

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 2 & 2 \\ 3 & 1 & -3 \\ -1 & -1 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$$

$v \in \mathbb{R}^n$ je lastni vektor matrice A
za lastni vrednost $\lambda \in \mathbb{C}$, če

$$\boxed{Av = \lambda v, v \neq 0} \Leftrightarrow (A - \lambda I)v = 0 \Leftrightarrow v \in N(A - \lambda I),$$

$v \neq 0$
 $A - \lambda I$
ni
obrnjiva

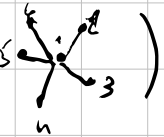
$$\Leftrightarrow \det(A - \lambda I) = 0$$

↓
lastne vr. izračunamo tako,

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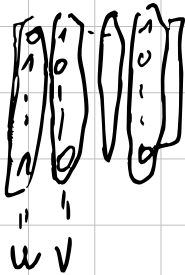
$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & \dots & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 1 & 0 & \dots & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

izračunajmo lastne vrednosti :)

(sosednostna mat. )

a) Poiščimo bazi za $N(A)$ in $C(A)$ prostori

St. prostor je vekt. pr., ki ga naberjajo stolpci mat. (vse možne lin. komb.)



→ imamo 2 lin. neodv. dimenzija je 2

baza za $C(A) = \{u, v\}$ $\dim(C(A)) = 2$

(sicer pa Gauss, pogledamo kje so pivoti, vzamemo tiste stolpce)

$$N(A): \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & \dots & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 1 & 0 & \dots & 0 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & \dots & 1 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a \\ b \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{cases} x_1 = 0 \\ x_2 + \dots + x_n = 0 \end{cases}$$

2 pivota, $n-2$ prost. spr. $\dim(N(A)) = n-2$

$$v_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ \vdots \\ 1 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, v_4 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ \vdots \\ -1 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \dots, v_{n-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, v_n = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

prost. spr. so x_3, \dots, x_n

$$\text{Baza za } N(A) = \{v_3, v_4, \dots, v_n\}$$

b) Izloči lastne vrednosti in vektorje

Ene l.v. je gotovo 0, ker imamo neprazen ničelni prostor — $Av = 0 \cdot v, v \neq 0$
 $Av = 0$

Vsak vekt. iz ničelnega prostora je l.v. za l.vr. 0.



$N(A)$ je lastni podprostor za $\lambda = 0$ (če $N(A) \neq \{0\}$)

Torej $v_3 \dots v_n$ so l. vekt. za $\lambda = 0$

Torej $n-2$ last. vr. že imamo, manjkata še 2.

Opazimo, da je $A^T = A$. Vemo: če $A^T = A$, potem:

$V = N(A)$ je l. podprostor za $\lambda = 0$

Ker je A^T sim. vemo, da je

① l.vr. so realne

② Lahko izberemo bazo iz l. vekt., ki je ortogonalna

V ortogonalen na ostale l. podprostore (ortogonalni komplement, V^\perp)

velja: $V^\perp = N(A)^\perp \stackrel{\text{sim!}}{=} C(A^T) = C(A) = \text{lin}\{u, v\}$
↑
osnovni iz. lin. alg.

Lahko tudi preverimo, da je celoten prostor $\text{lin}\{u, v\}$ pravokoten na $N(A)$

$$Av = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & \dots & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} n-1 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = (n-1)v$$

$$Av = A \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = u$$

Torej A stika stolpčni prostor na zaj v samega vase, torej lahko zapišemo 2×2 mat. za to presl.

$$B = \begin{bmatrix} Av & Au \\ u & v \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} n-1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \\ \vdots & \vdots \\ n-1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Poiščemo l.vr. za B

$$\begin{vmatrix} -\lambda & 1 \\ n-1 & -\lambda \end{vmatrix} = \lambda^2 - (n-1) = 0$$

$$\lambda_{1,2} = \pm \sqrt{n-1}$$

$$\text{l.vr.: } \begin{bmatrix} -\sqrt{n-1} & 1 \\ n-1 & -\sqrt{n-1} \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} -\sqrt{n-1} & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$v_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ \sqrt{n-1} \end{bmatrix} \text{ koord l.vekt. v bazi } V$$

