

$$1. A = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 2 & 3 \\ -2 & 4 & 6 \\ 2 & -2 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \xleftarrow{\begin{matrix} \boxed{-2} \boxed{2} \\ \leftarrow \end{matrix}} \begin{matrix} RE \\ \sim \end{matrix} \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \xleftarrow{\begin{matrix} RE \\ \sim \end{matrix}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & -3 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \xleftarrow{\begin{matrix} RE \\ \sim \end{matrix}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \therefore \text{Bas } V(A) = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -2 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 4 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$$

$$\text{Vidare är } x_3 = s \Rightarrow x_2 = -2s, x_1 = -s \text{ s\aa } x = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = -s \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \therefore V(A) \cap N(A) = N(A) = \text{span} \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$$


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$$2. \text{ Ekv.syst. } \Leftrightarrow Ax = b \text{ d\aa r } A = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}, x = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix}, b = \begin{pmatrix} -3 \\ -3 \\ 8 \\ 9 \end{pmatrix}. \text{ L\os osning i mkm-mening \aa r}$$

$$\text{l\os osning } x \text{ till } A^T A x = A^T b \Leftrightarrow \left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 11 & 6 & -4 & -3 \\ 6 & 7 & 0 & 8 \\ -4 & 0 & 6 & 10 \end{array} \right) \xleftarrow{\begin{matrix} RE \\ \sim \end{matrix}} \left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 6 & 11 & 22 \\ 6 & 7 & 0 & 8 \\ -2 & 0 & 3 & 5 \end{array} \right) \xleftarrow{\begin{matrix} \boxed{2} \\ \leftarrow \end{matrix}} \begin{matrix} RE \\ \sim \end{matrix} \left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 6 & 11 & 22 \\ 0 & 7 & 9 & 23 \\ 0 & 12 & 25 & 49 \end{array} \right) \xleftarrow{\begin{matrix} \boxed{-1} \\ \leftarrow \end{matrix}}$$

$$\xleftarrow{\begin{matrix} RE \\ \sim \end{matrix}} \left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & -1 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 7 & 9 & 23 \\ 0 & 5 & 16 & 26 \end{array} \right) \xleftarrow{\begin{matrix} RE \\ \sim \end{matrix}} \left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & -1 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 2 & -7 & -3 \\ 0 & 5 & 16 & 26 \end{array} \right) \xleftarrow{\begin{matrix} \boxed{-2} \\ \leftarrow \end{matrix}} \xleftarrow{\begin{matrix} RE \\ \sim \end{matrix}} \left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & -1 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 2 & -7 & -3 \\ 0 & 1 & 30 & 32 \end{array} \right) \xleftarrow{\begin{matrix} \boxed{-2} \\ \leftarrow \end{matrix}} \xleftarrow{\begin{matrix} RE \\ \sim \end{matrix}} \left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & -1 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & -67 & -67 \\ 0 & 1 & 30 & 32 \end{array} \right) \xleftarrow{\begin{matrix} RE \\ \sim \end{matrix}}$$

$$\xleftarrow{\begin{matrix} RE \\ \sim \end{matrix}} \left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & -1 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 30 & 32 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{array} \right) \xleftarrow{\begin{matrix} \boxed{-30} \boxed{-2} \\ \leftarrow \end{matrix}} \xleftarrow{\begin{matrix} RE \\ \sim \end{matrix}} \left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & -1 & 0 & -3 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{array} \right) \xleftarrow{\begin{matrix} \boxed{1} \\ \leftarrow \end{matrix}} \xleftarrow{\begin{matrix} RE \\ \sim \end{matrix}} \left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{array} \right) \text{ dvs l\os osningen } x = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$


