Kansik Örnekler

$$0 \quad X+y+2z=8$$

$$-X+2y+3z=1$$

$$3X-7y+4z=10$$
lineer denklem \_sistemini adziniz

$$2 = \frac{12}{11}$$
;  $y - 22 = -1$ ;  $x + 42 = 9$ 

$$y-2.\frac{12}{11}=-1=)y=-1+\frac{24}{11}=\frac{13}{11}$$

$$X+42=9 \Rightarrow X=9-42=9-4.\frac{12}{11}=\frac{51}{11}$$

$$(x, y, \pm) = \left(\frac{51}{11}, \frac{13}{11}, \frac{12}{11}\right)$$

(2) 
$$\det \begin{bmatrix} 1 & bc & a(b+c) \\ 1 & ca & b(c+a) \\ 1 & ab & c(a+b) \end{bmatrix} = 0$$
 oldupunu gösteriniz

$$-(ab+ac+bc)C_1+C_3\rightarrow C_3$$

$$\det \begin{bmatrix} 1 & bc & 0 \\ 1 & cq & 0 \\ 1 & ab & 0 \end{bmatrix} = 0$$

3 
$$\det \begin{bmatrix} -a^2 & ab & ac \\ ba & -b^2 & bc \\ ca & cb & -c^2 \end{bmatrix} = abc \det \begin{bmatrix} -a & a & a \\ b & -b & b \\ c & c & -c \end{bmatrix}$$

= a.b.c. a.b.c. det 
$$\begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$
 =  $a^2 \cdot b^2 \cdot c^2 \cdot det \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \\ R1+R3 \rightarrow R3 \end{bmatrix}$   $\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 2 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ 

$$= a^{2}.b^{2}.c^{2}.(4).\det \left[0 \quad 2\right] = -a^{2}b^{2}c^{2}.(0-4) = 4a^{2}b^{2}c^{2}.$$

Sov. 
$$B = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & -1 \\ 3 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$
 ve  $B^2 = k \cdot B \Rightarrow k = ?$ 

Code  $B^2 = B \cdot B = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & -1 \\ 3 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -1 & -1 \\ 3 & 3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -2 & -2 \\ 6 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$ 
 $A = 2 \cdot \begin{bmatrix} -1 & -1 \\ 3 & 3 \end{bmatrix} = 2B \Rightarrow k = 2$ 

Soy.  $A = 2B \Rightarrow k = 2$ 
 $A = 2B \Rightarrow k = 2$ 

$$= (1+x+x^{2}) \det \begin{bmatrix} 1-x^{2}(1-x) & x-x^{2}+x^{4} \\ 1-x^{2}-x(1-x) & 1-x^{2}+x^{3} \\ 1-x & -x^{2} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= (1+x+x^{2}) \cdot (-1)^{3+3} \cdot 1 \cdot \det \begin{bmatrix} 1-x^{2}+x^{3} & x-x^{2}+x^{4} \\ 1-x^{2}-x+x^{2} & 1-x^{2}+x^{3} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= (1+x+x^{2}) \cdot \det \begin{bmatrix} 1-x^{2}+x^{3} & x-x^{2}+x^{4} \\ 1-x & 1-x^{2}+x^{3} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= (1+x+x^{2}) \cdot \det \begin{bmatrix} 1-x^{2}+x^{3} & x-x^{2}+x^{4} \\ 1-x & 1-x^{2}+x^{3} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= (1+x+x^{2}) \cdot (1-x^{2}+x^{3})^{2} - x \cdot (1-x) \cdot (1-x+x^{3})$$

$$= (1+x+x^{2}) \cdot (1-x^{2}+x^{4}+2(1-x^{2})x^{3}+x^{6}-(x-x^{2})\cdot (1-x+x^{3})$$

$$= (1+x+x^{2}) \cdot (1-x^{2}+x^{4}+2(1-x^{2})x^{3}+x^{6}-(x-x^{2})\cdot (1-x+x^{3})$$

