

$$0 \neq \mathbb{V} \in \text{Ker}(\varphi - \lambda \text{id}_{\mathbb{V}}) \Leftrightarrow$$

$$(\varphi - \lambda \text{id}_{\mathbb{V}})(\mathbb{V}) = 0 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\varphi(\mathbb{V}) - \lambda \cdot \mathbb{V} = 0 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\varphi(\mathbb{V}) = \lambda \mathbb{V}, \mathbb{V} \neq 0$$

$S \cong V$
 innr.
 u_1, \dots, u_r base S

$\varphi: V \rightarrow V$
 $\varphi(S) \subseteq S$

$\varphi = (u_1, \dots, u_r, u_{r+1}, \dots, u_n)$ base V

$(\varphi)_{\text{diag}} = \begin{pmatrix} A_1 & M \\ \hline 0 & A_2 \end{pmatrix}$

$(\varphi(u_1))_{\text{diag}} = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$

$\text{Char}_\varphi(x) = \begin{vmatrix} A_1 - xI_r & M \\ \hline 0 & A_2 - xI_{n-r} \end{vmatrix} = |A_1 - xI_r| \cdot |A_2 - xI_{n-r}|$

$$\text{ch}_{\varphi_1}(x) = |A_1 - xI_2|$$

$$(\varphi_1)_{\alpha', \alpha'} = A_1$$

$$\alpha' = (u_1, \dots, u_2)$$

$$\varphi_2 = \varphi|_T$$

$$\text{ch}_{\varphi_2}(x) = |A_2 - xI_{m_2}|$$

$$V = S \oplus T, \quad S, T \text{ invarianti vůči } \varphi$$

$$\varphi(S) \subseteq S, \quad \varphi(T) \subseteq T$$

$$\text{ch}_{\varphi}(x) = \text{ch}_{\varphi_1}(x) \cdot \text{ch}_{\varphi_2}(x) \quad \left\| \begin{pmatrix} A_1 & O \\ O & A_2 \end{pmatrix} \right.$$

$S = \text{Ker}(\varphi - \text{id}_V)$ je invariantní podpr. V

$\dim S \leq \text{alg. m. n. v. č. } \neq$

$x \in S \quad x \neq 0, \varphi(x) = 0 \in S$

$x \neq 0 \Rightarrow x$ je v. ú. n. d. m. n. v. č. \neq

$\varphi(x) = \lambda x \in S$ je to vlastní v. č. λ

$k = \dim S$

$B = (v_1, \dots, v_k)$ báze S

$\varphi_1 = \varphi|_S$

$\text{Char}_{\varphi_1}(x) = \mathcal{Q}$

$(\varphi_1)_{\mathcal{B}}$

$(\varphi_1|_{U_1})_{\mathcal{B}} = (\varphi_1|_{U_1})_{\mathcal{B}} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$

$(\varphi_1)_{\mathcal{B}} = \begin{pmatrix} \cdot & \cdot & \cdot \\ 0 & \cdot & \cdot \\ \cdot & \cdot & \cdot \end{pmatrix}$ $\mathcal{C}_{\varphi_1}(x) = (\lambda - x)^n$

$(\lambda - x)^n$ \Rightarrow det $\mathcal{C}_{\varphi}(x) \Rightarrow b \leq \text{alg. min.}$
H.z. λ .

$J_m = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & & \\ & 0 & \ddots & \\ & & \ddots & 1 \\ & & & 0 \end{pmatrix}$

$J_m(\lambda) = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda - x & 1 & & \\ & \lambda - x & \ddots & \\ & & \ddots & 1 \\ & & & \lambda - x \end{pmatrix}$

$\det J_m(\lambda) = (\lambda - x)^m$

$\lambda = 0$
 $J_m = J_m(0)$
 alg. min. = m

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} \lambda - x \\ \circ \\ \dots \\ \lambda - x \\ \circ \end{array} \right)$$

$$(x - \lambda)^m$$

$$\circledast \lambda - x$$

$$h \left(\begin{array}{c} \circ \quad \overset{\equiv}{1} \\ \dots \\ \circ \\ \circ \quad \dots \quad \overset{\equiv}{1} \\ \circ \end{array} \right) = n - 1 \quad \dim \mathcal{R}(J_n) = \underline{\underline{1}}$$

$$\text{geom} \hat{=} \underline{\underline{1}}$$

$$A_{m \times m} = P^{-1} B P, \quad P \text{ inv.}$$

$$\Downarrow \quad \varphi: \mathbb{K}^m \rightarrow \mathbb{K}^m$$

+ basis α, β mod. \mathbb{K}^m $\{ \alpha, \beta \}$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \varphi \\ \alpha \end{pmatrix}_{\alpha, \alpha} = \begin{pmatrix} P_{\alpha, \beta} \\ P^{-1} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \varphi \\ \beta \end{pmatrix}_{\beta, \beta} \begin{pmatrix} P \\ \beta, \alpha \end{pmatrix}$$

