## ■ Tre matrici "strane"

Consideriamo le sequenti tre matrici:

## ■ Mi calcolo gli autovalori delle tre matrici

Calcolo autovalori

```
In[e] := \\ Eigenvalues [A_0] \\ Out[e] = \\ \{-4, -3, -1, -1, -1\} \\ In[e] := \\ Eigenvalues [A_1] \\ Out[e] = \\ \{-4, -3, -1, -1, -1\} \\ In[e] := \\ Eigenvalues [A_2] \\ Out[e] = \\ Ou
```

 $\{-4, -3, -1, -1, -1\}$ 

Calcolo della molteplicita' geometrica nel caso delle tre matrici. Il test va solamente effettuato sugli autovalori multipli, quelli semplici possono essere "messi da parte".

NullSpace[A<sub>0</sub> - (-1) IdentityMatrix[5]]

Out[0]=

$$\{\{-1, 0, 0, 0, 1\}, \{5, -1, 0, 2, 0\}, \{3, 1, 2, 0, 0\}\}$$

La molteplicita' geometrica dell'autovalore multiplo e' pari alla sua moltemplicita' algebrica, deduco che A0 e' diagonalizzabile.

In[0]:=

 $T_0 = Transpose[Eigenvectors[A_0]]$ 

Out[0]=

$$\{\{-1, 1, -1, 5, 3\}, \{0, -1, 0, -1, 1\}, \{-1, -1, 0, 0, 2\}, \{0, 1, 0, 2, 0\}, \{1, 2, 1, 0, 0\}\}$$

In[ 1.-

T<sub>0</sub> // MatrixForm

Out[]//MatrixForm=

$$\begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 & -1 & 5 & 3 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & -1 & 1 \\ -1 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

In[0]:=

Eigenvalues[A<sub>0</sub>]

Out[0]=

$$\{-4, -3, -1, -1, -1\}$$

In[@]:=

Inverse[T<sub>0</sub>].A<sub>0</sub>.T<sub>0</sub> // MatrixForm

Out[•]//MatrixForm=

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

In[0]:

Factor[MatrixMinimalPolynomial[ $A_{\theta}$ , x]]

Out[•]=

$$(1 + x) (3 + x) (4 + x)$$

Calcolo ora la molteplicita' geometrica dell'autovalore multiplo nel caso A1

In[0]:=

NullSpace[A<sub>1</sub> - (-1) IdentityMatrix[5]]

Out[@]=

$$\{\{0, -1, 1, 0, 1\}, \{-1, 0, 3, 1, 0\}\}$$

In[0]:=

Factor[MatrixMinimalPolynomial[A<sub>1</sub>, x]]

Out[0]=

$$(1 + x)^{2} (3 + x) (4 + x)$$

Calcolo ora la molteplicita' geometrica dell'autovalore multiplo nel caso A2

In[0]:=

 $NullSpace[A_2 - (-1) \ IdentityMatrix[5]]$ 

Out[0]=

$$\left\{ \left\{ -1, -1, -\frac{1}{2}, 0, 1 \right\} \right\}$$

In[@]:=

Factor[MatrixMinimalPolynomial[A2, x]]

Out[0]=

$$(1+x)^3 (3+x) (4+x)$$

Poiche' A1 e A2 non sono diagonalizzabili, sono costretto ad identificare le rispettive forme di Jordan

In[0]:=

 $\{T_1, \Lambda_1\} = JordanDecomposition[A_1]$ 

Out[0]=

$$\left\{\left\{\left\{-2,-\frac{1}{2},0,\frac{1}{2},-1\right\},\left\{2,0,-1,0,0\right\},\right.\right.$$

$$\left\{0,\frac{1}{2},1,-\frac{5}{2},3\right\},\left\{0,\frac{1}{2},0,0,1\right\},\left\{1,1,1,0,0\right\}\right\},$$

$$\left\{\left\{-4,0,0,0,0\right\},\left\{0,-3,0,0,0\right\},\left\{0,0,-1,1,0\right\},\left\{0,0,0,-1,0\right\},\left\{0,0,0,0,-1\right\}\right\}\right\}$$

In[0]:=

Λ<sub>1</sub> // MatrixForm

Out[]//MatrixForm=

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

In[0]:=

 $\{T_2, \Lambda_2\} = JordanDecomposition[A_2]$ 

Out[0]=

$$\left\{ \left\{ \left\{0, -1, -1, -\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{4}\right\}, \left\{1, -\frac{1}{2}, -1, -\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{4}\right\}, \left\{1, 0, -\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{4}, \frac{9}{8}\right\}, \left\{-1, \frac{1}{2}, 0, \frac{1}{2}, -\frac{5}{4}\right\}, \left\{1, 1, 1, 0, 0\right\} \right\}, \\
\left\{ \left\{-4, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0\right\}, \left\{0, -3, 0, 0, 0\right\}, \left\{0, 0, -1, 1, 0\right\}, \left\{0, 0, 0, -1, 1\right\}, \left\{0, 0, 0, 0, -1\right\} \right\} \right\}$$

In[@]:=

Λ<sub>2</sub> // MatrixForm

Out[=]//MatrixForm=

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