2) 
$$\lambda \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$A_{\lambda} : \mathbb{R}^{3} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^{3}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 & 0$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1-\lambda & 2 & \lambda \\ 0 & \lambda - \lambda & 0 \\ 1 & \lambda & \lambda - \lambda \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda - \lambda)^{2}(\lambda - \lambda) - (\lambda - \lambda) = (\lambda - \lambda)(\lambda - 2\lambda + \lambda^{2} - 1)$$

$$1-\lambda & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & \lambda - \lambda & 0 \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda - \lambda)^{2}(\lambda - \lambda) - (\lambda - \lambda) = (\lambda - \lambda)(\lambda - 2\lambda + \lambda^{2} - 1)$$

$$= (\lambda - \lambda)(\lambda^{2} - 2\lambda) = 0$$

$$\lambda_{1} = 0 \quad \lambda_{2} = 2 \quad \lambda_{3} = \lambda$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{cases} 1 & 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} -\alpha \\ 0 \\ \alpha \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\lambda_{2} \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & d-2 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & d-2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 4 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \qquad \lambda_{2} = \begin{bmatrix} t_{1} \\ 0 \\ t_{2} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix}
1 - \lambda & 2 & 1 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
1 & 2 & 1 - 1 & 0
\end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix}
1 - \lambda & 2 & 1 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
1 & 0 & -1 & 0
\end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix}
1 - \lambda & 2 & 1 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
1 & 0 & -1 & 0
\end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix}
2 - \lambda & 2 & 0 & 0 \\
1 & 0 & -1 & 0
\end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix}
2 - \lambda & 2 & 0 & 0 \\
1 & 0 & -1 & 0
\end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix}
2 - \lambda & 2 & 0 & 0 \\
1 & 0 & -1 & 0
\end{bmatrix}$$

n' môie byt akkholivek vealue cislo obven 0 a 2

$$\begin{vmatrix} \lambda - \lambda & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & -\lambda & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & \lambda - \lambda \end{vmatrix} = -\lambda (1 - \lambda)^{2} + \lambda = \lambda (-(1 - 2\lambda + \lambda^{2}) + 1) = \lambda (-\lambda^{2} + 2\lambda) = \lambda^{2} (2 - \lambda) = 0$$

$$1 + \lambda - \lambda = 0$$

$$1 + \lambda - \lambda = 0$$

$$1 + \lambda - \lambda = 0$$

$$1 + \lambda = 0$$

Naskenované pomocou CamSo

$$T^2 = 2T$$
 $\lambda$  je vlastna' hochota  $T$ , potom  $\lambda \in \{0, 2\}$ 
 $T^2 = \lambda^2$ 
 $T^2 = m^2$ 
 $T \cdot T^2 = m^2$ 
 $\lambda = m^2$ 

s ano sedi s

4)

(x,y); = (sx, sy) definuje nový shal. sučin Co musi phatit ?

1). Symetria

< x, y>s

z definicie (sx, sy)

keďže pôvodný je skalávny súčin tak (Y, X) s a trda platí symetria round sa to (sy, sx)

2. Linearita

a) násobenic skalárom

b) scitanie

pôvodujm shalavny m sutinom (x+7),7) = (S(x+y), S=) = (Sx+Sy, S=) = (Sx, S=) + (Sy, S=)

= <x13> + <115>2

(> aj , tomto prifade sa to shaduje

3. Poutivna définitnost

(v, x)=0 at x=0

 $\langle x, x \rangle_{s} = \langle Sx, Sx \rangle > = 0$ 

Description poudry je reza pormý takè aj tento bude

 $\langle S\hat{x}, S\hat{x} \rangle = 0$  or  $\hat{x} = 0$ 

iba ak

Sx = 0

a padla injektivity viennæ etoto plati len vtedy led X = 0

A teda naozaj vzmilol nový skalarny súčin

5) Nech 1:  $V \rightarrow V$  je lin. transtormácia. Ak  $A\vec{x} = \lambda\vec{x}$ ,  $\vec{x} = \vec{0}$ . Potom a) hovorime, že  $\lambda$  je vlastný hodnota A a  $\vec{x}$  je k nej prislúchajúci vlastný vektor.

b)  $\mathbb{R}^{-}$  visetly postupnosti  $(a_i)_{i=1}^{\infty}$  realingth cisel vybowený zvyčajným sučtom postupnosti a najsobením postupnosti realiny m cislom na  $\mathbb{R}^{-}$  zobrazonie  $L: \mathbb{R}^{-} \to \mathbb{R}^{-}$  dane alco vynechanie prvého prvku  $\mathbb{R}^{-}$   $\mathbb{R}^{-}$ 

dinearna transformatique je lin. zobrazenie vektorového priestom do seba

priestom do seba

priestom do seba

priestom do seba

postupnosti realmy ch cisel (a;);=1 a obrazmi

postupnosti realmy ch cise (a;);=2 co je stale

postupnosti realmy ch cise (a;);=2 co je stale

postupnosti hová ma o vela prodov a teda

a teda sa zobrazuje do seba

ratica zobrazenia.

>>> pod poličavaním 5



> vlastne' hodnoty

Vlastné veletory





 $\lambda = 1$ 





Alzbeta Jurezelova'
Naskenované pomocou CamSo

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5, porrazoranie
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$$W = \text{poderies for } R = \text{obsalmjú ci postupnosti}$$

$$\text{pre wtorc' plati'} \quad 2a_n + a_{n+1} = a_{n+2} \quad \text{pre } n \in \mathbb{Z}1, 2, 3 \dots 3$$

$$\text{dim } (M) = 2 \quad \text{nojdi ba'zu } X$$

$$(1, 2, 4, 8, 16, 32) \quad (2^{6}, 2^{7}, 2^{7}, 2^{7}, 2^{7})$$

$$(1, 5, 5, 17, 21, 43, 16, 14, 26, 14, 26, 54, \dots)$$

$$(1, 1, 3, 5, 17) \quad (1, 1, 1, 6, 14, 26, 54, \dots)$$

$$(a_{n-1}a_{n-1}, 2a_{n-1}a_{n-1}, 2a_{n} + 3a_{n-1}, 6a_{n} + 5a_{n-1}, 10a_{n} + 11a_{n-1}, 22a_{n} + 21a_{n-1}, 22a_{n} + 21a_{n}, 22a$$

· Lru: u > u

```
* matica zobrazeniq:

\begin{pmatrix}
0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0
\end{pmatrix}

Vlastný vektov:

\begin{bmatrix}
0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0
\end{bmatrix}

V lastný vektov:

\begin{bmatrix}
0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0
\end{bmatrix}
```