

1. Степеневим методом із точністю 10⁻³ знайти максимальне вла сне значення матриці

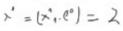
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1/2 & 1/3 \\ 1/2 & 1/3 & 1/4 \\ 1/3 & 1/4 & 1/5 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\lambda^{7} = \begin{pmatrix}
1 & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{3} \\
\frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{4} \\
\frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{4} & \frac{1}{5}
\end{pmatrix}
\cdot \begin{pmatrix}
2,6361 \\
1,4736 \\
1,0386
\end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix}
3,7191 \\
2,0689 \\
1,4548
\end{pmatrix}$$

...

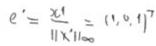
N2 (min 2) det (2) >0 Dynoba, det (2) >0 Dynoba, obt A>0 B: hans (A) E-A (1) has (A): has (b) B = MARE-A => hans (b) (2) Rain (A)-A-lo- Francks 11 tll = = 4 $\mathcal{B} = \Upsilon \begin{pmatrix} 106 \\ 040 \\ 041 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 210 \\ 421 \\ 042 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2-10 \\ 12-1 \\ 042 \end{pmatrix}$

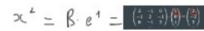
CKangfHUG



4. x° = (1,1,1) T

 $e^{\circ} = \frac{x^{\circ}}{\|x\|} = (1,1,1)^{T}$







=
$$\frac{1}{2}$$
 = $\frac{x^3}{11}$ = $(1, -1, 1)^T$ $(1, -1, 1)^T$ $(1, -1, 1)^T$ $(1, -1, 1)^T$ $(1, -1, 1)^T$ and a constraint of the second of the

$$\lambda_{3} = \left(\frac{x^{3}, x^{2}}{2c^{2}, x^{2}}\right) = \lambda^{3} = \left(\frac{x^{3}, e^{2}}{2c^{2}, x^{2}}\right) = 10$$

$$=\frac{20}{12}$$
 $=$ $\chi^5 = \left(\frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{3}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} = 1$

= 1.16)

1>3->1=6

CTENEURBY I

$$\Im \left(\begin{array}{c} 3 \end{array}\right) = \left(\begin{array}{ccc} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 \end{array}\right) \cdot \left(\begin{array}{c} 2 \\ -2 \\ 0 \end{array}\right) - \left(\begin{array}{c} 6 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{array}\right)$$

$$4 \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_{i} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 6 \\ -8 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 20 \\ -20 \\ 20 \end{pmatrix}$$

(mener 40 but
$$\lambda_{1}^{2} = \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\lambda_{2} = \frac{(\lambda_{1}^{2} \times 1)^{2}}{(\lambda_{1}^{2} \times 1)^{2}} = \lambda_{2} = (\lambda_{2}^{2} \times 1)^{2} = \lambda_{3} = (\lambda_{1}^{2} \times 1)^{2} = \lambda_{4} = (\lambda_{1}^{2} \times 1)^{2} = \lambda_{5} = \lambda_$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 232 \\ 328 \\ 232 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 792 \\ 1120 \\ 792 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\chi_{g} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 292 \\ 1130 \\ 292 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 2704 \\ 3824 \\ 2704 \end{pmatrix}$$

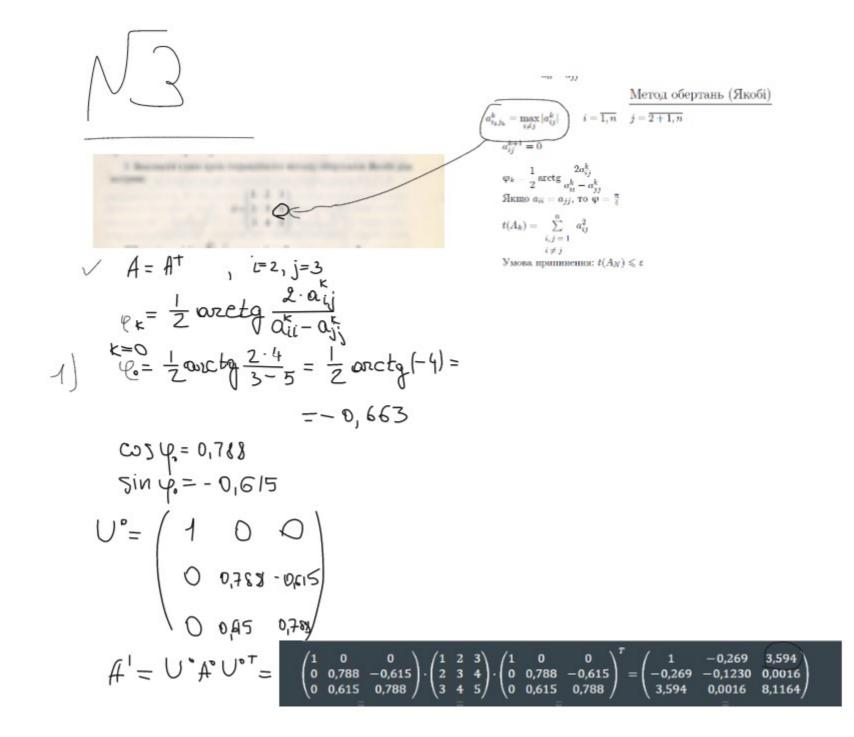
9)
$$\times_{j} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2784 \\ 4874 \\ 2784 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 9222 \\ 14548 \\ 9222 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\int_{9}^{1} = 3,414201$$

$$\left| \lambda_{g}^{l} - \lambda_{g}^{'} \right| < \varepsilon$$

Зауваження: нормувати, щоб уникнути переповнення

>min (t) = 4-3,41420120.585498



$$\begin{aligned}
\xi &= 2, & \xi &= 1, & j &= 3 \\
U_2 &= \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{onctg} \frac{z \cdot 3.594}{1 - 8.1164} &= -0.395 \\
\cos (42) &= 0.925 & A^{(k+1)} &= U^{(k)} A^{(k)} U^{(k)} \\
\sin (42) &= -0.385
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
A_{k} &\approx A \\
O_{1}323 &O_{-0.385} &= 0.385 \\
O_{1}323 &O_{-0.385} &= 0.2489 &0.0003
\end{aligned}$$

-0,2489 -0,1230 -0,1021 0,0003 -0,1021 9,6171