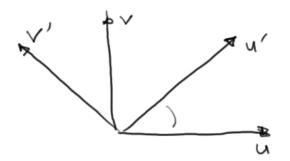


$$\frac{1}{t} = n^{T} \sigma$$

$$\frac{1}{t} = \sigma^{T} \hat{n}$$



$$\vec{V} = T \vec{U}$$

$$R \vec{R} V = R^{-1} T' R U$$

$$T V = R^{-1} T' R U$$

$$V = R^{-1} T' R U$$

$$V = R^{-1} T' R U$$

$$T = R^{-1} T' R U$$

$$T' = RTR^T$$

$$T' - RTR^{T}$$

$$\sigma' = R\sigma R^{T} = \begin{bmatrix} \sigma_{T} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \sigma_{T} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \sigma_{T} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\sigma_{T} > \sigma_{T} > \sigma_{T} > \sigma_{T}$$

$$\sigma_{T} > \sigma_{T} > \sigma_{T}$$

$$(\sigma - \lambda_{1} I) \vec{V}_{1} = \vec{O}$$

$$(\sigma - \lambda_{2} I) \vec{V}_{2} = \vec{O}$$

$$(\sigma - \lambda_{3} I) \vec{V}_{3} = \vec{O}$$

$$\vec{O} = \begin{bmatrix} V_{2} & V_{1} & V_{2} & \vec{V}_{3} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\vec{O} = \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_{1} & \lambda_{2} & \lambda_{3} \end{bmatrix}$$

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