A nxn matrice.

An B B trappe. nxh. A inverterhar alle rader har pivot element dus. Alle søyrer i B er privot

B triangular (ovre) 1 ere par dia jon elen huis A vive ter har, elles noen 0 er.

duf(B) = { 1 his A werterhour of ellers.

 $A = E_{L} E_{L-1} \cdots E_{1} B$ $dut(A) = dut(E_{L}) \cdots dut(E_{1}) \cdot dut(B) = \begin{cases} \neq 0 & \text{huis } A \text{ wurterhar} \\ = 0 & \text{ellers} \end{cases}$

Differminable. Degre a garge a set hil is amon. E stransfer matrix & Group in red with 5 80
(3) Byte to make.
$C = EB$ Checuráe: $\{dA(B) \mid hoin B\}$ $Dd(A) = \{3dA(B) \mid hoin B\}$ $= dA(E) + dA(E) + dA(B)$
Lemma: No. A ille ex numberless, out at ille AB interferber. A,B nxn medit.
But it where his help as he - hith he kinds
L . S S(HO) C N(O)) HALL IBM HALL ON THE MOST OF THE
Tector del(AB) = del(A) del(B) Beis
Box. A the workform as $dA(B) = 0$ $dA(B) dA(B) = 0$ By the institute as $dA(B) = 0$
$A \sim I_{j}$ $A = G_{j} \underbrace{G_{i_{j_1}} \cdots G_{j_r} I}$
$ \begin{split} & \text{dis}\left(\beta\right) = Ab\left(\mathcal{C}_{k}\right) Ab\left(\mathcal{C}_{k-1}\mathcal{C}_{k-1}\cdots\mathcal{C}_{k}\right) = Ab\left(\mathcal{C}_{k}\right) Ab\left(\mathcal{C}_{k-1}\right) \cdot \cdots \cdot Ab\left(\mathcal{C}_{k}\right) \\ & \text{Ab} = \mathcal{C}_{k} \cdot \mathcal{C}_{k-1} \cdots \mathcal{C}_{k} \cdot \mathcal{B} \end{split} $
$\frac{ds^{\mu}(B) \circ dd(E_{i}) dd(E_{i}) \cdot dd(E_{i}) \cdot dd(E_{i})}{ds^{\mu}(B)} \cdot ds^{\mu}(B) = ds^{\mu}(A) \cdot dd^{\mu}(B).$
a moderner. $A^{\dagger}A = I \implies det(I) = I = det(A^{\dagger}A) = det(A^{\dagger}) \cdot det(A)$
de (A" = de (A) A" a- A wal byth ord/sight.
A ~ 8 + trappe . A ~ 6, 6, 8
$K^{T} = (\mathcal{E}_{k}, \mathcal{E}_{k}, \cdots, \mathcal{E}_{k}, \mathcal{E}_{k}^{T}, \cdots, \mathcal{E}_{k}^{T}, \mathcal{E}_{k}^{T}, \cdots, \mathcal{E}_{k}^{T})$ $dA(K^{T}) = dA(B^{T}) dA(E_{k}^{T}) \cdots dA(E_{k}^{T})$
= $Ad^{*}(0) \cdot Ad^{*}(\mathcal{E}_{i}) \cdot \cdots \cdot dA^{*}(\mathcal{E}_{k})$ = $Ad^{*}(0)$.
Date to the state of the state
(-+-+- \ da(A) + \in a (A) da(A) \ a
$= \sum_{j=1}^{n} a_{ij}^{-j} (q^{ij} \cdot dk) (a_{ij}^{-j}) \longrightarrow ik nd$ $= \sum_{j=1}^{n} a_{ij}^{-j} (q^{ij} \cdot dk) (a_{ij}^{-j}) \longrightarrow ik nd$ $= \sum_{k=1}^{n} a_{ij}^{-j} (q^{ij} \cdot dk) (a_{ij}^{-j}) \longrightarrow ik nd$
Th.
A = (2 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
$dd[\widehat{\mathbf{A}}] = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 5 \\ 2 & 1 & 4 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 \end{bmatrix} - 0 \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 5 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$
$= \frac{1}{1} \left[\frac{1}{1} q \left(\frac{-\lambda}{2} \right)_{\lambda} q \right]^{+ 0} \left[\frac{1}{1} \right]$ $= \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{1} \left(\frac{\lambda}{2} \right)_{\lambda} - \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\pi}{2} \right)_{\lambda} + \frac{\pi}{2} \left(\frac{\pi}{2} \right)_{\lambda} + $
= 3-2-(-4) -3(2-3-3(-4)) = 3+(2-19-59 = -29
Egenvelorer og egeneralier A van melsie v \$10 ve 8° helb . + egenvelor bis Av = 1 v
A belle exercise.
Lise <u>Avr-Nor</u> califacte or a nadjunde "A adjund" (4) adjunde Some na hijamijor .
A - Ar = 0
Or Apr - Azr = $(A-21)r = 0$ Sable bising $r = 0$. Run for bising $r \neq 0$ best basis $(A-21)$ (the or existerbur. $(A-21)r = \frac{1}{2}$ benefor $r \Rightarrow 0$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $$
polysis 22
$\frac{E \log n}{A \cdot s \left(\frac{4}{5} - 1\right)} \text{if } A \cdot AI = \left(\frac{4}{5} - 1\right) - 2\left(\frac{1}{5} \cdot \frac{0}{3}\right) = \left(\frac{4 \cdot 3}{5} - 1\right)$
$dd \left(A - \lambda \right) = \begin{vmatrix} 4 \cdot \lambda & -1 \\ 5 & -2 \cdot \lambda \end{vmatrix} = \left(4 \cdot 3 \right) \left(2 \cdot 2 \right) + 5 = \lambda^{2} - 2 \cdot \lambda - 8 + 5$
For 2 form 2 , loser in def (A - 21) = 0
