

Vlastní čísla a vlastní vektory

Definice. Dáno čtvercová matice $A \in \mathbb{C}^{n \times n}$.

Číslo $\lambda \in \mathbb{C}$ je vlastní číslo A
a vektor $\bar{e} \in \mathbb{C}^n$, $\bar{e} \neq \bar{0}$, je podobný
vlastní vektor A , pokud splňuje rovnici

$$A \cdot \bar{e} = \lambda \cdot \bar{e}$$

Pr. $I = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

$$I \cdot \bar{e} = I \cdot \begin{pmatrix} e_1 \\ e_2 \end{pmatrix} = 1 \cdot \begin{pmatrix} e_1 \\ e_2 \end{pmatrix}, \bar{e} \neq \bar{0}$$

Matice I má jediné vlastní číslo $\lambda = 1$,
kde všude podobný nekonečné množině
vlastních vektorů $\bar{e} \in \mathbb{R}^2$, $\bar{e} \neq \bar{0}$.

Pr. $D = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & -3 \end{pmatrix}$

$$D \cdot \bar{e} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & -3 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} e_1 \\ e_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2e_1 \\ -3e_2 \end{pmatrix} \neq \lambda \cdot \bar{e}$$

$$D \cdot \begin{pmatrix} e_1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = 2 \cdot \begin{pmatrix} e_1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad D \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ e_2 \end{pmatrix} = -3 \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ e_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

• $\lambda=2$ je vlastní číslo, kterému odpovídají
vlastní vektory $\begin{pmatrix} e_1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$, $e_1 \neq 0$

• $\lambda=-3$ je vlastní číslo, kterému - " -
vlastní vektory $\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ e_2 \end{pmatrix}$, $e_2 \neq 0$

Pr:

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \bar{u} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \bar{v} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

Jsou \bar{u} , \bar{v} vlastní vektory A ?

$$\bullet A \cdot \bar{u} = \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix} \stackrel{?}{=} \lambda \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \lambda = 2/5 \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \Rightarrow \lambda = 1 \end{array} \right\} \text{nemá}$$

Ne, \bar{u} nemá vlastních vektorů \bar{A} .

$$\bullet A \cdot \bar{v} = \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 0 \\ -2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \stackrel{?}{=} \lambda \cdot \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \Leftrightarrow \underline{\lambda = 2}$$

Ano, \bar{v} je vlastním vektorem \bar{A} .

Pr:

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \bar{u} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \bar{v} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \bar{w} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\bullet A \cdot \bar{u} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \stackrel{?}{=} \lambda \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \Leftrightarrow \lambda = 2$$

Ano.

$$\bullet A \cdot \bar{v} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \stackrel{?}{=} \lambda \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \text{nemis vektor}$$

Ne.

$$\bullet A \cdot \bar{w} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \stackrel{?}{=} \lambda \cdot \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \Leftrightarrow \underline{\underline{\lambda = 0}}$$

Ano.

Pr. Je $\lambda = 1, 2, 3$ vektori \bar{v} vektor $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$?

$$\bullet \lambda = 1: \text{Hledám } \bar{e} = \begin{pmatrix} e_1 \\ e_2 \end{pmatrix} \neq \bar{0}:$$

$$A \cdot \bar{e} = 1 \cdot \bar{e} \Leftrightarrow (A - 1 \cdot I) \cdot \bar{e} = \bar{0}$$

$$\text{d. } \bar{e} \in N(A - 1 \cdot I) ?$$

$$(A - 1 \cdot I \mid \bar{0}) = \left(\begin{array}{cc|c} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right) = \left(\begin{array}{cc|c} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right),$$

\Downarrow
 $e_1 = e_2 = 0$

Ne, $\lambda = 1$ není v. vektor A .

$$\bullet \underline{\lambda = 2}: \text{Existuje nenulový vektor } \bar{e} \\ \bar{e} \in N(A - 2 \cdot I) ?$$

$$| \lambda - 2 \quad 1 \quad 1 \quad 0 \quad | \quad | -1 \quad 1 \quad 1 \quad 0 \quad | \quad | -1 \quad 1 \quad 1 \quad 0 \quad |$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & 1-2 & 0 \\ \hline 1 & -1 & 0 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{+r_1} \left(\begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right)$$

$$-e_1 + e_2 = 0$$

$$\underline{\underline{\bar{e} = t \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}}}, \underline{\underline{t \neq 0}}$$

Ans, $\lambda = 2$ je vl. číslo A .

• $\lambda = 3 \dots$ Nemí vl. číslo A .

