1

o obte os valores proprios de A

O volor proprio de A é N=0

e obter os votores preiprios associados aos valores preiprios

7=0, as valores propries as, rais que

velores proprios associados a 7 =0 Da [1] N2. MERIJO] (XU,0,01)

· Diagonalizaire

Não é diagrimizavel ; é uma mathriz 3x3 que possui aperas um vetor proprio linearmente independente

o obter as valories prépries de A

$$| (-1)^{2-\lambda} | (-2-\lambda)^{2-\lambda} | = 0$$

Os valores própeios de 8 DS 7=-2, 7=1 e 1=3

o obter os vetores proprios associa cos a casa valor proprio

→ velor proprio associado a 7=-2

os velores proprios nos [0] kg, ng ERI(0)

-) vetor próprio associado a h = 1

etor proprio associado a 
$$\lambda = 1$$

[A -  $\lambda I$ ]  $X = 0$ 

[O 0 0]  $\begin{bmatrix} N_1 \\ -1 & 2 & 0 \\ 3 & 2 & -3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} N_2 \\ N_3 \end{bmatrix}$ 

[A -  $\lambda I$ ]  $X = 0$ 

4 vetor associado a 
$$n=3$$

$$\begin{bmatrix}
-2 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
-1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
3 & 2 & -5 & 0 & 0
\end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix}
m_1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
m_2 & 0 & 0 \\
3 & 2 & -5 & 0 & 0
\end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix}
m_1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
3 & 2 & -5 & 0 & 0
\end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix}
m_1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
m_2 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
m_3 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0
\end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix}
m_1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
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\end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix}
m_1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
m_2 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0
\end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix}
m_1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\$$

Diagonizavel

Liéuma motriz diagonizavel : é uma matriz 3x3 com 3 valores propris distritos

obter as valones propries de c

oble os velores préprios associates a coda valor préprio

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

Vet propries od

$$\begin{bmatrix}
-1/2 & nz \\
nz & nos pimultaneamente nulos
\end{bmatrix}
\begin{bmatrix}
-1/2 & nz \\
nz & nulos
\end{bmatrix}$$

The propries od

$$\begin{bmatrix}
-1/2 & nz \\
nz & nulos
\end{bmatrix}$$

The propries od

$$\begin{bmatrix}
-1/2 & nz \\
nz & nulos
\end{bmatrix}$$

The propries od

$$\begin{bmatrix}
-1/2 & nz \\
nz & nz
\end{bmatrix}$$

The propries od

$$\begin{bmatrix}
-1/2 & nz \\
nz
\end{bmatrix}$$

The propries od

$$\begin{bmatrix}
-1/2 & nz
\end{bmatrix}$$
The propries od

$$\begin{bmatrix}
-1/2 & nz
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The propries od

$$\begin{bmatrix}
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The propries od

$$\begin{bmatrix}
-1/2 & nz
\end{bmatrix}$$
The propries od

$$\begin{bmatrix}
-1/2 & nz
\end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix}
0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & -2 & 1 & 2 \\
0 & 0 & -2 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 1 & 0
\end{bmatrix}
\begin{bmatrix}
n_1 & 2 & 0 \\
n_2 & 0 \\
n_3 & 0
\end{bmatrix}
\begin{bmatrix}
n_1 & 2 & 0 \\
n_2 & 0 \\
n_3 & 0
\end{bmatrix}
\begin{bmatrix}
n_1 & 2 & 0 \\
n_2 & 0 \\
n_3 & 0
\end{bmatrix}
\begin{bmatrix}
n_1 & 2 & 0 \\
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n_3 & 0
\end{bmatrix}
\begin{bmatrix}
n_1 & 2 & 0 \\
n_2 & 0 \\
n_3 & 0
\end{bmatrix}
\begin{bmatrix}
n_1 & 2 & 0 \\
n_2 & 0 \\
n_3 & 0
\end{bmatrix}$$

Não e diagonizavel; é uma mathriz uxu que possui no maiximo 3 vetores lineaumente independentes

obte as valores propries de D

obtu as vieltories proprias associadas

como no maiximo temes a votorios proprios linealmente independentes, a matriz nal e diagonalizavel

obte os valones proprios de E

CAUX
$$\lambda^{2} - 6\lambda + 8 = 0$$
E)  $\lambda = 6 \pm \sqrt{36 - 32}$ 

$$\lambda^{2} = 6\lambda + 8 = 0$$

-) vetor associado a h=4

A matriz é diagonalizarel, viola que n=3 e tem 3 velores propries lineamente independentes

