

POLINOMIO MINIMO

POLINOMIO CARATTERISTICO

$$P_A(\lambda) = \det(\lambda I - A) =$$

$$= \lambda^n + a_1 \lambda^{n-1} + \dots + a_n$$

$$A^n + a_1 A^{n-1} + \dots + a_n I_n = O_{n \times n}$$

IL POLINOMIO MINIMO È

UNO DEI DIVISORI DEL POLINOMIO

CARATTERISTICO TALE CHE A È UN

SUO "ZERO"

$$(\lambda - 1)^3 (\lambda - 2)^2$$

$$(\lambda - 1)$$

$$(\lambda - 2)$$

$$(\lambda - 1)(\lambda - 2)$$

$$(\lambda - 1)^2(\lambda - 2)$$

$$(\lambda - 1)^2(\lambda - 2)^2$$

$$(\lambda - 1)^3(\lambda - 2)^2$$

SE LA MATRICE A PRESENTA

AUTOVALORI DISTINTI ALLORA

POINOMIO MINIMO \equiv POLINOMIO CARATTERISTICO

$$A_1 = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(\lambda - \frac{1}{2})^2$$

$$A_2 = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & 1 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(\lambda - \frac{1}{2})^2$$

Caso A_1

$$(\lambda - \frac{1}{2})$$

$$A_1 - \frac{1}{2} I_2 =$$

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

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Caso A_2

$$(\lambda - \frac{1}{2}) \quad A_2 - \frac{1}{2} I_2 =$$

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

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \neq 0_{2 \times 2}$$

$$(\lambda+1)^3 (\lambda+3) (\lambda+4)$$

LA MOLTEPLICITÀ GEOMETRICA DI UN
AUTOVALORE λ È LA DIMENSIONE
DELLA BASE DI

$$\text{Ker}(A - \lambda I)$$

FORMA CANONICA DI JORDAN

UNA MATRICE $A \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$ È SIMILE,
TRAMITE UNA OPPORTUNA MATRICE

$T \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$ NON-SINGOLARE AD UNA

FORMA DIAGONALE A BLOCCHI

$$A \stackrel{T}{\sim} \Lambda_J$$

$$\Lambda_J = \begin{bmatrix} J_{\kappa_1}(\lambda_1) & & & \\ & J_{\kappa_2}(\lambda_2) & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & J_{\kappa_s}(\lambda_s) \end{bmatrix}$$

DOVE $\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_s$ SONO AUTOVALORI

(ANCHE "RIPETUTI") DI A È

$$J_{k_i}(\lambda_i)$$

È IL BLOCCO DI JORDAN DI

DIMENSIONE k_i CORRISPONDENTE A

λ_i .

$$J_{k_i}(\lambda_i) = \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_i & 1 & & 0 \\ & \lambda_i & 1 & \\ & & \ddots & 1 \\ 0 & & & \lambda_i \end{bmatrix}$$

$\overbrace{\hspace{10em}}^{k_i}$

$\left. \vphantom{\begin{bmatrix} \lambda_i & 1 & & 0 \\ & \lambda_i & 1 & \\ & & \ddots & 1 \\ 0 & & & \lambda_i \end{bmatrix}} \right\} k_i$

QUALI SONO I MODI NATURALI

CHE "SPUNTANO" FUORI?

$$x(k+1) = A x(k) , x_0$$

$$\dot{x}(t) = A x(t) , x_0$$

$$A \sim \Lambda_J$$

$$x(k) = T \Lambda_J^k z_0$$

$$z_0 = T^{-1} x_0$$

$$x(t) = T e^{\Lambda_J t} z_0$$

$$z_0 = T^{-1} x_0$$

Λ_J MATRICE DIAGONALE A
BLOCCHI \Rightarrow

$$\Lambda_J^k \text{ e } e^{\Lambda_J t}$$

SARANNO MATRICI DIAGONALI A

BLOCCHI ARRANGIATE NELLA

SEGUENTE FORMA

$$\Lambda_J^{\kappa} = \begin{bmatrix} J_{\kappa_1}^{\kappa}(\lambda_1) & & & \\ & J_{\kappa_2}^{\kappa}(\lambda_2) & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & J_{\kappa_s}^{\kappa}(\lambda_s) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$e^{\Lambda_J^{\kappa} t} = \begin{bmatrix} e^{J_{\kappa_1}^{\kappa}(\lambda_1) t} & & & \\ & e^{J_{\kappa_2}^{\kappa}(\lambda_2) t} & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & e^{J_{\kappa_s}^{\kappa}(\lambda_s) t} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} \lambda & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda \end{bmatrix}}_e = \lambda \cdot I_e + \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}}_{J_e(0)} =$$

$$= \lambda I_e + J_e(0)$$

N.B. λI_e e $J_e(0)$ COMMUTANO

$$J_e^2(0) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} =$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ & & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & & & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

