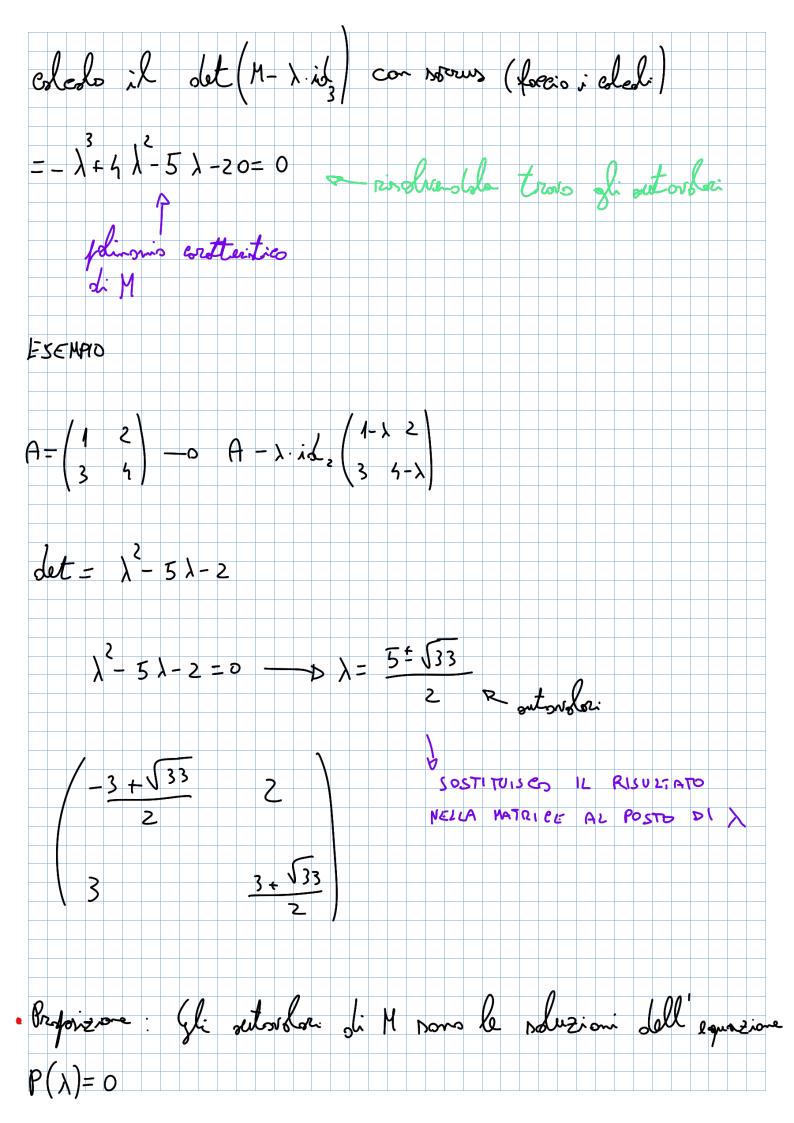
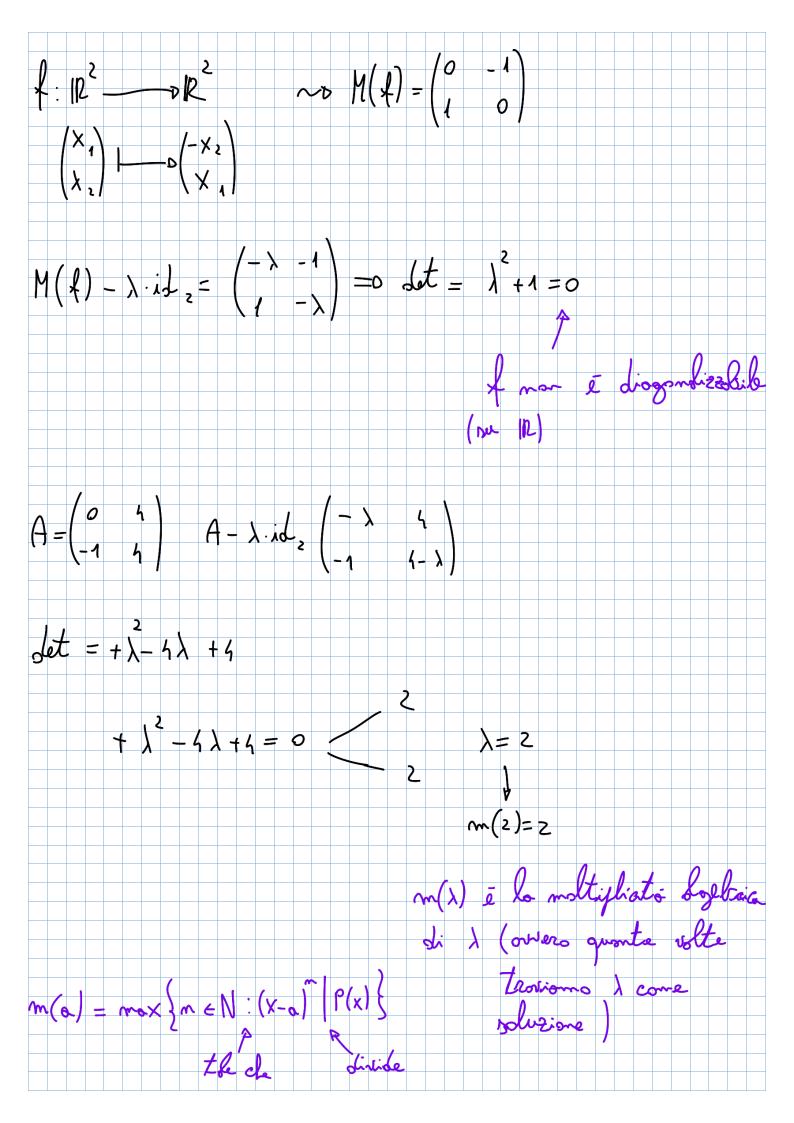


 $L \setminus V_{\lambda} \neq \{o \{ \}$ E un XER tole el VX # 30 { autovolore, V & V, é detto un outovettore V, e detto sutorprozio di M relativo a Rer = 30 & 7 D Rh & morrisons 2=0 Ker # 30 (De Rtr man FSEMPIO: 3 |=M





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e la to oblimo of: subsposi Some di 112 $\left[M(\ell) \right]_{R}^{B} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{Come}$, -5 &) -4 7) * (*) $\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} \\ B \end{bmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 6 \end{pmatrix}$ $\begin{cases} 2 \\ 1 \end{cases} = \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ inst: [M(x)]

 $\begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} = e_1 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + e_2 \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} e_1 \\ e_1 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 2e_2 \\ e_3 \end{pmatrix}$ $x = c_1 + 2c_2$ $y = c_1 + c_2$ $c_1 + c_2 = 3$ $c_1 + c_2 = 3$ $\begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ -4 \end{pmatrix} = c_4 \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix} + c_2 \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}$ $\begin{cases} -2 = C_1 + 2c_2 & C_1 + 2c_2 + 2 = 0 & C_2 - 1 + 2c_2 + 2 = 0 \\ -1 = C_1 + C_2 & C_1 + C_2 + 1 = 0 & C_1 = -c_2 - 1 \end{cases}$ S C2 = -1 C1 = 0 TEOREMA Se l'unione delle bosi degli outosp zir formo una l'ore d. V olloza of i diagonolizzabile A é diogonolitzatile D 3 B Zele che $B \cdot A \cdot B = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$ B=(12)
A(-58)

