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JMÉNO A PŘÍJMENÍ: LUKA'S RUNT
CISLO PRIKLADU: 2.1
ZADANI': Pro linearni robrazeni L: Pz > Rz dane predpisem
           L(ax^3+bx^2+cx+d) = [a-b-c,3a-b,c+d]^{T}
Uncele: · dimensi a basi jadra Ken L;
          · dimensi a basi obraser Im L:
          · matici sobrazem' v libovolných bakerh.
RESENIS Y N = ax3+bx2+cx+d
Ken L = {+ m & P3; L(w) = [0,0,0] }
Ken L = L(p(x)) = [a-b-c, 3a-b, c+d] = [0,0,0]
 \alpha - l_{2} - c = 0
 3a-b = 0
c+d=0
3a - b = 0 => a = \frac{1}{6}b = \frac{1}{2}h

-2b - 3c = 0 => b = -\frac{3}{2}c = \frac{3}{2}h

c + d = 0 => c = -d = h
                            C=h, NER
Ken L = 2- 1x3-3px2+2px-2n, pell }= {p(-x3-3x2+2x-2), pell}
bare Ken L je mapi: -x3-3-2+2x-2, dim Ken L=1
Im L = { +x e R3; 3 pe P3, L(p) = x }
Bake \mathbb{R}_3 (harmonicha')

x^3 \rightarrow L(x^3) = [1, 3, 0]^T

x^2 \rightarrow L(x^2) = [-1, -1, 0]^T \ \timedine \text{barrisle'}

x \rightarrow L(x) = [-1, 0, 1]^T \ \timedine \text{barrisle'}

x \rightarrow L(x) = [0, 0, 1]^T
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JMENO A PRIJMENI: LUKA'S RUNT CISLO PRIKLADU: 2.2 ZADA'NI' Uncese vlastini cista, vlastini vestory a Londonin lawonicky bour makine A: A= 200 A= -57-5 -10 10-8 RESENI: · Vlas Mi cisla: 1A - XII $\begin{vmatrix} 2-\lambda & 0 & 0 \\ -5 & 7-\lambda & -5 \end{vmatrix} = (2-\lambda)(7-\lambda)(-8-\lambda)+0+0-0-(2-\lambda)-50-0 =$ $= -112 - 14\lambda + 72\lambda + 9\lambda^2 - 8\lambda^2 - \lambda^3 + 100 - 50\lambda = -\lambda^3 + \lambda^2 + 8\lambda - 12$ - musine zpistit konemy > pousigi Hornerovo scheha 2 -2-2 12 -1.160 > mohu prisit rouser D= +1)2-4.(-1).6=25 1=1-125/2 - 13+12+81-12 = (1-2)2 (1+3) λ₁₂ 2 λ₃ = -3 Washi verbory: X1,2 = 2 00000 -1 1-100 -1 1-100 -5 5-5 0 N 0000 0 h = [x] 3 slejné rektory => bonstava na' as mnobo nesem'

$$- \times + y - h = 0 \Rightarrow \mu o \quad \alpha = 1 \Rightarrow x = 1 \quad \mu o \quad \alpha = 0 \Rightarrow x = 1$$

$$h_{2} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$h_{2} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$h_3 = \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow x = 0$$

$$2y - x = 0 \Rightarrow y = \frac{k}{2}$$

$$h_3 \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

=> sestavine ratio Ta J

$$T = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & h_2 & h_3 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

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

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