$$= (1+x+x^{2}) \cdot (1+x^{3}-x-x^{3}+x^{6}-x^{2}+x^{4}+x^{2}-x^{3}+x^{5})$$

$$= (1+x+x^{2}) \cdot (1+x^{3}-x-x^{5}+x^{6})$$

$$= (1+x+x^{2}) \cdot (1+x^{3}-x-x^{5}+x^{6})$$

$$= (1+x+x^{2}) \cdot (1+x^{3}-x-x^{5}+x^{6})$$

$$= (1+x^{2}+x^{3}) \cdot (1+x^{3}-x^{2}-x^{5}+x^{6})$$

$$= (1+x^{2}+x^{3}) \cdot (1+x^{2}+x^{3}-x^{2}+x^{5}+x^{$$

Som det [-4 1 1 1 1] = 0 oldugine posterina. Gözün  $C_{2+C_{1} \to C_{1}}$   $C_{3+C_{1} \to C_{1}} = \det \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & -4 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -4 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & -4 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ Lisütun tamanen  $C_{1} + C_{1} \to C_{1}$   $C_{2} + C_{1} \to C_{1}$   $C_{3} + C_{1} \to C_{1}$   $C_{1} \to C_{1}$   $C_{2} + C_{1} \to C_{1}$   $C_{3} \to C_{1} \to C_{1} \to C_{1}$   $C_{3} \to C_{1} \to C_$ 504. X1 - 2X2 + 3X3 = 2denklem sisteminin abzimlering  $-2x_1 + 2x_2 - 5x_3 = 1$ a no dumno pore inceleginit.  $2x_1 + ax_2 + 2x_3 = -1$ Eper son, "derklen sisteminin bir tek adziminin oldyr | bilindigine pore" clarak sambaydı, son iti satura batorak or \$1-2 derdik. Cinku or =-2 oluca, en alt saturi sifulayabilirit Timis birden o olon satur vorsa, sourt gözim olur ginku. Sorya devan: Tim adeim durumlarus incelegelim, o  $\begin{bmatrix}
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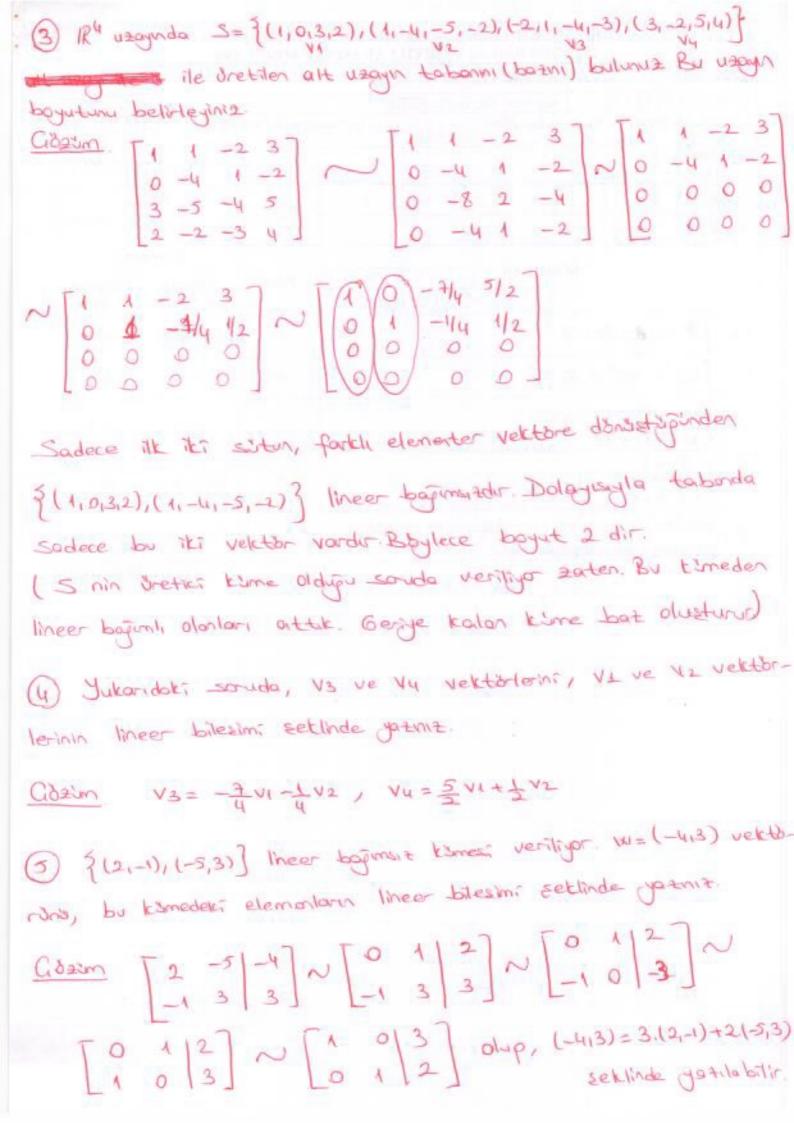
$$X_2 - \frac{1}{2}X_3 = -\frac{5}{2}$$
  $X_3 = t \text{ distrim}$   $X_2 = \frac{1}{2}t - \frac{5}{2} = \frac{t-\frac{5}{2}}{2}$   $X_1 + 2X_3 = -3$   $X_1 = -3 - 2t$ .

$$=) \begin{cases} X1 = -3-24 \\ X2 = \frac{4-5}{2} & \text{olorat Sonut abtim.} \\ X3 = t \end{cases}$$

Tutorsia olduğu bir durum yok.

