

Konzultace dne 30.4.

k 5. a 6. DU

5. DU

1. pí vl. čísla a vektory A 3×3

2. pí 4×4 4 různá vl. čísla

3×3 2 dvojice lyty komplexní

$$\mathcal{N} : \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$$

$$\mathcal{N}(x) = Ax$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 4 & -17 & 8 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\det(A - \lambda E) = -\lambda^3 + 8\lambda^2 - 17\lambda + 4$$

hájí se hledáme menší dělitelné číslo 4

$$\lambda_1 = 4 \quad \begin{array}{l} -\lambda^3 + 8\lambda^2 - 17\lambda + 4 = (4 - \lambda)(\lambda^2 - 4\lambda + 1) \\ -\lambda^3 + 4\lambda^2 \end{array}$$

$$\hline 4\lambda^2 - 17\lambda + 4$$

$$4\lambda^2 - 16\lambda$$

$$\hline -\lambda + 4$$

$$\lambda_{2,3} = \frac{4 \pm \sqrt{12}}{2} = \frac{4 \pm 2\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$D = 16 - 4 \\ = 12$$

$$\lambda_{2,3} = 2 \pm \sqrt{3}$$

$$A - (2 + \sqrt{3})E = \begin{pmatrix} -2 - \sqrt{3} & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 - \sqrt{3} & 1 \\ 4 & -17 & 8 - 2 - \sqrt{3} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\sim \begin{pmatrix} -2 - \sqrt{3} & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 - \sqrt{3} & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$x_1 = 1 \quad x_2 = 2 + \sqrt{3}$$

$$(-2 - \sqrt{3})(2 + \sqrt{3}) + x_3 = 0$$

$$x_3 - (2 + \sqrt{3})^2 = 0$$

$$\lambda_2 = 2 + \sqrt{3}$$

$$x_3 = (2 + \sqrt{3})^2 = 4 + 3 + 4\sqrt{3} = 7 + 4\sqrt{3}$$

$$v_2 = (1, 2 + \sqrt{3}, 7 + 4\sqrt{3})$$

==

Pr. 3

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 3 \\ 2 & 1 & 3 \\ \del{49} & \del{70} & \del{23} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{matrix} \lambda_1 & \lambda_2 & \lambda_3 \\ \mu_1 & \mu_2 & \mu_3 \\ A & & 3 \times 3 \end{matrix}$$

$$A - 1604E \quad A^4$$

$$A\mu = \lambda\mu$$

$$\begin{matrix} \lambda_1 - 1604 & \mu_1 & \lambda_3 - 1604 & \mu_3 \\ \lambda_2 - 1604 & \mu_2 & & \end{matrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (A - 1604E)\mu &= A\mu - 1604\mu = \lambda\mu - 1604\mu \\ &= (\lambda - 1604)\mu \end{aligned}$$

$$A u = \lambda u \quad -3-$$

$$A^2 u = A(Au) = A(\lambda u) = \lambda(Au) \\ = \lambda(\lambda u) = \lambda^2 u$$

$$\underline{A^4 u = \lambda^4 u} \quad \begin{matrix} \lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3 \\ \lambda_1^4, \lambda_2^4, \lambda_3^4 \end{matrix}$$

4. p̄ A n × n p(λ) = (-1)ⁿ λⁿ + ... + a₀

(1) a₀ = det A

$$p(\lambda) = \det(A - \lambda E)$$

$$a_0 = p(0) = \det(A - 0E) = \det A$$

(2) A⁻¹ existuje ⇔ λ = 0 není vl. číslo.

$$\lambda = 0 \text{ není vl. číslo} \Leftrightarrow p(0) \neq 0 \Leftrightarrow a_0 \neq 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \det A \neq 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow A^{-1} \text{ existuje.}$$

6. DU

1. p̄.

$$\varphi(x) = \frac{1}{3} \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 1 & -2 \\ 1 & -2 & -2 \\ -2 & -2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

A k'atog.

