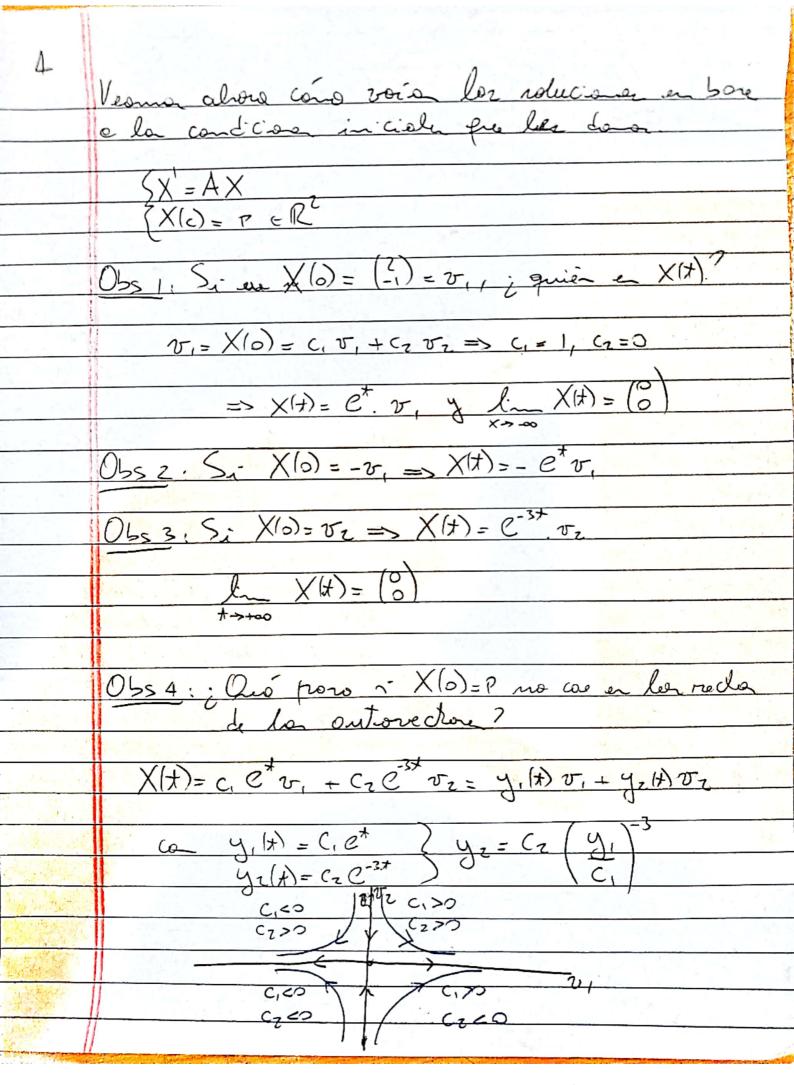
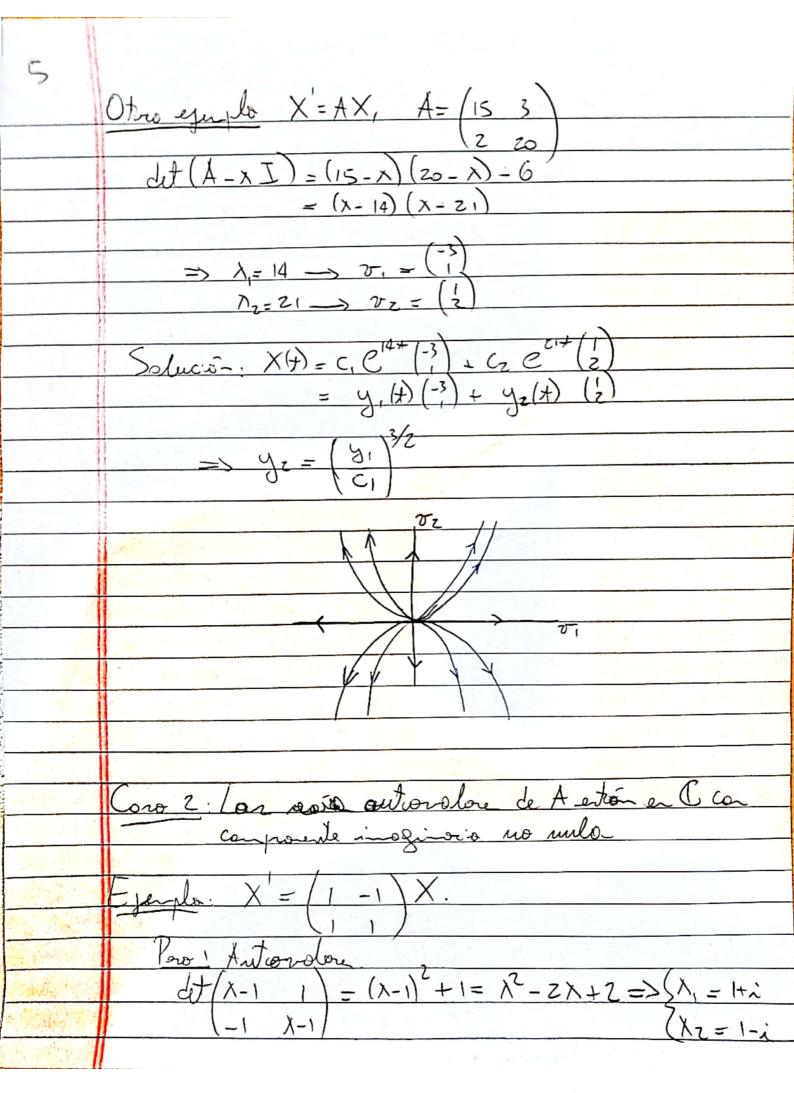
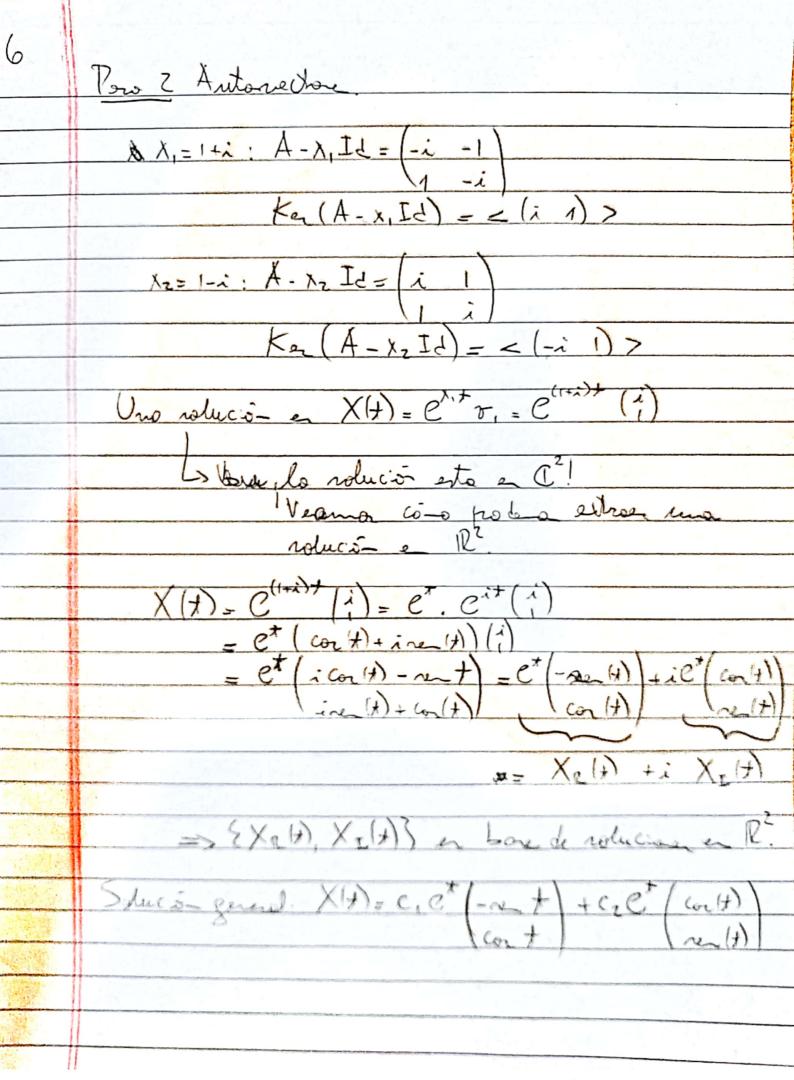
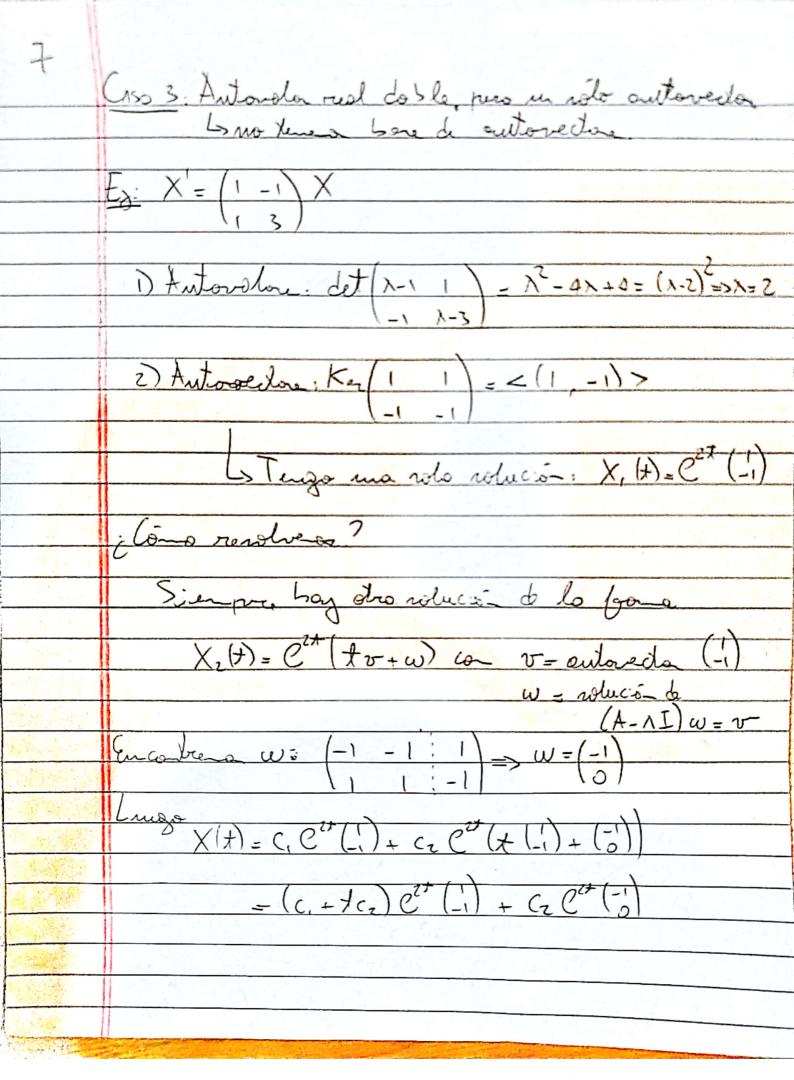


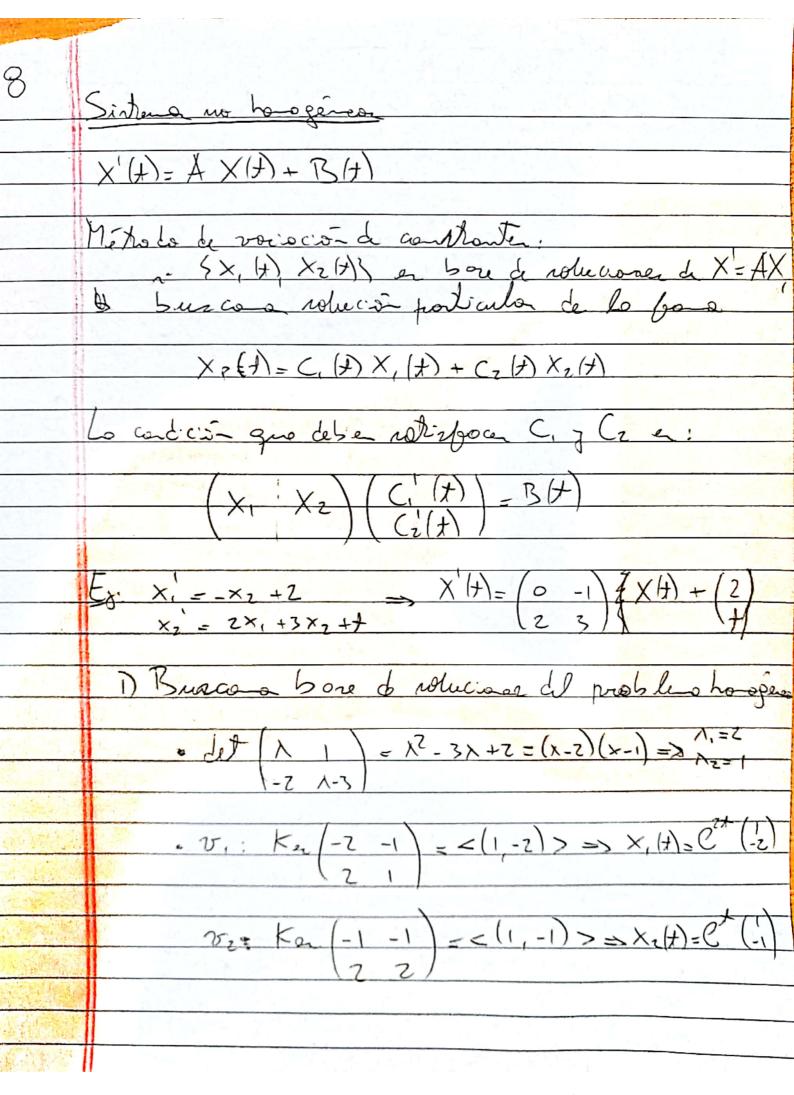
3	
	Coro I: Toda la outorolorer de A na reder juille
	Ejemplo: X = AX, A = (3 4)
	1 ^{El} PASO: Autovalous de A.
	$1 + 1850 \cdot 10000000000000000000000000000000000$