(i) \Rightarrow (ii) ϕ diag.

$$\begin{pmatrix} \phi & & & & & \\ & \alpha & & & & \\ & & \alpha & & & \\ & & & \ddots & & \\ & & & & 0 & \\ & & & & & \ddots \\ & & & & & & \lambda_1 \\ & & & & & & \vdots \\ & & & & & & \lambda_2 \dots \lambda_n \end{pmatrix}$$

$\begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & & & & & \\ & \lambda_2 & & & & \\ & & \ddots & & & \\ & & & \lambda_{n-1} & & \\ & & & & \lambda_n & \end{pmatrix}$

$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & & & & & \\ & \lambda_2 - \lambda_1 & & & & \\ & & \ddots & & & \\ & & & \lambda_{n-1} - \lambda_1 & & \\ & & & & & \lambda_n - \lambda_1 \end{pmatrix}$

λ_1

(ii) \Rightarrow (iii)

~~h. h. adnda~~ φ



(iii) \Rightarrow (iv) Zřejmé, protože alg. má. = geom. má.
 alg. má. = \mathbb{M} .

Alg. i geom. värd = m
 (iv) \Rightarrow (i)

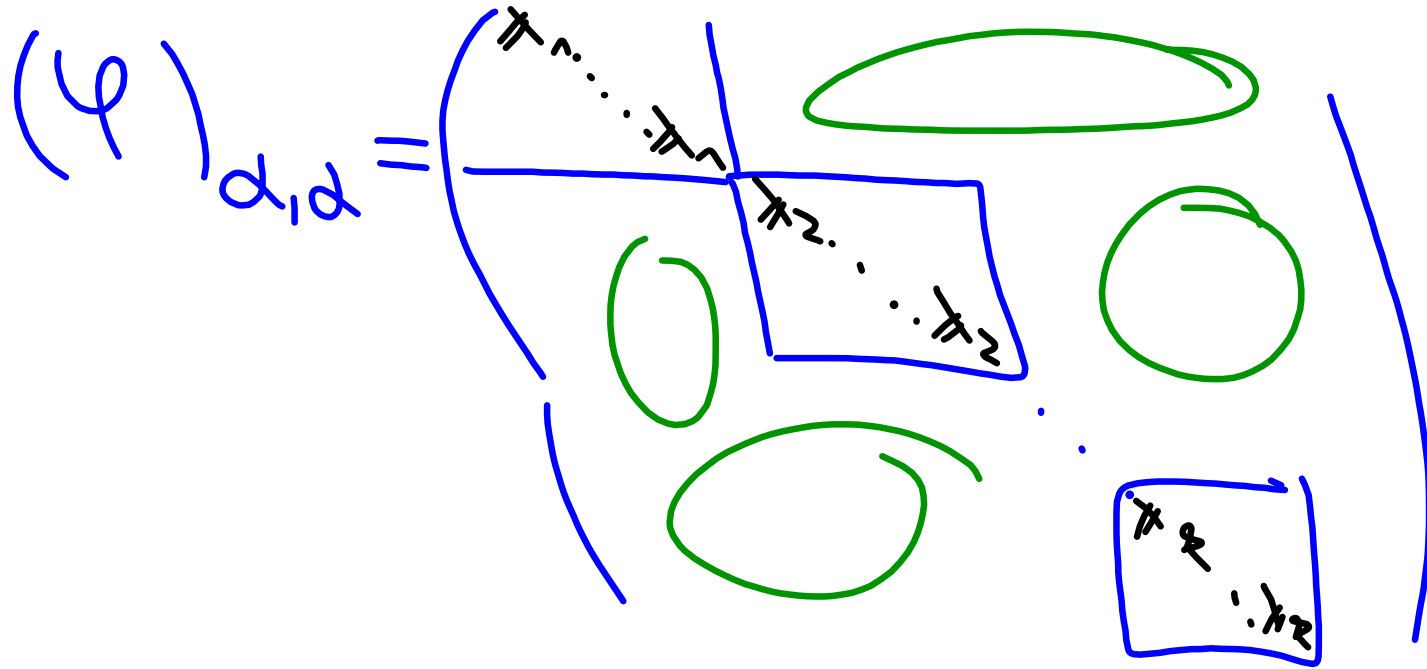
geom. värd \Rightarrow alg. värd
 \Rightarrow

