

Ricevimento 26/03

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} & & \alpha \\ & 1 & \\ & & & \ddots \\ & & & & 1 \end{bmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n} \quad (\alpha \neq 0)$$

① autovettori / autovalori

② moltiplicità algebrica e geometrica

$$Ax = \lambda x \quad / \quad \det(A - \lambda I)$$

$$\det(A - \lambda I) = \det \begin{bmatrix} -\lambda & & \alpha \\ & 1 - \lambda & \\ & & \ddots \\ & & & 1 - \lambda \end{bmatrix}$$

sviluppo secondo la i° riga.

$$\det(A - \lambda I) = (-\lambda) \det \begin{bmatrix} & & \alpha \\ & 1 - \lambda & \\ & & \ddots \\ & & & 1 - \lambda \end{bmatrix} + (-1)^{n+1} \alpha \det \begin{bmatrix} & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & 1 - \lambda \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= (-\lambda) (-\lambda)^{n-1} + (-1)^{n+1} \alpha$$

$$= (-1)^n \cdot \lambda^n + (-1)^{n+1} \alpha$$

$$= (-1)^n [\lambda^n - \alpha] = \alpha \det(A - \lambda I)$$

Collection of autovals

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

Equation for roots in \mathbb{C} ~~$\lambda^n = \alpha$~~

$$\lambda = \rho \cdot e^{i\theta} = \rho \cdot (\cos\theta + i \sin\theta)$$

$$\lambda^n = \alpha \Leftrightarrow \rho^n \cdot e^{in\theta} = \alpha$$

$$\Rightarrow |\rho^n \cdot e^{in\theta}| = |\alpha|$$

$$\Rightarrow \left| \rho^m \right| \left| e^{im\theta} \right| = \alpha \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad \rho^m = \alpha$$

$$\rho^m e^{im\theta} = \alpha \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad \begin{cases} \rho^m = \alpha \Leftrightarrow \rho = \sqrt[m]{\alpha} \\ e^{im\theta} = 1 \end{cases}$$

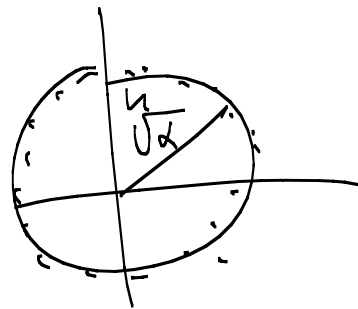
$$e^{im\theta} = 1 \Leftrightarrow \cos(m\theta) + i \sin(m\theta) = 1$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \cos m\theta = 1 \\ \sin m\theta = 0 \end{cases} \quad \begin{aligned} & \Leftrightarrow m\theta = 2k\pi \\ & \Leftrightarrow \theta = \frac{2k\pi}{m} \end{aligned}$$

$$\theta \in (0, 2\pi) \quad \theta = \frac{2k\pi}{m} \quad k=1, \dots, m$$

$$\rho^m = \alpha \Leftrightarrow \rho = \sqrt[m]{\alpha} e^{i \frac{2k\pi}{m}} \quad k=1, \dots, m$$

n. Lösungen. distinkt



n. Zusammenhang \Rightarrow $\lambda_i = 1$

$$\underline{\underline{\sigma_i = \tau_i = 1}}$$

CHARAKTERISTISCHE AUTOWERTWERTE

autow. $\lambda_j = \sqrt[n]{2} \quad e^{\frac{j \cdot 2\pi \cdot j}{n}}$
 $j = 1, \dots, n$

aut. vektor

$$A x = \lambda_j x \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 1 & \dots & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix} = \lambda_j \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} 2 x_n = \lambda_j x_1 \\ x_1 = \lambda_j x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_{n-1} = \lambda_j x_n \end{cases}$$

Cerco un vettore $X \neq 0 \Rightarrow \underline{X_n \neq 0}$
 e vettore definito, a meno di uno scalare moltiplicativo

quindi posso assumere $X_n = 1$

$$\begin{aligned} X_n &= 1 & X_{n-1} &= \sqrt{5} & X_{n-2} &= \sqrt{5}^2 \dots \\ X_2 &= \sqrt{5}^{n-1} \end{aligned}$$

$$\alpha (X_n) = \sqrt{5} X_2$$

$$\alpha = \sqrt{5}^n \quad \underline{\underline{\in \mathbb{K}}}$$

autovettore relativo all'autovalore $\sqrt{5}$

$$\sqrt{5}^2 \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{5}^{n-1} \\ \vdots \\ \sqrt{5} \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Calcolo INVERSA di A

$$A \in \begin{vmatrix} 0 & \dots & 0 & \alpha \\ 1 & & & \\ & \ddots & & \\ & & 1 & \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\det(A - \lambda I) = \prod_{i=1}^n (\lambda - \alpha)$$

$$\Rightarrow \det(A) = \alpha^n$$

$$A \text{ \u00e9 invert\u00edvel } (\Leftrightarrow) \underline{\underline{\alpha \neq 0}}$$

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(Alcun INVERTIBILIT\u00c0 PER $\alpha \neq 0$)

$$\underline{A \cdot B = I} \quad B = A^{-1}$$

$$AB = I \Leftrightarrow AB e_j = I e_j \quad j=1, \dots, n$$

$$\Leftrightarrow A \cdot b_j = e_j \quad j=1, \dots, n$$



Sistemi lineari di funzioni le colonne della
matrice inversa.