obte os valores préprits de F

$$\begin{vmatrix}
1-\lambda & 1 & -2 \\
2 & -\lambda & -2
\end{vmatrix} = 0 = (1-\lambda)(-\lambda)(-4-\lambda) - 4-6-6\lambda-(-2(1-\lambda)) - 2(-4-\lambda) = 0$$

$$\begin{vmatrix}
1-\lambda & 1 & -2 \\
2 & -\lambda & -2
\end{vmatrix} = (1-\lambda)(-\lambda)(4-\lambda) - 10-6\lambda + 2-2x + 8+3x = 0$$

$$\begin{vmatrix}
1-\lambda & 1 & -2 \\
3 & 1 & -4-\lambda
\end{vmatrix} = 0 - \lambda((1-\lambda)(4-\lambda)+6) = 0$$

$$\begin{vmatrix}
1-\lambda & 1 & -2 \\
3 & 1 & -4-\lambda
\end{vmatrix} = 0 - \lambda((1-\lambda)(4-\lambda)+6) = 0$$

$$\begin{vmatrix}
1-\lambda & 1 & -2 \\
3 & 1 & -4-\lambda
\end{vmatrix} = 0 - \lambda((1-\lambda)(4-\lambda)+6 = 0$$

$$\begin{vmatrix}
1-\lambda & 1 & -2 \\
3 & 1 & -4-\lambda
\end{vmatrix} = 0 - \lambda((1-\lambda)(4-\lambda)+6 = 0$$

$$\begin{vmatrix}
1-\lambda & 1 & -2 \\
3 & 1 & -4-\lambda
\end{vmatrix} = 0 - \lambda((1-\lambda)(4-\lambda)+6 = 0$$

$$\begin{vmatrix}
1-\lambda & 1 & -2 \\
3 & 1 & -4-\lambda
\end{vmatrix} = 0 - \lambda((1-\lambda)(4-\lambda)+6 = 0$$

$$\begin{vmatrix}
1-\lambda & 1 & -2 \\
3 & 1 & -4-\lambda
\end{vmatrix} = 0 - \lambda((1-\lambda)(4-\lambda)+6 = 0$$

$$\begin{vmatrix}
1-\lambda & 1 & -2 \\
3 & 1 & -4-\lambda
\end{vmatrix} = 0 - \lambda((1-\lambda)(4-\lambda)+6 = 0$$

$$\begin{vmatrix}
1-\lambda & 1 & -2 \\
3 & 1 & -4-\lambda
\end{vmatrix} = 0 - \lambda((1-\lambda)(4-\lambda)+6 = 0$$

$$\begin{vmatrix}
1-\lambda & 1 & -2 \\
3 & 1 & -4-\lambda
\end{vmatrix} = 0 - \lambda((1-\lambda)(4-\lambda)+6 = 0$$

$$\begin{vmatrix}
1-\lambda & 1 & -2 \\
3 & 1 & -4-\lambda
\end{vmatrix} = 0 - \lambda((1-\lambda)(4-\lambda)+6 = 0$$

$$\begin{vmatrix}
1-\lambda & 1 & -2 \\
3 & 1 & -4-\lambda
\end{vmatrix} = 0 - \lambda((1-\lambda)(4-\lambda)+6 = 0$$

$$\begin{vmatrix}
1-\lambda & 1 & -2 \\
3 & 1 & -4-\lambda
\end{vmatrix} = 0 - \lambda((1-\lambda)(4-\lambda)+6 = 0$$

$$\begin{vmatrix}
1-\lambda & 1 & -2 \\
3 & 1 & -4-\lambda
\end{vmatrix} = 0 - \lambda((1-\lambda)(4-\lambda)+6 = 0$$

$$\begin{vmatrix}
1-\lambda & 1 & -2 \\
3 & 1 & -4-\lambda
\end{vmatrix} = 0 - \lambda((1-\lambda)(4-\lambda)+6 = 0$$

$$\begin{vmatrix}
1-\lambda & 1 & -2 \\
3 & 1 & -4-\lambda
\end{vmatrix} = 0 - \lambda((1-\lambda)(4-\lambda)+6 = 0$$

$$\begin{vmatrix}
1-\lambda & 1 & -2 \\
3 & 1 & -4-\lambda
\end{vmatrix} = 0 - \lambda((1-\lambda)(4-\lambda)+6 = 0$$

$$\begin{vmatrix}
1-\lambda & 1 & -2 \\
3 & 1 & -4-\lambda
\end{vmatrix} = 0 - \lambda((1-\lambda)(4-\lambda)+6 = 0$$