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$$3. 0 = \det(A - \lambda I) = \begin{vmatrix} 5-\lambda & 4 & -2 \\ 4 & 5-\lambda & 2 \\ -2 & 2 & 8-\lambda \end{vmatrix} \xleftarrow{\begin{matrix} \boxed{1} \\ \leftarrow \end{matrix}} \begin{vmatrix} 9-\lambda & 9-\lambda & 0 \\ 4 & 5-\lambda & 2 \\ -2 & 2 & 8-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = (9-\lambda) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 4 & 5-\lambda & 2 \\ -2 & 2 & 8-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = (9-\lambda) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 4 & 1-\lambda & 2 \\ -2 & 4 & 8-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = (9-\lambda) \begin{vmatrix} 1-\lambda & 2 \\ 4 & 8-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = (9-\lambda)((8-\lambda)(1-\lambda)-8) = -\lambda(\lambda-9)^2 \Rightarrow \lambda_1 = 0, \lambda_{2,3} = 9. \text{ Eigenvektorer: } \lambda = 0: \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 4 & -2 \\ 4 & 5 & 2 \\ -2 & 2 & 8 \end{pmatrix} \xleftarrow{\begin{matrix} RE \\ \sim \end{matrix}}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & -4 \\ 5 & 4 & -2 \\ 4 & 5 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \xleftarrow{\begin{matrix} \boxed{-5} \boxed{-4} \\ \leftarrow \end{matrix}} \xleftarrow{\begin{matrix} RE \\ \sim \end{matrix}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & -4 \\ 0 & 9 & 18 \\ 0 & 9 & 18 \end{pmatrix} \xleftarrow{\begin{matrix} RE \\ \sim \end{matrix}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & -4 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{matrix} x_3 = s \\ x_2 = -2s \\ x_1 = x_2 + 4x_3 = 2s \end{matrix} \text{ s\aa } x = s \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}; \lambda = 9:$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} -4 & 4 & -2 \\ 4 & -4 & 2 \\ -2 & 2 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \xleftarrow{\begin{matrix} RE \\ \sim \end{matrix}} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{matrix} x_2 = s \\ x_3 = t \\ x_1 = s - \frac{1}{2}t \end{matrix} \Rightarrow x = s \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} - \frac{t}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}. \text{ Nu g\aa ller att } (1, 1, 0) \cdot (1, 0, -2) \neq 0. \text{ Vi finner en ny egenvektor f\o r } \lambda = 9 \text{ genom}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = (-1, 1, 4). \text{ D\aa bildar de s\aa } \begin{pmatrix} 2/3 & 1/\sqrt{2} & -1/3\sqrt{2} \\ -2/3 & 1/\sqrt{2} & 1/3\sqrt{2} \\ 1/3 & 0 & 4/3\sqrt{2} \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow Q^T A Q = \Lambda \equiv \begin{pmatrix} 0 & & \\ & 9 & \\ & & 9 \end{pmatrix}. \text{ erh\aa llna egenvektor-erna en ON-bas.}$$


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$$4. A = \begin{pmatrix} | & | & | \\ a_1 & a_2 & a_3 \\ | & | & | \end{pmatrix}, \tilde{q}_1 = a_1, q_1 = \frac{\tilde{q}_1}{\|\tilde{q}_1\|} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}; \tilde{q}_2 = a_2 - (q_1^T a_2) q_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow q_2 =$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}; \tilde{q}_3 = a_3 - (q_1^T a_3) q_1 - (q_2^T a_3) q_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (-1) \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} 3 \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\therefore Q = \begin{pmatrix} | & | & | \\ q_1 & q_2 & q_3 \\ | & | & | \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1/\sqrt{2} & 1/\sqrt{6} & 0 \\ -1/\sqrt{2} & 1/\sqrt{6} & 0 \\ 0 & 2/\sqrt{6} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}; R = \begin{pmatrix} q_1^T a_1 & q_1^T a_2 & q_1^T a_3 \\ 0 & q_2^T a_2 & q_2^T a_3 \\ 0 & 0 & q_3^T a_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{2} & 1/\sqrt{2} & -1/\sqrt{2} \\ 0 & 3/\sqrt{6} & 3/\sqrt{6} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \text{ H\aa r \aa r}$$

$Q$  ej en ortogonalmatrix ty ej kvadratisk, men detta kan erh\aa llas genom att l\aa gga till en fj\aa rde kolonn ortogonal mot de tidigare och av l\aa ngd 1; d\aa beh\o vns en motsvarande \aa ndring av  $R$  genom att l\aa gga till en fj\aa rde rad.

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$$\begin{vmatrix} 7-\lambda & -6 \\ 3 & -2-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = -(7-\lambda)(2+\lambda) + 18 = \lambda^2 - 5\lambda + 4 = (\lambda-1)(\lambda-4). \text{ F\"or } \lambda = 1 : \begin{pmatrix} 6 & -6 \\ 3 & -3 \end{pmatrix} \stackrel{RE}{\sim} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow x = s \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}; \lambda = 4 : \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -6 \\ 3 & -6 \end{pmatrix} \stackrel{RE}{\sim} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow x = s \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}. \text{ S\"att } x = Ty \text{ d\"ar } T = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow T^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 2 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \text{ och } y' = T^{-1}ATy + 2e^{2t}T^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 4 \end{pmatrix} y + 2e^{2t} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} y_1' = y_1 \\ y_2' = 4y_2 + 2e^{2t} \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{d}{dt}(y_1 e^{-t}) = 0 \\ \frac{d}{dt}(y_2 e^{-4t}) = 2e^{-2t} \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow y = c_1 e^t \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + (c_2 e^{4t} - e^{2t}) \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow x = Ty = c_1 e^t T \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + (c_2 e^{4t} - e^{2t}) T \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = c_1 e^t \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + c_2 e^{4t} \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} - e^{2t} \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

6.  $M_{2 \times 2} = \text{span} \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\} \equiv \{e_1, e_2, e_3, e_4\}$  d\"ar  $e_i, i=1, \dots, 4$  \\"ar en bas f\"or  $M_{2 \times 2}$ .

