

Oppgaver

4.8: 1, 2

4.9: 1, 2, 3, 4

4.10: 1, 2_{ab}, 3, 4_{ab}, 7, 9, 13

4.11: 1, 3, 4, 7

4.8 Elementare matriser

I identitetsmatrisen

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{En radoperasjon} \\ \downarrow \end{array} \right.$

$E \leftarrow$ slike matriser kalles elementare matriser.

eks:

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad (\text{bytte rad 1 og 2})$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & -3 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad (\text{legg til } (-3) \cdot \text{rad 2 i rad 1})$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad (\text{bytte rad 1 og 2})$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{2} & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad (\text{legg til } \frac{1}{2} \text{ rad 2 til rad 3})$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 4 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad (\text{multipliser rad 1 med 4})$$

4.9 Determinanter

A nxn matrice \rightsquigarrow $\det A \in \mathbb{R}$
 \mathbb{C} eller \mathbb{C}

Definies rekursivt:

$$\det \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{pmatrix} = a_{11} \begin{vmatrix} a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{32} & a_{33} \end{vmatrix} \\ - a_{12} \begin{vmatrix} a_{21} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{33} \end{vmatrix} \\ + a_{13} \begin{vmatrix} a_{21} & a_{22} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} \end{vmatrix}.$$

Eksempler:

• $A = \begin{pmatrix} - & - & - \\ - & - & - \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightsquigarrow \det A = 0$

• $A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ 0 & a_{22} & \dots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix} \rightsquigarrow \det A = a_{11} a_{22} \dots a_{nn}$

• Radoperationer på vektor determinanter slits: $A' = EA$

• $\cdot s \Leftrightarrow \det(A') = s \det A$

• $I_i \leftrightarrow I_j \Leftrightarrow \det A' = (-1) \det A$

• $I_i \rightarrow I_i + sI_j \Leftrightarrow \det A' = \det A$

• $\det(AB) = \det A \cdot \det B \leftarrow$

• $\det A \neq 0 \Leftrightarrow A$ invertibel \leftarrow

• $\det A^T = \det A$

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

$$\underline{4.9.1} \quad A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 1 \\ 3 & 1 & -2 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \leadsto \det A &= 1 \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} - (-2) \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 3 & -2 \\ 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \\ &\quad + 1 \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} \\ &= 1 + 2(3+2) + 1(3 \cdot 0 - 1) \\ &= \underline{12} \end{aligned}$$

$$b) \quad A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 3 \\ 1 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \det A &= 2 \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} + 0 \dots + 3 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \\ &= 2(-2-2) + 3 \cdot 1 \\ &= \underline{-5} \end{aligned}$$

$$\underline{4.9.2} \quad a) \quad A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -3 & 0 \\ 2 & -1 & -2 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -3 & 0 \\ 0 & 5 & -2 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad (\text{fraktorlike det})$$

$$\sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -3 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -2/5 \\ 0 & 1 & 1/2 \end{pmatrix} \quad \left(\frac{1}{5} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \right)$$

$$\sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -3 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1/2 \\ 0 & 0 & 9/10 \end{pmatrix} \quad \det = \underline{\underline{9/10}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \rightarrow \det A &= \frac{9}{10} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{5} \right)^{-1} \\ &= \underline{\underline{9}} \end{aligned}$$

4.9.3a

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 3 & 7 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A \sim \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 2 & 4 \\ 3 & 7 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \quad (\det \cdot (-1))$$

$$\det A' = -1 \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 7 \end{vmatrix} = -1 (7 - 6) = -1$$

$$\rightarrow \det A = (-1) \cdot (-1) = 1.$$

b)

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 3 \\ 2 & -3 & 1 \\ 4 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\det A^T = \det A: \quad A^T = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 4 \\ 0 & -3 & 0 \\ 3 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A^T \sim \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \textcircled{-3} & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 4 \\ 3 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \quad (\det (-1))$$

$$\det A^T = (-1) \cdot \left(-3 \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 4 \\ 3 & 2 \end{vmatrix} \cdot (-1) \right)$$

$$= -3 (2 - 12) = \underline{\underline{30}}$$

4.10. Eigenvalues & Eigenvectors

Recap: A $n \times n$ matrix

$v \in \mathbb{R}^n$ er en eigenvector dersom

$$A \cdot v = \lambda \cdot v$$

der $\lambda \in \mathbb{C}$. λ kalles en eigenvalue.

