

6. zad 2. zadaci

a)  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$       $s(x) = \|Ax\|$ ,      $Ax = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} = (x_1 + 3x_2, 2x_1 + x_2)$

Provjeravamo svojstva norme.

①  $s(x) = \|Ax\| = \underbrace{\|(x_1 + 3x_2, 2x_1 + x_2)\|}_{\in \mathbb{R}^2} \geq 0$  (jer je  $\|\cdot\|$  norma na  $\mathbb{R}^2$ )

②  $s(x) = 0 \iff \|(x_1 + 3x_2, 2x_1 + x_2)\| = 0 \iff (x_1 + 3x_2, 2x_1 + x_2) = (0, 0)$   
(jer je  $\|\cdot\|$  norma na  $\mathbb{R}^2$ )

$$\iff \begin{aligned} x_1 + 3x_2 &= 0 \\ &\& \\ 2x_1 + x_2 &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\iff x_1 = -3x_2 \ \& \ 2x_1 + x_2 = 0$$

$$\iff x_1 = -3x_2 \ \& \ -6x_2 + x_2 = 0$$

$$\iff x_1 = x_2 = 0 \iff (x, x) = (0, 0)$$

③  $s(\lambda x) = \|(\lambda x_1 + 3\lambda x_2, 2\lambda x_1 + \lambda x_2)\| =$   
 $= \|\lambda \cdot (x_1 + 3x_2, 2x_1 + x_2)\| = |\lambda| \cdot \|(x_1 + 3x_2, 2x_1 + x_2)\|$   
 $\uparrow$   
jer je  $\|\cdot\|$  norma na  $\mathbb{R}^2$   
 $= |\lambda| \cdot s(x)$

④  $s(x+y) = \|(x_1 + y_1 + 3(x_2 + y_2), 2(x_1 + y_1) + (x_2 + y_2))\|$   
 $= \|(x_1 + 3x_2, 2x_1 + x_2) + (y_1 + 3y_2, 2y_1 + y_2)\|$   
 $\leq \|(x_1 + 3x_2, 2x_1 + x_2)\| + \|(y_1 + 3y_2, 2y_1 + y_2)\|$   
 $\swarrow$   
jer je  $\|\cdot\|$  norma na  $\mathbb{R}^2$   
 $= s(x) + s(y)$

$\Rightarrow s(x+y) \leq s(x) + s(y)$



Dalje,  $s$  je norma na  $\mathbb{R}^2$ .

$$b) A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \quad s(x) = \|Ax\| = \|(x_1 + 2x_2, 2x_1 + 4x_2)\|$$

Proveravamo svojstva norme.

①  $s(x) = \|(x_1 + 2x_2, 2x_1 + 4x_2)\| \geq 0$  jer je  $\|\cdot\|$  norma u  $\mathbb{R}^2$ .

②  $s(x) = \|(x_1 + 2x_2, 2x_1 + 4x_2)\| = 0 \iff (x_1 + 2x_2, 2x_1 + 4x_2) = (0, 0)$   
↑  
jer je  $\|\cdot\|$  norma u  $\mathbb{R}^2$

$$\iff x_1 + 2x_2 = 0 \text{ \& } 2x_1 + 4x_2 = 0$$

$$\iff x_1 + 2x_2 = 0$$

$$\text{Dalje } s(x) = 0 \iff x_1 + 2x_2 = 0 \iff x = (-2t, t).$$

$$\text{Npr. } s(-2, 1) = 0, \text{ a } (-2, 1) \neq (0, 0)$$

Dalje,  $s$  nije norma na  $\mathbb{R}^2$

c) Uočimo da je u prijevnu a)  $s(x) = \|Ax\|$  norma, dok u prijevnu b)  $s$  nije norma. Razlika je u tome što homogeni sustav u a) dijelu zadatka  $x_1 + 3x_2 = 0, 2x_1 + x_2 = 0$  ima samo trivijalno rješenje, dok u b) dijelu zadatka homogeni sustav  $x_1 + 2x_2 = 0, 2x_1 + 4x_2 = 0$  ima i netrivijalna rješenja.

Prisjetimo se LA1: Homogeni sustav  $Ax = 0$  ima jedinstveno (trivijalno) rješenje ako i samo ako je  $A$  regularna matrica.

Uočite da je matrica u a) dijelu zadatka regularna, a



u b) dijela zadatka je singularna.

• Dakle, ako je  $A$  singularna matrica, onda postoji vektor  $X \neq (0,0)$  t.d.  $Ax = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$  i onda je  $s(x) = \|Ax\| = \|(0,0)\| = 0$ , a  $x \neq (0,0)$  pa  $s(x) = \|Ax\|$  nije norma.

