$$(1) \quad (5-\lambda)^{2} \cdot (6-\lambda) - 4(6-\lambda) = 0 \rightarrow \lambda = 0$$

$$[(5-\lambda)^{2} - 4] \cdot (6-\lambda) = 0 \rightarrow \lambda = 0$$

$$25 + \lambda^{2} - 10\lambda - 4 = 0 \rightarrow \lambda^{2} - 10\lambda + 21 = 0$$

$$\lambda = \frac{-(-10) \pm \sqrt{100 - 4 \cdot 21}}{2} = \frac{10 \pm \sqrt{16}}{2} = \frac{7}{3}$$

$$\lambda_{1} = 3 \quad \lambda_{2} = 6 \quad \lambda_{3} = 1$$

$$(5-\lambda)x + 2y + 0. Z = 0$$

$$2x + (5-\lambda)y + 0. Z = 0$$

$$-3x + 4y + (6-\lambda). Z = 0$$
(2)

$$\begin{bmatrix} \lambda_1 = 3 \\ \lambda_1 = 3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} (5-3)x + 2y = 0 \\ 2x + (5-3)y = 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2x + 2y = 0 \\ 2x + 2y = 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} x = -y \\ 2x + 2y = 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(2) \quad -3x + 4y + 3z = 0$$

$$3x+4x-3z=0 \rightarrow x=\frac{3z}{7}$$

$$x=1 \rightarrow y=-1 \rightarrow z=\frac{1}{3} \rightarrow \sqrt{1}=\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ \frac{1}{3} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$x=2 \rightarrow y=-2 \rightarrow z=\frac{14}{3} \rightarrow \dots$$

KOVARIANZMATRIX

$$\frac{1}{2x} \frac{1}{3x} \frac{1}{2x} \frac{1}{3x} = \frac{1-1+0}{3} = 0; \overline{2} = \frac{7+2+1+1}{3} = \frac{13}{3}$$

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$$\sigma_{xy}^{2} = \frac{\left(6 - \frac{11}{3}\right)^{2} + \left(3 - \frac{11}{3}\right)^{2} + \left(2 - \frac{11}{3}\right)^{2}}{7}$$

$$\sigma_{xy}^{2} = \frac{\left(6 - \frac{11}{3}\right)\left(1 - 8\right) + \left(3 - \frac{11}{3}\right)\left(-1 - 9\right) + \left(2 - \frac{11}{3}\right)\left(9 - 9\right)}{2} - \sigma_{yx}^{2}$$

$$\int_{XZ}^{2} = \int_{ZX}^{2}$$

$$\sigma_{xx}^{2} = \frac{\sum \left(x_{i} - x\right)}{n-1} VARIANZ$$

$$\sigma_{xx}^{2} = \frac{\sum \left(x_{i} - x\right)}{n-1} VARIANZ$$

$$\sqrt{\chi_{2}} = \frac{2(\chi_{2} - \chi_{1})(\chi_{1} - \chi_{2})}{N - 1}$$
WARM

## WARUM IST ES FUR WI WICHTIG?

Die Eigenwerte der Kovarianzmatiix, nind die Haupthomponen des Systems. Die Haupthomponen ten (Principal Components - PCA) beschreiben die Varialilität vom System mit werriger Daten als das gesamte.

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