

8 april 2014

Eigenverdier og egenvektorer

①

M $n \times n$ -matrise

λ egenverdi til M hvis det finnes en vektor $\vec{v} \neq \vec{0}$
 $M\vec{v} = \lambda\vec{v}$. (ekvivalent til $(M - \lambda I_n)\vec{v} = \vec{0}$)

\vec{v} kalles en egenvektor til λ .

Det er maksimalt n egenvektorer.

λ er en egenverdi $\Leftrightarrow \det(M - \lambda I_n) = 0$
karakteristiske likningen.

Vi finner egenvektorene \vec{v} til egenverdi λ ved å løse
 $(M - \lambda I_n)\vec{v} = \vec{0}$.

Diagonalisering av M : ganger med P til høyre
 $M = P D P^{-1}$ ($\Leftrightarrow M P = P D$)

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

$$P = [\vec{v}_1, \dots, \vec{v}_n]$$

\vec{v}_i egenvektor til λ_i :

$$M P = M [\vec{v}_1, \dots, \vec{v}_n] = [M\vec{v}_1, M\vec{v}_2, \dots, M\vec{v}_n]$$

$$P D = [\vec{v}_1, \dots, \vec{v}_n] \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_1 & & 0 \\ & \ddots & \\ 0 & & \lambda_n \end{bmatrix} = [\lambda_1 \vec{v}_1, \lambda_2 \vec{v}_2, \dots, \lambda_n \vec{v}_n]$$

Like hvis og bare hvis $\lambda_i \vec{v}_i = M\vec{v}_i \quad i=1, \dots, n$

$$\begin{aligned} M^m &= (P D P^{-1})(P D P^{-1})(P D P^{-1}) \dots (P D P^{-1}) \\ &= P \cdot \underbrace{D \cdot D \cdot D \dots D}_m \cdot P^{-1} = P D^m P^{-1} \end{aligned}$$

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

En diagonalisering av en matrise gjør det enkelt å finne potenser av matrisen

② stort eksempel
Fibonacci tall

$$F_0 = 0 \quad F_1 = 1, \quad F_2 = 1, \quad F_3 = 2, \quad F_4 = 3$$

$$F_{n+2} = F_n + F_{n+1}$$

$$F_5 = 5 \quad F_6 = 8 \quad F_7 = 13 \quad F_8 = 21$$

$$F_9 = 34 \quad F_{10} = 55, \dots$$

$$\text{La } \vec{V}_n = \begin{bmatrix} F_n \\ F_{n+1} \end{bmatrix} \quad F = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\vec{V}_{n+1} = F \vec{V}_n = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} F_n \\ F_{n+1} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\vec{V}_0 = \begin{bmatrix} F_0 \\ F_1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\vec{V}_n = F^n \vec{V}_0 \quad (F^{n-1}(F\vec{V}_0) = F^{n-1}V_1 \text{ etc})$$

Hva er F^n ?

Vi diagonaliserer F (det er mulig siden F er symmetrisk)

Den karakteristiske likningen til F :

$$\det(F - \lambda I_2) = \det \begin{bmatrix} -\lambda & 1 \\ 1 & 1-\lambda \end{bmatrix} = -\lambda(1-\lambda) - 1^2$$

$$= \lambda^2 - \lambda - 1 = 0$$

$$\text{Egenverdier er } \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{1 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot (-1)}}{2} = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{5}}{2}$$

$$\varphi = \frac{1 + \sqrt{5}}{2} \approx 1.618\dots \quad \text{"det gyldne snitt"}$$

$$\frac{1 - \sqrt{5}}{2} = -\frac{1}{\varphi} \quad (1 - \varphi)$$

Merke $\varphi^2 = 1 + \varphi$ s.ä. $\varphi = \frac{1}{\varphi} + 1$ (delt med φ)

$$\textcircled{3} \quad 1 + \frac{1}{\varphi} = \varphi \qquad 1 - \varphi = -\frac{1}{\varphi}$$

$$\varphi + \frac{1}{\varphi} = \sqrt{5}$$

$$D = \begin{bmatrix} \varphi & 0 \\ 0 & -\frac{1}{\varphi} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{Eigenvekta til } \varphi: \left(\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} - \varphi \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \right) \vec{v} = 0$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} -\varphi & 1 \\ 1 & 1-\varphi \end{bmatrix} \vec{v}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} -\varphi & 1 \\ 1 & -\frac{1}{\varphi} \end{bmatrix} \vec{v} = 0$$

$$\vec{v}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ \varphi \end{bmatrix} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+\varphi^2}} \quad (\text{normalisert})$$

$$\text{Eigenvekta til } -\frac{1}{\varphi}: \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\varphi} & 1 \\ 1 & 1+\frac{1}{\varphi} \end{bmatrix} \vec{v} = 0$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\varphi} & 1 \\ 1 & \varphi \end{bmatrix} \vec{v} = 0$$

$$v_2 = \begin{bmatrix} \varphi \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+\varphi^2}}$$

$$P = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+\varphi^2}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \varphi \\ \varphi & -1 \end{bmatrix} \qquad P^{-1} = P^T = P$$

