

p1)  $A \in M_{nn}(\mathbb{R})$

a) Si  $A^2 = A$  sus únicos valores prop. son el 0 y el 1.

Notemos lo siguiente; sabemos que

$$A \cdot v = \lambda \cdot v \quad | \cdot A$$

$$A \cdot A \cdot v = \lambda \cdot A \cdot v$$

$$A^2 \cdot v = \lambda \cdot A \cdot v$$

$$A \cdot v = \lambda \cdot (\lambda \cdot v)$$

$$\lambda v = \lambda^2 \cdot v$$

$$\lambda v - \lambda^2 v = 0$$

$$(\lambda - \lambda^2)v = 0 \quad \mapsto \text{los vectores prop. son } \neq 0$$

$$\therefore (\lambda - \lambda^2) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \lambda(1 - \lambda) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda = 0 \quad \vee \quad (1 - \lambda) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda = 0 \quad \vee \quad \lambda = 1$$

b) Si  $A$  es nilpotente sus  $v$ . prop. son nulos

¿Que es nilp?  $\exists k \in \mathbb{N}$  tal  $A^k = 0$

creemos que pasa con  $A^k v$ .

k=1

$$A v = \lambda v \quad \mapsto \text{definición}$$

k=2

$$A^2 v = A \cdot (A \cdot v) = A \cdot \lambda v = \lambda \cdot A v = \lambda \cdot \lambda v = \lambda^2 v$$

k=3

$$A^3 v = A(A^2 v) = A(\lambda^2 v) = \lambda^2 \cdot (A v) = \lambda^2 \cdot (\lambda v) = \lambda^3 v$$

H. I.  $\rightarrow$  Inducción.

$$A^k v = \lambda^k v$$

P. I. por I.P.  $A^{k+1} v = \lambda^{k+1} v$

$$A^{k+1} v = A \cdot (A^k v) = A \cdot (\lambda^k v) = \lambda^k \cdot A v = \lambda^k \cdot (\lambda v) = \lambda^{k+1} v$$

*Sup. Induct.*

$\therefore$  tenemos que  $\forall k; A^k v = \lambda^k v$

Como  $A$  es nilpotente tomemos el  $\bar{k}$  tal  $A^{\bar{k}} = 0$

$$\therefore A^{\bar{k}} v = \lambda^{\bar{k}} v$$

$$0 \cdot v = \lambda^{\bar{k}} v$$

$$0 = \lambda^{\bar{k}} v$$

$\rightarrow$  los vect. prop. son no nulos

$$\therefore \lambda^{\bar{k}} = 0 \Rightarrow \boxed{\lambda = 0}$$

c) Si  $A$  es invertible, entonces los inversos de los valores prop. de  $A$  son valores prop. de  $A^{-1}$ .

Entonces que:  $A \cdot v = \lambda v \rightarrow$  Supue definición  
puedo aplicar la inversa a ambos lados

$$\begin{aligned} A \cdot v &= \lambda \cdot v \quad |A^{-1} \\ \underbrace{A^{-1} \cdot A}_{I} \cdot v &= A^{-1} \cdot \lambda \cdot v \\ I \cdot v &= \lambda \cdot A^{-1} \cdot v \\ v &= \lambda \cdot A^{-1} \cdot v \quad |/\lambda \\ 1/\lambda \cdot v &= A^{-1} \cdot v. \quad \therefore 1/\lambda \text{ son valores prop de } A^{-1} \end{aligned}$$

p2) Calculamos los valores propios. Para ello calculamos:  
 $|A - \lambda I| = 0 \rightarrow$  Buscamos estos  $\lambda$   
 $\hookrightarrow$  es el determinante

$$a) A = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}; \quad A - \lambda I = \begin{pmatrix} -1-\lambda & 2 \\ 2 & 1-\lambda \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{el det.} \left( \begin{pmatrix} -1-\lambda & 2 \\ 2 & 1-\lambda \end{pmatrix} \right) &= (-1-\lambda) \cdot (1-\lambda) - (2 \cdot 2) \\ &= -(1+\lambda)(1-\lambda) - 4 \\ &= -(1 - \lambda^2) - 4 \\ &= \lambda^2 - 5 \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \lambda^2 - 5 = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda^2 = 5 \Rightarrow \lambda_1 = +\sqrt{5}, \lambda_2 = -\sqrt{5}$$

$$b) B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 4 & -4 & 5 \end{pmatrix}; \quad B - \lambda I = \begin{pmatrix} 1-\lambda & 2 & -1 \\ 1 & -\lambda & 1 \\ 4 & -4 & 5-\lambda \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{det}(B - \lambda I) &= -1 \cdot \text{det} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ -4 & 5-\lambda \end{pmatrix} + (-\lambda) \text{det} \begin{pmatrix} 1-\lambda & -1 \\ 4 & 5-\lambda \end{pmatrix} - 1 \cdot \text{det} \begin{pmatrix} 1-\lambda & 2 \\ 4 & -4 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= -1 \cdot (2(5-\lambda) - (-1 \cdot -4)) + (-\lambda) \left( (1-\lambda)(5-\lambda) - (4 \cdot -1) \right) - 1 \left( (1-\lambda)(-4) - (4 \cdot 2) \right) \\ &= -1(10 - 2\lambda - 4) + (-\lambda)(5 - 6\lambda + \lambda^2 + 4) - 1(-4 + 4\lambda - 8) \\ &= -1(6 - 2\lambda) + (-\lambda)(\lambda^2 - 6\lambda + 9) - 1(4\lambda - 12) \\ &= 2\lambda - 6 - 4\lambda + 12 + (-\lambda)(\lambda^2 - 6\lambda + 9) \\ &= (6 - 2\lambda) + -\lambda(\lambda^2 - 6\lambda + 9) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= 2(3-\lambda) + -\lambda(\lambda-3)(\lambda-3) \\
&= (\lambda-3)(-2 + -\lambda(\lambda-3)) \\
&= (\lambda-3)(-2 - \lambda^2 + 3\lambda) \\
&= -(\lambda-3)(\lambda^2 - 3\lambda + 2) \\
&= -(\lambda-3)(\lambda-2)(\lambda-1)
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\circ\circ \det(B-\lambda I) = 0 &\Rightarrow -(\lambda-3)(\lambda-2)(\lambda-1) = 0 \\
&\Rightarrow \lambda_1 = 3 \quad \vee \quad \lambda_2 = 2 \quad \vee \quad \lambda_3 = 1
\end{aligned}$$

c)  $C = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$  con  $(C-\lambda I) = \begin{pmatrix} 2-\lambda & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 2-\lambda & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2-\lambda & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1-\lambda \end{pmatrix}$  } es una matriz triangular superior

$$\begin{aligned}
\circ\circ \det(C-\lambda I) &= \prod_{i=1}^4 c_{ii} \\
&= (2-\lambda)(2-\lambda)(2-\lambda)(1-\lambda) \quad \circ\circ \lambda = 2 \quad \vee \quad \lambda = 1
\end{aligned}$$