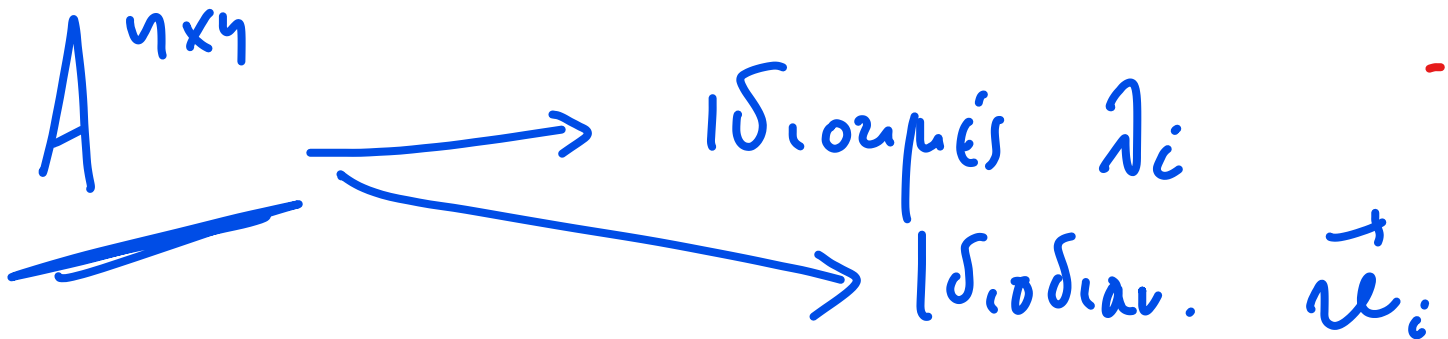


30 Μαρτ

ιδιοτιμές -

ιδιοδιανύσματα :

$A^{n \times n}$



$$\boxed{\det(A - \lambda I) = 0} \Rightarrow \lambda = \dots$$

$$\boxed{A\vec{v} = \lambda\vec{v}} \text{ για κάθε } \lambda.$$

$n \times n$ $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 5 & -3 \end{bmatrix}$

$\lambda?$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1-\lambda & 1 \\ 5 & -3-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$(A^{2 \times 2})$

$$(1-\lambda)(-3-\lambda) - 5 = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$-3 - \lambda + 3\lambda + \lambda^2 - 5 = 0 \rightarrow$$

$$\lambda^2 + 2\lambda - 8 = 0 \quad \Delta: \dots$$

$$\lambda = -2, \quad \lambda = 4$$

$$h_A(x) = x^2 + 2x - 8 \quad \text{2ου βαθμού}$$

2ου A.

$$A_{\lambda} \text{ πολλαπλασιάζει} = 1$$

$$\begin{cases} m(2) = 1 \\ m(-4) = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$f_{\text{εωμ.}} \text{ πολλαπλασιάζει} \quad d(\lambda) =$$

η διάσταση του ιδιοχώρου

nx

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

$$\det(A - \lambda I) = 0 \Rightarrow \dots \quad h_A(x) = x^3 - 7x^2 + 11x - 5$$

$$\lambda^3 - 7\lambda^2 + 11\lambda - 5 = 0$$

Horner

$$\begin{pmatrix} \pm 1 \\ \pm 5 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\lambda_1 = 5$$

$$\lambda_2 = \lambda_3 = 1$$

$$\underline{m(5) = 1}$$

$$\underline{m(1) = 2}$$

δίνονται
Cijα.