• Ako je  $A$  regularna matrica, onda je  $s(x) = \|Ax\|$  norma na  $\mathbb{R}^2$ . Dokažimo to:

①  $s(x) = \underbrace{\|Ax\|}_{\in \mathbb{R}^2} \geq 0$  jer je  $\|\cdot\|$  norma na  $\mathbb{R}^2$ .

②  $s(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \|Ax\| = 0 \Leftrightarrow Ax = 0 \Leftrightarrow X = (0,0)$   
↓  
jer je  $\|\cdot\|$  norma na  $\mathbb{R}^2$  → jer je  $A$  regularna

③  $s(\lambda x) = \|A(\lambda x)\| = \|\lambda Ax\| = |\lambda| \cdot \|Ax\| = |\lambda| \cdot s(x)$

④  $s(x+y) = \|A(x+y)\| = \|Ax + Ay\| \leq \|Ax\| + \|Ay\| = s(x) + s(y)$   
↓  
jer je  $\|\cdot\|$  norma

⑤ zod, 1. zadaca  $s((z_1, z_2), (w_1, w_2)) = z_1 \overline{w_1} + \tau z_1 \overline{w_2} - i z_2 \overline{w_1} + 2 z_2 \overline{w_2}$

Da bi  $s$  bio skalarni produkt nužno je (ali ne i dovoljno)

$$s(z, w) = \overline{s(w, z)} \quad \forall w, z \in \mathbb{C}^2 \quad w = (w_1, w_2), z = (z_1, z_2)$$

$$\begin{aligned} s(z, w) = \overline{s(w, z)} &\Leftrightarrow z_1 \overline{w_1} + \tau z_1 \overline{w_2} - i z_2 \overline{w_1} + 2 z_2 \overline{w_2} = \\ &= \overline{w_1 \overline{z_1} + \tau w_1 \overline{z_2} - i w_2 \overline{z_1} + 2 w_2 \overline{z_2}} \end{aligned}$$



$$\Leftrightarrow z_1 \bar{w}_1 + \tau z_1 \bar{w}_2 - i z_2 \bar{w}_1 + 2 z_2 \bar{w}_2 =$$

$$= \cancel{w_1} z_1 + \tau \bar{w}_1 z_2 + i \bar{w}_2 z_1 + \cancel{2 w_2} z_2$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (\tau - i) z_1 \bar{w}_2 = (\bar{\tau} + i) z_2 \bar{w}_1 \quad \forall z_1, w \in \mathbb{C}^2$$

Stavimo li npr.  $z_1 = 0$ , dobivamo da mora vrijediti

$$(\bar{\tau} + i) z_2 \bar{w}_1 = 0 \quad \forall z_2, w_1 \in \mathbb{C}, \text{ a to je zadovoljeno samo}$$

za  $\bar{\tau} + i = 0$ , odnosno  $\boxed{\tau = i}$ .

Iz ovoga možemo zaključiti da ako je  $\tau \neq i$  da s sigurno nije skalarni produkt (jer nije zadovoljeno svojstvo hermitske simetričnosti). To ne znači da je za  $\tau = i$  s sigurno skalarni produkt (jer nismo provjerali ostala svojstva skalarnog produkta). Idemo sada provjeriti ostala svojstva za  $\tau = i$ , tj.  $\rho(z, w) = z_1 \bar{w}_1 + i z_1 \bar{w}_2 - i z_2 \bar{w}_1 + 2 z_2 \bar{w}_2$

$$\textcircled{1} \quad \rho(z, z) = z_1 \bar{z}_1 + i z_1 \bar{z}_2 - i z_2 \bar{z}_1 + 2 z_2 \bar{z}_2 =$$

$$= |z_1|^2 + i z_1 \bar{z}_2 + \overline{i z_1 \bar{z}_2} + 2 |z_2|^2 =$$

$$= |z_1|^2 + 2 \operatorname{Re}(i z_1 \bar{z}_2) + 2 |z_2|^2$$

Općenito, za  $z = x + iy$  vrijedi  $|z| = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$  pa je

$$|z| \geq |x| \Rightarrow |z| \geq -x \quad | \cdot (-1) \Rightarrow -|z| \leq x$$

$$\Rightarrow -|z| \leq \operatorname{Re} z$$

Dakle  $\operatorname{Re}(i z_1 \bar{z}_2) \geq -|i z_1 \bar{z}_2| = -|z_1 z_2|$

$$\Rightarrow \rho(z, z) \geq |z_1|^2 - 2|z_1 z_2| + 2|z_2|^2 = (|z_1| - |z_2|)^2 + |z_2|^2 \geq 0$$

$$\rho(z, z) = 0 \Leftrightarrow (|z_1| - |z_2|)^2 + |z_2|^2 = 0 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow |z_1| - |z_2| = 0 \quad \& \quad |z_2| = 0 \Leftrightarrow z_1 = z_2 = 0$$



