

ΘΕΜΑ 4

α) Αρκεί να δείξουμε ότι $|\vec{d}_i|=1 \ \forall \ i=1,2,3$ και ότι $\vec{d}_i \cdot \vec{d}_j=0 \ \forall \ i \neq j$

$$\text{Έχουμε: } |\vec{d}_1|^2 = \vec{d}_1 \cdot \vec{d}_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (\vec{m} - \vec{n}) \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (\vec{m} - \vec{n}) = \frac{1}{2} \left[\underbrace{\vec{m} \cdot \vec{m}}_{=1} - \underbrace{\vec{m} \cdot \vec{n}}_0 - \underbrace{\vec{n} \cdot \vec{m}}_0 + \underbrace{\vec{n} \cdot \vec{n}}_1 \right] = \frac{1}{2} (1+1) = 1 \text{ άρα } |\vec{d}_1|=1$$

$$\text{Επίσης } |\vec{d}_2|^2 = \vec{d}_2 \cdot \vec{d}_2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (\vec{m} + \vec{n}) \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (\vec{m} + \vec{n}) = \frac{1}{2} \left(\underbrace{\vec{m} \cdot \vec{m}}_1 + \underbrace{\vec{m} \cdot \vec{n}}_0 + \underbrace{\vec{n} \cdot \vec{m}}_0 + \underbrace{\vec{n} \cdot \vec{n}}_1 \right) = \frac{1}{2} (1+1) = 1 \text{ άρα } |\vec{d}_2|=1$$

$$|\vec{d}_3|^2 = \vec{d}_3 \cdot \vec{d}_3 = (\vec{n} \times \vec{m}) \cdot (\vec{n} \times \vec{m}) = \underbrace{(\vec{n} \cdot \vec{n})}_1 \underbrace{(\vec{m} \cdot \vec{m})}_1 - \underbrace{(\vec{n} \cdot \vec{m})}_0 \underbrace{(\vec{m} \cdot \vec{n})}_0 = 1$$

$$\text{Επίσης: } \vec{d}_1 \cdot \vec{d}_2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (\vec{m} - \vec{n}) \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (\vec{m} + \vec{n}) = \frac{1}{2} \left(\underbrace{\vec{m} \cdot \vec{m}}_1 + \underbrace{\vec{m} \cdot \vec{n}}_0 - \underbrace{\vec{n} \cdot \vec{m}}_0 - \underbrace{\vec{n} \cdot \vec{n}}_1 \right) = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{d}_1 \cdot \vec{d}_3 &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (\vec{m} - \vec{n}) \cdot (\vec{n} \times \vec{m}) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left[\vec{m} \cdot (\vec{n} \times \vec{m}) - \vec{n} \cdot (\vec{n} \times \vec{m}) \right] = \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left[-\vec{m} \cdot (\vec{m} \times \vec{n}) - \vec{n} \cdot (\vec{n} \times \vec{m}) \right] = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left[-\underbrace{(\vec{m} \times \vec{m}) \cdot \vec{n}}_0 - \underbrace{(\vec{n} \times \vec{n}) \cdot \vec{m}}_0 \right] = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{d}_2 \cdot \vec{d}_3 &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (\vec{m} + \vec{n}) \cdot (\vec{n} \times \vec{m}) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left[\vec{m} \cdot (\vec{n} \times \vec{m}) + \vec{n} \cdot (\vec{n} \times \vec{m}) \right] = \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left[-\vec{m} \cdot (\vec{m} \times \vec{n}) + \underbrace{(\vec{n} \times \vec{n}) \cdot \vec{m}}_0 \right] = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left[-\underbrace{(\vec{m} \times \vec{m}) \cdot \vec{n}}_0 + \vec{0} \cdot \vec{m} \right] = 0 \end{aligned}$$