Διανίστα: $Au = \lambda u$

$$\lambda = 5: A\vec{u} = 5\vec{u} \Rightarrow \vec{u} = \begin{pmatrix} k \\ k \\ k \end{pmatrix} \quad k \in \mathbb{R}$$

mx $\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$

δύο σταθερά ιδιοχώρα = 1 \rightarrow

$$\underline{d(5) = 1}$$

$\lambda = 5$ ισορροπία

• $\lambda = 1$: $A\vec{v} = 1 \cdot \vec{v} = \vec{v} = \begin{pmatrix} k \\ \lambda \\ -k - 2\lambda \end{pmatrix}$

dim χώρου = 2 \Rightarrow

$$\underline{d(1) = 2}$$

$\lambda = 1$ ισορροπία

$\Rightarrow A =$ απλή's δομής

\Rightarrow ΔΙΑΓΩΝΙΖΟΤΑΙ

ΧΑΡ/ΚΟ ΠΟΛΥΝΟΜΟ

$h_A(x)$.

$\Theta \text{ C-H} :$ $x \rightarrow A \Rightarrow \underline{h(A) = 0}$

Τιμή πολυωνύμου $P(x)$ στον A :

dx $P(x) = x^2 + 3x - 2$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix} : P(A) = \underset{2 \times 2}{A^2} + \underset{2 \times 2}{3A} - \underset{2 \times 2}{2I}$$

$$A^2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 7 & 10 \\ 15 & 22 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 7 & 10 \\ 15 & 22 \end{bmatrix} + 3 \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 8 & 16 \\ 24 & 32 \end{bmatrix} = \underline{\underline{P(A)}}$$

$n \times 2$: θ -C.H $P(A) = \textcircled{11}$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 2 \\ -3 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$$

$h_A(x)$?
 $x \in \mathbb{C} / \mathbb{R}$ πολ.

$$\begin{vmatrix} 0-\lambda & 2 \\ -3 & 5-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda^2 - 5\lambda + 6 = 0 \begin{cases} \lambda = 2 \\ \lambda = 3 \end{cases}$$

$$h_A(x) = x^2 - 5x + 6$$

$\lambda \neq 0, \Rightarrow A^{-1}$
υ ηάρχει

$$h_A(A) = A^2 - 5A + 6I =$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 2 \\ -3 & 5 \end{bmatrix}^2 - 5 \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 2 \\ -3 & 5 \end{bmatrix} + 6 \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} =$$

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

Εφαρμογές των Θ. C-H

$$A: \dots (n \times n) \quad \chi_A(x) = x^2 - 5x + 6 \Rightarrow$$

$$A^2 - 5A + 6I = \mathbb{O}$$

i) A^{-1} αναζητούμε, των A, I :

$$A^2 - 5A = -6I \Rightarrow$$

$$-\frac{1}{6}A^2 + \frac{5}{6}A = I \Rightarrow$$

$$\boxed{A \cdot A^{-1} = I}$$

$$A \left(-\frac{1}{6}A + \frac{5}{6}I \right) = I$$

A^{-1}

$$\boxed{A^{-1} = -\frac{1}{6}A + \frac{5}{6}I}$$

ii) A^3, A^4 ? αναζητούμε, των A, I

C-H: $A^2 - 5A + 6I = \mathbb{O}$

$$\Rightarrow A^2 = \underline{5A - 6I} \quad (\cdot A)$$

$$A^3 = 5 \boxed{A^2} - 6A = 5(5A - 6I) - 6A$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{A^3 = 19A - 30I}$$

Ага

$$A^4 = 19A^2 - 30A =$$

$$19(5A - 6I) - 30A =$$

$$\boxed{65A - 114I = A^4}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} A^4 = A \cdot A \cdot A \cdot A = \dots \dots \dots \\ A^4 = 65 \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 2 \\ -3 & 5 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 114 & 0 \\ 0 & 114 \end{bmatrix} = \end{array} \right.$$

ПО ГРИГОРО

iii) Να βρεθεί ο πίνακας

$$A^3 + 4A^2 + 8A - 5I \quad ?$$

Δ. C-H : $A^2 - 5A + 6I = 0$ (χαρ/κο πολυώνυμο)

