X E(SC week End (V) = Hom (V, V)

Eine Basis & von V, sodas De (f) möglichet

einfache Gestalt Rat

Aquivalustrandentum

Vgl: De (f) = [1.10.]

The f

bzno zu eine gegebenen Matrix A finde Matrix T

sodas TAT-1 möglichet einfache Gestalt hat

"Einfache" Matrizen!

Ax= xx

10. 1 DET

V Vektorraum über IK, fe End (V)

- · NEIK lieist Eigenest von f wenn Ive Vido3 sodaus fevr= n.v
- · V laist Eigenvelder zum Eigenwert 2
- · engl: e:genvalue, e:genvedor
- · f:- { \land \ Eigenwert von fs heiß

von f

10.2 LEMMA

$$n_{\lambda} = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} \left[\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} \right) \right] = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} \left[\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} \right) \right] = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} \left[\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} \right) \right] = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} \left[\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} \right) \right] = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} \left[\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} \right) \right] = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} \left[\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} \right) \right] = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} \left[\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} \right) \right] = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} \left[\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} \right) \right] = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} \left[\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} \right) \right] = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} \left[\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} \right) \right] = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} \left[\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} \right) \right] = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} \left[\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} \right) \right] = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} \left[\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} \right) \right] = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} \left[\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} \right) \right] = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} \left[\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} \right) \right] = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} \left[\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} \right) \right] = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} \left[\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} \right) \right] = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} \left[\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} \right) \right] = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} \left[\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} \right) \right] = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} \left[\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} \right) \right] = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} \left[\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} \right) \right] = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} \left[\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} \right) \right] = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} \left[\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} \right) \right] = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} \left[\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} \right) \right] = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} \left[\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} \right) \right] = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} \left[\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} \right) \right] = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} \left[\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} \right) \right] = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} \left[\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} \right) \right] = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} \left[\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} \right) \right] = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} \left[\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} \right) \right] = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} \left[\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} \right) \right] = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} \left[\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} \right) \right] = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} \left[\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} \right) \right] = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} \left[\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} \right) \right] = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} \left[\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} \right) \right] = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} \left[\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} \right) \right] = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} \left[\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} \right) \right] = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} \left[\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} \right) \right] = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} \left[\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} \right) \right] = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} \left[\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} \right) \right] = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} \left[\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} \right) \right] = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} \left[\frac{1}{$$

10.3 BSP

b) Sei B Dasis, f: V+V b; +> 2; b;

Fortset = ungssaut = > f I x; b: = f (Ix:b:) = Ix: hib: = > spec f = d li...los

Se: A Eigenwert

(= 1 = 1 x b;): f(Ix b;) = 7. Ix b;

b; l.u. => (1- 1;) α; =0 ∀;

$$= > \Omega = \lambda; \quad \forall \quad \alpha; = 0$$

$$\mathbb{Q}_{8}^{B}(\xi) = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_{i} \\ \vdots \\ \lambda_{i} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx}: C^{\infty} \rightarrow C^{\infty}$$

$$f \mapsto f' = \frac{df}{dx}$$

Eigenvehteren?

$$\frac{du}{dx} = \lambda y = 2 \quad \frac{du}{dx} = \lambda dx$$

$$\int \frac{du}{dx} = \lambda \int dx = \log y = \lambda x + c$$

$$= 2 \quad y = c; e^{\lambda x}$$

$$= 2 \quad \text{Spec}(\frac{dx}{dx}) = R, \quad \chi_{\lambda} = L(e^{\lambda x})$$

$$V = C^{\infty}(R, c) \quad e^{i\omega x} \sim \text{Force-transformation}$$

$$\frac{d^{2}}{dx} : C^{\infty}C_{0}L_{1}^{2}$$

$$\frac{d^{2}}{dx^{2}} e^{\lambda x} = \lambda^{2} e^{\lambda x}$$

$$\frac{d^{2}}{dx^{2}} e^{i\omega x} = -\omega^{2} e^{i\omega x}$$

$$\frac{d^{2}}{dx^{2}} c\omega(\omega x) = -\omega^{2} c\omega \omega x$$

$$\frac{d^{2}}{dx^{2}} c\omega(\omega x) = -\omega^{2} c\omega(\omega x)$$

$$\frac{d\omega(\omega x)}{dx$$

```
10.4 DEF
A & K1X1
```

· nelk heigt few wenn IV = KATTOB: A.V = 2.V

· REK leißt LEW

wenn Jv & IKn: vt A = 2 vt (=> Atv = 2 v (=> 2 Rew von At

10.5 CENHA

Linkseigenmerte sind automatich Rechtoeigenmerte

BEWELD

Sei 7 Rechtseigenwert

=> $\exists v: Av - \lambda v = 0$ $\ker (\lambda I - A) \neq \{0\}$

(=> rank (AI-A) < n

(=> rank (AI-At) < n (=> A Linkseigenwert von A

10.6 BEH

1) Eigenvektoren missen nicht die gleichen sein

2) In dim = 00 stimmt das nicht:

S: (31, 32,...) H (0, 31, 1/21...)

injeht:v => 0 ist kein Rechtseigenwert

St. (31/21 ...) + (32, 331...)

hat Eigenvert 0. St (1,0,0,...) = (0,0,...)

Daler allgemene Definition des Spektrums:

spec (s) = { > | n = + s night invertierboar}

10. Z. DEF

Sei A E IK NXN

Speck (A) = EREIK / 2 REW von A3 = EREIK/ 2 LEW von A3

10.8 CEUGGE A

dim V=n, f & End V, B Basis von V

Donn ist spec f = spec (DB (f))

f(v) = Av(=> DB(f) DB(v) = ADB(v)

10.8 FOLGER UNG

- 1) Das Spehtrum horget nicht von der Wahl der Bossi ab
- 2) Tregular => Spec $TAT^{-1} = spec A$ Eigenveletor von $T^{-1}AT^{-2}$ $Ax = \lambda x (=> ATT^{-1} = \lambda x$ $(=> T^{-1}ATT^{-1} x = \lambda T^{-1}x$

X Eigenvelder von A => T-1x Eigenvelder von T-1 AT

7 I - A nicht injeht: +?

10. 10 SATE + DEF

Sei A E Knxn

i) $\chi_{A}(\chi) = \text{olet}(\chi_{I-A})$ ist en Polynom vom Graden $\chi_{A}(\chi)$ und heißt characteristisches Polynom von A ii) $\chi_{A}(\chi)$ und $\chi_{A}(\chi)$ von $\chi_{A}(\chi)$

Ten det $(\lambda I - A) = \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_{fon} - \alpha_{12} & \cdots & \tau_{ain} \\ -\alpha_{21} & \lambda_{-ai2} & -\alpha_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ -\alpha_{n_1} & \tau_{an_2} & \cdots & \lambda_{-ain} \end{bmatrix}$

- = ∑ = (λ-an)(λ-azz)...(λ-ann) + Polynom vom Grand ≤ n-2 Folynomin λ = λ² + Polynom vom Grand ≤ n-1
 - ii) AI A milt injective => det (AI A) = 0