

$$(7) \quad A, B \in \mathbb{C}^{n \times n}$$

$$(AB)_{ij} = \sum_{k=1}^n a_{ik} b_{kj}$$

$$(AB^*)_{ij} = \sum_{k=1}^n a_{ik} \overline{b_{jk}}$$

$$(i) \quad \text{ad}(A)^* = \text{ad}(A^*)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \langle AB - BA, C \rangle$$

$$= \sum_{i,j,k=1}^n (a_{ik} b_{kj} - a_{kj} b_{ik}) \overline{c_{ij}}$$

$$= \sum_{i,j,k=1}^n (a_{ik} b_{kj} \overline{c_{ij}}) - \sum_{i,j,k=1}^n (a_{kj} b_{ik} \overline{c_{ij}})$$

$$= \sum_{i,j,k=1}^n (a_{ki} b_{ij} \overline{c_{kj}}) - \sum_{i,j,k=1}^n (a_{jk} b_{ij} \overline{c_{ik}})$$

$$= \sum_{i,j,k=1}^n b_{ij} (\overline{a_{ki} c_{kj}} - \overline{a_{jk} c_{ik}})$$

$$= \langle B, A^* C - C A^* \rangle$$

□

$$(ii) \quad \text{ad}(A)^* B \stackrel{(i)}{=} \text{ad}(A^*) B = 0$$

$$B = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} :$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} -b & 0 \\ a-d & b \end{pmatrix} = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow b=0, a=d$$

$$\Rightarrow \ker(\text{ad } A^*) = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} a & 0 \\ c & a \end{pmatrix} \mid a, c \in \mathbb{C} \right\}$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda & 0 \\ 0 & \mu \end{pmatrix} :$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} \bar{\lambda} & 0 \\ 0 & \bar{\mu} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \bar{\lambda} & 0 \\ 0 & \bar{\mu} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} \bar{\lambda}a - a\bar{\lambda} & b(\bar{\lambda} - \bar{\mu}) \\ c(\bar{\mu} - \bar{\lambda}) & \bar{\mu}d - d\bar{\mu} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & b(\bar{\lambda} - \bar{\mu}) \\ c(\bar{\mu} - \bar{\lambda}) & 0 \end{pmatrix} = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{matrix} b=c=0 \\ \text{or } \lambda \neq \mu \end{matrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \ker(\text{ad } A^*) = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} a & 0 \\ 0 & d \end{pmatrix} \mid a, d \in \mathbb{C} \right\}$$

trivially!

$$\text{or } \lambda = \mu \Rightarrow \ker(\text{ad } A^*) = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} a & 0 \\ 0 & d \end{pmatrix} \mid a, d \in \mathbb{C} \right\}$$

$$(iii) \Psi_A(G) = G^{-1}AG = \underbrace{G^{-1} \circ A(G)}_?$$

$(G \mapsto G^{-1})$ analytisch für invertierbare G :

$$G^{-1} = \text{id} - (G - \text{id}) + 2(G - \text{id})^2 - 6(G - \text{id})^3 \pm \dots$$

$(G \mapsto AG)$ $A(G)$ analytisch da linear

$\Rightarrow G^{-1} \circ A(G)$ analytisch $\checkmark$

$$\Psi_A(\text{id} + C) \stackrel{?}{=} (\text{id} - C)A(\text{id} + C) + \mathcal{O}(C^2)$$

$$= (\text{id} - C)(A\text{id} + AC) + \mathcal{O}(C^2)$$

$$= A\text{id} + AC - CA\text{id} + \mathcal{O}(C^2)$$

$$= \underbrace{A}_{\Psi_A(\text{id})} + \underbrace{AC - CA}_{D\Psi_A(\text{id})[C]} + \mathcal{O}(C^2)$$

$\Psi_A(\text{id})$

$D\Psi_A(\text{id})[C]$

$\checkmark$

$\square$

⑥ JNF:

$$J = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

oder

$$J = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda & 1 \\ 0 & \lambda \end{pmatrix}$$

ANF:

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} \sigma & 1 \\ a_1 & a_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

Matrix $B = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \sigma \end{pmatrix}$: $(0 = \sigma?)$

$$J_B = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \sigma \end{pmatrix}$$

A_B ex nicht

$$A, J = G^{-1}BG \Rightarrow G = \begin{pmatrix} s & t \\ u & v \end{pmatrix}, G^{-1} = \frac{1}{sv-tu} \begin{pmatrix} v & -t \\ -u & s \end{pmatrix}$$

für geeignetes $G \in GL(n)$

$\Rightarrow$ für $|sv-tu| < \epsilon$ kommt die Transformation nahe an eine Singularität

$\Rightarrow$ z.B.

$$B = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ \epsilon & \sigma \end{pmatrix} \quad G = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & i/\sqrt{\epsilon} \\ \sigma & 1 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow A = J = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & \sigma \end{pmatrix}$$

$$J_{\epsilon=0} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ \infty & \sigma \end{pmatrix} \neq \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & \sigma \end{pmatrix} = J_{\epsilon \neq 0}$$

aber $\epsilon \rightarrow \sigma \Rightarrow J = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \sigma \end{pmatrix}$

? pseudo limit