

5.2) a) Ver si coinciden los monomios de Frobenius:

$$\left\| \begin{bmatrix} i & z \\ z & i \end{bmatrix} \right\| = \sqrt{\text{tr} \left(\begin{bmatrix} i & z \\ z & -i \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} i & z \\ z & i \end{bmatrix} \right)} = \sqrt{\text{tr} \left(\begin{bmatrix} s & z+ci \\ z-ci & s \end{bmatrix} \right)} = \sqrt{10} \quad \text{F}$$

$$\left\| \begin{bmatrix} i & 4 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \right\| = \sqrt{\text{tr} \left(\begin{bmatrix} -i & 1 \\ 4 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} i & 4 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \right)} = \sqrt{\text{tr} \left(\begin{bmatrix} z & -4i+1 \\ 4i+1 & z+7 \end{bmatrix} \right)} = \sqrt{19} \quad \text{F}$$

No SON UNIDR. EQUIV. porque no coinciden.

6) Análisis matricial de Frobenius:

$$\left\| \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \right\| = \sqrt{\text{tr} \left(\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \right)} = \sqrt{\text{tr} \left(\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \right)} = \sqrt{6} \neq 5$$

$$\left\| \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \right\| = \sqrt{\left(\text{tr} \left(\begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \right) \right)^2} = \sqrt{\text{tr} \left(\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \right)^2} = \sqrt{55}$$

No son unit. EQUIV.

c) No coinciden las trazas \rightarrow NO SON UNIT. EQUIV.

d) Determinantes distintos \rightarrow NO SON UNIT. EQUIV.

e) Análisis matricial:

$$\left\| \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \right\| = \sqrt{\text{tr} \left(\begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \right)} = \sqrt{\text{tr} \left(\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \right)} = \sqrt{3}$$

$$\left\| \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -i & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & i \end{bmatrix} \right\| = \sqrt{\text{tr} \left(\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & i & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -i \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -i & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & i \end{bmatrix} \right)} = \sqrt{\text{tr} \left(\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \right)} = \sqrt{3}$$

Como me puedo asegurar madas bocas autovalores y autovectores de la primera matriz y la diagonalizo unitariamente. Si se cumple $A = U B U^*$, entonces A y B son unitariamente equivalentes.

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad P(\lambda) = \det \begin{pmatrix} \lambda & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & \lambda & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda-1 \end{pmatrix} = (\lambda-1) \cdot (\lambda^2+1) = \lambda^3 - \lambda^2 + \lambda - 1$$

Autoválvulas: $P(\lambda) = 0 \rightarrow$

$\lambda_1 = 1$
 $\lambda_2 = i$
 $\lambda_3 = -i$

Pon a $\lambda = 1$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{Fz} \rightarrow \text{Fz}-\text{Fz}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{aligned} x-y=0 &\rightarrow x=y \\ -2y=0 &\rightarrow y=0 \\ \rightarrow \bar{x} = z \cdot \underbrace{(0, 0, 1)}_{\text{AUTOVECTOR}} & \\ \lambda = 1. & \\ \text{U1} & \end{aligned}$$

Pon a $\lambda = i$

$$\begin{pmatrix} i & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & i & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & i-1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{Fz} \rightarrow \text{Fz} - i \text{ Fz}} \begin{pmatrix} i & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & (i-1) \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{aligned} ix-y=0 &\rightarrow y=ix \\ (i-1)z=0 &\rightarrow z=0 \\ \rightarrow \bar{x} = x \underbrace{(1, i, 0)}_{\text{AUTOVECTOR}} & \\ \lambda = i & \\ \text{U2} & \end{aligned}$$

AUTOVECTOR: $(1, -i, 0)$ U3
 $x = -i$

Repite si los tres autovect. forman una base ortogonal:

$$\text{u0} \langle x, y \rangle = y^T x$$

$$\langle \text{U1}, \text{U2} \rangle = [1, -i, 0] \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = 0 \quad \checkmark$$

$$\langle \text{U2}, \text{U3} \rangle = [1, i, 0] \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ i \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = 0 \quad \checkmark$$

$$\langle \text{U1}, \text{U3} \rangle = [1, -i, 0] \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = 0 \quad \checkmark$$

Efectivamente forman base ortogonal, las normas son y se obtienen una orthonormal y otras U unitaria:

$$v_1 = (0, 0, 1), \quad v_2 = \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{i}{\sqrt{2}}, 0 \right), \quad v_3 = \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, -\frac{i}{\sqrt{2}}, 0 \right)$$

$$U = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ 0 & \frac{i}{\sqrt{2}} & -\frac{i}{\sqrt{2}} \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{y} \quad \Lambda = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & i & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -i \end{bmatrix}$$

O también

$$U = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ 0 & -\frac{i}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{i}{\sqrt{2}} \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{y} \quad \Lambda = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -i & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & i \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{tal que } A = U \Lambda U^*$$

$$\text{y como en este ultimo caso } \Lambda = B$$

$$\rightarrow A = U B U^*$$

por lo que A y C son unitariamente equivalentes.

F) Analizo sus monomos:

$$\left\| \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & z & z \\ 0 & 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \right\| = \sqrt{\text{tr} \left(\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & z & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & z & z \\ 0 & 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \right)} = \sqrt{\text{tr} \left(\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 3 & 4 \\ 0 & 4 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \right)} = \sqrt{17}.$$

$$\left\| \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & z & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \right\| = \sqrt{\text{tr} \left(\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & z & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & z & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \right)} = \sqrt{\text{tr} \left(\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & q & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & q \end{bmatrix} \right)} = \sqrt{14}.$$

UO SON UNIT. EQUIVALENTES.