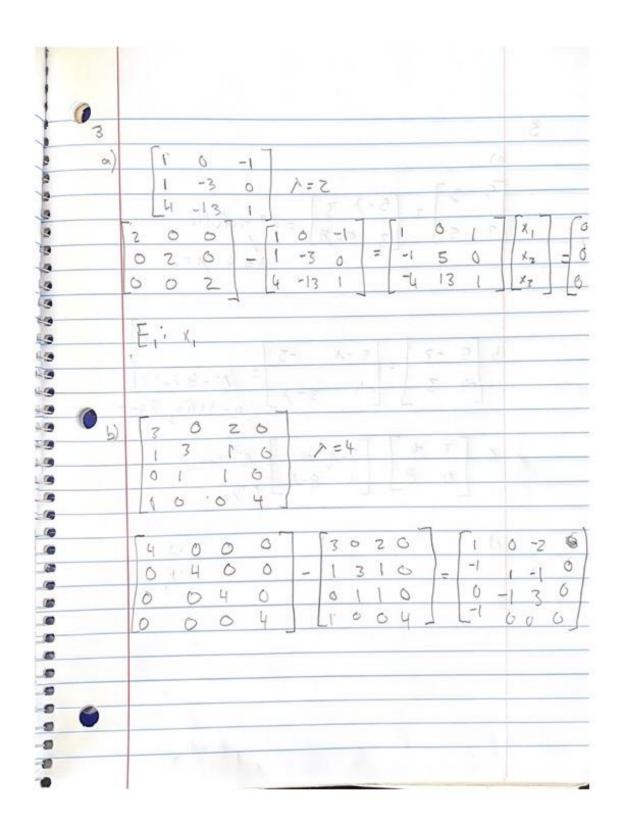
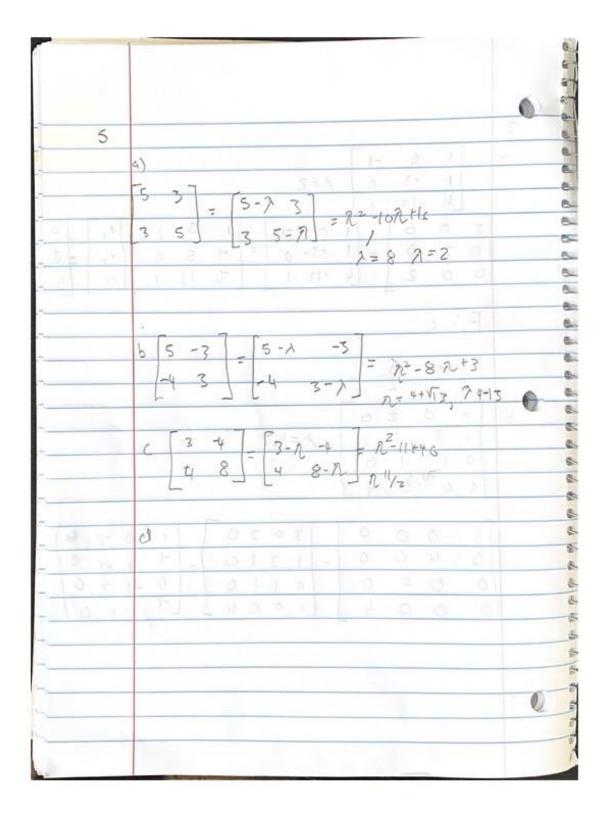
ł l	
1	
0	
1)	
2	X=  -2
2	
2	
3	No. C. T. T. T. T. T. T.
	AX= 3 6 7 1 -2 1
0	3 3 7 -2 = 4 =-2 -2
2	5 6-2 1 1 1-2 1 1 1
	K
2	of metric A
10	OF WELLIN IT
-0	
	1 - 2 × [1 - 2 2 ] 3 0 6   72 2 2
	$A-3\lambda = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 3 & -2 & 1 \end{vmatrix} - \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 3 & -5 \\ 3 & -5 \end{vmatrix}$
-00	0 1 1 0 0 3 0 = 3 -5 1
-	
3	
	(A-37)0
	7 5 1 7 7 5 3
	[-2 2 2 0 ] [1 -1 -1 0   1 0 -3
	1 3 - 2 1 0 1 - 10 1 - 20 1 1 - 2
	0 1 20 [0 -2 40] [0000
	(A-37)x = 0 has a non trival solution so 3 is an eigenvalue. If 13=1 from x= (3,2,1)
3 0	LA 3 is an ciornulule. If 1 - 1 from Y= (3, 2, 1)
	30 7 15
1	
A. I	



