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Q6) (i) E' clara. De fato

se $\text{diag}(\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n) = M^{-1} A M$, então

$$\text{diag}(\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_n) = M^t A^t (M^t)^{-1}$$

(ii) também. Para cada valor próprio

a mult. geom = mult. alg

(iii) Se $\text{diag}(\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n) = M^{-1} A M$ com

$\lambda_i \neq 0$ para isisn, então

$\text{diag}(\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n)$ e' inversivel, e portanto

$$\text{diag}(\lambda_1^{-1}, \dots, \lambda_n^{-1}) = M^{-1} A^{-1} M.$$

Q7)

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A^{10} = \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix}$$

E' facil verificar que

$$A^n = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} (-1)^n & 0 \\ 0 & 2^n \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{2}{3} & -\frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \end{bmatrix}$$