

2012-2013 ikasturtea. Bigarren deialdia

1. ORRIA

Izan bitez hurrengo $A, P \in \mathbb{M}_{3 \times 3}$ matrize errealak:

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \quad P = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

[A] Lortu $\det(P^{-n})$ **(2 puntu)**

$$\det(P) = |P| = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & \boxed{1} \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = - \begin{vmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = -(-[-1]) = -1 \neq 0 \Rightarrow P \text{ alderantzikagarria da.}$$

Orduan:

$$\det(P^{-n}) = |P^{-1} \dots P^{-1}| = |P^{-1}| \dots |P^{-1}| = [(|P|)^{-1}]^n = (-1)^n = \begin{cases} 1 & n \text{ bikoitia bada} \\ -1 & n \text{ bakoitia bada} \end{cases}$$

[B] Gauss-Jordan algoritmoa erabiliz, lortu P^{-1} . **(3 puntu)**

$$\begin{aligned} (P | \mathbb{I}_3) &= \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 0 & -1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{E_2 \leftrightarrow E_1} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} -1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{E_i \leftrightarrow i - E_i, i=1,2} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & -1 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ \boxed{1} & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) \\ &\xrightarrow{E_3 \leftrightarrow E_3 - E_1} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & -1 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \boxed{1} & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{E_3 \leftrightarrow E_3 - E_2} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & \boxed{-1} & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{E_1 \leftrightarrow E_1 + E_3} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} \mathbb{I}_3 & & & & & \\ & & & & & \\ & & & & & \end{array} \right) \Leftrightarrow \\ &P^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

Erabilgarria da frogaketa hau egitea: $P \cdot P^{-1} = \mathbb{I}_3$.

[C] Definitu zuzenki matrizeen antzekotasuna, eta emandako definiziotik abiatuz ondorioztatu bi matrize antzekoen determinanteen arteko erlazioa. Posible bada, lortu A matrizearen antzekoa den C matrize bat. Arrazoitu erantzuna.

(3 puntu)

Bi matrize $A, B \in \mathcal{M}_{n \times n}(\mathbb{R})$ antzekoak dira baldin existitzen bada P matrize alderantzikagarri bat non $B = P^{-1}AP$. Orduan, hurrengo ondorioztatzen da:

(1) Determinanteak berdinak dira:

$$|B| = |P^{-1}AP| = |P^{-1}| |A| |P| = \frac{|P|^{-1}}{|P|} |A| |P| = |A|$$

(2) Polinomio karakteristikoak berdinak dira eta, horregatik, balio propioak berdinak dira.

$$p_B(\lambda) = |B - \lambda \mathbb{1}_n| = |P^{-1}AP - \lambda \mathbb{1}_n| = |P^{-1}AP - \lambda P^{-1}P| = |P^{-1}(A - \lambda \mathbb{1}_n)P| = |P^{-1}| |A - \lambda \mathbb{1}_n| |P| = \frac{|P|^{-1}}{|P|} |A - \lambda \mathbb{1}_n| |P| = |A - \lambda \mathbb{1}_n| = p_A(\lambda)$$

Definizioa aplikatuz:

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

[D] Baldin $\forall \vec{v} \in \mathbb{R}^3$, \vec{v}_B eta \vec{v}_{B_1} bektoreek \vec{v} bektorearen koordenatuak B eta B_1 oinarrietan (hurrenez hurren) adierazten badituzte, lortu \vec{v}_B , jakinda P matrizea B -tik B_1 -rako koordenatu-aldaketaren matrizea dela eta $\vec{v}_{B_1} = (-1, 1, 1)$

(2 puntu)

$$P \cdot \vec{v}_B = \vec{v}_{B_1} \quad \forall \vec{v}_B \in \mathbb{R}^3 \Leftrightarrow \vec{v}_B = P^{-1} \vec{v}_{B_1} : \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \vec{v}_B = (0, 1, 1)$$

2. ORRIA

Izan bitez hurrengo bektoreak:

$$p_1(x) = x^3 + x^2, \quad p_2(x) = x^3 + x^2 + 1, \quad p_3(x) = x^2 + x, \quad p_4(x) = x^3 - x + 1 \in \mathbb{P}_3(x)$$

