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LINAG UF
 8.5.2. a) ZZ: A, BEK hxn, ARB => VKENV: AK & BK
     Sei A, BEK "x" mit ARB bel. => 3PEGLn(K): B=P-1AP
            B = (P-1 AP) = (P-1 AP) (P-1 AP). ... (P-1 AP) = P-1 AKP
                                                   K-Mal => AKaBK
     b) A = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & -3 \\ -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} ges: B. . Liagonelmatrix mit \exists P \in L_2(\mathbb{R}) : B = P^{-1}AP

X_A(X) = \det \begin{pmatrix} 4-x & -3 \\ -1 & 2-x \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 4-x \end{pmatrix} (2-X) - 3 hat Nullstellen bei 1 und 5
      B=(05)
      P = \begin{pmatrix} a & 6 \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} P \cdot B = A \cdot P
         (10)

(ab) (a56)

(cd) (c5d)

(4-3) (4a-3c 46-3d)

(-12) (-a+2c -6+2d)
                    -> a=4 a-3c 56=46-3d c=-9+2c 5d=-6+2d
                 =>2.B. a=1 b=3 c=1 d=-1
      P = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \qquad \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 3 \\ 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -3 \\ 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -3 \\ 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 1 & 3 \\ 24 & -1 \end{pmatrix} = P^{-1}
(24 34 (1 34) (1 3)

(24 34 (1)4 34) (1 0) ... Probe geglicled!
       ges: B100 and A100
        8 100 = (10)100 = (100 0 0) = (100) der Diagonalmahix
       R= P-1AP (=> PBP-1 = A
      => A100 = (PBP-1) 100 = P B100 P-1 = (13) (10) (14 34)
                                           lant or)
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