

(3)

ניקח את B להיות משולשית תחתונה ונמצא

$$B'B = \begin{pmatrix} a & b & c \\ & d & e \\ & & f \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \\ d \\ e \\ f \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a^2 + b^2 + c^2 = 1 \Rightarrow a = b = 0 \\ bd + ce = -2 \\ cf = 2 \Rightarrow c = 1 \\ d^2 + e^2 = 4 \Rightarrow d = 0 \\ ef = -4 \Rightarrow e = -2 \\ f^2 = 4 \Rightarrow f = 2 \end{cases}$$

לכן:

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

ואכן:

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

4)

אם A אבסולוטי $\Rightarrow \exists P, D : A = PDP^{-1}$
אבסולוטי יציב

$$\Rightarrow f_A(x) = |A - xI| = |P| |D - xI| |P|^{-1} = f_D(x)$$

$$\Rightarrow \forall x \quad f_A(x) = f_D(x)$$

כלומר
 $D = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & & \\ & \dots & \\ & & \lambda_n \end{pmatrix}$

כל

$$f_D(x) = (x - \lambda_1) \cdots (x - \lambda_n)$$

$$f_A(A) = f_D(A) = (A - \lambda_1 I) \cdots (A - \lambda_n I)$$

$$= P (D - \lambda_1 I) P^{-1} \cdots P (D - \lambda_n I) P^{-1}$$

כאשר $\forall i \quad D - \lambda_i I$ היא מטריצה אלכסונית עם 0 במקום ה-i.

$$- \text{לפי } P^{-1} \text{ נקבל } P^{-1} A P = \Pi(D - \lambda_i I)$$

$$P^{-1} A P = \Pi(D - \lambda_i I) \text{ כלומר}$$

$$P^{-1} A P = \Pi(D - \lambda_i I) P^{-1} = P^{-1} \cdot O \cdot P^{-1} = O$$

$$AB \text{ adj } BA = I$$

$$A, B \in \mathbb{R}^{3 \times 3} \quad (3)$$

$$\downarrow$$

$$\text{לפי } AB \text{ adj } BA = I$$

$$|AB \text{ adj } BA| = |AB| |adj BA| = 0 \neq |I|$$

$$\downarrow$$

$$\text{לפי } BA \text{ adj } BA = I \text{ (כלומר } adj(BA) \text{ מוגדר)}$$

$$0 = |BA| = |B| |A| = |A| |B| = |A B|$$

$$\frac{adj(BA)}{|BA|} = \frac{adj(BA)}{|BA|}$$

$$AB (BA)^{-1} = |BA|^{-1} \underbrace{A B \cdot adj(BA)}_I = |BA|^{-1} I$$

$$|AB (BA)^{-1}| = |A| |B| |A|^{-1} |B|^{-1} = 1$$

$$| |BA|^{-1} I | = \left| \begin{pmatrix} |BA|^{-1} & & \\ & |BA|^{-1} & \\ & & |BA|^{-1} \end{pmatrix} \right| = |BA|^{-3}$$

$$|BA|^{-3} = 1 \Rightarrow 1 = |BA|^3 = |AB|^3$$

$$A, B \in \mathbb{R} \Rightarrow |AB| \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\boxed{|AB| = 1}$$

לפי (3) נקבל

$$|BA| A B \text{ adj } BA = |BA| I = BA \text{ adj } BA$$

$$\boxed{AB = BA}$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} \langle v_1, v_1 \rangle & \dots & \langle v_1, v_n \rangle \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \langle v_n, v_1 \rangle & \dots & \langle v_n, v_n \rangle \end{pmatrix}$$

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$$\{v_1, \dots, v_n\} \stackrel{\text{d.l.}}{\Leftrightarrow} \exists j: v_j = \sum_{k \neq j} \alpha_k v_k \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\forall i \neq j \quad \langle v_j, v_i \rangle = \langle \sum \alpha_k v_k, v_i \rangle = \sum \alpha_k \langle v_k, v_i \rangle$$

$$\Leftrightarrow A = \begin{pmatrix} \langle v_1, v_1 \rangle & \dots & \langle v_1, v_n \rangle \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \sum \alpha_k \langle v_k, v_1 \rangle & \dots & \sum \alpha_k \langle v_k, v_n \rangle \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \langle v_n, v_1 \rangle & \dots & \langle v_n, v_n \rangle \end{pmatrix}$$

\Leftrightarrow d.l. j-ה שורה
 \rightarrow $\sum \alpha_k \langle v_k, v_i \rangle$
 \Downarrow
 $|A| = 0$

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

1.2.2020 (1.11.20)

$$f_A(x) = x^2 \Rightarrow x_{1,2} = 0 \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$A^* = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \neq A$$

$$A \neq A^* \iff A \in \mathbb{C}^{n \times n} \quad (2)$$

$$A \leftarrow A^* A = (A^2 + I) A = A^3 + I = A(A^2 + I) = A A^*$$

$$A \leftarrow \text{invertible } \mathbb{C}^n \quad \text{invertible } A \leftarrow$$

$$\text{invertible } \mathbb{C}^n \leftarrow \text{invertible } \mathbb{C}^n \text{ invertible } \mathbb{C}^n$$

$$\text{invertible } \mathbb{C}^n \leftarrow \text{invertible } \mathbb{C}^n \text{ invertible } \mathbb{C}^n$$

$$\exists p: p^{-1} A p = \text{invertible } \mathbb{C}^n \leftarrow \text{invertible } \mathbb{C}^n$$

$$U = p^{-1} \leftarrow$$

$$\|T(v)\| = \|v\|$$

1.2.2020 (1.11.20)

$$\|T(v) + v\| = \|T(v)\| + \|v\| = 2\|v\|$$

↓

$$\|T(v) + v\|^2 = 4\|v\|^2$$

$$\|T(v) + v\|^2 = \|T(v)\|^2 + 2\operatorname{Re}\langle T(v), v \rangle + \|v\|^2 = 4\|v\|^2 = 2\|T(v)\|^2 + 2\|v\|^2$$

↓

$$\|T(v) - v\|^2 = \|T(v)\|^2 - 2\operatorname{Re}\langle T(v), v \rangle + \|v\|^2 = \|T(v) - v\|^2 \Rightarrow T(v) - v = 0$$