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & \dots & 0 & \alpha \\ 1 & & & \\ & \searrow & & \\ & & & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$B = \begin{bmatrix} \alpha & & & 1 \\ & \ddots & & \\ & & \alpha & \\ & & & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$Ax = e_1 \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \alpha x_n = 1 & x_{n+1} = 1 \\ x_1 = 0 & \\ \vdots & \\ x_{n-1} = 0 & \end{cases}$$

$$Ax = e_2 \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \alpha x_n = 0 \\ x_1 = 1 \\ x_2 = 0 \\ \vdots \\ x_{n-1} = 0 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow x = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$Ax = e_3 \Leftrightarrow x = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$Ax = e_j \Leftrightarrow x = e_{j-1}$$

$$B = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & & & \\ \alpha & & & \\ & \ddots & & \\ & & \alpha & \\ & & & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\kappa_2(A) = \|A\|_2 \|A^{-1}\|_2$$

$$= \max \{ \underline{1}, |\alpha| \} \quad \max \{ \underline{1}, \frac{1}{|\alpha|} \}$$

$$\text{if } |\alpha| \geq 1 \quad \kappa_\infty(A) = |\alpha|$$

$$\text{if } |\alpha| \leq 1 \quad \kappa_\infty(A) = \frac{1}{|\alpha|}$$

Results

As $|\alpha| \rightarrow \infty$

$$\underline{|\alpha| \rightarrow +\infty}$$

$$|\alpha| \rightarrow 0$$

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

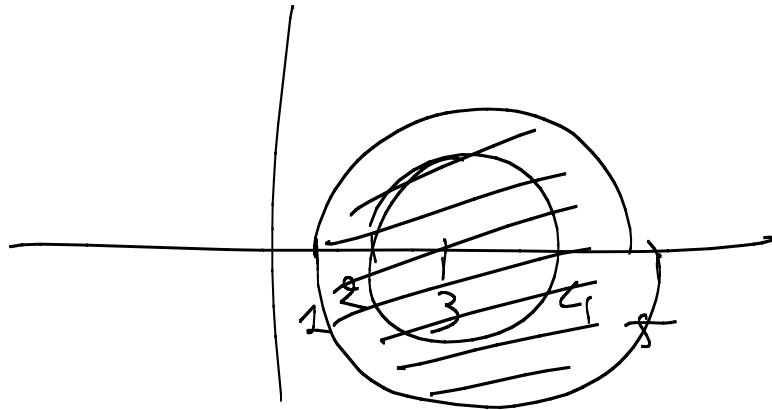
Stability of equilibrium?

in row 2

Invertibilità?

È INVERTIBILE SÌ

TEOREMA DI GERSHGORIN



$0 \notin \cup k_i \Rightarrow 0$ non è autovalore di A

$\Rightarrow A$ è invertibile !!

$A = A^T \Rightarrow$ gli autoval. sono real.

\Rightarrow $1 \leq k \leq n$

$1 \leq \lambda_1 \leq \lambda_2 \leq \dots \leq \lambda_n \leq n$

$$K_2(A) = \|A\|_2 \cdot \|A^T\|_2$$

$$\|A\|_2 = \sqrt{\rho(A^T A)} \stackrel{(A^T A)}{=} \sqrt{\rho(A^2)}$$

Ch. set of eigenvals. of $A^2 \implies$ 1 positive def
eigenval. of A

$$\text{Def: } Ax = \lambda x \quad A^2 x = A(Ax) =$$

$$= A(\lambda x) = \lambda Ax = \lambda^2 x$$

of eigenval. of A^2 seen as $\lambda_1^2 \leq \lambda_2^2 \leq \dots \leq \lambda_n^2$

$$\rho(A^2) = \lambda_n^2 \implies \sqrt{\rho(A^2)} = \lambda_n$$

$$\left(\sqrt{x^2} = |x| \right) = \|A\|_2$$

$$\|A^{-1}\|_2 = \sqrt{\rho(A^{-T}A^{-1})} = \sqrt{\rho(A^{-2})}$$

Dim of out of A^{-1} \rightarrow
 less; reciprocal of left out of A

Dim: $Ax = \lambda x \Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{\lambda} x = A^{-1}x$

of out of A^{-1} less $\frac{1}{\lambda_n} \leq \frac{1}{\lambda_{n-1}} \leq \dots \leq \frac{1}{\lambda_1}$

of out of A^{-2} $\frac{1}{\lambda_n^2} \leq \frac{1}{\lambda_{n-1}^2} \leq \dots \leq \frac{1}{\lambda_1^2}$

$$\|A^{-1}\|_2 = \sqrt{\rho(A^{-2})} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{\lambda_1^2}} = \frac{1}{\lambda_1}$$

$$K_2(A) = \|A\|_2 \|A^{-1}\|_2 = \frac{\lambda_n}{\lambda_1}$$

(für reelle symmetrische definit positiv)

$A = A^T$ definit positiv $\Leftrightarrow x^T A x \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow x^T A x < 0 \Leftrightarrow x = 0$

$$= \frac{\lambda_n}{\lambda_1} \leq \frac{5}{1} = 5$$

$K_2(A) \leq 5 \Rightarrow A$ beinahe orthogonal

$A = (a_{ij}) \quad a_{ij} = \min(i, j) \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$

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

INVERTIBILITÄT CON GERICHENEN ?

