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N6.2 A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ -1 & -3 \end{bmatrix}
                           \begin{vmatrix} 1-\lambda & 2 \\ -1 & -3-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = (1-\lambda)(-3-\lambda) + 2 = \lambda^2 + 2\lambda - 1 = 0
                                                                                                                   D = 4 + 4 = 8 = (2\sqrt{2})^2
                                                                                                                  \lambda_1 = \frac{-2 + 2\sqrt{2}}{2} = \sqrt{2} - 1
                                                                                                             \lambda_2 = \frac{-2 - 2\sqrt{2}}{2} = -1 - \sqrt{2}
                             \lambda_{4} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 - \sqrt{2} + 1 & 2 & 0 \\ -1 & -3 - \sqrt{2} + 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 2 - \sqrt{2} & 2 & 0 \\ -1 & -2 - \sqrt{2} & 0 \end{bmatrix} / \cdot (-2 + \sqrt{2}) \sim \begin{bmatrix} 2 - \sqrt{2} & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}
                            V_4 = (2; \sqrt{2} - 2)
                            \lambda_2 : \begin{bmatrix} 1+1+\sqrt{2} & 2 & 0 \\ -1 & -3+1+\sqrt{2} & 0 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 2+\sqrt{2} & 2 & 0 \\ -1 & -2+\sqrt{2} & 0 \end{bmatrix} A_2 + \sqrt{2} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 2+\sqrt{2} & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}
                                     V_1 = (2 : -2 - \sqrt{2})
 \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1 \cdot \text{minor}}{2 \cdot \text{minor}} = \frac{2 > 0}{4 \cdot 1 = 3 > 0} \quad \text{pozitivně definitní}; \quad \text{všechny vůdčí} \\ 2 \cdot \text{minor} = \frac{4 - 1 = 3 > 0}{4 \cdot 1 = 3 > 0} \quad \text{hlavní minory kladně}; \quad \text{všechna vlastní} \\ \begin{vmatrix} 2 - \lambda & 1 \\ 1 & 2 - \lambda \end{vmatrix} = (2 - \lambda)^2 - 1 = 4 - 4\lambda + \lambda^2 - 1 = \lambda^2 + 4\lambda + 3 = 0
                                                                                                                                                     D = 16 - 4 \cdot 3 = 4 = 2^{2}
\lambda_{1} = \frac{4 - 2}{2} = \frac{2}{2} = 1 > 0
                                                                                                                                                      \lambda_2 = \frac{4+2}{2} = \frac{6}{2} = 3 > 0
                            \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 3 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & -2 \end{bmatrix}
\begin{bmatrix} 1 & minor & -2 \\ 2 & minor & -2 & 3 & 0 & = -6 \\ 3 & minor & -2 & (-6-1) & +1 & (0-3) & = 14-3 & = 11 \end{bmatrix}
                                                                                        indefinitni.
b = -2Ax_{0} \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ -6 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -2 & -4 \\ -4 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_{0} \\ y_{0} \end{bmatrix} \begin{cases} -2x_{0} - 4y_{0} = 3 \\ -4x_{0} + 4y_{0} = -6 \end{cases} \begin{bmatrix} -2x_{0} = 3 + 4y_{0} \\ -4x_{0} + 4y_{0} = -6 \end{cases}
                                                                         \begin{cases} x_{0} = -\frac{3}{2} - 3y_{0} \\ -4(-\frac{3}{2} - 3y_{0}) + 4y_{0} = 6 \end{cases}
6 + 8y_{0} + 4y_{0} = -6 \qquad x_{0} = -\frac{3}{2} + 2 = \frac{1}{2} \qquad x_{0} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}
y_{0} = -1
                                 f(x) = (x - x_0)^T A (x - x_0) + f(x_0) = \left[x - \frac{1}{2} y - (-1)\right] \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & -2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x - \frac{1}{2} \\ y - (-1) \end{bmatrix} + \frac{35}{4}
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