. nank
$$(A) = 2$$
 because $c_1(1,1,0) = c_2(0,1,1)$
=1 $c_1 = c_2 = 0$

$$\bullet AA^{T} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(2-1)^2 - 1 = 0$$
 (2) $\lambda^2 - 4\lambda + 3 = 0$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda = \frac{4 + \sqrt{4}}{2} = \frac{1}{3} = \lambda_1$$

$$\sigma_{i} = \left(\begin{array}{c} \sigma_{i1} \\ \sigma_{i2} \end{array} \right) \quad \text{ansaided to} \quad \lambda_{i} = 3 :$$

$$AA^{T} \sigma_{1} = 3 \sigma_{1} = P \begin{cases} 2\sigma_{11} + \sigma_{12} = 3 \sigma_{11} \\ \sigma_{11} + 2\sigma_{12} = 3 \sigma_{22} \end{cases}$$

$$= \sigma_{11} = \sigma_{12} = \sigma_{1} = \left(\sigma_{11}\right) = \sigma_{11}\left(\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}\right)$$

Find eve of morm 1:

$$11 (1) 11 = \sqrt{1+1} = \sqrt{2} = 0 (1/\sqrt{2})$$
 is eve

with e.wl 3, of norm 1.

$$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2}} \quad \text{ansciated to } \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$AA = 1 = 1 = 1$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{$$

$$= 0 \quad \Gamma = (\sigma, \ \sigma_2) = (1/\sqrt{2} \ 1/\sqrt{2})$$

$$\Lambda = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1^{1/2} & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda_2^{1/2} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{3} & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\sigma_1 &= \begin{pmatrix} \sigma_{11} \\ \sigma_{12} \\ \sigma_{13} \end{pmatrix} & s.t. & \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \\ \sigma_{13} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \sigma_{11} \\ \sigma_{12} \\ \sigma_{13} \end{pmatrix} & = 3 \begin{pmatrix} \sigma_{11} \\ \sigma_{12} \\ \sigma_{13} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$=0 \begin{cases} \alpha_{13} = \alpha_{11} \\ \alpha_{12} = \alpha_{11} \end{cases} = \alpha_{11} = \alpha_{$$

Norm the vector to be of norm 1:

$$\binom{1}{2}$$
 / $\sqrt{1+2^2+1} = \binom{2/\sqrt{6}}{1/\sqrt{6}}$

A since of the oursebording to yiel as a fine of the constant of the constant

S.t.
$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$
, $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ = $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ = $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ = $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ = $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ = $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ = $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

$$=0 \begin{cases} \sqrt{22} = 0 \\ \sqrt{23} = -\sqrt{21} \end{cases} = 0 \quad \sqrt{2} = \begin{pmatrix} 21 \\ 0 \\ \sqrt{21} \end{pmatrix} = \sqrt{21}. \quad \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

 $=0 \begin{cases} \sqrt{22} = 0 \\ \sqrt{23} = -\sqrt{21} \end{cases} = 0 \quad \sqrt{2} = \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{21} \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \sqrt{21} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$ normalise to be of norm 1: $\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} / \sqrt{1+0+1} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -1/\sqrt{2} \end{pmatrix}$

Therefore, $\Delta = \begin{pmatrix} 1/\sqrt{6} & 1/\sqrt{2} \\ 2/\sqrt{6} & 0 \\ 1/\sqrt{6} & -1/\sqrt{2} \end{pmatrix}$ and $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1/\sqrt{2} & 1/\sqrt{2} \\ 1/\sqrt{2} & 1/\sqrt{2} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{3} & 0 \\ 1/\sqrt{2} & 0 & -1/\sqrt{2} \end{pmatrix}$ $\begin{pmatrix} 1/\sqrt{2} & 1/\sqrt{2} & 1/\sqrt{2} \\ 1/\sqrt{2} & -1/\sqrt{2} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{3} & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1/\sqrt{6} & 2/\sqrt{6} & 1/\sqrt{6} \\ 1/\sqrt{2} & 0 & -1/\sqrt{2} \end{pmatrix}$ $2 \times 2 \qquad 2 \times 2 \qquad 2 \times 2 \qquad 2 \times 3$

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