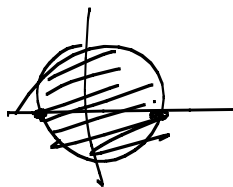


~~$0 \in U_{R^i} \Rightarrow A \in \text{Invertierbar}$~~

FALSO

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

$\det A = 0$



$$A_2 \left[\begin{array}{cccc|cccc} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & x_1 & & & \\ 1 & 2 & 2 & 2 & & x_2 & & \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & 3 & & & x_3 & \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & & & & x_4 \end{array} \right] \sim \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + x_4 = 0 \\ x_1 + 2(x_2 + x_3 + x_4) = 0 \\ x_1 + 2x_2 + 3(x_3 + x_4) = 0 \\ x_1 + 2x_2 + 3x_3 + 4x_4 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + x_4 = 0 \\ 2(x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + x_4) - x_1 = 0 \\ x_1 + 2x_2 + 3(x_3 + x_4) = 0 \\ x_1 + 2x_2 + 3x_3 + 4x_4 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + x_4 = 0 \\ x_1 = 0 \\ 2x_2 + 3(x_3 + x_4) = 0 \\ 1 + 2x_2 + 3x_3 + 4x_4 = 0 \end{cases}$$

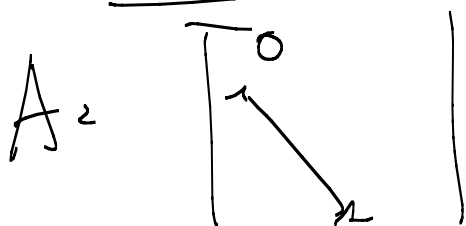
$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x_2 + x_3 + x_4 = 0 \\ x_1 = 0 \\ 3(x_2 + x_3 + x_4) - x_2 = 0 \Rightarrow x_2 = 0 \\ 2x_2 + 3x_3 + 4x_4 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x_3 + x_4 = 0 \\ x_1 = 0 \\ x_2 = 0 \\ 3x_3 + 4x_4 = 0 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x_3 + x_4 = 0 \\ x_1 = 0 \\ x_2 = 0 \\ 4(x_3 + x_4) - x_3 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_4 = 0 \\ x_1 = 0 \\ x_2 = 0 \\ x_3 = 0 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \text{única solución } \vec{e} = \vec{0}$$

valor nullo \Rightarrow A é invertible

(generalization of case $n \times n$)



$$\det(A - \lambda I) = (\lambda)^n$$

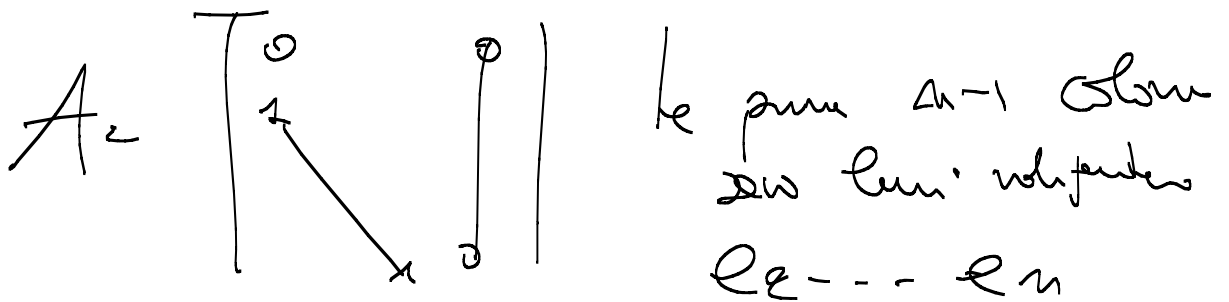
$$\det(A - \lambda I) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \exists \mathbf{v} \neq \mathbf{0} \text{ s.t. } (A - \lambda I)\mathbf{v} = \mathbf{0}$$

$\lambda = 0$ $\sigma = 0$ is the first guess?

$$\dim \ker(A - \lambda I) = \dim \ker A$$

$$\dim \ker A + \dim \text{Im} A = n$$

$\dim \text{Im} A$ = number of non-zero columns
 = linearly independent?



$$\underline{n-1} = \dim \text{Im} A$$

$(n-1) + \text{dim Ker } A_c = n \Leftrightarrow$

$\text{dim Ker } A_c = \underline{1} \quad \underline{\underline{r=1}}$