$\dim \text{Ker}(\varphi - \text{id}_V) = g = a$

$\sum g = \sum a = m$

$V = [\dots, g(x), \dots, \text{v. A.}]$

$\begin{pmatrix} & & & 0 \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ 0 & & & \end{pmatrix}$



$$(1) \|\varphi(u)\| = \|u\|$$

$$\langle \varphi(u), \varphi(u) \rangle = \langle u, u \rangle$$

$$\| \varphi(u) \|^2 = \| u \|^2 \quad \checkmark$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \|\varphi(u)\| = \|u\|$$

$$(2) \quad u \perp v \Rightarrow \varphi(u) \perp \varphi(v)$$

$$0 = \langle u, v \rangle \Rightarrow 0 = \langle \varphi(u), \varphi(v) \rangle$$

$$(3) \quad \varphi \text{ injective? } \varphi(x) = 0 \Rightarrow x = 0$$

$$0 = \langle \varphi(x), \varphi(x) \rangle = \langle x, x \rangle$$

(4) P lyne \Rightarrow (1) a (2)

$$\cos \alpha = \frac{\langle \psi, \psi \rangle}{\|\psi\| \|\psi\|} = \frac{\langle \psi(\psi), \psi(\psi) \rangle}{\|\psi(\psi)\| \|\psi(\psi)\|}$$

$\alpha = \arccos(\quad)$

$$A^T A = I_n$$

$$A^T = A^{-1}$$

$$A \cdot A^{-1} = I_n \Rightarrow$$

$$A \cdot A^T = I_n$$

$$\rho_i(A^T) \cdot \rho_j(A) = \delta_{ij}$$

$$\rho_i(A) \cdot \rho_j(A^T) = \delta_{ij}$$

(1) φ je unitární nad \mathbb{C}

(2) ? $\varphi(k_1), \dots, \varphi(k_n)$ je ONB
 zřejmě (z předcl. Lemmatu).

(2) \Rightarrow (1) ? φ na dostal. součim

$$\forall v, w \quad \langle Av, w \rangle = \left\langle \sum_j c_j k_j, w \right\rangle = \sum_j d_j k_j$$

$$\langle Av, w \rangle = \left\langle \sum_j c_j k_j, \sum_i d_i k_i \right\rangle = \dots$$

$$\dots = \prod_i c_i \bar{a}_i \langle \psi_i, \psi_i \rangle$$

$$= \prod_j c_j \bar{a}_j$$

$$\langle \psi(\psi), \psi(\psi) \rangle = \langle \psi(\sum_j c_j \psi_j), \psi(\sum_i \bar{a}_i \psi_i) \rangle$$

$$= \langle \sum_j c_j \psi(\psi_j), \sum_i \bar{a}_i \psi(\psi_i) \rangle =$$

$$= \sum_{ij} c_j \langle \psi(\psi_j), \psi(\psi_i) \rangle \bar{a}_i = \sum_j c_j \bar{a}_j$$

$$(1) \quad \langle u, v \rangle = \langle \varphi(u), \varphi(v) \rangle$$

$$\Rightarrow A = (\varphi)_{\alpha\alpha} \text{ is unitary}$$

$$a = (u_1, \dots, u_n) \text{ O.V.}$$

$$(\varphi(u_i))_{\alpha} \perp (\varphi(u_j))_{\alpha} \quad i \neq j$$

$$\|\varphi(u_i)\|_{\alpha} \cdot \|\varphi(u_i)\|_{\alpha} = 1$$

$$i \neq j \Rightarrow \langle u_i, u_j \rangle = 0 \Rightarrow \langle \varphi(u_i), \varphi(u_j) \rangle = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & (\mu_1, \dots, \mu_n) \mathcal{D}_j(A) = \varphi(\mu_j) \\
 & (\mu_1, \dots, \mu_n) \mathcal{D}_i(A) = \varphi(\mu_i) \\
 & \left\langle \sum_{k=1}^3 a_{kj} \mu_k, \sum_{l=1}^3 a_{li} \mu_l \right\rangle = \\
 & = \dots = \sum_{k=1}^3 a_{kj} a_{ki} = \underline{\mathcal{D}_j(A)^T \mathcal{D}_i(A)}.
 \end{aligned}$$

