

Eigenwerte: $\det(A - \lambda \cdot E) = 0$

Eigenvektoren: $A \cdot \vec{x} = \lambda \cdot \vec{x}$

$$(A - \lambda \cdot E) \cdot \vec{x} = 0$$

AUFGABEN

- 1) Berechnen Sie alle Eigenwerte und die dazugehörigen Eigenvektoren der Matrix A.

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -3 & 1 \\ 3 & 1 & 3 \\ -5 & 2 & -4 \end{pmatrix} \quad -\lambda^3 - \lambda^2 + 10\lambda + 43$$

⊖

$43 + 8\lambda$

- 2) Lösen Sie die gegebene Gleichung mit Hilfe der Cramerschen Regel.

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -3 & 2 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 2 & -3 & 2 \end{pmatrix} * \vec{x} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$\rightarrow \vec{x} = (1; 1; 2)^T$

$$1) \quad \det(A - \lambda E) = 0$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 2-\lambda & -3 & 1 \\ 3 & 1-\lambda & 3 \\ -5 & 2 & -4-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = \underbrace{(2-3\lambda+\lambda^2)} \cdot (-4-\lambda) \\ + 45 + 6 \\ -5 \cdot (1-\lambda) - 9 \cdot (-4-\lambda) + 6(2-\lambda)$$

$$\Rightarrow -\lambda^3 - \lambda^2 + 2\lambda = 0$$

$$-\lambda \cdot (\lambda^2 + \lambda - 2) = -\lambda (\lambda + 2)(\lambda - 1) = 0$$

$$\lambda_1 = 0 \quad \vee \quad \lambda_2 = -2 \quad \vee \quad \lambda_3 = 1$$

$$\lambda = 0 : (A - \lambda \cdot E) \cdot \vec{x} = \vec{0}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2-0 & -3 & 1 \\ 3 & 1-0 & 3 \\ -5 & 2 & -4-0 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = \vec{0}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \downarrow \\ \left| \begin{array}{l} 2x_1 - 3x_2 + x_3 = 0 \\ 3x_1 + x_2 + 3x_3 = 0 \\ -5x_1 + 2x_2 - 4x_3 = 0 \end{array} \right. \end{array} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \left. \begin{array}{l} \cdot (-3) \\ \cdot 4 \end{array} \right) \\ \left. \begin{array}{l} \cdot (-3) \\ \cdot 4 \end{array} \right) \end{array} \right\} +$$

$$\left| \begin{array}{l} -3x_1 + 10x_2 = 0 \\ 3x_1 - 10x_2 = 0 \end{array} \right\} + \quad 0 = 0$$

$$x_1 = 10 \Rightarrow 30 - 10x_2 = 0$$

$$\text{I: } 20 - 9 + x_3 = 0 \quad x_3 = -11$$

$$x_2 = 3 \left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \\ \end{array} \right\} \vec{x} = d \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 10 \\ 3 \\ -11 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\lambda = 1 : (-1; 0; 1)^T$$

$$\lambda = -2 : (4; 3; -7)^T$$

$$\hookrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 4 & -3 & 1 \\ 3 & 3 & 3 \\ -5 & 2 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = \vec{0}$$

$$\left| \begin{array}{l} 4x_1 - 3x_2 + x_3 = 0 \\ 3x_1 + 3x_2 + 3x_3 = 0 \\ -5x_1 + 2x_2 - 2x_3 = 0 \end{array} \right| \begin{array}{l} 1 \cdot (-3) \downarrow \\ \\ 1 \cdot 2 \downarrow \end{array}$$

$$\left| \begin{array}{l} 4x_1 - 3x_2 + x_3 = 0 \\ -9x_1 + 11x_2 + 0 = 0 \\ 3x_1 - 4x_2 + 0 = 0 \end{array} \right| \begin{array}{l} \\ 1 \cdot 3 \downarrow \\ 0 = 0 \end{array}$$

$$x_1 = 4 \\ 12 - 4x_2 = 0 \Rightarrow x_2 = 3$$

$$\bar{I}: \\ 16 - 9 + x_3 = 0 \\ x_3 = -7$$

$$\parallel \\ \vec{x} = \alpha \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 3 \\ -7 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$2) \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 2 & 3 & 2 \\ -1 & -1 & -2 & 1 \\ 3 & 1 & \alpha & \beta \end{array} \right) \begin{array}{l} \downarrow + \\ \\ \downarrow + \end{array} \quad \left(\begin{array}{l} \cdot (-3) \\ \\ \downarrow + \end{array} \right)$$

Koeffizientenmatrix A \leftarrow \vec{b} Lösungsvektor

$(A|b)$ \rightarrow erweiterte Koeffizientenmatrix

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 2 & 3 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & -5 & \alpha-9 & \beta-6 \end{array} \right) \begin{array}{l} \\ \\ \downarrow + \end{array} \quad \left(\begin{array}{l} \\ \cdot 5 \\ \downarrow + \end{array} \right)$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 3 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & \alpha-4 & \beta+9 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 2 & 3 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & \alpha-4 & \beta+9 \end{array} \right) \begin{array}{l} \rightarrow \sigma = \sigma \\ \rightarrow \sigma = \text{Zahl} \\ \rightarrow \text{Zahl} = \text{egal} \end{array}$$

I. $\sigma = \sigma$: $\alpha = 4$ \wedge $\beta = -9$

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 2 & 3 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \det(A) = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 1 \Leftrightarrow \sigma \Rightarrow \text{Rg}(A) = 2 \\ \det(A|b) = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 1 \Leftrightarrow \sigma \Rightarrow \text{Rg}(A|b) = 2 \end{array} \right\} =$$

\Rightarrow lösbar mit unendlich Lösungen

II $\sigma = \text{Zahl} : \alpha = 4 \wedge p \leftrightarrow -9$

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 2 & 3 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \leftrightarrow \sigma \end{array} \right)$$

$\hookrightarrow p+9$

$$\text{Det}(A) = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 1 \Rightarrow \text{Rg}(A) = 2$$

$$\text{Det}(A|b) = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & p+9 \end{vmatrix} = p+9 \leftrightarrow 0 \Rightarrow \text{Rg}(A|b) = 3$$

\Rightarrow nicht lösbar

III. Zahl = egal : $\alpha \neq 4$ \wedge $\beta \in \mathbb{R}$

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 2 & 3 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & \alpha-4 & \beta+9 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\det(A) = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & \alpha-4 \end{vmatrix} = \alpha-4 \Leftrightarrow 0$$

$\Rightarrow \text{Rg}(A) = 3$ (Maximalrang)

$$\text{Rg}(A|b) = 3$$

$$\alpha = 4 \quad \rho = -9$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 2 & 3 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right) \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x_1 + 2x_2 + 3x_3 = 2 \\ x_2 + x_3 = 3 \end{array} \right.$$

$$x_3 = \gamma \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x_1 + 2x_2 + 3\gamma = 2 \\ x_2 + \gamma = 3 \end{array} \right. \quad x_2 = 3 - \gamma$$

$$\begin{aligned} \rightarrow x_1 + 2 \cdot (3 - \gamma) + 3 \cdot \gamma &= 2 \\ x_1 + 6 - 2\gamma + 3\gamma &= 2 \\ x_1 + 6 - \gamma &= 2 \\ x_1 &= -4 + \gamma \end{aligned}$$

$$\vec{x} = \begin{pmatrix} -4 + \gamma \\ 3 - \gamma \\ \gamma \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -4 \\ 3 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} \gamma \\ -\gamma \\ \gamma \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -4 \\ 3 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + \gamma \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$