$$\begin{vmatrix}
1-\lambda & 1 & -2 \\
3 & 1 & -4-\lambda
\end{vmatrix} = 0 - \lambda((1-\lambda)(4-\lambda)+6 = 0$$

$$\begin{vmatrix}
1-\lambda & 1 & -2 \\
3 & 1 & -4-\lambda
\end{vmatrix} = 0 - \lambda((1-\lambda)(4-\lambda)+6 = 0$$

$$\begin{vmatrix}
1-\lambda & 1 & -2 \\
3 & 1 & -4-\lambda
\end{vmatrix} = 0 - \lambda((1-\lambda)(4-\lambda)+6 = 0$$

$$\begin{vmatrix}
1-\lambda & 1 & -2 \\
3 & 1 & -4-\lambda
\end{vmatrix} = 0 - \lambda((1-\lambda)(4-\lambda)+6 = 0$$

$$\begin{vmatrix}
1-\lambda & 1 & -2 \\
3 & 1 & -4-\lambda
\end{vmatrix} = 0 - \lambda((1-\lambda)(4-\lambda)+6 = 0$$

$$\begin{vmatrix}
1-\lambda & 1 & -2 \\
3 & 1 & -4-\lambda
\end{vmatrix} = 0 - \lambda((1-\lambda)(4-\lambda)+6 = 0$$

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\end{vmatrix} = 0 - \lambda((1-\lambda)(4-\lambda)+6 = 0$$

$$\begin{vmatrix}
1-\lambda & 1 & -2 \\
3 & 1 & -4-\lambda
\end{vmatrix} = 0 - \lambda((1-\lambda)(4-\lambda)+6 = 0$$

$$\begin{vmatrix}
1-\lambda & 1 & -2 \\
3 & 1 & -4-\lambda
\end{vmatrix} = 0 - \lambda((1-\lambda)(4-\lambda)+6 = 0$$

$$\begin{vmatrix}
1-\lambda & 1 & -2 \\
3 & 1 & -4-\lambda
\end{vmatrix} = 0 - \lambda((1-\lambda)(4-\lambda)+6 = 0$$

$$\begin{vmatrix}
1-\lambda & 1 & -2 \\
3 & 1 & -4-\lambda
\end{vmatrix} = 0 - \lambda((1-\lambda)(4-\lambda)+6 = 0$$

$$\begin{vmatrix}
1-\lambda & 1 & -2 \\
3 & 1 & -4-\lambda
\end{vmatrix} = 0 - \lambda((1-\lambda)(4-\lambda)+6 = 0$$

$$\begin{vmatrix}
1-\lambda & 1 & -2 \\
3 & 1 & -4-\lambda
\end{vmatrix} = 0 - \lambda((1-$$

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

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

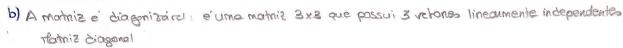
a) obta en valores preipres de A

(a) 
$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 - y & 0 \\ 0 & 1 - y \end{vmatrix} = 0$$
 (b)  $\begin{vmatrix} 1 - y & 3 - y \\ 0 & 1 - y \end{vmatrix} = 0$  (c)  $\begin{vmatrix} 1 - y & 3 - y \\ 0 & 1 - y \end{vmatrix} = 0$  (def( $y - y$ ) (a)  $y - y = 0$ 

obta os vetorios projonios associadas a hel

$$\frac{del(A-\lambda \pm)=0}{\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}} = 0 = 1 \quad \begin{cases} 2x_4 - 2x_2 + x_3 = 0 \\ x_2 + 2x_3 = 0 \end{cases} = 1 \quad \begin{cases} 2x_1 = -5x_3 \\ x_2 = -2x_3 \end{cases} = 1 \quad \begin{cases} x_1 = -5x_3 \\ x_2 = -2x_3 \end{cases} =$$

Subsespaço próprio associado a h=1 > Un= (5,4,-2)>



Jer no snup ALGA



6

b)

(1) Se A e diagonalizarel, pignifice que é uma matriz pimétrice, ou reje, que el igual à rue triansposta

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

a) sobter as valores properas

-) obter os vetores associados a codo valor próprio

## vetor associado a h=1

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 - 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 2 - 2 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_1 \\ \lambda_2 \\ \lambda_3 \end{bmatrix} = 0 \quad (1) \quad (2) \quad (2) \quad (2) \quad (2) \quad (3) \quad (3)$$

Velores propries to 
$$\begin{bmatrix} -x_3 \\ n_3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$U_1 = \langle (-1,1,1) \rangle$$
 dim  $U_1 = 1$  , base  $e^2((-1,1,1))^2$  nego  $n_1 = \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ 2 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$  a  $n_1 = 1$ 