β) Οι συνιστώσες m_i του \vec{m} ως προς τη βάση \mathcal{Y} δίνονται ως:

$$m_i = \vec{m} \cdot \vec{d}_i \text{ Άρα:}$$

$$m_1 = \vec{m} \cdot \vec{d}_1 = \vec{m} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (\vec{m} - \vec{n}) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (\underbrace{\vec{m} \cdot \vec{m}}_1) - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (\underbrace{\vec{m} \cdot \vec{n}}_0) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$m_2 = \vec{m} \cdot \vec{d}_2 = \vec{m} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (\vec{m} + \vec{n}) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (\vec{m} \cdot \vec{m}) + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (\vec{m} \cdot \vec{n}) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$m_3 = \vec{m} \cdot \vec{d}_3 = \vec{m} \cdot (\vec{n} \times \vec{m}) = -\vec{m} \cdot (\vec{m} \times \vec{n}) = -\underbrace{(\vec{m} \times \vec{m}) \cdot \vec{n}}_0 = -\vec{0} \cdot \vec{n} = 0$$

$$\text{Άρα } [\vec{m}]^Y = \begin{bmatrix} 1/\sqrt{2} \\ 1/\sqrt{2} \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{Ομοίως: } \eta_1 = \vec{n} \cdot \vec{d}_1 = \vec{n} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(\vec{m} - \vec{n}) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(\vec{n} \cdot \vec{m} - \vec{n} \cdot \vec{n}) = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\eta_2 = \vec{n} \cdot \vec{d}_2 = \vec{n} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(\vec{m} + \vec{n}) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(\vec{n} \cdot \vec{m} + \vec{n} \cdot \vec{n}) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\eta_3 = \vec{n} \cdot \vec{d}_3 = \vec{n} \cdot (\vec{n} \times \vec{m}) = (\vec{n} \times \vec{n}) \cdot \vec{m} = \vec{0} \cdot \vec{m} = 0$$

$$\text{Άρα } \begin{bmatrix} \vec{n} \end{bmatrix}^Y = \begin{bmatrix} -1/\sqrt{2} \\ 1/\sqrt{2} \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\gamma) \underline{A} \vec{v} = (\vec{m} \otimes \vec{n} + \vec{n} \otimes \vec{m}) \vec{v} = (\vec{m} \otimes \vec{n}) \vec{v} + (\vec{n} \otimes \vec{m}) \vec{v} = (\vec{n} \cdot \vec{v}) \vec{m} + (\vec{m} \cdot \vec{v}) \vec{n}$$

Άρα, ο \underline{A} απεικονίζει κάθε διάνυσμα \vec{v} πάνω στο επίπεδο που ορίζεται από τα διανύσματα \vec{m} και \vec{n} . Έτσι αν $\{\vec{e}_1, \vec{e}_2, \vec{e}_3\}$ μια ΟΚ βάση του \mathbb{R}^3 τα $\underline{A}\vec{e}_1, \underline{A}\vec{e}_2, \underline{A}\vec{e}_3$ βρίσκονται όλα στο ίδιο επίπεδο και ο όγκος του "παραλληλεπίπεδου" που σχηματίζουν είναι μηδέν.

$$\text{Όπως } |\det \underline{A}| = \frac{\{\text{όγκος των } \underline{A}\vec{e}_1, \underline{A}\vec{e}_2, \underline{A}\vec{e}_3\}}{\{\text{όγκος } \vec{e}_1, \vec{e}_2, \vec{e}_3\}} = 0 \Rightarrow \det \underline{A} = 0$$

δ) Οι συνιστώσες του \underline{A} ως προς την Y υπολογίζονται ως εξής:

