4(t) = et (0) = (et)

Ba=1+20, Ka=1

REZOLVARE EXERCITII SEMINAR 7.

$$\begin{array}{lll}
\left(\begin{array}{lll}
\Xi_{1} = \Xi_{1} + \Xi_{2} - \Xi_{3} \\
\Xi_{2} = \Xi_{1} + \Xi_{2} \\
\Xi_{3} = 3\Xi_{1} + \Xi_{3}
\end{array} \right) &= (\pm)^{1/2} \\
\left(\begin{array}{lll}
\Xi_{3} = \Xi_{1} + \Xi_{2} \\
\Xi_{3} = 3\Xi_{1} + \Xi_{3}
\end{array} \right) &= (\pm)^{1/2} \\
\left(\begin{array}{lll}
\Xi_{3} = \Xi_{1} + \Xi_{2} \\
\Xi_{3} = 3\Xi_{1} + \Xi_{3}
\end{array} \right) &= (\pm)^{1/2} \\
\left(\begin{array}{lll}
\Xi_{3} = \Xi_{1} + \Xi_{2} \\
\Xi_{3} = \Xi_{1} + \Xi_{2}
\end{array} \right) &= (\pm)^{1/2} \\
\left(\begin{array}{lll}
\Xi_{3} = \Xi_{1} + \Xi_{2} \\
\Xi_{3} = \Xi_{1} + \Xi_{2}
\end{array} \right) &= (\pm)^{1/2} \\
\left(\begin{array}{lll}
\Xi_{3} = \Xi_{1} + \Xi_{2} \\
\Xi_{3} = \Xi_{1} + \Xi_{2}
\end{array} \right) &= (\pm)^{1/2} \\
\left(\begin{array}{lll}
\Xi_{3} = \Xi_{1} + \Xi_{2} \\
\Xi_{3} = \Xi_{1} + \Xi_{2}
\end{array} \right) &= (\pm)^{1/2} \\
\left(\begin{array}{lll}
\Xi_{3} = \Xi_{1} + \Xi_{2} \\
\Xi_{3} = \Xi_{1} + \Xi_{2}
\end{array} \right) &= (\pm)^{1/2} \\
\left(\begin{array}{lll}
\Xi_{3} = \Xi_{1} + \Xi_{2} \\
\Xi_{3} = \Xi_{1} + \Xi_{2}
\end{array} \right) &= (\pm)^{1/2} \\
\left(\begin{array}{lll}
\Xi_{3} = \Xi_{1} + \Xi_{2} \\
\Xi_{3} = \Xi_{1} + \Xi_{2}
\end{array} \right) &= (\pm)^{1/2} \\
\Xi_{3} = \Xi_{1} + \Xi_{2}
\end{array} \right) &= (\pm)^{1/2} \\
\left(\begin{array}{lll}
\Xi_{3} = \Xi_{1} + \Xi_{2} \\
\Xi_{3} = \Xi_{1} + \Xi_{2}
\end{array} \right) &= (\pm)^{1/2} \\
\Xi_{3} = \Xi_{1} + \Xi_{2}
\end{array} \right) &= (\pm)^{1/2} \\
\left(\begin{array}{lll}
\Xi_{3} = \Xi_{1} + \Xi_{2} \\
\Xi_{3} = \Xi_{1} + \Xi_{2}
\end{array} \right) &= (\pm)^{1/2} \\
\Xi_{3} = \Xi_{1} + \Xi_{2}
\end{array} \right) &= (\pm)^{1/2} \\
\Xi_{3} = \Xi_{1} + \Xi_{2}
\end{array} \right) &= (\pm)^{1/2} \\
\Xi_{3} = \Xi_{1} + \Xi_{2}
\end{array} \right) &= (\pm)^{1/2} \\
\Xi_{3} = \Xi_{1} + \Xi_{2}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \mathcal{Z}_1 \\ \mathcal{Z}_2 \\ \mathcal{Z}_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 3 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \mathcal{Z}_1 \\ \mathcal{Z}_2 \\ \mathcal{Z}_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix}
\chi_{1} \\
\chi_{2} \\
\chi_{3}
\end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix}
1 & -1 & -1 \\
1 & 1 & 0 \\
3 & 0 & 1
\end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix}
\chi_{1} \\
\chi_{2} \\
\chi_{3}
\end{pmatrix}$$