Eta izan bedi: $W = \{p(x) = ax^3 + bx^2 + cx + d \mid a = d = b - c\} \subset \mathbb{P}_3(x)$

[A] Egiaztatu W $\mathbb{P}_3(x)$ -ren azpiespazio bektoriala dela eta lortu W -ren dimentsioa eta oinarri bat (B_W). Zeintzuk dira $p_4(x) \in \mathbb{P}_3(x)$ -ren koordenatuak B_W oinarrian? (4 puntu)

$$\begin{aligned} \forall p(x) \in W : p(x) &= ax^3 + bx^2 + cx + d = ax^3 + (a+c)x^2 + cx + a \\ &= a(x^3 + x^2 + 1) + c(x^2 + x), \quad \forall a, c \in \mathbb{R} \end{aligned}$$

Orduan:

$$W \triangleq \mathcal{L}(B_W) / B_W = \{q_1(x) = x^3 + x^2 + 1, q_2(x) = x^2 + x\}$$

Hau da, W $\mathbb{P}_3(x)$ -ren azpiespazioa da klausura lineala delako. B_W W -ren sistema sortzailea da eta gainera, sistema librea da:

$$M = \begin{pmatrix} \begin{matrix} x^3 & x^2 & x^1 & x^0 \end{matrix} \\ \begin{matrix} \boxed{1} & \boxed{1} & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \end{matrix} \end{pmatrix} \begin{matrix} q_1(x) \\ q_2(x) \end{matrix}$$

Horregatik $\dim(W) = 2$, eta B_W W -ren oinarria da.

$p_4(x)$ -ren koordenatuak B_W oinarrian:

$$p_4(x) = x^3 - x + 1 = \alpha q_1(x) + \beta q_2(x)$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha = 1 \wedge \beta = -1 \Rightarrow p_4(x) = x^3 - x + 1 = q_1(x) - q_2(x),$$

[B] Lortu B_N oinarri ortonormal bat B_W oinarritik

(3 puntu)

Biderkadura eskalar ohikoarekin landuko dugu:

$$\langle \vec{p}(x), \vec{q}(x) \rangle = \langle ax^3 + bx^2 + cx + d, a'x^3 + b'x^2 + c'x + d' \rangle = aa' + bb' + cc' + dd' /$$

$$\vec{p}(x) = ax^3 + bx^2 + cx + d, \vec{q}(x) = a'x^3 + b'x^2 + c'x + d' \in \mathbb{P}_3, \text{ con } a, a', b, b', c, c', d, d' \in \mathbb{R}$$

B_W ez da ortogonal:

$$\langle q_1(x), q_2(x) \rangle = \langle x^3 + x^2 + 1, x^2 + x \rangle = 1 \neq 0 \Leftrightarrow q_1(x) \not\perp q_2(x)$$

Orduan, Gram-Schmidt-en metodoa erabiliko dugu oinarri ortogonal bat lortzeko:

$$\begin{cases} v_1(x) = p_3(x) = x^2 + x; & \|v_1(x)\|^2 = \langle x^2 + x, x^2 + x \rangle = 2 \\ v_2(x) = p_2(x) - \frac{\langle p_2(x), v_1(x) \rangle}{\|v_1(x)\|^2} v_1(x) = p_2(x) - \frac{1}{2} v_1(x) = x^3 + \frac{1}{2} x^2 - \frac{1}{2} x + 1; & \|v_2(x)\|^2 = \frac{5}{2} \end{cases}$$

Oinarri ortogonalak: $B_O = \left\{ v_1(x) = x^2 + x, v_2(x) = x^3 + \frac{1}{2} x^2 - \frac{1}{2} x + 1 \right\} \subset W$.