## velor associado a h z = 2

$$\begin{bmatrix}
0 - 2 3 \\
0 1 - 2 \\
0 1 - 2 \\
0 1 - 3
\end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix}
x_1 \in \mathbb{R} \\
x_2 = 0 \\
x_3 = 0
\end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix}
x_1 \in \mathbb{R} \\
0 \\
0 \\
0
\end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix}
x_1 \\
x_2 = 0 \\
0 \\
0
\end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix}
x_1 \\
x_2 = 0 \\
0 \\
0
\end{bmatrix}$$

6)

$$\begin{bmatrix} -2 - 23 \\ 0 - 1 - 2 \\ n_3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} n_1 \\ n_2 \\ -n_2 - 2n_3 = 0 \\ n_3 \in \mathbb{R} \end{bmatrix} - 2n_1 + 4n_3 + 3n_3 = 0 \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\begin{cases} -2n_1 + 4n_3 + 3n_3 = 0 \in \mathbb{R} \\ 2n_2 - 2n_3 = 0 \\ n_3 \in \mathbb{R} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} -2n_1 + 4n_3 + 3n_3 = 0 \in \mathbb{R} \\ 2n_2 - 2n_3 = 0 \\ n_3 \in \mathbb{R} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} n_3 \in \mathbb{R} \\ n_3 \in \mathbb{R} \end{cases}$$

vetores proprior od 
$$\begin{bmatrix} 7/2 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 7/2 \\ -2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$
 n3, n3  $\in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}$ 

$$03=4(7/2,-2,1)$$
 dim  $08=1$  sepa  $n3=\begin{bmatrix} 7\\-4\\2 \end{bmatrix}$  associade a had

n, no ens na 3 velores proprios linecumente independentes e pontanto,

$$P = \begin{bmatrix} -3 & 2 & 7 \end{bmatrix}$$
 e a matait 2 agralisante de A e e tal que  $\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & -4 \\ 2 & 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$  o a matait 2 agralisante de A e e tal que  $\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$ 

c) Pri AP=D = A=DPP-

AS - PDP PDP ...

Acabar

(1,1) - votor proprio (1)

0 -) valor proprio Do definição de velor e valor proprio cabema que: Le valor proprio do matriz A se existe um velor y tal que

Au= Eu l'onde v chama-ne vetor proprio

Enter Avetv

Por outro lado, sabemos que zo o e valor proprio do matric A t e valor proprio se IA- EII=0 - >

(1-0)(b-0)=a=0 (a) b-a=0

(J. 6) ( - 17 - 6) ( - (II - A)

1-1-2 1 1=0 (1-t)(b-t)-a=0 (polinómio caracteristico) la b-t

Juntando on condicion temos que: 16-a=0

A=[0 -1] K K+1

a) del(A- )]=0

(- x)(K+1-y) - (-K)=0

E) -KX-X+X2+K=0

22-X(K+1)+K=0 & equorço do polinómio característico

(=) X= K+1 + (K+1)2- 1/K

y= K+1 + 1/(K2-2K+1)

y= K+1 + (K+1)2 = y= K+1 + K-1

(=) N= K+1+K2 V/=K+1-(K-1)

E) y= 5k 1 y=1

Os valores proprios ous jaik).

-> vetor associado a h=1

$$\begin{bmatrix} -1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} N_1 \end{bmatrix} = 0 & (=1) & (N_1 = -N_2) & \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} -N_1 \end{bmatrix} & (N_2 \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}) \\ N_1 = \mathcal{L}(N_1 - N) & (N_2 = \mathcal{L}(N_1 - N)) & (N_3 = \mathcal{L}(N_1 - N)) & (N_4 = \mathcal{L}(N_1 - N)$$

-) vehr associado a n=K

$$\begin{bmatrix} -K & -1 \\ K & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} n_1 \end{bmatrix} = 0 = \begin{cases} -Kn_1 = n_2 \\ -Kn_1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} N_1 \\ -Kn_1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} N_1 \\ -Kn_1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} N_1 \\ -Kn_1 \end{bmatrix}$$

c) n n - Kn

q) 
$$D = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & K \end{bmatrix}$$
  $C = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & -K \end{bmatrix}$ 

à é um vetor proprio de la ne existe v + OA, tal que Av= iv u,v,w nos retores proprios de A, entes:

