

#### 4. APPLICATION OF DIAGONALIZING

$$a_n = 2a_{n-1} + 3a_{n-2}, \quad a_2 = a_1 = 1 \quad \begin{pmatrix} a_n \\ a_{n-1} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a_{n-1} \\ a_{n-2} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}^{n-2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \mathcal{P}_A(x) = (x+1)(x-3)$$

$$\lambda = -1 \quad \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} v_1 \\ v_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -v_1 \\ -v_2 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \text{Eig}(A, -1) = \left\langle \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \right\rangle$$

$$\lambda = 3 \quad \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} v_1 \\ v_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 3v_1 \\ 3v_2 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \text{Eig}(A, 3) = \left\langle \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\rangle$$

$$S = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad S^{-1} = \frac{1}{4} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -3 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad S^{-1} \cdot A \cdot S = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow A = S \cdot \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \cdot S^{-1}$$

$$A^{n-2} = S \cdot \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix}^{n-2} \cdot S^{-1} = S \cdot \begin{pmatrix} (-1)^{n-2} & 0 \\ 0 & 3^{n-2} \end{pmatrix} \cdot S^{-1} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} a_n \\ a_{n-1} \end{pmatrix} = S \cdot \begin{pmatrix} (-1)^{n-2} & 0 \\ 0 & 3^{n-2} \end{pmatrix} \cdot S^{-1} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} a_n \\ a_{n-1} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2}(-1)^{n-1} + \frac{1}{2} \cdot 3^{n-1} \\ \frac{1}{2} \cdot (-1)^{n-2} + \frac{1}{2} \cdot 3^{n-2} \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow a_n = \frac{1}{2} \cdot (-1)^{n-1} + \frac{1}{2} \cdot 3^{n-1}$$