B_O normalizatuz, oinarri ortonormalak (B_N) lortuko dugu:

$$B_N = \left\{ w_1(x) = \frac{v_1(x)}{\|v_1(x)\|} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} (x^2 + x), w_2(x) = \frac{v_2(x)}{\|v_2(x)\|} = \sqrt{\frac{2}{5}} \left(x^3 + \frac{1}{2} x^2 - \frac{1}{2} x + 1 \right) \right\}$$

[C] Lortu $p_1(x)$ bektorearen hurbilketarik onena W -n.

(3 puntu)

$p_1(x) = x^3 + x^2 \notin W$ ekuazioak betetzen ez dituelako:

$$\begin{cases} a = \boxed{1 = \alpha} \\ b = 1 = \alpha + \beta \\ c = 0 = \beta \\ d = \boxed{0 = \alpha} \end{cases}$$

Orduan hurbilketarik onena bilatuko dugu:

$$v(x) = \text{proy}_W p_1(x) = \text{proy}_{B_W} p_1(x) = \text{proy}_{B_o} p_1(x) = \text{proy}_{B_N} p_1(x)$$

$$\begin{aligned} v(x) &= \text{proy}_{B_o} p_1(x) = \sum_{i=1}^2 \frac{\langle p_1(x), v_i(x) \rangle}{\|v_i(x)\|^2} v_i(x) = \frac{\langle p_1(x), v_1(x) \rangle}{\|v_1(x)\|^2} v_1(x) + \frac{\langle p_1(x), v_2(x) \rangle}{\|v_2(x)\|^2} v_2(x) = \\ &= \frac{\langle p_1(x), v_1(x) \rangle}{\|v_1(x)\|^2} v_1(x) + \frac{\langle p_1(x), v_2(x) \rangle}{\|v_2(x)\|^2} v_2(x) = \frac{1}{2} v_1(x) + \frac{3/2}{5/2} v_2(x) = \frac{1}{2} v_1(x) + \frac{3}{5} v_2(x) = \frac{3}{5} x^3 + \frac{4}{5} x^2 + \frac{1}{5} x + \frac{3}{5} \end{aligned}$$

Beraz, $p_1(x)$ bektorearen hurbilketarik onena W -n ondorengoa da:

$$v(x) = \frac{3}{5} x^3 + \frac{4}{5} x^2 + \frac{1}{5} x + \frac{3}{5}.$$

B_N erabiltzen bada, emaitza ez da aldatzen (oinarri ortonormala ortogonalarekin badelako):

$$\begin{aligned} v(x) &= \text{proy}_{B_N} p_1(x) = \sum_{i=1}^2 \langle p_1(x), w_i(x) \rangle w_i(x) = \langle p_1(x), w_1(x) \rangle w_1(x) + \langle p_1(x), w_2(x) \rangle w_2(x) = \\ &= \langle p_1(x), w_1(x) \rangle w_1(x) + \langle p_1(x), w_2(x) \rangle w_2(x) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} (x^2 + x) + \frac{3}{\sqrt{10}} \sqrt{\frac{2}{5}} \left(x^3 + \frac{1}{2} x^2 - \frac{1}{2} x + 1 \right) = \\ &= \frac{3}{5} x^3 + \frac{4}{5} x^2 + \frac{1}{5} x + \frac{3}{5} \end{aligned}$$

Egindako errorea: $\varepsilon(x) = p_1(x) - v(x) = \frac{2}{5} x^3 + \frac{1}{5} x^2 - \frac{1}{5} x - \frac{3}{5},$

$$\|\varepsilon(x)\|^2 = \|p_1(x) - v(x)\|^2 = \langle p_1(x) - v(x), p_1(x) - v(x) \rangle = \frac{3}{5} \text{unitate}^2$$

3. ORRIA

Izan bitez honako ekuazio linealezko sistema hauek:

$$S \equiv \begin{cases} x + z = \alpha \\ x + y + 4z = \beta \\ y + 3z = 0 \\ x + z = 0 \end{cases}; \quad T \equiv \begin{cases} x - y = 1 \\ y = 0 \\ x + y = -1 \end{cases}$$

[A] Idatzi S sistema bere adierazpen bektorialean (**puntu 1**):

$$\vec{a}'_1 x + \vec{a}'_2 y + \vec{a}'_3 z = \vec{b}$$

non $\vec{a}'_1 = (1, 1, 0, 1)$, $\vec{a}'_2 = (0, 1, 1, 0)$, $\vec{a}'_3 = (1, 4, 3, 1)$, $\vec{b} = (\alpha, \beta, 0, 0)$.