(6	$= (\Lambda - 1)(\Lambda + 3)$
	=> X ₁ =1
	$\lambda_2 = -3$
	2º Pros: Autoredone:
, Y	Paro X,=1: A-1. Id= (2 1) (-3 -6)
4 ,1	$\Rightarrow K_{\alpha} \left(A - 1. \text{ Id} \right) = \langle (2, -1) \rangle$ $\Rightarrow V_{\alpha} = \left(\frac{2}{1} \right)$
100	
10 31	Paro 12 = -3: A +3 Id = (6 4)
	$ \text{Pare } X_2 = -2 : A + 3 \text{ Let} = \left(6 4\right)$ $ -3 - 2 \rangle$ $\Rightarrow \text{Ker} (A + 3 \text{ Let}) = \langle (2, -3) \rangle$ $\Rightarrow \text{Tr} = \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)$
	Vor la hands, lega 2 de volucione. X, = C* (2)
Date:	Sol guerol: X(x)=C,C'(2) + C2 e-3x(2)
	(-3)











Busco Xp(+)=C, C2+(1/2) + C2(+) et (-1) $C_{z} = (++4)C^{-1}$ $C_{z} = \int +e^{-t}dt + 4 \int e^{-t}dt$ $= -te^{-t} + \int e^{-t}dt - 4e^{-t}$ $= -te^{-t} - e^{-t} - 4e^{-t} = -e^{-t}(++5)$ $=> e^{2t} \cdot C_1 + e^{t} (t+4) e^{-t} = 2$ $=> e^{2t} \cdot C_1' = -2 - t$ $=> C_1' = -(t+2) e^{-2t}$ $=> C_1 = - \int (t+2) e^{-2t} = e^{-2t} (2t+5)$ $X_p = \frac{e^{-2t}}{1} (2t+5) \cdot e^{2t} (1) = e^{-t} (t+5) e^{t}$ = 2 + 5 (1) - (+ + 5) (1) $=\frac{1}{1}\left(-2t-15\right)$ Salución: X/t)=C, et (1) + (2/et (1) + 1 (-27-15)