2 možnosti

① det A = 1
stáčí, vl. číslo 1,
na stáčí k' n'cime

vl. vektorem $u \perp$

4-

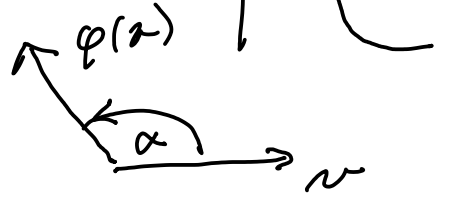


$v \perp u$

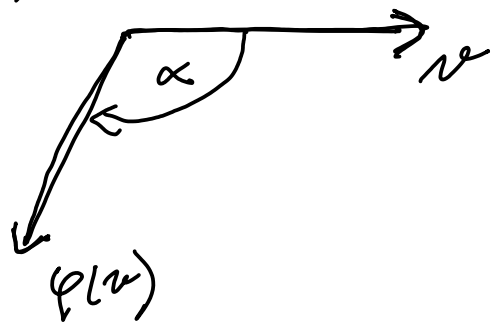
$\varphi(v)$

u'bel da'cuni $\alpha \in [0, \pi]$

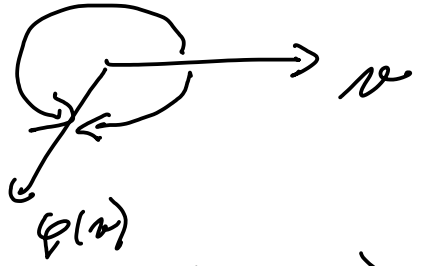
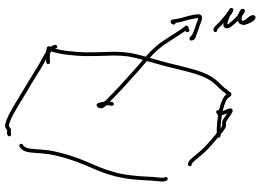
$$\cos \alpha = \frac{\langle \varphi(v), u \rangle}{\|v\| \|\varphi(v)\|} = \frac{\langle \varphi(v), u \rangle}{\|v\| \|v\|}$$



$[-1, 1]$



$\alpha \in [0, \pi]$



$$\det A = \det \frac{1}{3} \begin{pmatrix} \dots \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{27} \det \begin{pmatrix} \dots \end{pmatrix}$$

$= 1$

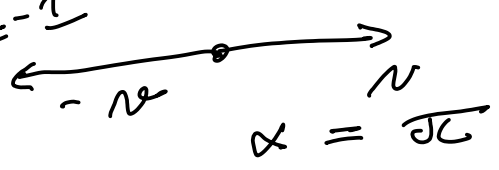
$u = (1, 1, -2)$ vl. vektora $u \perp$

$(A-E)u = 0$

$v = (1, -1, 0) \perp u$

$\varphi(v) = (-1, 1, 0) = -v$

$$\cos \alpha = \frac{\langle v, -v \rangle}{\|v\| \| -v \|} = \frac{-\|v\|^2}{\|v\|^2} = -1$$



-5-

Ostřední bodem $ony [1, 1, -2]$
 a úhel $\pi =$ symetrické podle
 této ony .

2. možnost $\det A = -1$, $vl. \vec{u}$ do -1

φ je střední / symetrické podle
 této ony bodem a $vl. \vec{u}$
 $u = -1$ u
 symetrické podle $[u]^\perp$

a ostřední a úhel α bodem
 $ony [u]$.

$$\cos \alpha = \frac{\langle u, \varphi(u) \rangle}{\|u\| \|\varphi(u)\|} \quad u \perp u, \quad u \neq \vec{0}$$

Du 6 \vec{u} . 2

$\varphi : \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$ ostřední bodem
přímky $x_1 = 0, x_3 = 0$
přímce vektor $u = (1, 0, 1)^T$

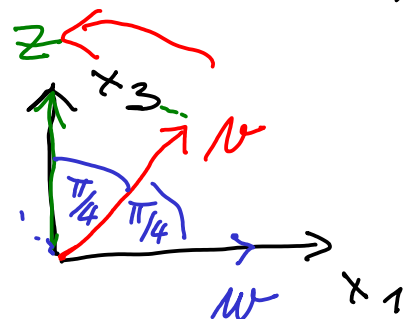
na $\psi(z) = z = (0, 0, -\sqrt{2})^T$.