[B] Aztertu S sistemaren bateragarritasuna $\alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{R}$ parametroen arabera (**4 puntu**)

Sistemaren matrize zabaldua: $AM = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & \alpha \\ 1 & 1 & 4 & \beta \\ 0 & 1 & 3 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$

AM -ren determinantea:

$$|AM| = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & \alpha \\ 1 & 1 & 4 & \beta \\ 0 & 1 & 3 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} \stackrel{E_2 \leftarrow E_2 - E_3}{=} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & \alpha \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & \beta \\ 0 & \boxed{1} & 3 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = - \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & \alpha \\ 1 & 1 & \beta \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

Hau da, $h(AM) \neq 4$. Beste aldetik, $h(A) = 2$ $\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 1 \neq 0$ delako, eta

$$|A_1| = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ \boxed{1} & 1 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 \end{vmatrix} \leftarrow = 0; \quad |A_2| = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 4 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \leftarrow = 0.$$

$$\text{Gainera, } |A_3| = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & \boxed{\beta} \end{vmatrix} = -\beta \text{ eta } |A_4| = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & \boxed{\alpha} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = -\alpha.$$

Beraz, honako kasu hauek lortzen dira:

1. **Kasua:** $\forall \alpha \neq \beta \Rightarrow r(AM) = 3 \neq r(A) = 2 \Rightarrow$ SISTEMA BATERAEZINA
2. **Kasua:** $\forall \alpha = \beta \neq 0 \Rightarrow r(AM) = 3 \neq r(A) = 2 \Rightarrow$ SISTEMA BATERAEZINA
3. **Kasua:** $\alpha = \beta = 0 \Rightarrow r(AM) = r(A) = 2 < n = 3 \Rightarrow$ SISTEMA BATERAGARRI
 INDETERMINATUA

[C] S sistema ebatzi bateragarria den kasuetan. **(2 puntu)**

3. **Kasuan:**

$$\begin{cases} x+z=0 \\ x+y+4z=0 \\ y+3z=0 \\ x+z=0 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & -4 \\ 0 & 1 & -3 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x=-z \\ y=-3z \end{cases} \forall z \in \mathbb{R}$$

Beste era batean (Gauss metodoa erabiliz):

$$AM = \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 1 & \alpha \\ \boxed{1} & 1 & 4 & \beta \\ 0 & 1 & 3 & 0 \\ \boxed{1} & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{F_i \leftarrow E_i - E_1, i=2,4} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 1 & \alpha \\ 0 & 1 & 3 & \beta - \alpha \\ 0 & \boxed{1} & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -\alpha \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{E_3 \leftarrow E_3 - E_2} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 1 & \alpha \\ 0 & 1 & 3 & \beta - \alpha \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \alpha - \beta \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -\alpha \end{array} \right)$$

[C] Egiaztatu T sistema bateraezina dela eta kalkulatu sistemaren soluzio hurbildua karratu txikien bidezko metodoa erabiliz. **(3 puntu)**

T sistemaren matrize zabaldua: $AM = (A | b) = \left(\begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 \end{array} \right)$

AM-ren determinantea: $|AM| = -2 \neq 0 \Rightarrow h(AM) = 3$.

Eta $h(A) = 2$, $\begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 1 \neq 0$ delako. Orduan T bateraezina da $h(AM) = 3 \neq h(A) = 2$ delako.

