$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 3 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Para mentrar U, partimo minolo AAT, antones

$$A^{T} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -1 \\ 4 & 3 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$P_{a} \text{ touts}$$
,  $AA^{T} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 3 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -1 \\ 1 & 3 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 11 & 1 \\ 1 & 11 \end{bmatrix}$ 

Alon delens eventros velores y rectres peopies de AAT. Como AV = AV, entones pora AAT tenenos

$$\begin{bmatrix} 11 & 1 \\ 1 & 11 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} = \lambda \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

ai event mos el rejuinte sust de leurends:

11 
$$\times_1 + \times_2 = \lambda \times_1$$
 } Revidenands temms  $(11 - \lambda) \times_1 + \times_2 = 0$  (1)  $\times_1 + 1 \times_2 = \lambda \times_2$  }  $\times_1 + (11 - \lambda) \times_2 = 0$  (2)

an jodenis envoritios à modernte la determinante

$$\begin{vmatrix} (11-\lambda) & 1 \\ 1 & (11-\lambda) \end{vmatrix} = 0 \quad \text{an} \quad (11-\lambda)(11-\lambda) - 1 \cdot 1 = 0 \\ \lambda_1 = 10 \quad \lambda_1 = 12$$

Porumoto a 21 en les aumonos son cirles (expenjumente en D)

$$(11-10)x_1 + x_2 = 0$$
  
 $x_1 = -x_2$ , or  $x_1 = 1$  y  $x_2 = -1$ 

El rector proper and conder a An es [1, -1] y houendo los mis mur poro le mos ace el rector proper [1,1]

On partial order to square entry

(1) 
$$\frac{1}{4}$$

Very successful of the proper entry of the grand of the conduction of the control of the conduction of the conducti

April letin A3 on bos auronas precess: 
$$(\lambda_3 = 12)$$
 $(40-12)\times 1 + 2\times 3 = -2\times 1 + 2\times 3 = 0$ ,  $\Rightarrow \times 1 = 1$ ,  $\times 3 = 1$ 
 $(40-12)\times 2 + 4\times 3 = -2\times 3 + 4\times 2 = 0 \Rightarrow \times 2 = 2\times 3$ ,  $\times 2 = 2$ 
But, It rather from from A3 as  $[1,2,1]$ .

Para  $\lambda_2 = 10$  dam to ruther  $g$  in obtaine it rather forms  $[2,-1,0]$  if  $[2,-1,0]$  if  $[2,-1,0]$  if  $[2,-1,2]$ .

Almon, in Grown Defining

Where  $[4] = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & -1 & 2 \\ 1 & 0 & -5 \end{bmatrix}$ , the  $[4] = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & -1 & 2 \\ 1 & 0 & -5 \end{bmatrix}$ .

Almon, in Grown Defining

Where  $[4] = \begin{bmatrix} 1/\sqrt{6} \\ 1/\sqrt{6} \end{bmatrix}$ ; the  $[4] = [4] = \begin{bmatrix} 2/\sqrt{6} \\ 1/\sqrt{6} \end{bmatrix}$  if  $[4] = \begin{bmatrix} 2/\sqrt{6} \\ 1/\sqrt{6} \end{bmatrix}$ ; the  $[4] = [4] = \begin{bmatrix} 2/\sqrt{6} \\ 1/\sqrt{6} \end{bmatrix}$  if  $[4] = \begin{bmatrix} 2/\sqrt{6} \\ 1/\sqrt{6} \end{bmatrix}$  if  $[4] = \begin{bmatrix} 1/\sqrt{6} \\ 1/\sqrt{6} \end{bmatrix}$  if  $[4] = \begin{bmatrix} 1/\sqrt{6} \\ 1/\sqrt{6} \end{bmatrix}$  if  $[4] = \begin{bmatrix} 1/\sqrt{6} \\ 1/\sqrt{6} \end{bmatrix}$  in the quantary  $[4] = \begin{bmatrix} 1/\sqrt{6} \\ 1/\sqrt{6} \end{bmatrix}$  if  $[4] = \begin{bmatrix} 1/\sqrt{6} \\ 1/\sqrt{6}$