$$A_{ij} = \vec{d}_i \cdot \underline{A} \vec{d}_j \Rightarrow A_{ij} = \vec{d}_i \cdot [(\vec{m} \otimes \vec{n}) + (\vec{n} \otimes \vec{m})] \vec{d}_j \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow A_{ij} = \vec{d}_i \cdot [(\vec{m} \otimes \vec{n}) \vec{d}_j + (\vec{n} \otimes \vec{m}) \vec{d}_j] \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow A_{ij} = \vec{d}_i \cdot [(\vec{n} \cdot \vec{d}_j) \vec{m} + (\vec{m} \cdot \vec{d}_j) \vec{n}] \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow A_{ij} = \vec{d}_i \cdot (\eta_j \vec{m} + \mu_j \vec{n}) \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow A_{ij} = \eta_j \underbrace{\vec{d}_i \cdot \vec{m}}_{\mu_i} + \mu_j \underbrace{\vec{d}_i \cdot \vec{n}}_{\eta_i} \Rightarrow A_{ij} = \eta_j \mu_i + \mu_j \eta_i \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow A_{ij} = \mu_i \eta_j + \mu_j \eta_i \quad (\text{μπορούμε να υπολογίσουμε και κατ'επίπεδο από το } \underline{A} = \vec{m} \otimes \vec{n} + \vec{n} \otimes \vec{m})$$

Παρατήρηση: $A_{ij} = A_{ji}$ δηλ. $\underline{A} = \underline{A}^T$ (συμμετρικός)

$$\text{Έχουμε: } A_{11} = \mu_1 \eta_1 + \mu_1 \eta_1 = 2\mu_1 \eta_1 = 2 \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right) = -1$$

$$A_{12} = A_{21} = m_1 n_2 + m_2 n_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right) = 0$$

$$A_{13} = A_{31} = m_1 n_3 + m_3 n_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} 0 + 0 \left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right) = 0$$

$$A_{22} = 2m_2 n_2 = 2 \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right) \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right) = 1$$

$$A_{23} = A_{32} = m_2 n_3 + m_3 n_2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} 0 + 0 \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = 0$$

$$A_{33} = 2m_3 n_3 = 2 \cdot 0 \cdot 0 = 0$$

$$\text{Άρα } \underset{\sim}{[A]}^Y = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

ε) Επειδή το $\underset{\sim}{[A]}^Y$ είναι διαγώνιο, οι ιδιοτιμές του $\underset{\sim}{A}$ είναι τα διαγώνια στοιχεία του $\underset{\sim}{[A]}^Y$. $\lambda_1 = -1, \lambda_2 = 1, \lambda_3 = 0$
Για $\lambda_1 = -1$ έχουμε:

$$\underset{\sim}{A} \vec{u}_1 = \lambda_1 \vec{u}_1 \Rightarrow \underset{\sim}{A} \vec{u}_1 = -\vec{u}_1 \Rightarrow (\underset{\sim}{A} + \underset{\sim}{1}) \vec{u}_1 = \vec{0} \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ y_1 \\ z_1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} z_1 = 0 \\ 2y_1 = 0 \Rightarrow y_1 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} \vec{u}_1 \end{bmatrix}^Y = x_1 \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \text{ συν. } \vec{u}_1 = x_1 \vec{d}_1, x_1 \in \mathbb{R}^*$$

Για $\lambda_2 = 1$ έχουμε:

$$\underset{\sim}{A} \vec{u}_2 = \lambda_2 \vec{u}_2 \Rightarrow \underset{\sim}{A} \vec{u}_2 = \vec{u}_2 \Rightarrow (\underset{\sim}{A} - \underset{\sim}{1}) \vec{u}_2 = \vec{0} \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_2 \\ y_2 \\ z_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} -2x_2 = 0 \Rightarrow x_2 = 0 \\ -z_2 = 0 \Rightarrow z_2 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} \vec{u}_2 \end{bmatrix}^Y = y_2 \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \text{ συν. } \vec{u}_2 = y_2 \vec{d}_2, y_2 \in \mathbb{R}^*$$

Για $\lambda_3 = 0$ έχουμε: $\underset{\sim}{A} \vec{u}_3 = \lambda_3 \vec{u}_3 \Rightarrow \underset{\sim}{A} \vec{u}_3 = 0 \vec{u}_3 \Rightarrow \underset{\sim}{A} \vec{u}_3 = \vec{0} \Rightarrow$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_3 \\ y_3 \\ z_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} -x_3 = 0 \\ y_3 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} \vec{u}_3 \end{bmatrix}^Y = z_3 \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \text{ συν. } \vec{u}_3 = z_3 \vec{d}_3 \text{ με } z_3 \in \mathbb{R}^*$$