T sistemaren soluzio hurbildua kalkulatzeko, kontuan hartuko dugu azpiespazio hau:

$$W = \mathcal{L}(F) / F = \{ \vec{a}'_1 = (1, 0, 1), \vec{a}'_2 = (-1, 1, 1) \} \subset \mathbb{R}^3 \text{ eta } \vec{b} = (1, 0, -1) \in \mathbb{R}^3.$$

F sistema ortogonal bat da $\langle \vec{a}'_1, \vec{a}'_2 \rangle = 0$ delako. Orain proiektatzen dugu $\vec{b} = (1, 0, -1) \in \mathbb{R}^3$ $W = \mathcal{L}(F)$ azpiespazioan:

$$\vec{b}_p = \text{proy}_W \vec{b} = \text{proy}_{\mathcal{L}(F)} \vec{b} = \sum_{i=1}^2 \frac{\langle \vec{b}, \vec{a}'_i \rangle}{\|\vec{a}'_i\|^2} \vec{a}'_i = +\frac{-2}{3} \vec{a}'_2 = \left(\frac{2}{3}, -\frac{2}{3}, -\frac{2}{3} \right)$$

$$\langle \vec{b}, \vec{a}'_1 \rangle = \langle (1, 0, 1), (1, 0, -1) \rangle = 0$$

$$\langle \vec{b}, \vec{a}'_2 \rangle = \langle (-1, 1, 1), (1, 0, -1) \rangle = -2$$

Orain ordezkatzzen dugu \vec{b}_p T sisteman eta Gauss-Jordan-en metodoa erabiltzen da sistema ebazteko:

$$\left(\begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & -1 & \frac{2}{3} \\ 0 & 1 & \frac{-2}{3} \\ 1 & 1 & \frac{-2}{3} \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow[\substack{E_1 \leftarrow E_1 + E_2 \\ E_3 \leftarrow E_3 - E_2}]{\sim} \left(\begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & \frac{-2}{3} \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right) \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = 0 \\ y = \frac{-2}{3} \end{cases}$$

Beste era batean (era matritzialean):

$$x_{\text{approx}} = (A^T A)^{-1} (A^T b) = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{3} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \frac{-2}{3} \end{pmatrix}$$

Egindako errorea:

$$\|\vec{\varepsilon}\| = \|\vec{b} - \vec{b}_p\| = \left\| \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ \frac{2}{3} \\ -\frac{1}{3} \end{pmatrix} \right\| = \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}} = 0.8165 \text{ unitate}$$

4. ORRIA

Izan bedi $M \in \mathbb{M}_{3 \times 3}$ matrize erreala:

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

[A] Aztertu $a \in \mathbb{R}$ parametroaren zein baliotarako M matrizea diagonalizagarria den.

(3 puntu)

Polinomio karakteristikoa kalkulatu da:

$$\begin{aligned} p_A(\lambda) &= |A - \lambda \mathbb{I}_3| = \begin{vmatrix} 1-\lambda & a & a \\ -1 & 1-\lambda & -1 \\ 1 & 0 & 2-\lambda \end{vmatrix} \stackrel{C_3 \leftarrow C_3 - C_2}{=} \begin{vmatrix} 1-\lambda & a & 0 \\ -1 & 1-\lambda & \lambda-2 \\ 1 & 0 & 2-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda-2) \begin{vmatrix} 1-\lambda & a & 0 \\ -1 & 1-\lambda & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 \end{vmatrix} \stackrel{F_2 \leftarrow F_2 + F_3}{=} \\ &= (\lambda-2) \begin{vmatrix} 1-\lambda & a & 0 \\ 0 & 1-\lambda & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda-2)(1-\lambda) \begin{vmatrix} 1-\lambda & a \\ 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda-2)(1-\lambda)^2, \quad \forall a \in \mathbb{R} \end{aligned}$$

Azpiespazio propioak kalkulatu dira:

$$\boxed{V(1)} \quad (M - \mathbb{I}_3)X = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & a & a \\ -1 & 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{Hemen kasu desberdinak daude:}$$

1. Kasuan: $\forall a \in \mathbb{R} - \{0\}$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} ay + az = 0 \\ x + z = 0 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} y = -z = x \\ z = -x \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow V(1) \ni \vec{x} = (x, y, z) = (x, x, -x) = x(1, 1, -1) \Leftrightarrow V(1) = \mathcal{L}(\{\vec{u}_1 = (1, 1, -1)\})$$