Strategi for å finne λ og v :

• Finne λ ved å løse $\det(\lambda I_n - A) = 0$

• For hver λ over, finn v ved å finne en basis for nullrommet til $A - \lambda I$.

$$(A - \lambda I)v = 0 \Leftrightarrow Av = \lambda v \Leftrightarrow v \text{ eigenvector.}$$

Sats: A symmetrisk ($A = A^T$)

\Rightarrow alle λ 'ene er reelle og \exists ortogonal basis for \mathbb{R}^n med eigenvectors for A .

Diagonalisering: Dersom \exists basis med n eigenvectors for A , er A diagonaliserbar:

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

der $S = [v_1 \dots v_n]$ eigenvectors

$$D = \text{diag}(\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n)$$

4.10

$$a) \quad A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \lambda I - A &= \begin{pmatrix} \lambda & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} \lambda - 2 & 1 \\ 1 & \lambda - 2 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\det = 0 \Leftrightarrow \lambda - 2 = \pm 1$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \lambda = 1 \text{ oder } 3.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \underline{\lambda=3} \quad 3I - A &= \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

$\leadsto v = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ ist ein Nullvektor für diese
 $\Rightarrow v$ ist ein Eigenvektor.

$$\underline{\lambda=1}: \lambda I - A = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$\leadsto v = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$ ist ein Eigenvektor

$$\begin{aligned} \leadsto \lambda=3 &\sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \\ \lambda=1 &\sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

$$A = \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}}_S \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}}_D \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}^{-1}}$$

$$\underline{2a} \quad A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & -3 \\ 4 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\det(\lambda I - A) = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - 2 & -1 & 3 \\ -4 & \lambda - 2 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda - 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= (\lambda - 2) \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - 2 & -3 \\ 0 & \lambda - 1 \end{vmatrix} + 1 \begin{vmatrix} -4 & -3 \\ 0 & \lambda - 1 \end{vmatrix} + 3 \cdot 0$$

$$= (\lambda - 2)^2 (\lambda - 1) - 4(\lambda - 1)$$

$$= (\lambda - 1) (\lambda^2 - 4\lambda + 4 - 4) = \lambda(\lambda - 1)(\lambda - 4)$$

$$\underline{\lambda=0} \quad \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & -3 \\ 4 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 6 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

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

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

$$v = \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix}$$

equation

$$\begin{matrix} 2x + y = 0 \\ z = 0 \end{matrix} \quad \text{w/ly} \quad \sim \quad \underline{v = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}}$$

$$\underline{\lambda=1}: \quad A - \lambda I = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -3 \\ 4 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -3 \\ 0 & -3 & 15 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -3 \\ 0 & 1 & -5 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & -5 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad v = \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{matrix} x + 2z = 0 \\ y - 5z = 0 \end{matrix}$$

$$\text{w/ly} \quad \underline{v = \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 5 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}}$$

$$\underline{\lambda=4} \quad A - 4I = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 1 & -3 \\ 4 & -2 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & -3 \end{pmatrix}$$

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

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

$$v = \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} \rightsquigarrow \begin{array}{l} -2x + y = 0 \\ z = 0 \end{array}$$

$$\Rightarrow \underset{\text{Vekt.}}{v} = \underline{\underline{\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}}}$$

$$\lambda = 0, 1, 4$$

$$\underline{\underline{v = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 5 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}}}$$

4a Find eigenvalues + eigenvectors og skriv vektor x som en linearkombination af egenvektorerne.

