

úloha č. 12

Pro danou matici:

$$A_\alpha = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \alpha & \sin \alpha \\ \sin \alpha & -\cos \alpha \end{pmatrix}, \quad B_\alpha = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \alpha & -\sin \alpha \\ \sin \alpha & \cos \alpha \end{pmatrix}$$

a) Dokažte, že A_α, B_α jsou ortogonální matice pro každé $\alpha \in \mathbb{R}$.

$$A_\alpha^T \cdot A_\alpha = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \alpha & \sin \alpha \\ \sin \alpha & -\cos \alpha \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \cos \alpha & \sin \alpha \\ \sin \alpha & -\cos \alpha \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos^2 \alpha + \sin^2 \alpha & 0 \\ 0 & \sin^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \alpha \end{pmatrix} =$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow A_\alpha \text{ je ortog. matice}$$

$$B_\alpha^T \cdot B_\alpha = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \alpha & \sin \alpha \\ -\sin \alpha & \cos \alpha \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \cos \alpha & -\sin \alpha \\ \sin \alpha & \cos \alpha \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos^2 \alpha + \sin^2 \alpha & 0 \\ 0 & \sin^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \alpha \end{pmatrix} =$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow B_\alpha \text{ je ortog. matice}$$

b) Určete všech charakteristických hodnot v závislosti na α .

$$A_\alpha: \begin{vmatrix} \cos \alpha - \lambda & \sin \alpha \\ \sin \alpha & -\cos \alpha - \lambda \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$\cos^2 \alpha - \lambda^2 + \sin^2 \alpha = 0$$

$$1 - \lambda^2 = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda_1 = 1, \lambda_2 = -1$$

$$B_\alpha: \begin{vmatrix} \cos \alpha - \lambda & -\sin \alpha \\ \sin \alpha & \cos \alpha - \lambda \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$(\cos \alpha - \lambda)^2 + \sin^2 \alpha = 0$$

$$\cos^2 \alpha - 2\lambda \cos \alpha + \lambda^2 + \sin^2 \alpha = 0$$

$$\lambda^2 - 2\lambda \cos \alpha + 1 = 0$$

$$\lambda_{1,2} = \frac{2 \cos \alpha \pm \sqrt{4 \cos^2 \alpha - 4}}{2}$$

$$\lambda_{1,2} = \cos \alpha \pm 1 - \sin^2 \alpha \Rightarrow \text{reálné čí. jen pro } \sin \alpha = 0,$$

$$\text{tj. pro } \alpha = k\pi, \quad k \text{ celé č.} \Rightarrow$$

\Rightarrow pro $\alpha \neq k\pi$ reálné charakteristické hodnoty neexistují,
 pro $\alpha = 2k\pi$ je $B_\alpha = E$ a $\lambda_{1,2} = 1$
 pro $\alpha = (2k+1)\pi$ je $B_\alpha = -E$ a $\lambda_{1,2} = -1$.

c) Dokažte, že $\vec{x}_1 = (\cos \frac{\alpha}{2}, \sin \frac{\alpha}{2})$, $\vec{x}_2 = (-\sin \frac{\alpha}{2}, \cos \frac{\alpha}{2})$ jsou charakteristické vektory A_α pro řádky příslušné k $\lambda_1 = 1, \lambda_2 = -1$.

$$\lambda_1 = 1 \quad \begin{cases} (\cos \alpha - 1)x + y \sin \alpha = 0 \\ x \sin \alpha - y(\cos \alpha + 1) = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} (\cos \alpha - 1)x + y \sin \alpha = 0 \\ -2 \sin^2 \frac{\alpha}{2} \cdot x + y 2 \sin \frac{\alpha}{2} \cos \frac{\alpha}{2} = 0 \\ -x \sin^2 \frac{\alpha}{2} + y \sin \frac{\alpha}{2} \cos \frac{\alpha}{2} = 0 \end{cases}$$

Řešení: $\left. \begin{matrix} x = \cos \frac{\alpha}{2} \\ y = \sin \frac{\alpha}{2} \end{matrix} \right\} \Rightarrow \vec{x}_1 = (\cos \frac{\alpha}{2}, \sin \frac{\alpha}{2})$ je charakt. vektor
 A_α příslušný k $\lambda_1 = 1$.

posuďte mlčky:

$$\sin \frac{\alpha}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{1 - \cos \alpha}{2}}$$

$$\cos \frac{\alpha}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{1 + \cos \alpha}{2}}$$

$$\sin 2\alpha = 2 \sin \alpha \cos \alpha$$

$$\lambda_2 = -1 \quad \begin{cases} (\cos \alpha + 1)x + y \sin \alpha = 0 \\ x \sin \alpha + (-\cos \alpha + 1)y = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} (\cos \alpha + 1)x + y \sin \alpha = 0 \\ 2 \cos^2 \frac{\alpha}{2} \cdot x + 2y \sin \frac{\alpha}{2} \cos \frac{\alpha}{2} = 0 \\ x \cos^2 \frac{\alpha}{2} + y \sin \frac{\alpha}{2} \cos \frac{\alpha}{2} = 0 \end{cases}$$

Řešení: $\left. \begin{matrix} x = -\sin \frac{\alpha}{2} \\ y = \cos \frac{\alpha}{2} \end{matrix} \right\} \Rightarrow \vec{x}_2 = (-\sin \frac{\alpha}{2}, \cos \frac{\alpha}{2})$ je charakt. vektor
 A_α příslušný k $\lambda_2 = -1$.

d) Pokud existují, určete charakteristické vektory matice B_α .

