

مثال

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$P_A(\lambda) = \det(A - \lambda I) \quad \text{المعادلة المميزة}$$

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

$$A - \lambda I = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 4 \end{pmatrix} - \lambda \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 4 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} \lambda & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 2-\lambda & 3 \\ 1 & 4-\lambda \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\det(A - \lambda I) = \begin{vmatrix} 2-\lambda & 3 \\ 1 & 4-\lambda \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= (2-\lambda)(4-\lambda) - (3 \times 1)$$

$$\boxed{\det \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} = (a \times d) - (b \times c)}$$

$$= 8 - 2\lambda - 4\lambda + \lambda^2 - 3$$

$$= \lambda^2 - 6\lambda + 5$$

في \mathbb{R}^2 نعرف A بالـ

$$P_A(\lambda) = \lambda^2 - 6\lambda + 5$$

أوجد القيم الذاتية، λ ، و $0 = P_A(\lambda)$ ، \Rightarrow
les valeurs propres

$$\lambda_1 = 5 \text{ و } \lambda_2 = 1 \rightarrow \text{القيم الذاتية}$$

$$\lambda^2 - 6\lambda + 5 = 0$$

$$(\lambda - 5)(\lambda - 1) = 0$$

نريد إيجاد $A \in \mathbb{R}^2$ التي تتوافق مع

المتجهات الذاتية \vec{v}_1, \vec{v}_2 خلال \mathbb{R}^2

المتجهات الذاتية

$$E = \mathbb{R}^2 \quad f: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2 \quad \text{مثال}$$

$$(x, y) \mapsto (5x - 3y, 6x - 4y)$$

$$M = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & -3 \\ 6 & -4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{نريد } \lambda \in \mathbb{R} \text{ و } I = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\det(M - \lambda I) = \det \left(\begin{pmatrix} 5 & -3 \\ 6 & -4 \end{pmatrix} - \lambda \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \right) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \det \left(\begin{pmatrix} 5 & -3 \\ 6 & -4 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} -\lambda & 0 \\ 0 & -\lambda \end{pmatrix} \right) = 0 \Rightarrow \det \begin{pmatrix} 5-\lambda & -3 \\ 6 & -4-\lambda \end{pmatrix} = 0$$

$$(5-\lambda)(-4-\lambda) + 18 = 0$$

$$-20 - 5\lambda + 4\lambda + \lambda^2 + 18 = 0$$

$$\lambda^2 - \lambda - 2 = 0$$

$$\Delta = b^2 - 4ac = 1 + 8 = 9 \Rightarrow \lambda_1 = \frac{-b + \sqrt{\Delta}}{2a} = \frac{1+3}{2} = \boxed{2}$$

$$\lambda_2 = \frac{-b - \sqrt{\Delta}}{2a} = \frac{1-3}{2} = \boxed{-1}$$

$\lambda_1 = 2$ / \vec{u} \Rightarrow $\vec{u} = \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \end{pmatrix}$ $\in \mathbb{R}^2$

$$f(\vec{u}) = 2\vec{u} \Leftrightarrow M\vec{u} = 2\vec{u}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 5 & -3 \\ 6 & -4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2a \\ 2b \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 5a - 3b \\ 6a - 4b \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2a \\ 2b \end{pmatrix} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} 5a - 3b = 2a \\ 6a - 4b = 2b \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} 3a - 3b = 0 \\ 6a - 6b = 0 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} 3a - 3b = 0 \\ 3a - 3b = 0 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow a = b$$

$\vec{u} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$