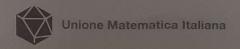
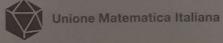


Those per outoreson di $\lambda_1=2$.	
Quindi ger outovettoir du A sono;	
$\begin{cases} \frac{1}{2}t \\ \frac{1}{2}t \\ \frac{1}{2}t \end{cases} \neq \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2}t \\ \frac{1}{2}t \\ \frac{1}{2}t \end{cases} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2}t - h \\ \frac{1}{2}t - h \\ \frac{1}{2}t - h \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2}t - h \\ \frac{1}{2}t - h \\ \frac{1}{2}t - h \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2}t - h \\ \frac{1}{2}t - h \\ \frac{1}{2}t - h \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2}t - h \\ \frac{1}{2}t - h \\ \frac{1}{2}t - h \\ \frac{1}{2}t - h \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2}t - h \\ $	





[ES. 2.] Determinare la diagonalizzabilità di	
$A = \begin{cases} 0. & 1. & 0. \\ 0. & 1. & 2 \end{cases}$	
bare di outovettani	
SVOGIMENTO	
Coltaba gli autosa di A:	
$det (A-\lambda I_3) = \begin{cases} 1-\lambda & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1-\lambda & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2-\lambda \end{cases} = (1-\lambda) \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 1-\lambda & 0 \\ 1 & 2-\lambda \end{vmatrix}$	
$\begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$	
$= (1-\lambda)[(1-\lambda)(2-\lambda)-0].$	
//	
$= (1-\lambda)^{2}(2-\lambda) \dots \dots$	
MANUEL VER	
$\lambda_{i}=1 \text{wa}(\lambda_{i})=2 $	
λ2=2 · Wa (λ2)=1	
//	
Down verificure . Che . Y Dy. Mg (Dx)= Ma (Dx)	
(y, y, z) = (y, z) + (y, z)	
[/t]	
$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	=1
.\	
	1
	ble
Listana Matamatian Italiana	
Unione Matematica Italiana	



CONTAINS CTUBMINOUS

p(x) = a + bx + cx

deux cercare : p(x) + c. $T(p(x)) = \lambda \cdot p(x)$

 $(20)^{2} \cdot p(0) + p(1) \times + p(-1) \times = \lambda \cdot p(x)$

abe a+(a+b+c)x+(a-b+c)x= da+xbx+xcx

(a+b+c= >b. (a+c=0) (a-b+c= >c. (a-b=0)





[ES3] Colorado gli autorationi dell'erratornationa.

T. Re[X) > Re[X] definito de:

T(p(x))=p(0)+p(1)x+p(-1)x2.

SVOIGHENTO: bose cononice di RZLX): B={1, X,X}

T(1) = (1) + 1 - 1 + 1 - 1 + 1 - 1 = 1 + 1 + 1 = 1 P(0) P(1) P(-1)

 $T(x) = Q + 1 \cdot x + (-1) \cdot x^2 = x - x^2$

 $T(\chi^2) = 0 + 1 - \chi + (-1)^2 \chi^2 = \chi + \chi^2$

 $A = [T]_{6}^{6} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

T(1), T(x), T(x2).

rupotto alle have B

Casasa ga autorasani di A

 $|A - \lambda | = |A - \lambda |$

 $=(1-\lambda)\cdot(\lambda^2-2\lambda+2)$

La 22 = 1 ± 1 (-2) no solutioni

Quindi l'unio outovolare è 1=1