Obeurj algoritmus: Dána $A \in \mathbb{C}^{n \times n}$

1. Najdem vlastních čísel

$$A\bar{e} = \lambda\bar{e}, \bar{e} \neq \bar{0}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \updownarrow \\ (A - \lambda \cdot I) \cdot \bar{e} = \bar{0}, \bar{e} \neq \bar{0} \end{array}$$

$A - \lambda I$ je singularní matice

$$\boxed{\det(A - \lambda I) = 0} \dots \text{charakteristická rovnice}$$

polynom stupně n
má n komplexních kořenů

$$\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_n$$

ale všechny maticy A jsou podobné
neg. $A_n = \lambda_2 \dots$

$\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots$

2. Vypočítat vl. vektory

λ_i : řešení rovnice

$$(A - \lambda_i \cdot I) \cdot \bar{e} = \bar{0}, \quad \bar{e} \neq \bar{0}$$

$$\boxed{(A - \lambda_i \cdot I | \bar{0}) \rightarrow \bar{e} \neq \bar{0}}$$

Pr. Vypočítejte všechna vlastní čísla a vektory

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{Ad 1. } A - \lambda \cdot I = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} - \lambda \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 1-\lambda & 1 \\ 1 & 1-\lambda \end{pmatrix}$$

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

$$= (1-\lambda)^2 - 1^2 = \underline{\underline{\lambda^2 - 2\lambda}}$$

charakteristický polynom A

$$|A - \lambda I| = 0$$

$$\boxed{\lambda^2 - 2\lambda = 0}$$

$$\lambda \cdot (\lambda - 2) = 0 \iff \underline{\underline{\lambda_1 = 0, \lambda_2 = 2}}$$

Ad 2. $\lambda_1 = 0$:

$$\left(\begin{array}{cc|c} 1-\lambda_1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1-\lambda_1 & 0 \end{array} \right)$$

$A - \lambda_1 \cdot I$

$$= \left(\begin{array}{cc|c} 1-0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1-0 & 0 \end{array} \right) = \left(\begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\boxed{e_1 + e_2 = 0}$$

$$\underline{\underline{\bar{e} = t \cdot \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}}}$$

$$e_2 = t \neq 0$$

$$e_1 = -t$$

$\lambda_2 = 2$:

$$\left(\begin{array}{cc|c} 1-2 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1-2 & 0 \end{array} \right) = - \left(\begin{array}{cc|c} -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 \end{array} \right)$$

$$(-1, 1) \cdot \bar{e}_2 = 0$$

$$\bar{e}_2 \perp \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\underline{\underline{\bar{e}_2 = s \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, s \neq 0}}$$

Vlastinnu sčísle $\lambda_1 = 0$ odpovedajúcí vektor
 ...
 ...

uvijek $\underline{\underline{e_1}} = t \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$.

Vlastitima $\underline{\underline{\lambda_1}} = 2$ odgovaraju!

ul. vektor $\underline{\underline{e_2}} = s \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$.

Pri. $A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 \\ -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

Al1. $|A - \lambda I| = \begin{vmatrix} 2-\lambda & 2 \\ -1 & 1-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = (2-\lambda)(1-\lambda) - 2 \cdot (-1)$

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

$a\lambda^2 + b\lambda + c = 0$

$\lambda_{1,2} = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a} = \frac{-(-3) \pm \sqrt{(-3)^2 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot 4}}{2 \cdot 1}$

$\underline{\underline{\lambda_{1,2} = \frac{3 \pm \sqrt{7}}{2}}}$

Touđa 1b.

Al2. $\lambda_1 = \frac{3 + \sqrt{7}i}{2} : (A - \lambda_1 I) \cdot \bar{e}_1 = \vec{0}$
 $\bar{e}_1 \neq \vec{0}$

Horući 1b.

$\left(\begin{array}{cc|c} 2 - \frac{3 + \sqrt{7}i}{2} & 2 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 - \frac{3 + \sqrt{7}i}{2} & 0 \end{array} \right)$

$\left(2 - \frac{3 + \sqrt{7}i}{2}, 2 \right) \cdot \bar{e}_1 = 0 \Leftrightarrow \bar{e}_1 \perp (2, \dots)$

$\underline{\underline{\bar{e}_1 = t \cdot \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ \frac{1}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{7}}{2}i \end{pmatrix}, t \neq 0}}$

$$\bullet \lambda_2 = \frac{3 - \sqrt{7}i}{2} = \lambda_1^*$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{cc|c} 2 - \frac{3 - \sqrt{7}i}{2} & 2 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 - \frac{3 - \sqrt{7}i}{2} & 0 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\underline{\underline{\bar{e}_2 = 5 \cdot \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ \frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{7}}{2}i \end{pmatrix}}}$$

Gershgorinova věta

$$(A \cdot \bar{e})_i = (\lambda \cdot \bar{e})_i, \bar{e} \neq \bar{0}$$

$$a_{i1}e_1 + a_{i2}e_2 + \dots + \overbrace{a_{ii}e_i} + \dots + a_{in}e_n = \lambda e_i$$

$$\left| \sum_{\substack{j=1 \\ j \neq i}}^n a_{ij} e_j \right| = |(\lambda - a_{ii}) e_i|$$

$$|-1 + 2 + 3|$$

$$\leq |-1| + |2| + |3|$$

$$\sum_{\substack{j=1 \\ j \neq i}}^n |a_{ij}| \cdot |e_j|$$

$$\bar{e} \neq \bar{0} \Rightarrow \exists \bar{a}_i = \arg \max_{j \in \{1, \dots, n\}} |e_j|$$

$$|\lambda - a_{ii}| \cdot \underbrace{\frac{|e_i|}{|e_i|}}_{=1} \leq \sum_{\substack{j=1 \\ j \neq i}}^n |a_{ij}| \cdot \underbrace{\frac{|e_j|}{|e_i|}}_{\leq 1}$$

dominující index

$\forall \lambda \in \sigma(A)$

$\exists i:$

$$|\lambda - a_{ii}| \leq \sum_{\substack{j=1 \\ j \neq i}}^n |a_{ij}| \quad \dots \text{konk } K_i$$

$$\sigma(A) \subset \bigcup_{i=1}^n K_i$$

Př.