Vi ser att  $T(e_1) = e_1, T(e_2) = e_3, T(e_3) = e_2, T(e_4) = e_4$  s\"a  $A = \begin{pmatrix} | & & & | \\ T(e_1) & \dots & T(e_4) & \\ | & & & | \end{pmatrix}_{\{e_1, \dots, e_4\}} =$

$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$  som \\"ar reell, symmetrisk s\"a diagonaliserbar.  $0 = \det(A - \lambda I) = \begin{vmatrix} 1-\lambda & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -\lambda & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -\lambda & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = (1-\lambda) \begin{vmatrix} -\lambda & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & -\lambda & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1-\lambda \end{vmatrix} =$

$(\lambda-1)^2 \begin{vmatrix} -\lambda & 1 \\ 1 & -\lambda \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda-1)^2(\lambda^2-1) = (\lambda-1)^3(\lambda+1). \lambda = -1: \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \stackrel{RE}{\sim} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{matrix} x_1 = x_4 = 0 \\ x_3 = s \\ x_2 = -s \end{matrix} \Rightarrow$

$x = s \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$  s\"a egenv\"ardessum f\"or  $\lambda = -1$  f\"or  $T$  \\"ar  $\text{span} \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \right\}; \lambda = 1: \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \stackrel{RE}{\sim} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow$

$x_1 = s, x_3 = t, x_4 = u, x_2 = x_3 = t \Rightarrow x = s \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + t \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + u \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$  s\"a  $\left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$  \\"ar en bas f\"or egenv\"ardessummet f\"or  $\lambda = 1$  f\"or  $T$ .

Med  $Q = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1/\sqrt{2} & 0 & 1/\sqrt{2} & 0 \\ -1/\sqrt{2} & 0 & 1/\sqrt{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$  har vi  $Q^t A Q = \Lambda = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & & & \\ & 1 & & \\ & & 1 & \\ & & & 1 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow A = Q \Lambda Q^t \Rightarrow e^{sA} =$

$Q e^{s\Lambda} Q^t = Q \begin{pmatrix} e^{-s} & & & \\ & e^s & & \\ & & e^s & \\ & & & e^s \end{pmatrix} Q^t = \dots = e^s \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1/2 & 1/2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1/2 & 1/2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} + e^{-s} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1/2 & -1/2 & 0 \\ 0 & -1/2 & 1/2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}.$

7.  $\lambda$  egenv\"arde,  $x$  egenvektor  $\Leftrightarrow Ax = \lambda x, x \neq 0: \lambda \|x\|^2 = \lambda x^H x = x^H \lambda x = x^H A x = x^H A^H x = (Ax)^H x = (\lambda x)^H x = \bar{\lambda} x^H x = \bar{\lambda} \|x\|^2 \Rightarrow (\lambda - \bar{\lambda}) \|x\|^2 = 0$  och d\"a  $\|x\| \neq 0 \Rightarrow \lambda = \bar{\lambda}$ , dvs  $\lambda$  reell.

8. L\"at  $A = \begin{pmatrix} | & & | \\ A_1 & \dots & A_n \\ | & & | \end{pmatrix}, x = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix}$  s\"a att  $Ax = x_1 A_1 + \dots + x_n A_n (\Leftrightarrow): \text{Antag } 0 = x_1 A_1 + \dots + x_n A_n = Ax \Rightarrow A^T Ax =$

$A^T 0 = 0$  och  $A^T A$  inverterbar inneb\"ar att ekv.  $A^T Ax = 0$  endast har l\"osn.  $x = 0$ , dvs  $x_1 = x_2 = \dots = x_n = 0$ ,

s\"a kolonnerna \\"ar lin. ober.  $\Rightarrow$ ): Antag  $A^T Ax = 0$ . Vi vill visa att  $x = 0$ . L\"at  $y \equiv Ax = \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ \vdots \\ y_n \end{pmatrix}$  s\"a

$\|y\|^2 = y_1^2 + \dots + y_n^2 = y \cdot y = y^T y = (Ax)^T Ax = x^T A^T Ax = x^T 0 = 0 \Rightarrow y = 0$  och d\"a kolonnerna lin. ober. s\"a f\"ar vi  $0 = y = Ax = x_1 A_1 + \dots + x_n A_n \Rightarrow x_1 = x_2 = \dots = x_n = 0$  dvs  $x = 0$ .