· Au= Au

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

· Aw= Zw

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

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y e rator brobers or 18- 17/=0 polinômio característica

$$P_{B}(\lambda) = |B - \lambda \pm 1| = | \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & b & c \end{bmatrix} = | -\lambda & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = | -\lambda & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -\lambda & \pm 1 \\ 0 & b & c -\lambda \end{bmatrix} = (-\lambda)(-\lambda)(c-\lambda) + \alpha - (-\lambda b)$$

$$\begin{vmatrix}
PB(-1) = 0 \\
PB(0) = 0
\end{vmatrix}
= \begin{vmatrix}
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(1a)a) como sotamos perante uma matrit (xi, vamos terno maiximo (valores preprios (distintos ou nos) Da definição de votor e valor proprio patemen que: Le valor proprio da matriz A se existe um velor v tal que Av=tv (onde v chama se velor proprio)

- · AZ=Z (=) AZ=1Z -> Ze um vetor proprio de A associado ao valor proprio 1
- · AW = W = 1 AW = IW -> W e'um votor proprio de A associado ao valor proprio 1
- · AX=0 (=) AX=0X -> X e'um vetor propos de A associado aso valor proprio o.
- · Ay=0 (=) Ay-0y + y e'um refor priprio de A associado ao valor priprio 0,

como xey pos lineaumente independentes, estamos a disa que zero é valor projers de multiplia de de 2 (pelo meno) é a dimensal do subespaço proprio associado a zero e pelo menos, a

com into, rabemen que en valores propries roi: -1,0,1. La Ental o polinómio couocterstico é:

$$(t-(-1))(t-0)(t-0)(t-1) = (t+1)t^2(t-1) = t^2(t+1)(t-1)$$

A e' diagonalizaix, porque e'uma matriz lixli a tem pelo menos livalores proprios. Sim, existe uma base de 124 constituida por votores proprios de A

obte o valores proprio

obter os volores próprios associados

velor associado a 
$$\lambda = 1$$

$$\begin{bmatrix}
-1 & 1 \\
1 & -1
\end{bmatrix}
\begin{bmatrix}
n_1 \\
n_2
\end{bmatrix} = 0 = 1 \\
1 \times 2 = N_1$$

$$\begin{bmatrix}
n_1 \\
1
\end{bmatrix}
\begin{bmatrix}
n_1 \\
1
\end{bmatrix}
\begin{bmatrix}$$

1-= 1 a copiocaso adov

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} n_1 \end{bmatrix} = 0 \quad \exists \quad \begin{cases} \gamma_{C_1} \in \mathbb{R} \\ \gamma_{N_2} = +\gamma_1 \end{cases} \qquad \begin{bmatrix} n_1 \\ -n_1 \end{bmatrix} \gamma_1 \in \mathbb{R} \quad \exists \quad \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} \gamma_1, \gamma_1 \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$||(1,1)|| = \sqrt{1+1} = \sqrt{2}$$
  $n_1 = (\sqrt{2}/2, \sqrt{2}/2)$   
 $||(1,1-1)| = \sqrt{1+1} = \sqrt{2}$   $n_2 = (\sqrt{2}/2, -\sqrt{2}/2)$ 

obter valones proprios

obter valores proprios
$$\begin{vmatrix}
-\lambda - 1 - 1 & | = 0 & | = 1 & | (-\lambda)(-\lambda)(-\lambda) - 1 - 1 - (-\lambda - \lambda - \lambda) = 0 \\
-1 - \lambda - 1 & | = 0 & | = 1 & | (-\lambda)(-\lambda)(-\lambda) - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 & | = 0 \\
-1 - 1 - \lambda & | = 0 & | = 1 & | (-\lambda)(-\lambda)(-\lambda)(-\lambda) - 1 - 1 & | = 0 \\
-1 - 1 - \lambda & | = 0 & | = 1 & | (-\lambda)(-\lambda)(-\lambda)(-\lambda) - 1 - 1 & | = 0$$
(e)  $\lambda = 1 \ \forall \lambda = 1 \ \forall \lambda = 1 \ \forall \lambda = -2$ 

obte as vetores proprios associados

$$\begin{array}{c|c} \rightarrow \text{ velor asserbed as } & \longrightarrow \\ \hline -1 & -1 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 & -1 \\ \hline -1 & -1 & -1 \\ \hline -1 & -1 & -1 \\ \hline \end{array} \begin{array}{c} (m) = 0 \\ m_0 \in \mathbb{R} \\ m_3 \in \mathbb{R} \end{array} \begin{array}{c} m_0 = m_0 - m_3 - m_3 \in \mathbb{R} \\ m_2 = m_0 - m_3 = m_0 - m_0$$

Os vetores próprios 
$$\approx 1$$
 $X_1 = \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$ 
 $X_2 = \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$ 
 $X_3 = \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$ 
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-) vetor associado a 1=-2