Pro $\alpha \neq k\pi$ charakt. vektory neexistují,

pro $\alpha = 2k\pi$ je $\lambda_{1,2} = 1$, $B_\alpha = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ a charakt. je každý vektor $\vec{x} \neq \vec{0}$,
 $\vec{x} \rightarrow \vec{x}$,

pro $\alpha = (2k+1)\pi$ je $\lambda_{1,2} = -1$, $B_\alpha = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$ a charakt. je každý vektor
 $\vec{x} \neq \vec{0}$ a $\vec{x} \rightarrow -\vec{x}$.

e) Pokud existují, uveďte k maticím A_α, B_α podobné diagonální matici D a matice S , pro které platí:
 $A_\alpha = SDS^{-1}$, resp. $B_\alpha = SDS^{-1}$. *)

$$A_\alpha: S = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \frac{\alpha}{2} & -\sin \frac{\alpha}{2} \\ \sin \frac{\alpha}{2} & \cos \frac{\alpha}{2} \end{pmatrix}, D = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}, S^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \frac{\alpha}{2} & \sin \frac{\alpha}{2} \\ -\sin \frac{\alpha}{2} & \cos \frac{\alpha}{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} SDS^{-1} &= \begin{pmatrix} \cos \frac{\alpha}{2} & -\sin \frac{\alpha}{2} \\ \sin \frac{\alpha}{2} & \cos \frac{\alpha}{2} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \cos \frac{\alpha}{2} & \sin \frac{\alpha}{2} \\ -\sin \frac{\alpha}{2} & \cos \frac{\alpha}{2} \end{pmatrix} = \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} \cos \frac{\alpha}{2} & \sin \frac{\alpha}{2} \\ \sin \frac{\alpha}{2} & -\cos \frac{\alpha}{2} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \cos \frac{\alpha}{2} & \sin \frac{\alpha}{2} \\ -\sin \frac{\alpha}{2} & \cos \frac{\alpha}{2} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos^2 \frac{\alpha}{2} - \sin^2 \frac{\alpha}{2} & 2\sin \frac{\alpha}{2} \cos \frac{\alpha}{2} \\ 2\sin \frac{\alpha}{2} \cos \frac{\alpha}{2} & \sin^2 \frac{\alpha}{2} - \cos^2 \frac{\alpha}{2} \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} \cos \alpha & \sin \alpha \\ \sin \alpha & -\cos \alpha \end{pmatrix} = A_\alpha \end{aligned}$$

B_α :

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \alpha &= 2k\pi \\ \lambda_{1,2} &= 1 \\ B_\alpha &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow S = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, D = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, S^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow B_\alpha = SDS^{-1}$$

$$\alpha = (2k+1)\pi$$

$$\lambda_{1,2} = -1$$

$$B_\alpha = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}; S = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}, D = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}, S^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$SDS^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} =$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} = B_\alpha$$

*) Dle V3, 10 platí $D = S^{-1}AS \Rightarrow A = SDS^{-1}$

f) Zoháňte, ke maticím B_α a $B_{-\alpha}$ svou podobu!

$$(Učebod: B_{-\alpha} = A_\beta B_\alpha A_\beta^{-1})$$

$$B_\alpha = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \alpha & -\sin \alpha \\ \sin \alpha & \cos \alpha \end{pmatrix} \quad B_{-\alpha} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \alpha & \sin \alpha \\ -\sin \alpha & \cos \alpha \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A_\beta = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \beta & \sin \beta \\ \sin \beta & -\cos \beta \end{pmatrix} \quad A_\beta^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \beta & \sin \beta \\ \sin \beta & -\cos \beta \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A_\beta B_\alpha A_\beta^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \beta & \sin \beta \\ \sin \beta & -\cos \beta \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \cos \alpha & -\sin \alpha \\ \sin \alpha & \cos \alpha \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \cos \beta & \sin \beta \\ \sin \beta & -\cos \beta \end{pmatrix} =$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} \cos \alpha \cos \beta + \sin \alpha \sin \beta & -\sin \alpha \cos \beta + \cos \alpha \sin \beta \\ \sin \beta \cos \alpha - \cos \beta \sin \alpha & -\sin \alpha \sin \beta - \cos \alpha \cos \beta \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \cos \beta & \sin \beta \\ \sin \beta & -\cos \beta \end{pmatrix} =$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} \cos(\alpha - \beta) & -\sin(\alpha - \beta) \\ -\sin(\alpha - \beta) & \cos(\alpha - \beta) \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \cos \beta & \sin \beta \\ \sin \beta & -\cos \beta \end{pmatrix} =$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} \cos(\alpha - \beta) \cos \beta - \sin(\alpha - \beta) \sin \beta & \cos(\alpha - \beta) \sin \beta + \sin(\alpha - \beta) \cos \beta \\ -\sin(\alpha - \beta) \cos \beta - \cos(\alpha - \beta) \sin \beta & -\sin(\alpha - \beta) \sin \beta + \cos(\alpha - \beta) \cos \beta \end{pmatrix} =$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} \cos(\alpha - \beta + \beta) & \sin(\beta + \alpha - \beta) \\ -\sin(\alpha - \beta + \beta) & \cos(\alpha - \beta + \beta) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \alpha & \sin \alpha \\ -\sin \alpha & \cos \alpha \end{pmatrix} = B_{-\alpha}$$

Použití maticové notace:

$$\sin(\alpha \pm \beta) = \sin \alpha \cos \beta \pm \cos \alpha \sin \beta$$

$$\cos(\alpha \pm \beta) = \cos \alpha \cos \beta \mp \sin \alpha \sin \beta$$