

**AUTOVALORES, AUTOVETORES E BASE.**

**EXERCÍCIOS:**

Lembrar que: Autovetores de A associados a autovalores distintos são linearmente independentes.

1) Ache os autovalores e autovetores, se possível:

a)  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$

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

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

2) Ache os autovalores e os autovetores e uma base de autovetores para as matrizes

a)  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 5 \\ 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

b)  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 0 & -4 \\ 0 & 3 & 5 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$

**RESPOSTAS:**

1) a) Primeiro achar os autovalores:

$$|A - \lambda I| = \det \begin{pmatrix} 2-\lambda & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1-\lambda & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2-\lambda \end{pmatrix} = (2-\lambda)(1-\lambda)(2-\lambda) = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda_3 = \lambda_1 = 2 \quad \text{e} \quad \lambda_2 = 1$$

Segundo, achar os autovetores:

\* para  $\lambda = 2$       $N(A - 2I) = \{ x \in \mathbb{R}^3; (A - 2I)x = 0 \}$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \begin{array}{l} x_1 \\ * x_2 \\ x_3 \end{array} = \begin{array}{l} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{array} \Rightarrow x_2=0, \text{ para todo } x_1, x_3 \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$N(A-2I) = \{ (x_1, 0, x_3) = x_1(1, 0, 0) + x_3(0, 0, 1) \} = [(1, 0, 0), (0, 0, 1)]$$

$$*\text{para } \lambda=1 \quad N(A-I) = \{ x \in \mathbb{R}^3; (A-I)x=0 \}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \begin{array}{l} x_1 \\ * x_2 \\ x_3 \end{array} = \begin{array}{l} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{array} \Rightarrow x_1=0 \text{ e } x_3=0$$

$$N(A-I) = \{ (0, x_2, 0) = x_2(0, 1, 0); x_2 \in \mathbb{R} \} = [0, 1, 0]$$

b) Autovalores:

$$|B-\lambda I| = \det \begin{array}{ccc} 2-\lambda & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1-\lambda & 2-\lambda \\ 0 & 0 & 2-\lambda \end{array} = (2-\lambda)(1-\lambda)(2-\lambda) = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda_1=\lambda_3=2 \text{ e } \lambda_2=1$$

autovetores:

$$*\text{para } \lambda=1 \quad N(B-I) = \{ x \in \mathbb{R}^3; (B-I)x=0 \}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \begin{array}{l} x_1 \\ * x_2 \\ x_3 \end{array} = \begin{array}{l} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{array} \Rightarrow \begin{array}{l} x_1+x_2-x_3=0 \\ x_3=0 \end{array} \Rightarrow x_1=-x_2 \text{ e } x_3=0 \text{ para todo } x_2 \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$N(B-I) = \{ (-x_2, x_2, 0) = x_2(-1, 1, 0); x_2 \in \mathbb{R} \} = [(-1, 1, 0)]$$

$$*\text{para } \lambda=2 \quad N(B-2I) = \{ x \in \mathbb{R}^3; (B-2I)x=0 \}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \begin{array}{l} x_1 \\ * x_2 \\ x_3 \end{array} = \begin{array}{l} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{array} \Rightarrow \begin{array}{l} x_2-x_3=0 \\ -x_2+x_3=0 \end{array} \Rightarrow x_2=x_3 \text{ para todo } x_3, x_1 \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$N(B-2I) = \{ (x_1, x_3, x_3) = x_1(1, 0, 0) + x_3(0, 1, 1); x_1, x_3 \in \mathbb{R} \} = [(1, 0, 0), (0, 1, 1)]$$

c) autovalores:

$$|A - \lambda I| = \det \begin{pmatrix} -\lambda & 1 \\ 1 & -\lambda \end{pmatrix} = \lambda^2 + 1 = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda^2 = -1 \Rightarrow \lambda = \pm (\lambda)^{1/2} \Rightarrow \lambda_1 = i \text{ e } \lambda_2 = -i$$

Não tem autovalores reais  $\Rightarrow$  Não preserva a direção de nenhum vetor do  $\mathbb{R}^2$ .