Ostala svojstva su jednostavnija za provjeriti pa to napravite za zadacu.

$$\textcircled{6.} \quad S\left(\begin{bmatrix} a_1 & b_1 \\ c_1 & d_1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} a_2 & b_2 \\ c_2 & d_2 \end{bmatrix}\right) = (\lambda - 1)(a_1 \bar{a}_2 + b_1 \bar{b}_2) + \bar{\lambda}(c_1 \bar{c}_2 + d_1 \bar{d}_2)$$

Da bi  $S$  bio skalarni produkt, nužno je, ali ne i dovoljno, da vrijedi  $S(A_1, A_2) = \overline{S(A_2, A_1)}$   $\forall A_1, A_2 \in M_2(\mathbb{C})$

$$A_1 = \begin{bmatrix} a_1 & b_1 \\ c_1 & d_1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad A_2 = \begin{bmatrix} a_2 & b_2 \\ c_2 & d_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$S(A_1, A_2) = \overline{S(A_2, A_1)} \iff$$

$$(\lambda - 1)(a_1 \bar{a}_2 + b_1 \bar{b}_2) + \bar{\lambda}(c_1 \bar{c}_2 + d_1 \bar{d}_2) = \overline{(\lambda - 1)(a_2 \bar{a}_1 + b_2 \bar{b}_1) + \bar{\lambda}(c_2 \bar{c}_1 + d_2 \bar{d}_1)}$$

$$\iff (\lambda - 1)(a_1 \bar{a}_2 + b_1 \bar{b}_2) + \bar{\lambda}(c_1 \bar{c}_2 + d_1 \bar{d}_2)$$

$$= \overline{(\lambda - 1)(a_2 \bar{a}_1 + b_2 \bar{b}_1) + \bar{\lambda}(c_2 \bar{c}_1 + d_2 \bar{d}_1)}$$

$$\iff (\lambda - \bar{\lambda})(a_1 \bar{a}_2 + b_1 \bar{b}_2) = (\lambda - \bar{\lambda})(c_1 \bar{c}_2 + d_1 \bar{d}_2) \quad \forall a_1, a_2, b_1, b_2, c_1, c_2, d_1, d_2 \in \mathbb{C}$$

Stavimo li npr.  $a_1 = a_2 = b_1 = b_2 = 0$  i  $c_1 = c_2 = d_1 = d_2 = 1$ , vidimo da to vrijedi samo za  $\lambda = \bar{\lambda}$ , odnosno  $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}$ .

- Otime smo dokazali da za  $\lambda \notin \mathbb{R}$   $S$  sigurno nije skalarni produkt jer ne vrijedi svojstvo hermitske simetričnosti.
- Za  $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}$  vrijedi svojstvo hermitske simetričnosti, ali moramo provjeriti i ostala svojstva, per je  $\lambda - \bar{\lambda} = 0$



Za  $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}$ :

$$s(A_1, A_2) = (\lambda - 1)(a_1 \bar{a}_2 + b_1 \bar{b}_2) + \lambda(c_1 \bar{c}_2 + d_1 \bar{d}_2)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{1} \quad s(A_1, A_1) &= (\lambda - 1)(a_1 \bar{a}_1 + b_1 \bar{b}_1) + \lambda(c_1 \bar{c}_1 + d_1 \bar{d}_1) \\ &= (\lambda - 1) \underbrace{(|a_1|^2 + |b_1|^2)}_{\geq 0} + \lambda \underbrace{(|c_1|^2 + |d_1|^2)}_{\geq 0} \end{aligned}$$

Da bi to bilo  $\geq 0$  za npr.  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ , nužno je

$$\lambda - 1 \geq 0, \text{ odnosno } \lambda \geq 1$$

Za  $\lambda \geq 1$  je  $s(A_1, A_1) \geq 0$

Ali je  $\lambda = 1$ , onda je  $s(A_1, A_1) = |c_1|^2 + |d_1|^2$ , ali to je nula i kad je  $a_1 \neq 0$ , a to ne želimo

Dakle  $\lambda > 1$  (inače s nije skalarni produkt)

$$\text{Za } \lambda > 1 \text{ je } s(A_1, A_1) = \underbrace{(\lambda - 1)}_{> 0} \underbrace{(|a_1|^2 + |b_1|^2)}_{\geq 0} + \lambda \underbrace{(|c_1|^2 + |d_1|^2)}_{\geq 0}$$

$$\text{pa je } s(A_1, A_1) = 0 \Leftrightarrow a_1 = b_1 = c_1 = d_1 = 0 \Leftrightarrow A_1 = 0$$

Ostale svojstva (za  $\lambda > 1$ ) su jednostavna za provjeriti pa to ostavljamo za DZ.