O AUTOVETOR DE T

Note:
$$T(\alpha \omega) = \alpha T(\omega)$$

= $\alpha \lambda \omega$
= $\lambda (\alpha \omega)$

(9 e m o o com autovalor λ, então αν também é.

$$T(\omega) = \lambda G$$
 $T(\omega) = \lambda W$
 $T(\omega) = \lambda W$

exercício

Obtenha os autovalores e seus autovetores associados

[F] ne base comônica

$$F(1,0) = (1,1)$$
 $F(0,1) = (4,3)$
 $F(1,0) = [1]$
 $F(0,1) = [4]$

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

Polinômio Ceracterístico:

$$P_{F}(\lambda) = \det \left(\begin{bmatrix} F \end{bmatrix} - \lambda \downarrow \right)$$

$$= \det \left[1 - \lambda + 1 \right]$$

$$= 3 - \lambda$$

$$= (1-1)(3-1) - 8$$

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$$\lambda_{1} + \lambda_{2} = 1$$
 $\lambda_{1} = 5$
 $\lambda_{2} = 5$
 $\lambda_{3} = 1$

Raízes do polinômio característico: $\gamma = 5$ or $\gamma = -1$

$$\lambda = 5$$
 or $\lambda = -1$

(autovalores de F)

Auto délor es:

Equação de autovetores:
$$F(g) = \lambda g$$

Matricial:

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 4 \\ 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \times \\ Y \end{bmatrix} = \lambda \begin{bmatrix} \times \\ Y \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 4 \\ 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \times \\ Y \end{bmatrix} = 5 \begin{bmatrix} \times \\ Y \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\int x + 4y = 5x$$

$$2x + 3y = 5y$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \times \\ \times \end{bmatrix} = \times \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

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

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$[0] = [1] = 0 = 1(1,0) + 1(0,1) = (1,1)$$

$$\Theta_{\ell} \subset (1,1)$$
 é autovetor de F com autovalor $\lambda=5$

$$\lambda = -1$$

$$F(6) = \lambda G$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 4 \\ 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} = \lambda \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 4 \\ 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} \lambda & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1-\lambda & 4 \\ 2 & 3-\lambda \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} (F-\lambda 1)(0) = \emptyset$$

$$\begin{cases} (1-\lambda) \times + 4 & y = 0 \\ 2 \times + (3-\lambda) & y = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} 2 \times + 4 & y = 0 \\ 2 \times + 4 & y = 0 \end{cases}$$

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$$\begin{cases} 2 \times + 4 & y = 0 \\ 2 \times + 4 & y = 0 \end{cases}$$

 $O_{1} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ é autovetor de F com autovalor $\lambda=-1$

Linearmente independetes

F possui dois autovalores distintos. dim(\mathbb{R}^2) = 2, logo existe base de \mathbb{R}^2 formada por autovetores de F

Note: (1,1) suitoverlor can
$$\lambda = 5$$
 $F(x,y) = (x+4y, 2x+3y)$

$$F(1,1) = (1+4, 2+3) = (5,5) = 5(1,1)$$

$$(2,-1) \text{ suitoverlor can } \lambda = -1$$

$$F(2,-1) = (2+4(-1), 2-3)$$

$$= (2-4, 2-3) = (-2,1) = -1(2,1)$$

$$F(4,5) = (4+4(5), 2(4)+3(5)) = (14, 23) \neq \lambda(4,5)$$

$$B = \left\{ (1,1), (1,-1) \right\} \text{ base le } \mathbb{R}^{2}.$$

$$\text{withing le } F:$$

$$F(1,1) = 5(1,1) = 1 \left[F(1,1) \right]_{B}^{2} = \begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}_{B}$$

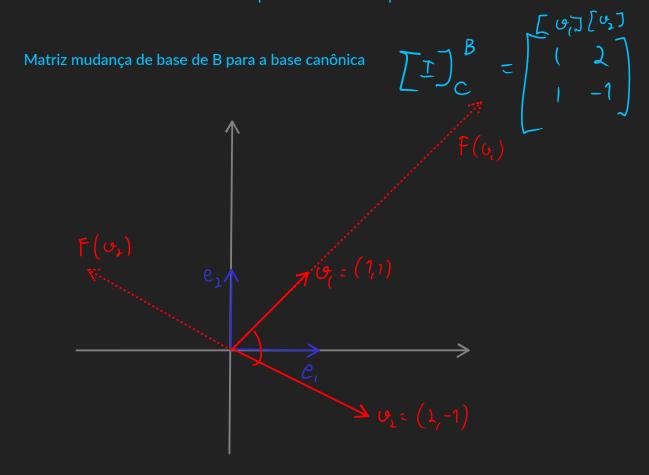
$$F(2,-1) = -1(2,-1) = 1 \left[F(3,-1) \right]_{B}^{2} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}_{B}$$