2) a) autovalores:

$$|A - \lambda I| = \det \begin{pmatrix} 4 - \lambda & 5 \\ 2 & 1 - \lambda \end{pmatrix} = (4 - \lambda)(1 - \lambda) - 10 = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda^2 - 5\lambda - 6 = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda_1 = -1 \text{ e } \lambda_2 = 6$$

autovetores:

$$\text{*para } \lambda = -1 \quad N(A + I) = \{ x \in \mathbb{R}^2; (A + I)x = 0 \}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 5 & 5 & * & x_1 & = & 0 & \Rightarrow & 5x_1 + 5x_2 = 0 & \Rightarrow & x_1 + x_2 = 0 & \Rightarrow & x_1 = -x_2 & \text{para todo } x_2 \in \mathbb{R}. \\ 2 & 2 & & x_2 & & 0 & & 2x_1 + 2x_2 = 0 & & 2x_1 + 2x_2 = 0 & & & \end{array}$$

$$N(A + I) = \{ (-x_2, x_2) = x_2(-1, 1); x_2 \in \mathbb{R} \} = [(-1, 1)]$$

$$\text{*para } \lambda = 6 \quad N(A - 6I) = \{ x \in \mathbb{R}^2, (A - 6I)x = 0 \}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} -2 & 5 & * & x_1 & = & 0 & \Rightarrow & -2x_1 + 5x_2 = 0 & \Rightarrow & x_1 = 5/2 x_2 & \text{para todo } x_2 \in \mathbb{R} \\ 2 & -5 & & x_2 & & 0 & & 2x_1 - 5x_2 = 0 & & & & \end{array}$$

$$N(A - 6I) = \{ (5/2 x_2, x_2) = x_2(5/2, 1); x_2 \in \mathbb{R} \} = [(5/2, 1)]$$

Como os autovetores são linearmente independentes e formam um conjunto gerador, uma base de autovetores seria:

$$\beta = \{ (-1, 1), (5/2, 1) \}$$

b) autovalores:

$$|A-\lambda I| = \det \begin{pmatrix} 3-\lambda & 0 & -4 \\ 0 & 3-\lambda & 5 \\ 0 & 0 & -1-\lambda \end{pmatrix} = (3-\lambda)(3-\lambda)(-1-\lambda)=0 \Rightarrow \lambda_1=\lambda_2=3 \text{ e } \lambda_3=-1$$

autovetores;

$$\text{*para } \lambda=3 \quad N(A-3I) = \{ x \in \mathbb{R}^3; (A-3I)x=0 \}$$

$$\begin{array}{rcl} 0 & 0 & -4 \\ 0 & 0 & 5 \\ 0 & 0 & -4 \end{array} \begin{array}{l} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{array} \begin{array}{l} = 0 \\ = 0 \\ = 0 \end{array} \Rightarrow \begin{array}{l} -4x_3=0 \\ 5x_3=0 \\ -4x_3=0 \end{array} \Rightarrow x_3=0 \text{ para todo } x_1, x_2 \in \mathbb{R}.$$

$$N(A-3I) = \{ (x_1, x_2, 0) = x_1(1, 0, 0) + x_2(0, 1, 0); x_1, x_2 \in \mathbb{R} \} = [ (1, 0, 0), (0, 1, 0) ]$$

$$\text{*para } \lambda=-1 \quad N(A+I) = \{ x \in \mathbb{R}^3; (A+I)x=0 \}$$

$$\begin{array}{rcl} 4 & 0 & -4 \\ 0 & 4 & 5 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \begin{array}{l} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{array} \begin{array}{l} = 0 \\ = 0 \\ = 0 \end{array} \Rightarrow \begin{array}{l} 4x_1 - 4x_3 = 0 \\ 4x_2 + 5x_3 = 0 \end{array} \Rightarrow \begin{array}{l} x_1 = x_3 \\ x_2 = -5/4 x_3 \end{array} \text{ para todo } x_3 \in \mathbb{R}.$$

$$N(A+I) = \{ (x_3, -5/4x_3, x_3) = x_3(1, -5/4, 1); x_3 \in \mathbb{R} \} = [(1, -5/4, 1)]$$

Como os autovetores são linearmente independentes e formam um conjunto gerador, uma base de autovetores seria:

$$\beta = \{ (1, 0, 0), (0, 1, 0), (1, -5/4, 1) \}$$