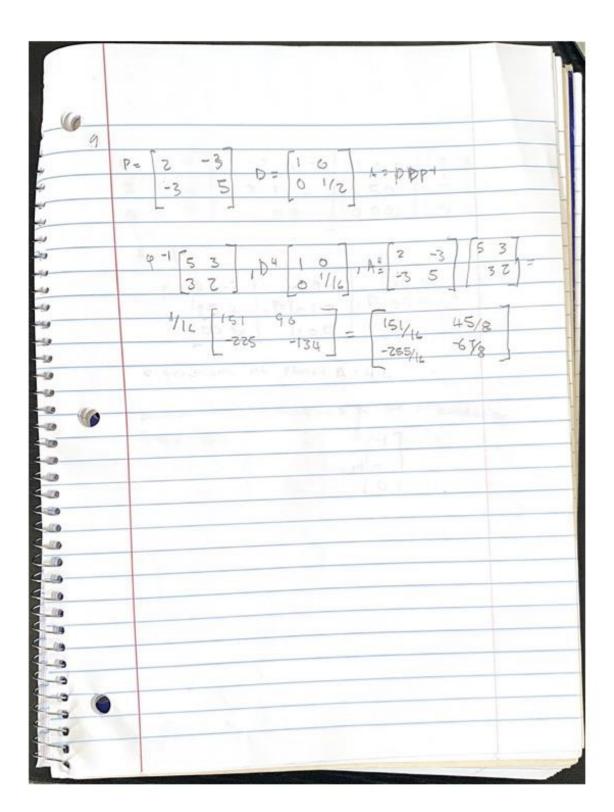
		3
4	2.2 [2 1 7	
5	2×2 = [a b]	
	[ a J	
,	1 R-2-I=0	
,	[ a b 7 - A [ 1 0 ] = 6	
	[c d] 01] 10	
9	$\begin{vmatrix} a-\lambda & b \\ c & d-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = 0$ $(a-\lambda)(d-\lambda)-bc = 0$	
3	c d-1/ = 0	
	(a-2)(d-11)-bc=0	
3	distinct Figur value	
3	distinct E	
.0	1-19th Value	
.0		
9		
9		
9		
3		
29		
9 6		

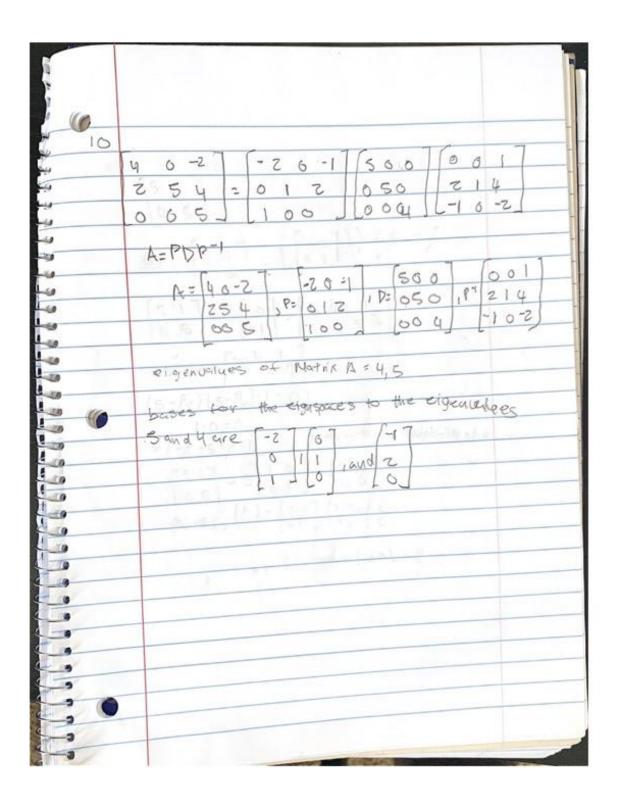


6		
-	A= [-1-0 ] [-] (4) (5-2) = 1	
4	3 4 10 46 8	
<u> </u>		
40	Let I be the eigen value of A	
-lp		
-	= 1-1-20 05- 10 11- 15-5= =	
	13 4-76 1	
	00 00 2-7	
-	0 4 6 4 7 9 1 1 4 4	
-	= 1-1-21 4-2 1 -3 -4-2	
	0 27 0 0	
-0	= (-1-2) (4-2) (2-2)	
50	= (-1-2) (4-2) (2-2) = (1-1) (8-4) (1-2)	
40		
4.0	- don= (-13+5/12-2)-8	
100	the boson 100 per	1
10		
10		
_ In		
16		
		-
-		1
-2 6		