$$det(A - \lambda I_{3}) = \begin{vmatrix}
1 - \lambda & -1 & -1 \\
1 & \lambda - \lambda & 0 \\
3 & 0 & 1 - \lambda
\end{vmatrix} = (1 - \lambda) \begin{pmatrix}
(1 - \lambda)^{2} + 1
\end{pmatrix}$$

$$= (1 - \lambda) (\lambda^{2} - 2\lambda + \lambda^{2} + 4)$$

$$= (1 - \lambda) (\lambda^{2} - 2\lambda + 5)$$

$$= (1-\lambda)^{3} + 3(1-\lambda) + (1-\lambda)$$

$$= (1-\lambda)((1-\lambda)^{2} + 1)$$

$$=(1-\lambda)(1-2\lambda+\lambda^2+4)$$

$$\Delta = 4 - 20 = -16.$$

(pastea imaginara).

(2/2(E) + (3/9/E), our 6,5,5 = R

$$\lambda_{2,3} = \frac{2 \pm 4c}{2} \quad \lambda_{2} = 1 + 2c$$

4(t) = e t/2: (cos 2t + 1 om 2t

00% 26 + iniu26

$$k_1 = k_2 = k_3 = 1$$

3 coolet + 3 i windt, Căutămu $\in \mathbb{R}^3$, $u \neq 0$ a. I. $(4-h, I_3)u = 0$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 3 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} u_1 \\ u_2 \\ u_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} u_1 - u_3 = 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} u_1 - u_3 = 0 \\ u_1 = 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} u_3 = -u_3, u_2 \in \mathbb{R} \\ u_1 = 0 \\ 3u_1 = 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{cases} u_3 = -u_2, u_2 \in \mathbb{R} \\ u_1 = 0 \end{cases}$$

= 4.(t)=/=2e min 2t

I deprivate de atritia patracu

multiplicitate)

Q (x,=x,+x2-x)

Spec (A) = {1, 1 +21.}

pt.), =1 = R , k=1

hi = k2 = k3 = 1

Alegen
$$u_2 = 1 \Rightarrow u_3 = -1 \Rightarrow u = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$V_1(t) = e^{t} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} e^{t} \\ e^{t} \\ -e^{t} \end{pmatrix}$$

In cuaul în auxe) e val. complexa, se elimina ji conjugata ei.

läutäm $u \in C^3 \setminus 10^{\frac{1}{2}} \alpha r$. $(A - 1_2 I_3) u = 0$

$$\begin{pmatrix} -2i & -1 & -1 \\ 1 & -2i & 0 \\ 3 & 0 & -2i \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} u_1 \\ u_2 \\ u_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \iff \begin{cases} -2iu_1 - u_2 - u_3 = 0 \\ u_1 - 2iu_3 = 0 \end{cases} \implies \begin{pmatrix} -2iu_1 - u_2 - u_3 = 0 \\ 3u_1 - 2iu_3 = 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{cases} u_2 = \frac{1}{2i}u_1, & \text{verifica m} \\ u_3 = \frac{3}{2i}u_1, & \text{verifica m} \end{cases}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2i}u_1 - \frac{1}{2i}u_1 - \frac{3}{2i}u_1 = 0$$

$$= \frac{3}{2i}u_1, & \text{verifica m}$$

$$= \frac{3}{2i}u_1 - \frac{1}{2i}u_1 - \frac{3}{2i}u_1 = 0$$

$$= \frac{3}{2i}u_1 - \frac{3}{2i}u_1 = 0$$

$$= \frac{3}{2i}u_1 - \frac{3}{2i}u_1 = 0$$

$$\varphi(t) = e^{t} \left(\cos 2t + i \sin 2t\right) \begin{pmatrix} 2i \\ i \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \varphi_{2}(t) = 2e^{t} \sin 2t$$