IN CORRISPONDENZA DI UN
DETERMINATO ESPONENTE (?)

$$J_e^{(?)}(0) = 0_{l \times l}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \neq \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$J_e(0)$ È UNA MATRICE NILPOTENTE
DI ORDINE l

$$J_e^l(0) = 0_{n \times n}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \lambda & 1 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ & \ddots & \ddots & \ddots & \\ 0 & & \ddots & \ddots & \\ & & & \ddots & 1 \\ & & & & \lambda \end{bmatrix}^k = (\lambda I_e + J_e(0))^k =$$

$$= \sum_{i=0}^{e-1} \binom{k}{i} \lambda^{k-i} \cdot I_e \cdot J_e(0)^i$$

MODI NATURALI ED
DEL BLOCCO DI
JORDAN DI
DIMENSIONE e

$$\binom{k}{0} \lambda^k \rightarrow \lambda^k$$

$$\binom{k}{1} \lambda^{k-1} \rightarrow k \cdot \lambda^{k-1}$$

$$\binom{\kappa}{2} \lambda^{\kappa-2} \rightarrow \frac{\kappa(\kappa-1)}{2} \lambda^{\kappa-2}$$

$$\binom{\kappa}{3} \lambda^{\kappa-3} \rightarrow \frac{\kappa(\kappa-1)(\kappa-2)}{3} \lambda^{\kappa-3}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \lambda^{\kappa} & \binom{\kappa}{1} \lambda^{\kappa-1} & \binom{\kappa}{2} \lambda^{\kappa-2} & \dots & \binom{\kappa}{\ell-1} \lambda^{\kappa-\ell+1} \\ & \lambda^{\kappa} & & & \\ & & \ddots & & \\ & & & \binom{\kappa}{2} \lambda^{\kappa-1} & \\ & & & & \binom{\kappa}{1} \lambda^{\kappa-1} \\ & & & & & \lambda^{\kappa} \end{bmatrix}$$

CASE IC

$$e^{\begin{bmatrix} \lambda & 1 & 0 \\ & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & & \lambda \end{bmatrix} t}$$

$$= e^{(\lambda I_{\ell} + J_{\ell}(0))t} = e^{\lambda t} e^{J_{\ell}(0)t}$$

$$e^{J_e(0)t} = I_e + t \cdot J_e(0) + \frac{t^2}{2} J_e^2(0) + \dots + \frac{t^{e-1}}{(e-1)!} J_e^{e-1}(0) =$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & t & \frac{t^2}{2} & \dots & \frac{t^{e-1}}{(e-1)!} \\ & \ddots & \ddots & \ddots & \vdots \\ & & \ddots & \ddots & \ddots \\ & & & t & \\ & & & & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$e^{\begin{bmatrix} \lambda & & & \\ & \lambda & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & \lambda \\ & 0 & & & \\ & & & & \lambda \end{bmatrix} t} = e^{\lambda t} \cdot I_e \cdot e^{\begin{bmatrix} 1 & t & \frac{t^2}{2} & \dots & \frac{t^{e-1}}{(e-1)!} \\ & \ddots & \ddots & \ddots & \vdots \\ & & \ddots & \ddots & \ddots \\ & & & t & \\ & & & & 1 \end{bmatrix}}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} e^{\lambda t} & t \cdot e^{\lambda t} & \frac{t^2}{2} e^{\lambda t} & \dots & \frac{t^{l-1}}{(l-1)!} e^{\lambda t} \\ & e^{\lambda t} & t e^{\lambda t} & \ddots & \vdots \\ & & \ddots & \ddots & \vdots \\ & & & e^{\lambda t} & t e^{\lambda t} \\ & & & & e^{\lambda t} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$e^{\lambda t}$$

$$t \cdot e^{\lambda t}$$

$$\frac{t^2}{2} e^{\lambda t}$$

⋮

$$\frac{t^{(l-1)}}{(l-1)!}$$

$$e^{\lambda t}$$

$$\frac{1}{(l-1)!}$$

POLINOMIAL-
EXPONENZIAL

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} k \cdot \lambda^{k-1} = ?$$

SE $|\lambda| < 1$ ALLORA

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} k \lambda^{k-1} = 0$$

SE $|\lambda| \geq 1$ ALLORA

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} k \lambda^{k-1} = \infty$$

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} t \cdot e^{\lambda t}$$

$$\lambda < 0 \Rightarrow \lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} t \cdot e^{\lambda t} = 0$$

$$\lambda \geq 0 \Rightarrow \lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} t \cdot e^{\lambda t} = +\infty$$