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

$$F^n = P D^n P$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} F_n \\ F_{n+1} \end{bmatrix} = V_n = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \varphi \\ \varphi & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \varphi^n & 0 \\ 0 & \left(\frac{-1}{\varphi}\right)^n \end{bmatrix} \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} 1 & \varphi \\ \varphi & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}}_{\frac{1}{1+\varphi^2}} \cdot \frac{1}{1+\varphi^2}$$

$$\textcircled{4} \quad \bar{V}_n = \frac{1}{1+\varphi^2} \begin{bmatrix} \varphi^n & \varphi \left(\frac{-1}{\varphi}\right)^n \\ \varphi^{n+1} & -\left(\frac{1}{\varphi}\right)^n \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} \varphi \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{så} \quad F_n &= \frac{1}{1+\varphi^2} \left(\varphi^{n+1} - \varphi \left(\frac{-1}{\varphi}\right)^n \right) \\ &= \frac{\varphi}{1+\varphi^2} \left(\varphi^n - \left(\frac{-1}{\varphi}\right)^n \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{\frac{1}{\varphi} + \varphi} \quad (\text{er lik } \sqrt{5}) \end{aligned}$$

$$F_n = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \left(\left(\frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2}\right)^n - \left(\frac{1-\sqrt{5}}{2}\right)^n \right)$$

sjekken

$$n=0$$

$$F_n = 0$$

$$n=1$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \left(\frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2} - \frac{1-\sqrt{5}}{2} \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \frac{2\sqrt{5}}{2} = 1$$

$$n=2$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \left(\left(\frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{1-\sqrt{5}}{2}\right)^2 \right)$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \cdot \frac{1}{4} (2 \cdot \sqrt{5} - (-2\sqrt{5})) = 1$$

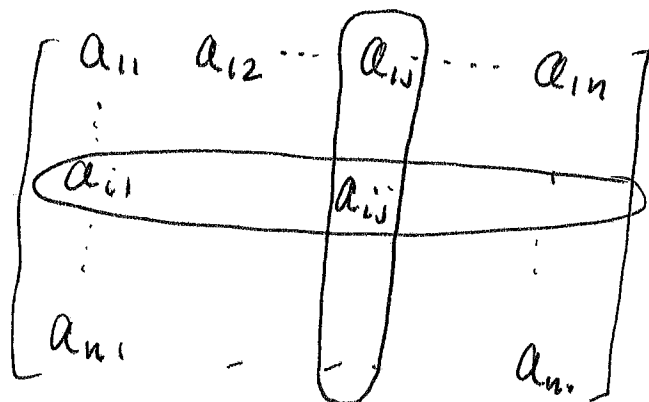
etc.

3.3 (Cramers regel.)

⑤ $A = [\vec{a}_1, \dots, \vec{a}_n]$ $n \times n$ matrise

Kofaktor (i, j)

$$(-1)^{i+j} C_{ij} = \det$$



fjerner.
rad i og kolonne j .

Kofaktormatrisen er C som har element (i, j) like C_{ij} .

Kofaktor ekspansjon (rekursiv def. av determinanter)

$$\det A = \sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij} C_{ij} = \vec{a}_i \cdot \vec{C}_i$$

$$\sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij} C_{kj} = 0 \quad \vec{a}_i \cdot \vec{C}_k = 0 \quad k \neq i.$$

(det. til en matrise med to like rader)

$$C = [\vec{C}_1, \dots, \vec{C}_n]$$

$$C^T \cdot A = \begin{bmatrix} \vec{C}_1^T \\ \vdots \\ \vec{C}_n^T \end{bmatrix} [\vec{a}_1, \dots, \vec{a}_n]$$

element (i, k) er $\vec{C}_i^T \cdot \vec{a}_k = \begin{cases} \det A & i=k \\ 0 & i \neq k \end{cases}$

$$C^T \cdot A = \det(A) \cdot I_n$$

$$\text{adj } A = C^T$$

(6)

$$\frac{1}{\det A} (\text{adj } A) \cdot A = I_n$$

$$\text{så } \underline{\underline{A^{-1} = \text{adj } A \cdot \frac{1}{\det A}}}$$

Eks $A = \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix}$ $\det A = ad - bc$

$$C = \begin{bmatrix} d & -c \\ -b & a \end{bmatrix}, \quad \text{Adj } A = C^T = \begin{bmatrix} d & -b \\ -c & a \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A^{-1} = \frac{\text{adj } A}{\det A} = \frac{1}{ad - bc} \begin{bmatrix} d & -b \\ -c & a \end{bmatrix}$$

diagonal elementene
bytter plass.
elementene vekk fra
diagonalen skifter fortegn