$$e^{t} \cos 2t$$

$$3e^{t} \cos 2t$$

$$\Rightarrow \varphi_{2}(t) = 2e^{t} \sin 2t$$

$$e^{t} \cos 2t \qquad (partea reala)$$

$$3e^{t} \cos 2t \qquad (2e^{t} \cos 2t)$$

$$/ 2e^{t} \cos 2t \qquad (2e^{t} \cos 2t)$$

$$\Rightarrow f_3(t) = \begin{pmatrix} 2e^t \cos 2t \\ e^t \sin 2t \end{pmatrix}$$

$$3e^t \sin 2t \end{pmatrix}$$

(partea imaginara).

Puteu rouie pe componente rolufia:

$$\begin{array}{lll}
\neq & (t) = -2c_{a} \cdot e^{t} \operatorname{min} 2t + 2c_{3} e^{t} \cos 2t \\
\neq & (t) = c_{1}e^{t} + c_{2}e^{t} \cos 2t + c_{3}e^{t} \operatorname{min} 2t \\
\Rightarrow & (t) = -c_{1}e^{t} + 3c_{2}e^{t} \cos 2t + 3c_{3}e^{t} \operatorname{min} 2t
\end{array}$$

(1) (EXEMPLU BE SISTEM CARE POATE TI RETUS LA UN SISTEM CU COET. CONSTANJI)

Fix sistemal evanator:
$$\begin{cases} z_1 = 3t^2 \pm 2 \\ \ge 2 = 3t^2 \pm 2 \end{cases}$$
 (1)

a) Să se aveate că prum soluiubarea ele rearealulă
$$s = t^{3} \left(\begin{array}{c} x(t) = \begin{pmatrix} x_{1}(t) \\ x_{2}(t) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{array}{c} y_{1}(s(t)) \\ y_{2}(s(t)) \end{pmatrix} \right)$$
se obtime sistemul: $\left(\begin{array}{c} x(t) \\ y_{2}(s(t)) \end{array} \right)$

eh = 181 (0

(3° = A

= 4 (A) = (e-0)

(8/11) = qe + co e

se obtime sistemul:
$$\begin{cases} y_1 = y_2 \\ y_2 = y_1 \end{cases}$$

b) le ver relature de legistura sur solutive solutive sistemelor (1) pi (2).

c) Determinati soluti a generalà pt. sistemul (2).
d) Determinati solutia generalà pt. sistemul (1)

Readvake: a) $A = t^3 \implies t = \sqrt[8]{4}$

 $\begin{cases} \Xi_{1}(t) = g_{1}(s(t)) \\ \Xi_{2}(t) = g_{1}(s(t)) \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \Xi_{1}(t) = g_{1}(s(t)) \cdot s'(t) = 3t^{2} \cdot g_{1}(s(t)) = 3\sqrt{s^{2}} \cdot g_{1}(s(t)) \\ \Xi_{2}(t) = g_{2}(s(t)) \cdot s'(t) = 3t^{2} \cdot g_{2}(s(t)) = 3\sqrt{s^{2}} \cdot g_{2}(s(t)) = 3\sqrt{s$

$$\begin{cases} x_1(t) = y_1(t^3) \\ x_2(t) = y_2(t^3) \end{cases}$$
where the production with a short of the state of t

1 = F(4) (7 primitive 4: 4, 7: I-3)