ΠΟΛΥΟΝΥΜΑ

$P(x) : S(x)$

$P(x) = S(x) \cdot Q(x) + R(x)$

$\Delta = \delta \cdot \pi + U$

Ευκλείδεια Διαίρεση

πχ $20 = 7 \cdot 2 + 6$

$U < \delta$

$$\begin{array}{l} x^3 + 4x^2 + 8x - 5 : \\ x^2 - 5x + 6 \end{array}$$

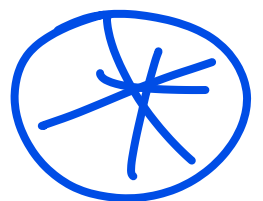
$$\begin{array}{r|l} x^3 + 4x^2 + 8x - 5 & x^2 - 5x + 6 \\ \hline -x^3 + 5x^2 - 6x & x + 9 \end{array}$$

$$9x^2 + 2x - 5$$

$$-9x^2 + 45x - 59$$

$$47x - 59 = U$$

Βαθμια $R(A) < \text{Βαθμια } S(x)$



$$20 = 7 \cdot 3 - 1$$

ΟΧΙ ΕΥΚΛΕΙΔΙΑ
ΔΙΑΙΡΕΣΗ

Αρα:

$$(*) A^3 + 4A^2 - 8A - 5I =$$

$$(A^2 - 5A + 6I)(A + 9I) + 47A - 59I$$

$$= 0$$

$$= \underline{47A - 59I}$$

Αντιπαράθεση $A, I = \dots$

$n \times 3$: $A^{(3 \times 3)}$ (pdf)

$A^{-1}?$

$$P_A(x) = x^3 - 7x^2 + 16x - 12$$

o.c.H: $A^3 - 7A^2 + 16A = 12I \Rightarrow$

$$\frac{1}{12}A^3 - \frac{7}{12}A^2 + \frac{16}{12}A = I \Rightarrow$$

$$A \left[\frac{1}{12}A^2 - \frac{7}{12}A + \frac{4}{3}I \right] = I$$

A^{-1} ως πολυώνυμο

$$A^{-1} = P(A)$$

ΟΜΟΙΟΙ ΤΙΝ ΑΚΕΣ

A, B ($n \times n$)

A όμοιος B \iff \exists P αντιστρέφ.

$$A = P \cdot B \cdot P^{-1}$$

$$\vee B = P^{-1} A P$$

πχ $A = \text{Τυχαίο}$ $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$

$$P = \text{τυχαίο} \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 2 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$P^{-1} = -\frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -2 \\ -1 & 3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{3}{2} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$B = P^{-1} A P =$$

$$B = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{3}{2} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 2 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \dots$$

Όμοιος A

Θ Αν A, B όμοιοι \Rightarrow
ίδιες ιδιοτιμές

Απόσ Έστω $B = P^{-1}AP$.

Τότε: $B - \lambda I = P^{-1}AP - \lambda P^{-1}P =$
 $= P^{-1}(A - \lambda I)P$

Άρα $\det(B - \lambda I) = \det(P^{-1}(A - \lambda I)P)$

$\Rightarrow \det(B - \lambda I) = \underbrace{\det P \cdot \det P^{-1}}_{= I} \cdot \det(A - \lambda I)$

$\Rightarrow \det(B - \lambda I) = \det(A - \lambda I)$
 $= 0 \Rightarrow \Delta(A, \lambda)$

Ιδιοδιαφορά? ($B = P^{-1}AP$)

Εστω $\vec{u} \rightarrow A$ (για ιδιο λ)
 $\vec{v} \rightarrow B$

$$\vec{u} = P \vec{v}$$

• $\det(AB) = \det(A) \cdot \det(B)$

• $\det(A^{-1}) = \frac{1}{\det(A)}$ γιατί

$$\det(A \cdot A^{-1}) = \det(I) \Rightarrow$$

$$\det(A) \cdot \det(A^{-1}) = 1$$