Našli matrice B

$$\psi(x) = Bx.$$

$$B = (\psi)_{\mathcal{E}_3, \mathcal{E}_3} = (\psi(e_1), \psi(e_2), \psi(e_3))$$

Prva oblacen $w = (0, 1, 0)$



$$\psi(w) = w$$

$$w = (1, 0, 1)$$

$$\alpha = \frac{\pi}{4} = (\sqrt{2}, 0, 0)$$

$$z = \psi(z) = (0, 0, \sqrt{2})$$

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

$$\alpha = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$\cos \alpha = \frac{\langle w, z \rangle}{\|w\| \|z\|} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{(\sqrt{2})^2}$$

$$\psi(z) = (-1, 0, 1)$$

$$\psi(w) = (1, 0, 1)$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} w & w & & & & \\ w & z & & & & \\ z & \psi(z) & & & & \end{array} \right) = \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & \sqrt{2} \\ 0 & 0 & \sqrt{2} & -1 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ \sqrt{2} & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & \sqrt{2} & -1 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) \sim \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} \sqrt{2} & 0 & 0 & +1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \sqrt{2} & -1 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{pmatrix} \begin{matrix} = \varphi(e_1) \\ = \varphi(e_2) \\ = \varphi(e_3) \end{matrix}$$

$$B = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{2} & 0 & -\sqrt{2} \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ \sqrt{2} & 0 & \sqrt{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

Príklad 3

$$\varphi: \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$$

$$\varphi(v) = v - 2 \frac{\langle v, v \rangle}{\|v\|^2} v$$

Jahe' je ke odrazemí.

1. Je lineární

$$v \neq \vec{0}$$

φ je zkomponované z násobení
vedením v s 3 lin. nez.
vektory.

$$2. \quad \varphi(v) = v - 2 \frac{\langle v, v \rangle}{\|v\|^2} v$$

$$= v - 2v = -v$$

$$u \perp v$$

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi(u) &= u - 2 \frac{\langle u, v \rangle}{\|v\|^2} v = \\ &= u - 2 \frac{0}{\|v\|^2} v = u \end{aligned}$$

$$\varphi(v) = -v$$

$$\varphi(u) = u$$

$$\text{pe } u \in [v]^\perp$$

\Rightarrow jde o symetrii podle rovniny
kolmé k v
podle $[v]^\perp$.

Jiný nápis: Napadne nás, že

$$u \longmapsto \frac{\langle u, v \rangle}{\|v\|^2} v$$

je řešení rovnice na $[v]$.

