A+iB - invertible

$$\begin{bmatrix} A & B \\ -B & A \end{bmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^{2n \times 2n}$$

$$\xrightarrow{\mathbb{R}_1 \to \mathbb{R}_1 - i\mathbb{R}_2}$$

$$C_2 \rightarrow C_2 + iC_1$$

$$\begin{array}{c|c}
C_2 \to C_2 + iC_1 \\
\hline
-g & A - iB
\end{array}$$

O3.
$$n(x^2 + ax + b) = 0$$
 $\stackrel{\circ}{=} 0$ \rightarrow $n^3 + an^2 + bn = 0$

$$n^3 + an^2 + bn = 0$$

Tut Sheet 3

2.
$$x + 2y + 3z = 20$$

 $x + 6y + \beta z = \beta$
 $x + 6y + \beta z = \beta$

For Cramois Rule, det \$0 => B \ \delta - 5 \rightarrow unique sol

$$\begin{bmatrix}
1 & 2 & 3 & 1 & 20 \\
3 & 1 & 13 \\
6 & -5 & -5
\end{bmatrix}
\xrightarrow{R_3 \to R_2 - R_1}
\begin{bmatrix}
0 & 1 & -2 & -7 \\
0 & 4 & -8 & -25
\end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix}
1 & 2 & 3 & 20 \\
0 & 1 & -2 & 1 & -7
\end{bmatrix}
\xrightarrow{R_3 \to R_3 - 4R_2}$$

rectors are lindap -> det = 0

$$\det = (a^{3} + b^{3} + c^{3}) - 3abc = 0$$

$$= (a+b+c) \left[(a-b)^{2} + (b-c)^{2} + (c-a)^{2} \right] = 0$$

$$a=b=c \quad \text{on} \quad a+b+c=0 \quad \rightarrow \text{ and } \text{ four lin dep}$$