LINAG UG 8.4.1. ges: Eigenwerte und Basen der Eigenräume del (A-XE4) = X -1 == XA(X) Offensichtlich sind 1 und -1 Nullstellen (X-1) (X+1) = X2-1 $(X^4 - 1) : (X^2 - 1) = X^2 + 1 \Rightarrow (X_A(X) = (X - 1)(X + 1)(X^2 + 1)$ - $(X^4 - X^2)$ X2+1 hart beine Nullshellen in R 0 => A Lat Eigenwerte {-1, 1} X1+x2=0 X2+x3=0 X3+x4=0 X1+x4=0 1100 | x2 | 0 0011 | x3 = 0 | 0) $x_1 = -x_2 = x_3 = -x_4$ Losung (-1) $-X_1+X_2=0$ $-X_2+X_3=0$ $-X_3+X_4=0$ $X_1-X_4=0$ -1100 /x1 /0) $B = \frac{\cos(\varphi) - \sin(\varphi)}{\sin(\varphi)} \in C^{2\times 2} \text{ mit } \varphi \in \mathbb{R}$ $B = \frac{|\cos(\varphi) - X|}{\sin(\varphi)} = \frac{|\cos(\varphi) - X|}{\cos(\varphi) - X}$ del(B-XE2) = (cos(q)-X)2+ (sin(q))2=(cos(q))2-2cos(q)X+X2+(sin(q))2 1. Fall: $\varphi = 27/\pi$ del(B-XE2)=(1-X)=0 => X=1.. EW ron B B-1En = (1-1 0) = (00) (xn) = (0) Losung [3(0), (0)] 2. Fall: $\varphi = (2 \mathbb{Z} - 1) \pi$ del $(8 - X E_2) = (-.1 - X)^2 = (-(X + 1))^2 = (X + 1)^2 = 0 \iff X = -1... EW 10.8.$ B-(-1) En = (-1+1 0) = (00) · (x1) = (0) Losong [(0), (0)] 3. Fall: y = 7/1 del(B-XE2) = X2+2 cos (y) X +(sin(p))2+(cos(y))2=X2-2cos(p)X+1 del(B-XE2)=0 (=> X2-2cos(q) X+1=0 (=> X = cos(q) ± V(cos(q))2-1 (=> x=cas(q) ± \(\frac{1}{2}\sin(q))^2 (=> x=cos(q) ± i sin(q) ... Eigenwerte von B

LINAG 06 8.41 ... $(B - (\cos(\varphi) - i\sin(\varphi))E_2) = (i\sin(\varphi) - \sin(\varphi)) (x_1) = (0)$ $i\sin(\varphi) (x_2) = (0)$ isin(q) · x , - sin(q) x = 0 $Sin(\varphi) \times_1 + i Sin(\varphi) \times_2 = 0$ $Sin(\varphi) \cdot (i \times_1 - \times_2) = 0$ $\sin(\varphi)\cdot(x_1+ix_2)=0$ 1 × 1 = ×2 X1=-iX2 =>iX1= X2 Lossong [{(1)3] $3-(cos(\varphi)+isin(\varphi))E_2)=(-isin(\varphi)-sin(\varphi)),(x_2)=(0)$ $(sin(\varphi)-isin(\varphi)),(x_2)=(0)$ -isin(q) x - sin(q) x = 0 $\sin(\varphi)x_1 - i\sin(\varphi)x_2 = 0$ - sin (4) · (ix1+x2) =0 $\sin(\varphi) \cdot (x_1 - i x_2) = 0$ 1 x = - x2 X = 1 X2 (=) 1 X1 = - X2 Los ong [{ (1) 3]