2. Kasuan: $a = 0$

$$x = -z \Leftrightarrow V(1) \ni \vec{x} = (x, y, z) = (x, y, -x) = x(1, 0, -1) + y(0, 1, 0) \Leftrightarrow V(1) = \mathcal{L}(\{\vec{u}_1 = (1, 0, -1), \vec{u}_2 = (0, 1, 0)\})$$

eta $h(F) = 2$ non $F = \{\vec{u}_1 = (1, 0, -1), \vec{u}_2 = (0, 1, 0)\}$.

$$\boxed{V(2)} \quad (M - 2\mathbb{I}_3)X = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & a & a \\ -1 & -1 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} ay + az = 0 \\ x = 0 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} z = -y \\ x = 0 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow V(2) \ni \vec{x} = (x, y, z) = (0, y, -y) = y(0, 1, -1) \Leftrightarrow V(2) = \mathcal{L}(\{\vec{u}_3 = (0, 1, -1)\}) \text{ eta } \vec{u}_3 \neq \vec{0}_{\mathbb{R}^3}$$

Orduan $a = 0$ denean

i	λ_i	k_i	$V(\lambda_i) \triangleq \{X \in \mathbb{R}^3 / (M - \lambda_i \mathbb{I}_3)X = [0]_{3 \times 3}\}$	$d_i = \dim[V(\lambda_i)]$
1	1	2	$\mathcal{L}(\{\vec{u}_1 = (1, 0, -1), \vec{u}_2 = (0, 1, 0)\})$	2
2	2	1	$\mathcal{L}(\{\vec{u}_3 = (0, 1, -1)\})$	1

Orduan $a = 0$ denean matrizea diagonalizagarria da, hau da, hurrengo baldintzak betetzen dira:

$$k_i = d_i, i = 1, 2$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^2 d_i = 3 = n$$

[B] Ba al dago $a \in \mathbb{R}$ parametroaren baliorik M matrizea ortogonalki diagonalizagarria egiten duenik? Arrazoitu erantzuna. **(puntu 1)**

M ez da inoiz simetrikoa izango, beraz, ez da inoiz ortogonalki diagonalizagarria izango.

[C] $a = 0$ kasuan, lortu M -ren matrize antzekoa den D matrize diagonal eta M -ren bektore propioekin osatutako P matrize bat. **(2 puntu)**

$D = P^{-1}MP$ bete behar da, non D M matrizearen balio propioekin osatutako matrize diagonal bat den. Orduan:

$$D = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = P^{-1}M \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

Eta P matrizea bektore propioak zutabetzat dituen matrizea izango da:

$$P = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

[D] Lortu M^n , M eta D matrizeen antzekotasun erlazioa erabiliz. **(2 puntu)**

$D = P^{-1}MP \Leftrightarrow M = PDP^{-1}$. Orduan, frogatzen da: $M^n = PD^nP^{-1}$:

$$D^n = \begin{pmatrix} 2^n & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1^n & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1^n \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2^n & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$M^n = PD^nP^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2^n & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} =$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2^n & 0 & 2^n \\ -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \\ \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 & 0 \\ -2^n & 0 & 1 \\ 2^n & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \end{array} \right\} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1-2^n & 1 & 1-2^n \\ -1+2^n & 0 & 2^n \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow A^n = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1-2^n & 1 & 1-2^n \\ -1+2^n & 0 & 2^n \end{pmatrix}$$

[E] *Mathematica* programa erabiliz, B matrize bat sartu da, aurrekoa legez, $a \in \mathbb{R}$ parametroaren menpe dagoena. Aurreko ataletan lortutako emaitzen arabera, eta programaren honako kode honen arabera, egiaztatu, $M=B$ den ala ez. **(2 puntu)**

`In[31]:= {a=0, Eigensystem[B]}`

`Out[31]= {{2,1,1}, {{0,-1,1}, {-1,-1,1}, {0,0,0}}}`

Ez, $B \neq M$ M diagonalizagarria delako $a=0$ denean eta B ez ($\lambda=1$ balio propioak elkartutako bektore propio bakar bat daukalako: $\vec{u} = (-1, -1, 1)$).