(3) \Rightarrow (1) Nach A ist unitär!
matrix $A^T A = I_n$

$$u = \sum_j c_j u_j \quad \langle u, v \rangle =$$

$$v = \sum_i d_i u_i \quad \dots = \sum_j c_j d_j$$

$$\langle \varphi(u), \varphi(v) \rangle =$$

$$= \sum_{j,i} c_j d_i \langle \varphi(u_i), \varphi(u_j) \rangle$$

$$\varphi(u_i) = (u_1, \dots, u_n) P_i(A)$$

$$\varphi(u_j) = (u_1, \dots, u_n) \cdot P_j(A)$$

$$\left\langle \sum_{i=1}^3 a_{ij} u_i, \sum_{i=1}^3 a_{ik} u_i \right\rangle = \left\langle \sum_{i=1}^3 \sum_{j=1}^3 a_{ij} u_j, \sum_{i=1}^3 a_{ik} u_i \right\rangle$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^3 \sum_{j=1}^3 a_{ij} a_{ki} = \begin{cases} 0 & i \neq j \\ 1 & i = j \end{cases}$$

$$| \det A | = 1 \quad \det A = \sum_{\sigma \in S_n} (-1)^{\text{sgn}(\sigma)} a_{1\sigma_1} \dots a_{n\sigma_n}$$

$$\boxed{A^{-1}} = \overline{A^T} = \frac{1}{\det A \cdot \det A} = \sum_{\sigma \in S_n} (-1)^{\text{sgn}(\sigma)} \overline{a_{\sigma_1 1}} \dots \overline{a_{\sigma_n n}}$$

$$| \det A |^2 = \det A \det A^T = \det A \det A^{-1} = \det A \det A^{-1} = \boxed{1}$$

$$\varphi(x) = \lambda x \quad \begin{matrix} x \neq 0 \\ \lambda \text{ s.c.} \end{matrix}$$

$$0 \neq \langle x, x \rangle = \langle \varphi(x), \varphi(x) \rangle = \langle \lambda x, \lambda x \rangle = \lambda \overline{\lambda} \langle x, x \rangle \quad | \langle x, x \rangle$$

$$1 = \lambda \overline{\lambda} = |\lambda|^2 \Rightarrow \underline{\underline{|\lambda| = 1}}$$

(2) $\lambda \neq \mu$ s. c. i. n. a

$$\varphi(u) = \lambda u, \quad u \neq 0$$

$$\varphi(v) = \mu v, \quad v \neq 0$$

$$\langle u, v \rangle = \langle \varphi(u), \varphi(v) \rangle =$$

$$\langle \lambda u, \mu v \rangle = \lambda \mu \langle u, v \rangle$$

a) $\langle u, v \rangle \neq 0 \Rightarrow 1 = \lambda \mu \Rightarrow \mu = \frac{1}{\lambda}$

$$(\cos \alpha + i \sin \alpha)(\cos \beta - i \sin \beta) = 1 \Rightarrow \alpha - \beta = 0$$

SPCR

$\chi_\varphi(x)$ ma' u \mathbb{C} alomari
 igden \mathbb{R} o'ron. χ h. χ inlo $\chi \neq 1$

$\varphi([u_1]) \subseteq [u_1]$ h. vebta $\chi \neq 0$

$[u_1] \oplus [u_1]^\perp = \mathbb{V}$? $\varphi([u_1]^\perp)$

$x \in [u_1]^\perp \Rightarrow \varphi(x) \in [u_1]^\perp \subseteq [u_1]^\perp$

$\langle x, u_1 \rangle = 0 = \langle \varphi(x), \varphi(u_1) \rangle =$
 $\langle \varphi(x), u_1 \rangle$

$$\mathcal{D}_\varphi(x) = \mathcal{D}_{\varphi_1}(x) \cdot \mathcal{D}_{\varphi_2}(x)$$

$$\varphi_1 = \varphi|_{[a, b]}, \quad \varphi_2 = \varphi|_{[b, c]}$$

prokačujeme indukcí až obdržíme
 $\mathbb{Q} \cap \mathbb{N}$ kázi \checkmark

$$\varphi(x) = Ax, \quad \varphi: \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$$

$$\varphi^c(x) = Ax, \quad x \in \mathbb{C}^3$$

$$\varphi^c: \mathbb{C}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^3$$

$$x = a + ib, \quad u = u_1 + iu_2$$

$\in \mathbb{C}^3$ $\in \mathbb{R}^3$ $\in \mathbb{R}^3$

$$A u = \lambda u$$

$$\overline{A} \overline{u} = \overline{\lambda} \cdot \overline{u} \Rightarrow A \overline{u} = \overline{\lambda} \overline{u}$$