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

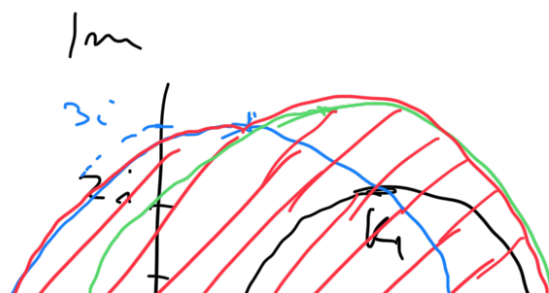
Lokalizujte uložení
čísel v A .

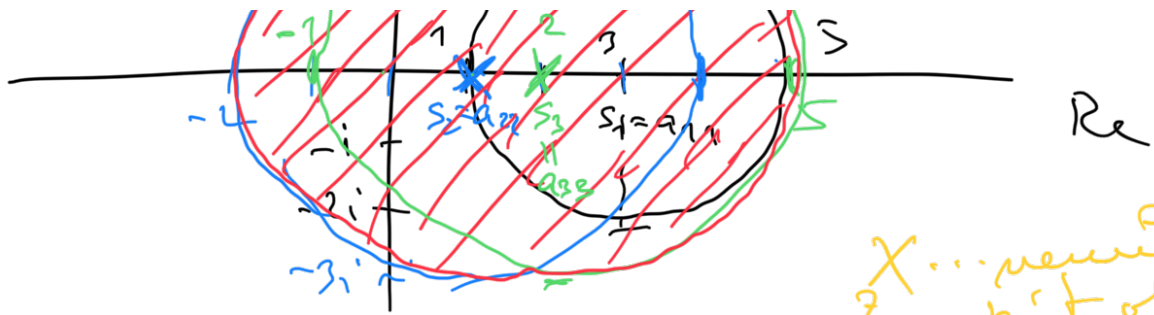
K_1 : sled $a_{11} = 3$, počet $r_1 = |a_{12}| + |a_{13}| = 2 + 0 = 2$

K_2 : sled $a_{22} = 1$, počet $r_2 = |a_{21}| + |a_{23}| = 1 + 2 = 3$

K_3 : sled $a_{33} = 2$, počet $r_3 = |a_{31}| + |a_{32}| = 2 + 1 = 3$

$\sigma(A) \subset K_1 \cup K_2 \cup K_3$





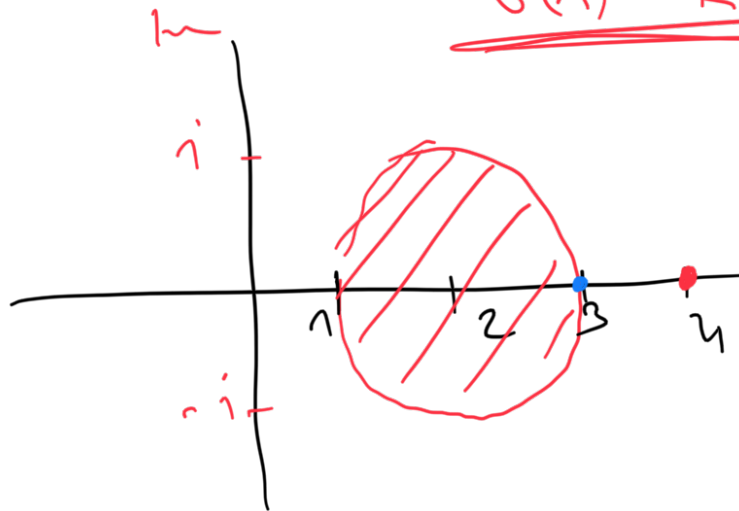
$\lambda \dots$ newnic
 bijt ol. $\epsilon > 0$
 A_1 mebo Σ^*
 $z \in U K_2$

Pv. Lokalizyke $A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$

$K_1: s_1 = 2, r_1 = |-1| = 1$

$K_2: s_2 = 4, r_2 = |0| = 0$
 (3)

$\sigma(A) \subset K_1 \cup \{4\}$
 ||
 K_2



$|A - \lambda I| = \begin{vmatrix} 2-\lambda & -1 \\ 0 & 4-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = (2-\lambda)(4-\lambda) \stackrel{!}{=} 0$
 $\lambda_1 = 2$ $\lambda_2 = 4$