

**Тврђење 52.** Својства експонента.)

- (1)  $e^0 = \text{Id}$ ; *0-матрица*,  $\text{Id} = I = E = \text{id} \in M_n(\mathbb{R})$   
 (2)  $AB = BA \Rightarrow e^{A+B} = e^A e^B$ ;  
 (3)  $AB = BA \Rightarrow e^A e^B = e^B e^A$ ; *како  $A=B$ :  $Ae^A = e^A A$*   
 (4)  $e^A = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\text{Id} + \frac{A}{n}\right)^n$ ;  
 (5) за  $U = \mathbb{R}^n$ , тј.  $A \in M_n(\mathbb{R})$  важи  $\frac{d}{dt} e^{tA} = e^{tA} A = A e^{tA}$ ;  
 (6) за  $U = \mathbb{R}^n$  важи  $\det e^A = e^{\text{tr} A}$ ;  
 (7) за  $U = \mathbb{R}^n$  важи  $e^{P^{-1}AP} = P^{-1}e^A P$ .

$$b) A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad (\lambda_{1/2} = \pm i)$$

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

$$A^3 = A^2 A = -E \cdot A = -A$$

$$A^4 = A^3 A = -A \cdot A = -A^2 = -(-E) = E$$

$$A^k = \begin{cases} E, & r=0 \\ A, & r=1 \\ -E, & r=2 \\ -A, & r=3 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} (-1)^l \cdot E, & k=2l \\ (-1)^l \cdot A, & k=2l+1 \end{cases}$$

$$k=4t+r$$

$$r \in \{0, 1, 2, 3\}$$

$$A^k = A^{4t+r} = (A^4)^t \cdot A^r = E^t \cdot A^r = A^r$$

$$k=2l+1 \quad \vee \quad k=2l \\ l > 0 \quad \quad l > 0$$

$$e^{tA} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{t^k}{k!} A^k = \underbrace{\sum_{l=0}^{\infty} \frac{t^{2l+1}}{(2l+1)!} \cdot (-1)^l \cdot A}_{\sin t} + \underbrace{\sum_{l=0}^{\infty} \frac{t^{2l}}{(2l)!} \cdot (-1)^l \cdot E}_{\cos t} = \sin t \cdot A + \cos t \cdot E = \begin{bmatrix} \cos t & \sin t \\ -\sin t & \cos t \end{bmatrix} = \mathcal{R}_t$$

$$r) A = \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ -b & a \end{bmatrix}, \quad a, b \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} a & 0 \\ 0 & a \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 & b \\ -b & 0 \end{bmatrix} = aE + b \cdot B \quad \leftarrow \text{као } B)$$

$$e^{tA} = e^{taE + tbB} = e^{taE} \cdot e^{tbB} = \dots = e^{at} \mathcal{R}_{tb} \quad \rightarrow \text{гаранти}$$

гаранти: пример за (2) не важи увек:  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ ,  $B = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ ,  $e^{A+B} \neq e^A \cdot e^B$

① Испитати за  $n \quad \exists A \in M_2(\mathbb{R})$  так:

① Установите справедливость:  $\exists A \in M_2(\mathbb{R})$  т.ч.:

$$a) e^A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$b) e^A = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\sqrt{y} \in \mathbb{R}: \\ e^a = b \\ \left. \begin{array}{l} b > 0 \quad \checkmark \\ b \leq 0 \quad \times \end{array} \right\}$$

$$a) \det(e^A) = e^{\text{tr}A}$$

|| (6)

$$\det \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -4 \end{bmatrix} = -4$$

$$0 < e^{\text{tr}A} = -4 \quad \text{?}$$

$$b) \det(e^A) = \det \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -4 \end{bmatrix} = 4$$

$$e^{\text{tr}A} = 4 \Rightarrow \text{tr}A = \ln 4$$

$$(3) Ae^A = e^A A$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} \alpha & \beta \\ \gamma & \delta \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \alpha & \beta \\ \gamma & \delta \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -4 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \alpha & \beta \\ \gamma & \delta \end{bmatrix}$$

$$-\alpha = -\alpha$$

$$-4\beta = -\beta$$

$$-\gamma = -4\gamma$$

$$-4\delta = -4\delta$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} -\alpha = -\alpha \\ -4\beta = -\beta \\ -\gamma = -4\gamma \\ -4\delta = -4\delta \end{array} \right\} \beta = \gamma = 0 \Rightarrow A = \begin{bmatrix} \alpha & 0 \\ 0 & \delta \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow e^A = \begin{bmatrix} e^\alpha & 0 \\ 0 & e^\delta \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -4 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \left. \begin{array}{l} e^\alpha = -1 \\ e^\delta = -4 \end{array} \right\} \text{?}$$

$$(*) A = \text{diag} \{ \lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_n \} \Rightarrow e^A = \text{diag} \{ e^{\lambda_1}, \dots, e^{\lambda_n} \}$$

$$A^2 = \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_1^2 & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & \lambda_n^2 \end{bmatrix} \dots A^k = \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_1^k & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & \lambda_n^k \end{bmatrix}$$

$$e^A = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{A^k}{k!} = \begin{bmatrix} e^{\lambda_1} & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & e^{\lambda_n} \end{bmatrix}$$

②  $\lambda \in \mathbb{C}$  еиг. сп. ог  $A \Rightarrow e^\lambda$  еиг. сп. ог  $e^A$

И имеем:

$$Av = \lambda v, \quad v \neq 0$$

$$\text{имеем: } e^A v_1 = e^\lambda v_1, \text{ где некое } v_1 \rightarrow \text{узнаем, что } v_1$$

$$e^A v = \left[ \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{A^k}{k!} \right] v = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{A^k v}{k!} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{\lambda^k v}{k!} = \left[ \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{\lambda^k}{k!} \right] \cdot v = e^{\lambda} \cdot v$$

$$A^k v = A^{k-1} \cdot (Av) = A^{k-1} \cdot (\lambda v) = \lambda A^{k-1} v = \lambda^2 A^{k-2} v = \dots = \lambda^k v$$

II norm:

$$\det(A - \lambda E) = 0 \quad \stackrel{?}{\Rightarrow} \quad \det(e^A - e^{\lambda} E) = 0$$

$$\det(e^A - e^{\lambda} E) = \det\left( \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{A^k}{k!} - \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(\lambda E)^k}{k!} \right) = \dots$$

*gestrichelt*

$$A^k - (\lambda E)^k = (A - \lambda E) (\dots)$$