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LINAG U7
8.5.1.\alpha) A = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 1 \\ -2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} B = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -3 \\ 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}
 22: An C 1 Ba C fav ein C. . Diagonalmetrix
 XA(X) = det (4-x 1-x) = (4-X)(1-X)+2 hart Nullstellen Lei 2, 3
 \chi_{3}(x) = det(3-x)=(3-x)(2-x)
 C = (3 0) / (X) = det (3-x) = (3-x)(2-x) hat Nullstellen Gei 2, 3.
                                                                                     => ARCAB
 ges: P \in GL_2(\mathbb{R}): B = P^{-1}AP \iff P \cdot B = A \cdot P

P = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} \qquad \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \qquad \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix}

\begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 3a & -3a+2b \\ 3c & -3c+2d \end{pmatrix} \qquad \begin{pmatrix} 41 \\ -21 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 4a+c & 46+d \\ -2a+c & -26+d \end{pmatrix}
    => 3a = 4a + c -3a + 26 = 46 + d 3c = -2a + c -3c + 2d = -26 + d
        => 2.8. a=1 b=1 c=-1 d=-5
                            (41) (11)

(-21) (-1-5)

(-4-4) (-1-1-1-1) (3 -3)

(-4-4) (-1-1-1-1) (0 2) ... Probe geglückt!
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