Defingan: Onla d A or on nxn mahris. En equille for A or in illu-mel velle it plik al Av a parallel med v; der at all firms at hall 2

al I a of houghly lett of of it a Vi Lillalu en hamplets willow.

Hua liby ette? and of I or an expression wed expression  $\vec{\nabla}$ .  $\vec{\nabla}$   $\vec{\nabla}$  Delle below at del (27-A) = O.

Melode for à fine equiendin: Fam de & slik d

Ebrupel:  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 4 \\ 4 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$ . Finn equaling of equalities. Finn equalities and is the liquinger del((2-A))= $\begin{pmatrix} 2 & -4 \\ -1 & 2n \end{pmatrix}$ = 0  $\begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{$ 

$$\left(\begin{array}{c}
\frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \right) - \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \right) \\
1 - \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2$$

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

$$= \frac{\lambda^{2} - \lambda - 6}{\lambda^{2}} = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{(-1)^{2} - 4 + 1 \cdot (-1)}}{\lambda^{2}} = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{1 \cdot 2}}{\lambda^{2}} = \begin{cases} \frac{1 + 5}{2} = 3 \\ \frac{1 - 5}{2} = -2 \end{cases}$$

Vi har to equalin: 2,=8, 2=-2. Finen a genellou for 2,=3. No fum allow V,= (y) Abl d AT, = 3T, dus

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 4 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = 3 \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} \iff 2x + 4y = 3x \\ x - y = 3y$$

$$\iff -x + 4y = 0 \\ x - 4y = 0 \end{pmatrix} \implies x = 4y, \text{ quark} \begin{pmatrix} 4y \\ y \end{pmatrix} y \neq 0$$

 $\Rightarrow \begin{array}{c} -x+4y=0\\ x-4y=0 \end{array} \} \Rightarrow x=4y , \text{ quantle } \begin{pmatrix} 4y\\ y \end{pmatrix} y \neq 0\\ \\ \underline{Equally \text{ for } 1_2=2} ; \overrightarrow{V}_2=\begin{pmatrix} x\\ y \end{pmatrix} \text{ All al}$   $\overrightarrow{V}_1=\begin{pmatrix} 4\\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$   $\overrightarrow{V}_1=\begin{pmatrix} 4\\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ 

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 & \lambda \vec{v}_2 = -2 \vec{v}_2^2 : \\
 & \begin{pmatrix} 2 & y \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = -2 \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} \iff \begin{cases} 2x + 4y = -2x \\ x - y = -2y \end{cases}$$

Egeneration:  $\lambda_1 = 3$ ,  $\lambda_2 = -2$ , egeneration  $\vec{v}_1 = \vec{v}_1$ )  $\vec{v}_2 = \vec{v}_1$ 

Vi har en ben's ou grundling V, V2. For enling Tx (R?) han is dermed

$$\dot{\chi} = \chi_1 \vec{\nabla}_1 + \chi_2 \vec{\nabla}_2$$

Vi has dermed

$$\overrightarrow{\Delta_{\times}} = \overleftarrow{\Delta} \left( \overleftarrow{\lambda_1 v_1} + \overleftarrow{\lambda_2 v_2} \right) = \overleftarrow{\lambda_1} \overleftarrow{\lambda_{v_1}} + \overleftarrow{\lambda_2} \overleftarrow{\lambda_2 v_2}$$

$$= \overleftarrow{\lambda_1} \overleftarrow{\lambda_1 v_1} + \overleftarrow{\lambda_2} \overleftarrow{\lambda_2 v_2}$$

Non har i en bosis au egurebbaer?

Generall er des (2I-A)=0 en n-te prodotigning.

P(X) = II (XI-X) er el n-tegradopoleprom som kelles del har altrististe polynomed til A.

Vi ul al P(2) har n'aychtig v l'osunger devans i fill der d de er hamplelse og heller med multiplietet.

En nrn-mahire han dufn mobienelt tra in fordijllige egen unden.

Sahning: Egenethere med frahjellige egeneerdeer er lineart machengig. Dersom en nen-mahise har n fastjellige egeneedier, fermes tel derfor en baies au ejenetherer.

Beis: Aula for mobigelse af A har equieldrer med forskjelige egeneralier som ikke er lineal nærkengige.
La {v̄\_1, v̄\_2, ..., v̄\_k} være en minimal slit mengde.

Del fines lell c, c, c, c, to slik d

Treller ligningen fre hunandre

$$C_{2}(\lambda_{2}-\lambda_{1})\vec{v}_{2}+C_{3}(\lambda_{3}-\lambda_{1})\vec{v}_{3}+\cdots+C_{k}(\lambda_{k}-\lambda_{1})\vec{v}_{k}=\vec{0}$$

Dette beligt at verve, ver him nach, var som er en relimetrigher siden i autot at viver. The vær en minimet lin, nach. menjet av egenretter.

Hva shjer når egurerdene er hamplike?

His  $\chi_1 = a + i b$  en equienti, so ist ope  $\overline{\chi}_1 = (a - i b)$ 

His V, er en equallo for Z, så vil V, vere en equallo for Z.

hanjuguer elle

Elsempl: A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 - 5 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}

Egenundier: 
$$|\chi_{I-A}| = \begin{vmatrix} \chi_{-3} & 5 \\ -1 & \chi_{-1} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= (1-3)(1-1) + 5 = 1^{2} - 1 - 37 + 3 + 5 = 1^{2} - 13 + 3 + 5 = 1^{2} - 13 + 3 + 5 = 1^{2} - 13 + 15 = 10$$

$$\chi = \frac{-(-4)^{\frac{1}{2}} \sqrt{(-4)^2 - 4.1.8}}{2} = \frac{4 \pm \sqrt{-16}}{2}$$

$$= \frac{4 \pm 4 \lambda}{2} = 2 \pm 2 \lambda$$

$$\lambda_{1} = 2 + 2 \lambda$$

$$\lambda_{2} = 2 - 2 \lambda$$

Equallar le 
$$\hat{X}_1$$
:  $A\vec{v}_1 = (2+2i)\vec{v}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix}$ 

$$\begin{pmatrix} 3 & -5 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = (2+2x') \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix}$$

$$3x - Sy = 2x + 2ix$$
  $(1-2i)x - Sy = 0$   
 $x + y = 2y + 2iy$   $x + (-1-2i)y = 0$  | (1-2i)

$$= 3 \qquad (1 - 2i) \times -5y = 0$$

$$(1 - 2i) \times -5y = 0$$

$$(1 - 2i) \times -5y = 0$$

$$(1 + 2i)$$

Velger 
$$X = S$$
:  $V_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ 1-2i \end{pmatrix}$  equaller for  $\lambda_1 = 2+2i$ 

E cencella for 7= 2-2n:

$$\overrightarrow{V}_{2} = \overrightarrow{V}_{1} = \left( \begin{array}{c} 5 \\ 1 - 2\lambda \end{array} \right) = \left( \begin{array}{c} 5 \\ 1 + 2\lambda \end{array} \right)$$