In appear oute une book da tol cala @

e)
$$\begin{cases} y_1' = y_2 \\ y_3' = y_1 \end{cases}$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{olet } (A - \lambda I_2) = \lambda^2 - 1 = 0.$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda_1 = 1, \lambda_2 = -1 \text{ käd. heale, olistimche.}$$

$$Spec (A) = \lambda_1 - 12$$

Spec
$$(A) = {1, -1}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}\begin{pmatrix} u_1 \\ u_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} c \Longrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}\begin{pmatrix} u_1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} c \Longrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} c \Longrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} =$$

$$\varphi_{1}(t) = e^{t} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} e^{t} \\ e^{t} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$=) \mathcal{U}_2 = -\mathcal{U}_1$$

$$=) \mathcal{V}_2(h) = \begin{pmatrix} e^{-h} \\ e^{-h} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{cases} g(A) = c_1 e^{A} + c_2 e^{-A} \\ g(A) = c_1 e^{A} - c_2 e^{-A} \end{cases} (43A) = (4$$

d)
$$\int z_1(t) = y_1(t^3) = c_1e^{t^3} + c_2e^{-t^3}$$

 $\int z_2(t) = g_2(t^3) = e_1e^{t^3} - c_2e^{-t^3}$

$$\int \mathcal{Z}_{1}^{\prime} = f(t) \mathcal{X}_{2}$$

$$\mathcal{Z}_{2}^{\prime} = f(t) \mathcal{Z}_{1}$$

TEHĀ [[] Fie mintermul:
$$\int_{\Xi_{2}}^{\Xi_{1}} = f(t) \times_{2}$$
, unde $f: I \subset \mathbb{R} \to J \subset \mathbb{R}$ $\chi_{2} = f(t) \times_{1}$ continua gi imversabilā

Resolvance: a) 4=t3 = &= &= \$/4

ne obtime wistenune: of = 42

a) Determinate reliete generala pt. intermed (2).

d) Delerminati Raladia generala pt. Biternal (1)

a) sa se aviate ca prim adijuiborea ale variabila

No obtine viste mul)
$$u' = u'$$

se obtine sistemul y = Ay. Precizati legatura intre solutile celor

b) Determinati rolutia generală pt. $|x| = \frac{x_1 + x_2}{t}$ (aplicatie pt. a)

Consecration: et = propa((P(0))-1

Exemplu: ile core expansiona matriage + = (0)

- determinam wint fundam. de rolutui pt x= +x =)

(to) = (t) (t) = (t) (t)

- + source medities fundam. de rahitis

(to = (# - - +)

= R, (+, E) = \$(t)(\$(E))

(emchany) (2 - 2) = (2) p -

- det Q(8) = -2 to

- (A(2)) = (-6-2) (adjunda) (A(2)) = 3 (-6-6)

(2) p) (4) p = (2.4) g =

Pt. um ristem x' = Ax, $A \in \mathcal{A}_u(R)$ film sa determinam

14, (+), ..., 4, (+) } vistem fundamental de soluti.

Se motează $\phi(t) = (\varphi_i(t), ..., \varphi_u(t))$ este matricea fundamentală de rolutui.

$$e^{tA} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(kA)^k}{k!} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k!} A^k$$
small and

Pt. Nistemul (1) numim REZOLVANTA SISTETILLUI

$$R_{u}(t, 6) = \phi(t) \cdot (\phi(6))^{-1} = e^{(t-6)A}$$

Consecrità: $e^A = \phi(1)(\phi(0))^{-1}$

Exemplu: le cere experientala matricei $A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ Fideterminami sist. fundami. de relutii pt x' = Ax = 0 $Y_1(t) = \begin{pmatrix} e^t \\ e^t \end{pmatrix}, Y_1(t) = \begin{pmatrix} e^t \\ e^t \end{pmatrix}$

+ sovieur modrèces fundam. de soluti

$$\phi(t) = \begin{pmatrix} e^t & e^{-t} \\ e^t & -e^{-t} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \mathcal{R}_{2}(t, z) = \phi(t)(\phi(z))^{-1}$$

$$-\phi(z)^{t} = \begin{pmatrix} e^{z} & e^{z} \\ e^{-z} & -e^{-z} \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{(transpusa)}$$

$$-\left(\phi(5)\right)^{*} = \begin{pmatrix} -e^{-5} & -e^{-5} \\ -e^{5} & e^{5} \end{pmatrix} \quad \left(\text{adjuncta}\right) \quad \left(\phi(5)\right)^{-1} = \frac{-1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} -e^{-5} & -e^{-5} \\ -e^{5} & e^{5} \end{pmatrix} \quad \left(\text{inverse}\right)$$

expenentiala urmatoarei mattici EX/4) So se determine

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -1 \\ 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