$$\left[F \right]_{B}^{2} = \begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}_{B} \text{ diagonal.}$$

$$\left[F(1,1) \right]_{B}^{2} = \left[F \right]_{B}^{2} \left[(1,1) \right]_{B}^{2} = \begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}_{B}$$

$$\left[F \right]_{B}^{2} = \begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}_{B} = \begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}_{B}.$$

F é diagonalizável se e somente se existir uma base do esp. vetorial formada por autovetores de F



$$[F]_{c} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 4 \\ 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \qquad [F]_{B} = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 0 \\ 5 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$[F]_{b} = \begin{bmatrix} F_{b} \\ F_{b} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} F_{b} \\ F$$

P: metriz de enlo vertores: $B = \{(1,1), (2,-1)\}$ $P = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$ Se B for onlo normal, Perore ortogonal e $P^{-1} = P^{T}$

Example:

G:
$$\mathbb{R}^{2} \cdot \mathbb{N}^{2}$$

G(x,y): $(5 \times -1 \times +2y)$

$$[G] = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & -1 \\ 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

Pol. circ claris tice:

$$p_{0}(x) = \det \begin{bmatrix} 5 - \lambda & -7 \\ 1 & 3 - \lambda \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= (5 - \lambda)(3 - \lambda) + 1$$

$$= \lambda^{2} - 3\lambda + (6 = 0)$$

$$= \lambda^{2} - 3\lambda +$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 5 & -1 \\ 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} = 4 \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{cases} 5x - y = 4x \\ x + 3y = 4y \end{cases} = \begin{cases} x - y = 0 \\ x - y = 0 \end{cases} = x = y$$

$$\varphi_1 = \chi(7,1) \quad din \quad V(2=4) \quad e' \quad 1$$

$$\varphi_2 = (7,1) \quad e' \quad and o \quad vetor \quad le \quad G_1.$$

G não é diagonalizável

$$T: \mathbb{R}^{3} \to \mathbb{R}^{3}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} -6 & -67 \\ -6 & 4 \\ 3 & -6 & -4 \end{bmatrix}$$

Obtenha os autovalores e os autovetores de T

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

$$= (1-\lambda) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & | & 5-\lambda & -6 \\ 1 & -1-\lambda \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= (\lambda - \lambda) \left[(5 - \lambda) (-\lambda - \lambda) + 1 \lambda \right]$$

$$= (\lambda - \lambda) \left[\lambda^{2} - 5 \lambda + 2 \lambda - 10 + (2) \right]$$

$$= (\lambda - \lambda) \left[\lambda^{2} - 3 \lambda + \lambda \right]$$

$$= (\lambda - \lambda) \left[\lambda^{-1} (\lambda - 1) (\lambda - 1) \right]$$

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

$$= -(\lambda$$

Arito vetores:

$$\begin{cases}
4 \times -6y -6z = 0 \\
-x +3y +2z = 0
\end{cases}$$

$$3 \times -6y -5z = 0$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 4 & -6 & -6 \\ -1 & 3 & 2 \\ 3 & -6 & -5 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} L_1 \in L_2 + \frac{1}{4} L_1 \\ L_3 \in L_3 - \frac{3}{4} L_1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 4 & -6 & -6 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Exercício
$$\begin{bmatrix} x \\ 7 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ -Y \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ -1, 7 \end{bmatrix}$$
 e unto vetor.

$$\begin{cases} 5 & -6 & -6 \\ -1 & 4 & 2 \\ 3 & -6 & -4 \end{cases} \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ -1 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 15 + 6 & -18 \\ -3 & -4 & 6 \\ 9 & 6 & -11 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ -1 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{cases} 5 & -6 & -6 \\ -1 & 4 & 2 \\ 3 & -6 & -4 \end{cases} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} = 2 \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{cases} 3 & -6 & -6 \\ -1 & 2 & 2 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 6 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{cases} 3 \times -6 \times -62 & = 0 \\ -1 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 6 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

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$$\begin{cases} 3 \times -6 \times -62 & = 0 \\ -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 6 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 6 \times -62 & = 0 \\ -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 6 \times -62 & = 0 \\ -1$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} T \\ B \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \in$$

$$P = \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix}_{C} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 2 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 3 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$