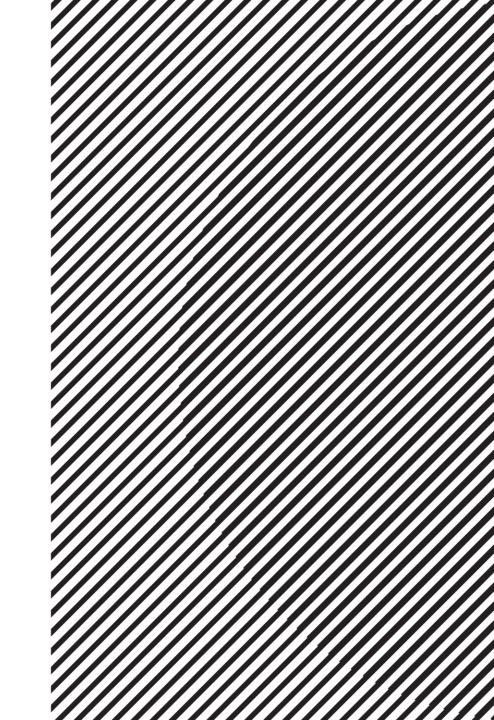
Linear Algebra

주재걸 고려대학교 컴퓨터학과



Further Study

$$\frac{\det A^{-\lambda I}}{L_5} = 0 \rightarrow \lambda 3k$$

- Determining whether a matrix $A \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$ diagonalizable.
 - Geometric multiplicity should be equal to algebraic multiplicity.
 - As a special case, (A) has n distinct eigenvalues, A is diagonalizable.
 - Lay Ch5.3

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हेरेक्का n मध्य eigenvalue (\lambda-1)(\lambda-3)(\lambda-2)(\lambda+5)(\lambda+2) — 6 मध्य independent vector ०५ ६ २%
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- Solving $(A \lambda I)\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{0}$ for a given eigenvalue λ
 - Lay Ch1.5

* File of eigenspace there I you diagonalize to the