1	50007	
	A = 8 -4 0 0	
	0 7 1 0	
)	LI -5 7 1 -	
)		
,	eigenvalues of matrix A are obtained	
)	by solving IA-NI 100	
,		
	(A-) I(=0	
3	15 \ 0 0 0 1	
9	8 -4-> 0 0	
9	6 7 1-> 0	
9	1 -5 2 1-1	
0		
[0	(5-1) -4-1 0 6	
19 19	7 1-1 0 -0+0-0=0	
19	0 -5 = 2 - 1 - 1	
9	6 4 6 (: · a = a = a + = a + = a	
10	(5-1) [(4-2)(1-2)(1-2)-070707=0	D)
30	(5-1)[(-4-1)(1-1)(1-1)=0	
.9		
3		
2		
9		
3		

A		-
8		18
A =	5 -2 6 -17	
	0.3 h 0	
	0 0 5 4	
	0 0 0 1	
5 -	-26-1 10-26-16	
5 -	3 h 0 2 0 - 2 h 6 0	
100	5 4 000040	
	0 0 1 6 3 40	
8 -	-2 6 -1 07 0 h-6 1 0 2 6 1 -3 0 6 7 0 0 4 0 0 0 h-6 0 0 6 0 4 0 0 0 0 1 0	
1	0 4-6 10 2 61 -3 007	
0	0040 004-600	-
6	0 0 4 0 0 0 0 1 6 0 0	
	6 6 4 9 10 0 6 1 6	
Suc		
2,96	ten above needs two tree variat	res
This	happens Itt h=C	-





		2
		ľ
(0		
1		81
( a)	THE STATE OF THE S	
6	(S 10)	
4	10 2 1	
	det (([5 1] -7 [0])): 1	
20	det ( ) - 1 01 1 1	
Lie		
4	05 -2 01 - 6 5-2	
50		
	= det 5-2 1	
0	(s-N)(s-N)-1-0: . 2 = )2	
-		
100	= (-) +5 2) 0 N=3 WITH MUTTIERPRETY OF 2	
140	[517 - 5[0] = [01]	
40	105 -01 1001	
-0	$(A - SI) \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$	
-	400	
1	(b)=Not diagonalizabile	
-		
9		
9		
, ·		
3		
NEW COLUMN		

b)		11
	. // = = =	0
	det ([23]-N[10])	
	[ ]	
	(23) -2 [16] = det (2-1/3)	
	1 [4 [-]	
	de + [2-123] = (2-12(1-12)-3.4	
	[4 1-1]	
	=22 -32-10	
	2=5, A=-2	
	D= 507 P= [1-3]	-6
	1 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 -	_
	- Ph. a That is a line of	
	P1 77 77 0 - 12	
	177 17 CATE TECHNOLOGY	
	P=[1-3] n=[50] (p-1[4/2 3/2]	
	P= 1-3 D= 50 / P-1 4/7 3/7 7	
	[-1/7 1/7]	
	-	
		0
		6.

0	42 2 2
C	
	det 0 4.00 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
	det 0 4.0 0 0 100 0 100 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
	0020 000
	10.62 0001
	= N4 -12 N3 + SZRZ-969 + 64
5,050	
-	$(\lambda - 2)^2 \cdot (\lambda - 4)^2 = 0$
	N=2 N=4
b	D= 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
9	2000
3 0	0040
3	[0 6 0 4]
3	0 0 0 0
	9 0
10	1 0 0 0
10	[6 1 0 1]
50	
-0	PDP-1 4 0 C 0
	0 4 0 0
6	0020
-	[1002]
-5	
-50	
2 6	
-	

		6
12,		
	Matrix [10] has 2 to all independence	
	Matrix [10] has 2 linearly independence	
	independent eignen value.	
	independ of has one linestly	
	Frendent eighen value.	
	01 is invertible but not diagnonshizable	<
	[01] 15	
	The New York Control of the Control	
13.	18, cole 12	
	a 2x2 triangular matrix whose	
	diogonal entries are 0 and a non- ade	0
	restaunder Part	
	Matrix 0 1] satifies this	
	Lord	
9		
	Port I Valle of Page	
	16 6 2 6 3	
	L S 0.0 1	
	L S 3 3 1 1	
		0
		0