· det. sist. fundamental de soluti pt *= A*

$$\begin{cases} x_1 = 3x_1 - x_2 \\ x_2 = 2x_1 \end{cases}$$

$$\det (A - \lambda I_2) = \begin{vmatrix} 3 - \lambda & -1 \\ 2 & -\lambda \end{vmatrix} = \lambda (\lambda - 3) + 2 = \lambda^2 - 3\lambda + 2$$

$$\Delta = 9 - 8 = 1$$

$$\lambda_{1,2} = \frac{3\pm 1}{2} \implies \lambda_{1} = \lambda_{1} \lambda_{2} = 1$$

$$k_1 = k_2 = 1$$

Pt.
$$\lambda_1 = 1$$
 contain $u \in \mathbb{R}^2$ (30) a.s. $(4 - \lambda_1 I_2)u = 0$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ 2 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} M_1 \\ U_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2M_1 - M_2 = 0 \\ 2M_1 - M_2 = 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} M_2 = 2M_1 \\ 2M_1 - M_2 = 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

oblegenu
$$u_1 = 1 \Rightarrow u_2 = 2 \Rightarrow u = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)$$

=)
$$f(t) = e^{t}(\frac{1}{2}) = (\frac{e^{t}}{2e^{t}})$$
 where $\frac{1}{2e^{t}}$ and $\frac{1}{2e^{t}}$

PS. 72=1 contien MER2 103 a. 1. (+ 7, 7, 4=0

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 2 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} u_1 \\ u_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} u_1 - u_2 = 0 \\ 2u_2 - u_2 = 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow u_1 = u_2 \Rightarrow A$$

$$= 92(t) = e^{t} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} e^{t} \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow$$
 $\phi(t) = \begin{pmatrix} e^t & e^t \\ 2e^t & e^t \end{pmatrix}$

$$\mathcal{X}_{2}(t, 5) = \emptyset(t) \cdot (\emptyset(5))^{-1}$$

$$\emptyset(5) = \begin{pmatrix} e^{5} & e^{25} \\ 2e^{5} & e^{25} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\det \emptyset (5) = -e^{36} \neq 0$$

$$(\emptyset(5))^* = \begin{pmatrix} e^{26} & -e^{25} \\ -2e^{5} & e^{5} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\left(\emptyset(5)\right)^{t} = \begin{pmatrix} e^{5} & 2e^{5} \\ e^{25} & e^{25} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} e^{26} & -e^{26} \\ -2e^{5} & e^{5} \end{pmatrix} \qquad (0(5))^{-1} = e^{-36} \begin{pmatrix} e^{26} & -e^{26} \\ -2e^{5} & e^{5} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} -e^{5} & -e^{5} \\ -e^{5} & -e^{5} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} -e^{5} & -e^{5} \\ -2e^{5} & -e^{5} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$R_{2}(t, 6) = \emptyset(t)(\emptyset(6))^{-1}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} e^{t} & e^{2t} \\ 2e^{t} & e^{2t} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -e^{-6} & e^{-6} \\ 2e^{-26} & -e^{-26} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -e^{t-6} & 2(t-6) & t-6 & 2(t-6) \\ -2 & e^{t-6} & 2(t-6) & 2e^{t-6} & 2(t-6) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} (t-3)A & e^{t-6} & e^{-6} & e^{-6} \\ -2 & e^{t-6} & e^{-6} & e^{-6} & e^{-6} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$e^{A} = \begin{pmatrix} -e + \lambda e^{3} & e - e^{2} \\ -\lambda e + \lambda e^{2} & \lambda e - e^{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

determine expenentala wunătourelor matrice;

a)
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & -4 \\ 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

a)
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

b) $A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

c) $A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

c) $A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

c) $A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

c) $A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

c) $A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

c) $A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

c) $A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$