$\lambda^{\infty} - 2\lambda - 3 = 0$ $\lambda = \frac{1}{2} \left(2 \pm \sqrt{4 + 12}\right) = \frac{1}{2} \left(2 \pm 4\right) = \int_{-1}^{3} 1 dx$ this force generalization: Does less $(h - 3t)v = 0$ for $(h - \lambda)$, where $v = \binom{3}{2}$.
$A - \Delta T = \begin{pmatrix} A - \lambda & -1 \\ A - 3 \end{pmatrix}$ Ger
$\langle \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rangle = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rangle = \langle \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rangle = \langle \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rangle = \langle \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rangle = \langle \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rangle = \langle \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rangle = \langle \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rangle = \langle \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rangle = \langle \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rangle = \langle \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rangle = \langle \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rangle = \langle \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rangle = \langle \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rangle = \langle \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rangle = \langle \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rangle = \langle \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rangle = \langle \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rangle = \langle \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rangle = \langle \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rangle = \langle \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rangle = \langle \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rangle = \langle \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rangle = \langle \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rangle = \langle \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rangle = \langle \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rangle = \langle \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rangle = \langle \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rangle = \langle \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rangle = \langle \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rangle = \langle \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rangle = \langle \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rangle = \langle \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rangle = \langle \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rangle = \langle \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rangle = \langle \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rangle = \langle \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rangle = \langle \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rangle = \langle \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rangle = \langle \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rangle = \langle \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rangle = \langle \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rangle = \langle \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rangle = \langle \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rangle = \langle \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rangle = \langle \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rangle = \langle \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rangle = \langle \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rangle = \langle \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rangle = \langle \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rangle = \langle \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rangle = \langle \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rangle = \langle \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rangle = \langle \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rangle = \langle \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rangle = \langle \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rangle = \langle \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rangle = \langle \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rangle = \langle \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rangle = \langle \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rangle = \langle \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rangle = \langle \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rangle$
λ=3 gir (¹) eyen-relfer.
$ \begin{cases} \frac{ x-1 }{s-1} \begin{pmatrix} s & -1 \\ s & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} s \\ s & -1 \end{pmatrix} = 0 \begin{cases} \frac{s-1}{s-1} & o \\ s-1 & o \end{cases} \begin{cases} \frac{3}{s} + \frac{1}{s} & x = \frac{1}{s} \\ \frac{3}{s} & y = s \end{cases} $ $ \begin{cases} \frac{1}{s} & \frac{1}{s} & \frac{1}{s} \\ \frac{1}{s} & \frac{1}{s} & \frac{1}{s} \end{cases} $
(1) - 11/1 AT buckloritak refinentil A.
h le quele présent.
Teach medicise of, of regulators and footbjalley agraved. Do as of, of him.
Being Operhaph for to 1.
ant such for kel Hain (g,, g, this wor line. In compgn + g, g +, G, g = 0 for g, g, ill all soul.
sensles multiplineer med A Ago, e then $e + \cdots + Ago, e > 0$
$a_i^{A_i} g_i^{i} + c_i^{A_i} g_i^{i} + \cdots + c_i^{A_i} g_i^{i} = 0$ (4): A_i gives $a_i^{A_i} g_i^{A_i} = 0$ Subtratures
0 +હાઇ, તે)હુમ હાઇ, તે)હુ ≠0 ⇔(હુ.,,હું) સંક્રિક
Example: $A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ $A \cdot X = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \cdot 3 & -1 \\ 1 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$ $A \cdot X = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \cdot 3 & -1 \\ 1 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$ $A \cdot X = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \cdot 3 & -1 \\ 1 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$ $A \cdot X = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \cdot 3 & -1 \\ 1 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$
1 = 1 = 1 = (1 - 1) ² × 0.
Finn spanishments: $N = {n \choose 2} \cdot (n-21)\pi = 0 \cdot {n-1 \choose 2} = 0 \cdot g \cdot frs \cdot x \cdot g$.
$N = {3 \choose 2}$ below $g \in L \times {1 \choose 2}$.
$A = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ \frac{1}{3} & -\frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \end{pmatrix} \qquad 4.3t = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \\ 0 & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \end{pmatrix} \leftarrow$
84(672) = 0 1 + (1-3) 2 - 8-3 + 0 1
$-(1-\lambda)\left[\left(\frac{r}{2}-\lambda\right)\left(\frac{r}{2}-\lambda\right) - \frac{r}{2}\right] \le (1-\lambda)\left[\left(\lambda^{2} - \frac{2}{2}\lambda\right) + \frac{r'}{r}\right] \le (1-\lambda)\left(\lambda^{2} - 3\lambda + 2\lambda\right)$
$A = \frac{1}{4\pi} \left(3 \pm \sqrt{q - \epsilon} \right) = \begin{cases} 1 \\ 1 \end{cases}$
2 1 1 18 18 24 moderice (\$ \$ 5 - 5 0 18 5 1 \$ 6 \$ \$ 0 \$ \$ \$ 2 \$ \$ 6 \$\$ \$ 6 \$ \$ 6 \$ \$ 6 \$\$ \$ 6 \$ \$ 6 \$\$\$ \$ 6 \$\$\$ \$ 6 \$\$\$ \$ 6 \$\$\$ \$ 6 \$\$\$ \$ 6 \$\$\$ \$ 6 \$\$\$ \$ 6 \$\$\$ \$ 6 \$\$\$ \$ 6 \$\$\$ \$ 6 \$\$\$ \$ 6 \$\$\$\$ \$ 6 \$\$\$ \$ 6 \$\$\$ \$ 6 \$\$\$\$ \$ 6 \$\$\$\$ \$ 6 \$\$\$\$ \$ 6 \$\$\$\$ \$ 6 \$\$\$\$\$ \$ 6 \$\$\$\$\$ \$ 6 \$\$\$\$\$ \$ 6 \$\$\$\$\$\$
(-1/2 + 1/2 (1) 1 / 1 where we we
$\mathcal{A} = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{L}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{2} \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + \frac{2}{2} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} - \frac{4d_2}{2} \frac{1}{2} + 0 \xrightarrow{\mathcal{A}} \stackrel{\mathcal{A}}{\text{odd}} \stackrel{\mathcal{A}}{\text{odd}$