negate

$$\varphi^{\mathbb{C}}(u) = \cancel{u}, u \neq 0$$

$$u = u_1 + i u_2, u_1, u_2 \in \mathbb{R}^3$$

$$\cancel{u} \neq 1 \quad \varphi^{\mathbb{C}}(\cancel{u}) = \cancel{u}$$

$$\cancel{u} \neq 0 \quad \langle u_1 + i u_2, u_1 - i u_2 \rangle =$$

$$= (\langle u_1, u_1 \rangle_{\mathbb{R}^3} - \langle u_2, u_2 \rangle_{\mathbb{R}^3}) +$$

$$i (\langle u_2, u_1 \rangle_{\mathbb{R}^3} + \langle u_1, u_2 \rangle_{\mathbb{R}^3}) \Rightarrow \begin{matrix} \|u_1\| \\ \|u_2\| \end{matrix}$$

$$\langle u_1, u_2 \rangle = 0$$

$$\mathbb{A} = \cos \alpha + i \sin \alpha = a + ib$$

$$A u = \mathbb{A} u$$

$$A(u_1 + i u_2) = (a + ib)(u_1 + i u_2)$$

$$u_1: A u_1 = a u_1 - b u_2 \in [u_1, u_2]$$

$$u_2: \bullet A u_2 = b u_1 + a u_2 \leftarrow$$

$$\|u_1\| = \|u_2\| = 1$$

$$(\mathcal{U}) B = \begin{pmatrix} a & -b \\ b & a \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \alpha & -\sin \alpha \\ \sin \alpha & \cos \alpha \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\varphi: \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$$

$$\varphi(x) = Ax$$

$$\varphi: \mathbb{C}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^n$$

$$\varphi(x) = Ax$$

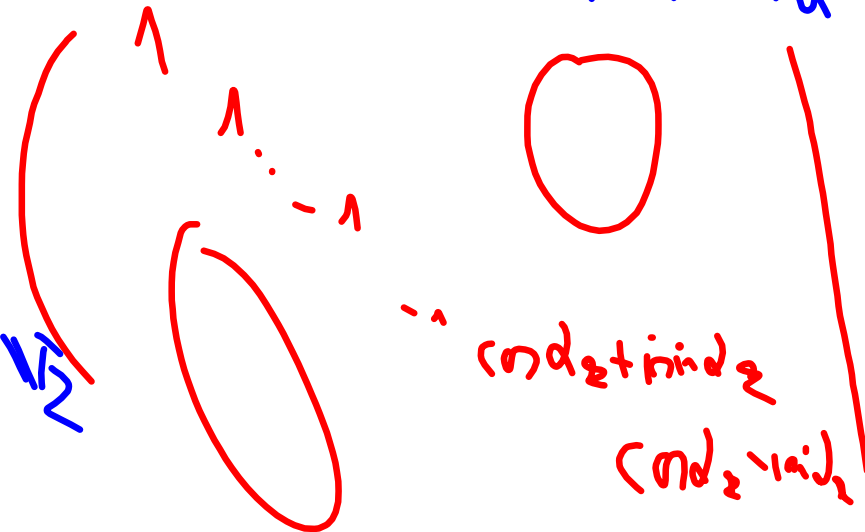
$\neq 1$ $\text{Ker}(\varphi) \neq \{0\}$

g^{-1}, g^{-1}

$\neq 1$, codim
 cod-isnd

$$\mathbb{R}^n \supset \mathbb{C} \neq \mathbb{R}^n$$

$$U = U_1 + iU_2 \quad \mathbb{R}^n = \mathbb{R}U_1 + i\mathbb{R}U_2$$



$$[u_1, u_2] \perp [v_1, v_2]$$

$$\Rightarrow \neq 0, \Rightarrow \neq \overline{0}$$

$$\langle u_1 + iu_2, v_1 + iv_2 \rangle = 0$$

$$(\langle u_1, v_1 \rangle - \langle u_2, v_2 \rangle) + i(\langle u_2, v_1 \rangle + \langle u_1, v_2 \rangle)$$

$$0 = \langle u_1, v_1 \rangle = \langle u_2, v_2 \rangle, \quad \langle u_2, v_1 \rangle = \langle u_1, v_2 \rangle$$

$$\langle u_1 + iu_2, v_1 - iv_2 \rangle = 0 \quad = 0$$

$$(\langle u_1, v_1 \rangle + \langle u_2, v_2 \rangle) + i(\langle u_2, v_1 \rangle + \langle u_1, v_2 \rangle)$$