

Jméno a příjmení: Zdeněk Tomis

Potřebný čas:

1. Rozložte následující matici A do Jordanova normálního tvaru $A = RJR^{-1}$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 6 & -7 \\ -3 & -7 & 8 \\ -1 & -2 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

a proveďte zkoušku.

$$\det \begin{pmatrix} 2-t & 6 & -7 \\ -3 & -7-t & 8 \\ -1 & -2 & 2-t \end{pmatrix} = -4(4-4t+t^2) - t(4-4t+t^2) = 42 - 48 + 36 - 18t + 49 + 7t + 32 - 16t = -28 + 28t - 7t^2 - 4t + 4t^2 - t^3 + 24 - 24t = -t^3 - 3t^2 - 3t - 1 = -(t+1)^3$$

$$\lambda = -1$$

$$\mu = (2, -1, 0)^T$$

jedno jednorázové číslo dle 1. J. blok o velikosti 3

$$\begin{pmatrix} 3 & 6 & -7 \\ -3 & -6 & 8 \\ -1 & -2 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 6 & -7 \\ -1 & -2 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$J = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(A+I)v_2 = v_1$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 3 & 6 & -4 & | & 2 \\ -3 & -6 & 8 & | & -1 \\ -1 & -2 & 3 & | & 0 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 6 & -4 & | & 2 \\ -1 & -2 & 3 & | & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & | & 1 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 6 & 0 & | & 9 \\ -1 & -2 & 0 & | & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & | & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 3 & 6 & -4 & | & 1 \\ -3 & -6 & 8 & | & 1 \\ -1 & -2 & 3 & | & 1 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 6 & 0 & | & 15 \\ -1 & -2 & 0 & | & -5 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & | & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 & | & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & | & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & | & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad v_2 = 1 \quad v_1 + 2v_2 = 3$$

$$\sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 & | & 5 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & | & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & | & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\mu_1 = 5 - 2\mu_2$$

$$\mu_3 = (5, 0, 1) + t_3(2, 4, 0)$$

$$\text{např. } u_3 = (1, 2, 2)^T$$

$$\text{např. } t_2 = 1$$

$$\mu_2 = (1, 1, 1)^T$$

$$\mu_2 = (3, 0, 1)^T + t_2(-2, 1, 1)^T$$

$$R^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 & 1 \\ 2 & 4 & -5 \\ -1 & -2 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$R = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 1 & | & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & 2 & | & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & | & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & -1 & | & 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & | & 0 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & | & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 & | & -1 & -2 & 3 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & | & 0 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & | & 2 & 4 & -5 \end{pmatrix}$$

Zkouška:

$$\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & 2 & 4 & -5 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & -1 & -2 & 3 \\ \hline 2 & 1 & 1 & -2 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & 2 & 1 & -2 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 0 & -1 & -1 \end{array} \begin{array}{ccc} 2 & 6 & -7 \\ -3 & -7 & 8 \\ -1 & -2 & 2 \end{array}$$

$$= A, \text{ sedí!}$$

3

2. Zjistěte pro jaká komplexní čísla z je následující matice unitární:

$$A^H = A^{-1} \Rightarrow A^H A = I_2$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} z & \bar{z} \\ iz & -i\bar{z} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \bar{z} & -i\bar{z} \\ z & i\bar{z} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} z & \bar{z} \\ iz & -i\bar{z} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} z \cdot \bar{z} + z\bar{z} & \bar{z}^2 - \bar{z}^2 \\ z^2 - z^2 & z\bar{z} + z\bar{z} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2z\bar{z} & 0 \\ 0 & 2z\bar{z} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$2z\bar{z} = 1$$

$$z\bar{z} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$z = a + bi \quad a, b \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$z \cdot \bar{z} = (a + bi)(a - bi) = a^2 + b^2 = 0 + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow (\underline{a=0 \text{ \& } b=0}) \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{kde } a^2 \geq 0 \\ \text{a } b^2 \geq 0 \end{array}$$

$$(\underline{z=0})$$

Pouze pro ~~(z=0)~~ je matice unitární.

$$\uparrow$$

$$z = a + bi, \text{ takové } a^2 + b^2 = \frac{1}{2} \quad \text{or}$$