\ 2 & | 0 - \lambda & -2 \\ 2 & | -1 & -1 - \lambda \end{bmatrix} \right)$$

$$= (3-\lambda)\begin{vmatrix} -\lambda & -2 \\ -1 & -1-\lambda \end{vmatrix} + 1 \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 2 & -2 \\ 2 & -1-\lambda \end{vmatrix} - 2 \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 2 & -\lambda \\ 2 & -1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= (3-\lambda) \left[\lambda(1+\lambda) - 2 \right] + -2(1+\lambda) + 4 - 2(-2-(-2\lambda))$$

$$= (3-\lambda) \lambda (1+\lambda) - 2(3-\lambda) + -2(1+\lambda) + 4 + 4(1-\lambda)$$

$$= (3-\lambda) \lambda (1+\lambda) - 2(3-\lambda) + -2(1+\lambda) + 4 + 4(1-\lambda)$$

$$= (1+\lambda) \left[(3-\lambda)\lambda - 2 \right] - 2(3-\lambda) + 4 + 4(1-\lambda)$$

$$= (1+\lambda) (\lambda-2)(1-\lambda) - 2(3-\lambda) + 4 + 4(1-\lambda)$$

$$= (1+\lambda) (\lambda-2)(1-\lambda) - 2(3-\lambda) + 4 + 4(1-\lambda)$$

$$= \underbrace{(1+\lambda)(\lambda-2)(1-\lambda)}_{-6+2\lambda+4} - \underbrace{2(3-\lambda)+4}_{-6+2\lambda+4} + \underbrace{4(1-\lambda)}_{-6+2\lambda+4}$$

$$-2+2\lambda$$

 $-2(1-\lambda)$

$$= (1-\lambda) \left[\underbrace{(1+\lambda)(\lambda-2) - 2 + 4}_{\lambda^2-2\lambda+\lambda-2\ell+2\ell} \right] = (1-\lambda)(\lambda^2-\lambda)$$

$$= (1-\lambda)\lambda(1-\lambda)$$

$$\lambda_1 = 0$$
 , $\lambda_2 = 1$ kathi kak

 $\lambda_1 = 0$ isin:

$$(A-0)\vec{1}\vec{x} = 0$$
 $A-0\vec{1} = \vec{5} -1 -2 \vec{7}$

$$(A-0]\vec{1}\vec{x} = 0$$
 $A-0\vec{1} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -1 & -2 \\ 2 & 0 & -2 \\ 2 & -1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 3 & -1 & -2 \\ 2 & 0 & -2 \\ 2 & -1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix}
2 & 0 & -1 \\
2 & -1 & -1
\end{bmatrix}
\begin{bmatrix}
x_1 & -1/3 & -2/3 & | & 0 \\
0 & 2/3 & -2/3 & | & 0 \\
0 & -1/3 & 1/3 & | & 0
\end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{cases}
1 & -1/3 & -2/3 & | & 0 \\
0 & 1 & -1 & | & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 0 & | & 0
\end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{cases}
1 & -1/3 & -2/3 & | & 0 \\
0 & 1 & -1 & | & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 0 & | & 0
\end{bmatrix}$$

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$$\begin{cases}
1 & -1/3 & -2/3 & | & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 0
\end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{cases}
1 & -1/3$$

$$x_1 - x_{2/3} - 2x_{3/3} = 0$$

 $x_2 - x_3 = 0$

$$\lambda = 0 \text{ in } \overline{0} \text{ ozu } 2ay1 = \text{Span } \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \right\} \xrightarrow{\lambda_1 \text{ pik}} \begin{bmatrix} r \\ r \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{\lambda_1 \text{ pik}} \begin{bmatrix} r \\ r \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\lambda = 0 \text{ is in } \overline{0} \text{ ozu } 2ay1 = \text{Span } \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \right\}$$

$$\lambda = 0 \text{ is in } \overline{0} \text{ ozu } 2ay1 = \text{Span } \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \right\}$$

$$\lambda_2 = 1$$
 igin :

$$(A-11)\vec{x} = \vec{0}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & -2 & | & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & -2 & | & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & -2 & | & 0 \end{bmatrix} \longrightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & -2 & | & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & | & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & | & 0 \end{bmatrix} \qquad \begin{array}{l} 2x_1 + x_2 - 2x_3 = 0 \\ x_1 = r \in IR \\ x_3 = s \in IR \end{array}$$

$$\frac{\lambda=1}{0 + u + a y} = span \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \right\}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} r \\ -2r+2s \\ s \end{bmatrix} = r\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} + s\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\lambda = 1 \quad \text{id}$$

1. Find the eigenvalues and the corresponding eigenspaces for each of the following matrices:

(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)
$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(g) \ \, \left[\begin{array}{cccc} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right] \qquad \ \, (h) \ \, \left[\begin{array}{ccccc} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 3 & 1 \\ 0 & 5 & -1 \end{array} \right]$$

(i)
$$\begin{bmatrix} 4 & -5 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$
 (i) $\begin{bmatrix} -2 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$

1. Find the eigenvalues and the corresponding eigen-spaces for each of the following matrices:

- (b) $\begin{bmatrix} 6 & -4 \\ 3 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$
- Ozveltorles de bulons olacations.

- (c) $\begin{pmatrix} 3 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ (d) $\begin{pmatrix} 3 & -8 \\ 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$
- (e) $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -2 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$ (f) $\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ (g) $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ (h) $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 3 & 1 \\ 0 & 5 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$