Q: řešení rovnice do $[v]$

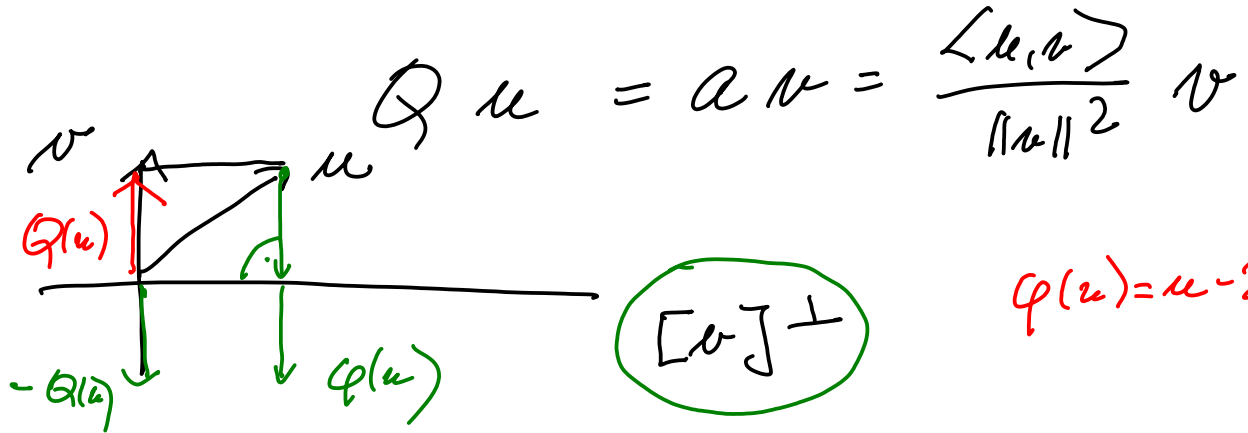
$$\text{Q } u = av$$

$$u - av \perp v$$

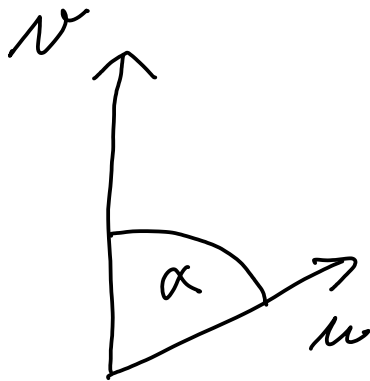
$$\langle u - av, v \rangle = 0$$

$$\langle u, v \rangle = a \langle v, v \rangle$$

$$\frac{\langle u, v \rangle}{\|v\|^2} = a$$



4. π

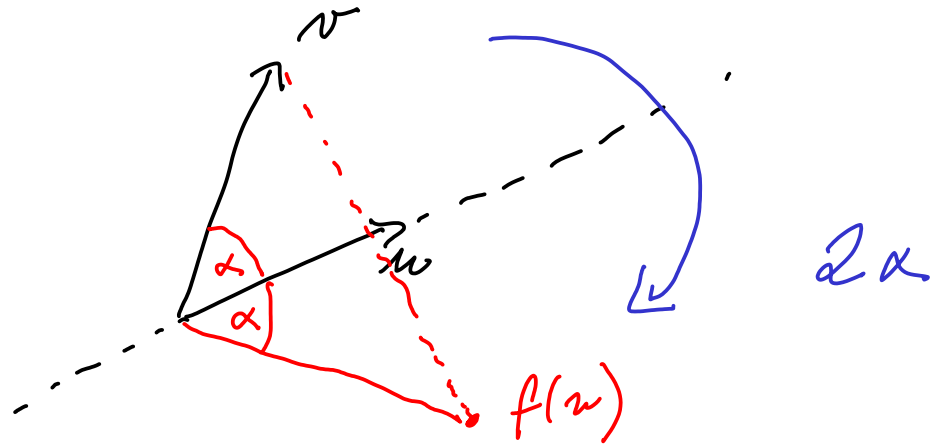


$$0 < \alpha < \frac{\pi}{2}$$

f symetrie podle $[u]$
 lim. zdr
 g symetrie podle $[v]$

$f \circ g$
lim. zdr.

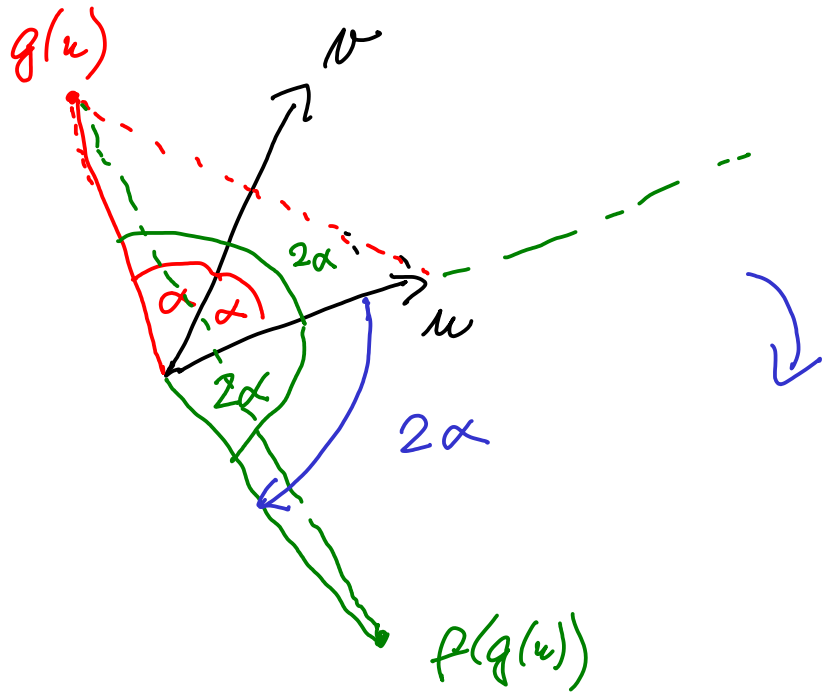
le píše určitě
 mají také dvě
 hodnoty.



$$f \circ g (v) = f(v)$$

$$(f \circ g)(u)$$

$$f(g(u))$$



Na u a v π $f \circ g$ obicimí
 a nácl 2α ve směru od v k u .
 Ta π lim. roztavení, udele

$$f \circ g = \text{obcímí a } 2\alpha \text{ od } v \text{ k } u$$