6T) Ο \underline{A} είναι συμμετρικός. Άρα \exists ΟΚ βάση του Σ αποτελούμενη από ιδιοδιανύσματα του \underline{A} . Από το προηγούμενο ερώτημα συμπεραίνουμε ότι μια τέτοια βάση είναι η $\gamma = \{\vec{d}_1, \vec{d}_2, \vec{d}_3\}$

Σε φασματική μορφή ο \underline{A} γράφεται:

$$\underline{A} = \sum_{i=1}^3 \lambda_i \vec{d}_i \otimes \vec{d}_i \Rightarrow \underline{A} = -\vec{d}_1 \otimes \vec{d}_1 + \vec{d}_2 \otimes \vec{d}_2$$

ζ) 1ος τρόπος:

$$\begin{aligned} \underline{A}^2 &= \underline{A} \underline{A} = (\vec{m} \otimes \vec{n} + \vec{n} \otimes \vec{m})(\vec{m} \otimes \vec{n} + \vec{n} \otimes \vec{m}) = \\ &= (\vec{m} \otimes \vec{n})(\vec{m} \otimes \vec{n}) + (\vec{m} \otimes \vec{n})(\vec{n} \otimes \vec{m}) + (\vec{n} \otimes \vec{m})(\vec{m} \otimes \vec{n}) + (\vec{n} \otimes \vec{m})(\vec{n} \otimes \vec{m}) \\ &= \underbrace{(\vec{n} \cdot \vec{m})}_{0} (\vec{m} \otimes \vec{n}) + \underbrace{(\vec{n} \cdot \vec{n})}_{1} (\vec{m} \otimes \vec{m}) + \underbrace{(\vec{m} \cdot \vec{m})}_{1} (\vec{n} \otimes \vec{n}) + \underbrace{(\vec{m} \cdot \vec{n})}_{0} (\vec{n} \otimes \vec{m}) \\ &= \vec{m} \otimes \vec{m} + \vec{n} \otimes \vec{n} \end{aligned}$$

2ος τρόπος:

$$\begin{aligned} \underline{A}^2 &= \underline{A} \underline{A} = (-\vec{d}_1 \otimes \vec{d}_1 + \vec{d}_2 \otimes \vec{d}_2)(-\vec{d}_1 \otimes \vec{d}_1 + \vec{d}_2 \otimes \vec{d}_2) = \\ &= (\vec{d}_1 \otimes \vec{d}_1)(\vec{d}_1 \otimes \vec{d}_1) - (\vec{d}_1 \otimes \vec{d}_1)(\vec{d}_2 \otimes \vec{d}_2) - (\vec{d}_2 \otimes \vec{d}_2)(\vec{d}_1 \otimes \vec{d}_1) + \\ &+ (\vec{d}_2 \otimes \vec{d}_2)(\vec{d}_2 \otimes \vec{d}_2) = \underbrace{(\vec{d}_1 \cdot \vec{d}_1)}_{1} (\vec{d}_1 \otimes \vec{d}_1) - \underbrace{(\vec{d}_1 \cdot \vec{d}_2)}_{0} (\vec{d}_1 \otimes \vec{d}_2) - \\ &- \underbrace{(\vec{d}_2 \cdot \vec{d}_1)}_{0} (\vec{d}_2 \otimes \vec{d}_1) + \underbrace{(\vec{d}_2 \cdot \vec{d}_2)}_{1} (\vec{d}_2 \otimes \vec{d}_2) = \\ &= \vec{d}_1 \otimes \vec{d}_1 + \vec{d}_2 \otimes \vec{d}_2 \end{aligned}$$

3ος τρόπος

$$[\underline{A}^2]^\gamma = [\underline{A}]^\gamma [\underline{A}]^\gamma = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Το οποίο επίσης $\underline{A}^2 = (A^2)_{ij} \vec{d}_i \otimes \vec{d}_j$ δίνει: $\underline{A}^2 = \vec{d}_1 \otimes \vec{d}_1 + \vec{d}_2 \otimes \vec{d}_2$