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 \\ 2 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \quad x = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{Med: } x = \underline{a} v_1 + \underline{b} v_2$$

$$\lambda I - A = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda - 2 & -2 \\ -2 & \lambda + 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\det = (\lambda - 2)(\lambda + 1) - 4 = \lambda^2 - \lambda + 6 = \underline{(\lambda - 3)(\lambda + 2)}$$

$$\underline{\lambda = -2} \quad A - (-2)I = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 \\ 2 & -1 \end{pmatrix} + 2I \\ = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$\leadsto v = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$ er en nullvektor / egenvektor for A .

$$\underline{\lambda = 3}: \quad A - 3I = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 \\ 2 & -1 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \\ = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 2 \\ 2 & -4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$\leadsto v = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ er en egenvektor for A .

\leadsto skal vi skrive $x = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix}$ som en linearkombination af $v_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$ og $v_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$.

$$\leadsto \text{Sammenlign matrix: } B = \left(\begin{array}{cc|c} -1 & 2 & -1 \\ 2 & 1 & 5 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow B \sim \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 5 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 3/5 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\sim \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & -11/5 \\ 0 & 1 & 3/5 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 11/5 \\ 0 & 1 & 3/5 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \frac{11}{5} \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} + \frac{3}{5} \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -4 \end{pmatrix}$$

9 Om v er en egenvektor for både A og B

→ Vis at v er en egenvektor for $M = A \cdot B$.

Antag:

$$Av = \lambda_1 v \quad \text{for en } \lambda_1 \in \mathbb{C}$$
$$Bv = \lambda_2 v \quad \text{for en } \lambda_2 \in \mathbb{C}$$

$$\leadsto Mv = (AB)v = A(Bv)$$

$$= A(\lambda_2 v) = \lambda_2(Av)$$

$$= \lambda_1 \lambda_2 v$$

→ v egenvektor for M
med egenverdi $\lambda_1 \lambda_2$.

4.1.1. Notwendigkeit: $A^n v = \lambda^n v$ v eigenvektor zu λ
 λ eigenwert

$$\underline{3} \quad A = \begin{pmatrix} 1.1 & -0.2 \\ 0.1 & 0.8 \end{pmatrix}$$

(i) Finde v und λ für A

(ii) $x_n =$ dep. zur type 1 i. a. u. n

$y_n =$ ——— type 2 : a. u. n

$$x_{n+1} = 1.1 x_n - 0.2 y_n \quad x_0 = 2000$$

$$y_{n+1} = 0.1 x_n + 0.8 y_n \quad y_0 = 1000$$

Finde x_n und y_n ,

Wann gehen wir $n \rightarrow \infty$?

$$\lambda I - A = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda - 1.1 & 0.2 \\ -0.1 & \lambda - 0.8 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\det = (\lambda - 1.1)(\lambda - 0.9)$$

$$\underline{\lambda = 1.1}: A - \lambda I = \begin{pmatrix} 0.1 & -0.2 \\ 0.1 & -0.2 \end{pmatrix} \rightsquigarrow v = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

eigenvektor

$$\underline{\lambda = 0.9}: A - \lambda I = \begin{pmatrix} 0.2 & -0.2 \\ 0.1 & -0.1 \end{pmatrix} \rightsquigarrow v = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \text{ eigenvektor}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x_{n+1} \\ y_{n+1} \end{pmatrix} = A \begin{pmatrix} x_n \\ y_n \end{pmatrix} = \dots = A^n \begin{pmatrix} x_0 \\ y_0 \end{pmatrix} = A^n \begin{pmatrix} 2000 \\ 1000 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A^n = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0.9^n \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}^{-1}$$

$$= \dots = \begin{pmatrix} 2 - (0.9)^n & -2 + 2(0.9)^n \\ 1 - (0.9)^n & -1 + 2(0.9)^n \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A^n \begin{pmatrix} 2000 \\ 1000 \end{pmatrix} = \dots = \begin{pmatrix} 4000 - 1000 \cdot 0.9^n \\ 2000 - 1000 \cdot 0.9^n \end{pmatrix} \underset{\substack{= \\ \begin{pmatrix} x_n \\ y_n \end{pmatrix}}}{}$$

$$\text{Nun } n \rightarrow \infty: (0.9)^n \rightarrow 0$$

$$\therefore \begin{pmatrix} x_n \\ y_n \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 4000 \\ 2000 \end{pmatrix}$$