če želimo v originalni bazi moramo razumeti kot

$$1 \cdot u + \sqrt{n-1} v$$

$$v_2 = \begin{bmatrix} \sqrt{n-1} & 1 \\ n-1 & \sqrt{n-1} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$v_2 = 1 \cdot u - \sqrt{n-1} v$$

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$$A \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$$

$$\det(e^A) = e^{\text{tr}(A)}$$

$$\text{tr}(A) = \sum_{i=1}^n A_{ii} \quad (\text{def})$$

veja $\text{tr}(A)$ jetudi $\lambda_1 + \dots + \lambda_n$
(pri 3) $\text{tr}(A) = 0$

$e^A = ?$ Taylorjeva vr. za e^x (okoli $x_0 = 0$)

$$e^x = 1 + x + \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^3}{3!} + \dots = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^k}{k!}$$

$$e^A = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{A^k}{k!} \quad \text{konvergira!}$$

Reemo, da imamo

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

$$D = \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_1 & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & \lambda_n \end{bmatrix} \quad P = [v_1 \dots v_n] \quad \begin{matrix} \lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n \text{ L. vredn.} \\ v_1, \dots, v_n \text{ L. vekt.} \end{matrix}$$

$$A^2 = P \overbrace{D P^{-1} P}^I D P^{-1} = P D^2 P^{-1}$$

da se diagonalizirati tudi A^k !

$$A^3 = P D^3 P^{-1}$$

$$A^k = P D^k P^{-1}$$

po diag. so kvadratni lambdi

$$D^k = \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_1^k & & 0 \\ & \ddots & \\ 0 & & \lambda_n^k \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{Torij: } e^A = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{A^k}{k!} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k!} P D^k P^{-1} = P \left(\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{D^k}{k!} \right) P^{-1} =$$

$$= P \begin{bmatrix} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{\lambda_1^k}{k!} & & 0 \\ & \ddots & \\ 0 & & \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{\lambda_n^k}{k!} \end{bmatrix} P^{-1} = P \begin{bmatrix} e^{\lambda_1} & & 0 \\ & \ddots & \\ 0 & & e^{\lambda_n} \end{bmatrix} P^{-1}$$

\Rightarrow

mimo grade: če $f(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a_k x^k$

$$A = P D P^{-1} \quad f(A) = \sum a_k A^k$$

$$\Rightarrow f(A) = P \left[\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a_k \lambda_i^k \right] P^{-1}$$

$$\det(e^A) = \det(P [e^{\lambda_1} \dots e^{\lambda_n}] P^{-1}) = \det(P) \det \begin{bmatrix} e^{\lambda_1} & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & e^{\lambda_n} \end{bmatrix} \det(P^{-1})$$

$$\det(AB) = \det(A) \det(B)$$

$$\downarrow PP^{-1} = I \quad / \det$$

$$\det(PP^{-1}) = \det(I)$$

$$\det(P) \det(P^{-1}) = 1$$

$$= \det P \cdot \det P^{-1} \cdot \det \begin{bmatrix} - & - & - \\ - & - & - \\ - & - & - \end{bmatrix} =$$

$$= 1 \cdot (e^{\lambda_1} \cdot e^{\lambda_2} \cdot \dots \cdot e^{\lambda_n}) =$$

$$= e^{\lambda_1 + \dots + \lambda_n} = e^{\operatorname{tr}(A)}$$

za diagonalna matrike

$$\text{velja } \operatorname{tr}(AB) = \operatorname{tr}(BA)$$

$$A = PDP^{-1}$$

$$\Rightarrow \operatorname{tr}(A) = \operatorname{tr}(PDP^{-1}) = \operatorname{tr}(DP^{-1}P) =$$

$$= \operatorname{tr}(D) = \lambda_1 + \dots + \lambda_n$$