- Gozumiu Ornekler -(1) R4 uzaynda S={(1,-1,0,4), (2,0,4,6), (-1,2,2,-5), (3,1,8,8)} Kümesinin linear başımlı olup olmodynı test ediniz  $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 & 3 \\ -1 & 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 4 & 2 & 8 \\ 4 & 6 & -5 & 8 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 & 3 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 & -1 & -4 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 & 3 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \sim$  $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -2 & -1 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -2 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \text{ olup, it it is sisten elementer}$ vetter oldujundon ful, v2] lineer baginsizdir. {v1, v2, v3, v4} times, lineer bajunti olup, V3 = -2 VI + 1 V2 Ve Vy = (1). VI + 2 V2 dir. (2) R3 uzayında {(3,-1,1),(2,4,-1),(-1,2,2)} timesinin lineer başımsı t olup olmadijini test ednit.  $\frac{\text{Cidesom}}{\begin{bmatrix} 3 & 2 & -1 \\ -1 & 4 & 2 \end{bmatrix}} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 2 & -1 \\ -1 & 4 & 2 \\ 0 & 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 14 & 5 \\ -1 & 4 & 2 \\ 0 & 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -4 & -2 \\ 0 & 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$  $N \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -4 & -2 \\ 0 & 3 & 4 \\ 0 & 2 & -11 \end{bmatrix} N \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -24 \\ 0 & 3 & -11 \\ 0 & 2 & -11 \end{bmatrix} N \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -24 \\ 0 & 2 & -11 \\ 0 & 2 & -11 \end{bmatrix} N$  $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -24 \\ 0 & 1 & 15 \\ 0 & 0 & -41 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -24 \\ 0 & 1 & 15 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -24 \\ 0 & 1 & 15 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ 

N [ 0 0 0 herbir situr 0 0 1 delenenter veletor veletor veletor veletor veletor veletor veletor veletor veletor veletor



X1+2X3=D  $X3=\pm GR$  deninse X2=0  $X1=-2\pm$  olur.

Böylece 
$$\lambda_3 = -1$$
 e ilistin özvettörler  $X = \begin{bmatrix} XI \\ XZ \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -2t \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = t \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$ 

seklindedir. [-2] vektori, S matrisinin 3. situru olusturacotti

Böylece 
$$D = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$
 ve  $S = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$  setlinde olup,

A motor kösepenleztirilebilirdr.

Saplama: 
$$detS = det \left[ \frac{1}{0} \left( \frac{0}{1} \right)^{2} \right] = (-1)^{2+2} \cdot 1 \cdot det \left[ \frac{1}{-1} - \frac{2}{1} \right] = -1 + 0$$

old don S tessinidir S'AS = D midir?

\_ matrisinin tasin; bulalim:

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -2 & | & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & | & 0 & 1 \\ -1 & -1 & 1 & | & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -2 & | & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & | & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & -1 & | & 1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -2 & | & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & | & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & -1 & | & 1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -2 & | & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & | & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & -1 & | & 1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$S^{-1}AS = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & -2 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & -1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -3 & -4 & -4 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} -1 & -2 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} = D$$

(8) 
$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 3 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$
 olduguna gore  $A^6 = ?$ 

addin Once A matrisian Ebseperlestirilebilir olup olmodigina

$$\det(A - \lambda I) = \det[2 - \lambda \quad 0] = (2 - \lambda) \cdot (-1 - \lambda) = 0 = \lambda \cdot 2 \cdot \lambda \cdot 2 = -1$$

$$3 - (-\lambda) = (2 - \lambda) \cdot (-1 - \lambda) = 0 = \lambda \cdot 2 \cdot \lambda \cdot 2 = -1$$

Forth dedeperter mercut old dan A matrix Ebsepenlestirilebilirdir. AL=2 ye iliskin devektorler (A-2I)X=0 denklern-sisteminin cottumo il e bulnur.

$$(A-2I)X=0=)$$
  $\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 3 & -3 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} =) XI-XZ=0$   
=)  $XI=XZ=t \in \mathbb{R}$ 

ile bulunur.

$$=) X = \begin{bmatrix} XI \\ X2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} P \\ + \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} P \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Boylece 
$$S = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$
 we  $D = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$  dir.  $S^{-1}AS = D$  mi?

$$S^{-1} = \frac{1}{1.1 - 1.0} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$S^{-1}AS = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 3 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\left(A = SDS^{-1} =) A^{0} = SD^{0}S^{-1} olur\right)$$

$$A^6 = SD^6S^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2^6 & 0 \\ 0 & (-1)^6 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 64 & 0 \\ 63 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

tersing hesoplaying.

Cosin nesopiagini.

Gozin det(A-
$$\lambda$$
I) = det  $\begin{bmatrix} 3-\lambda & 2 & -1 \\ -1 & 4-\lambda & 2 \end{bmatrix}$  = det  $\begin{bmatrix} 3-\lambda & 2 & -1 \\ -1 & 4-\lambda & 2 \end{bmatrix}$  =  $det\begin{bmatrix} 3-\lambda & 2 & -1 \\ -1 & 4-\lambda & 2 \end{bmatrix}$ 

= 
$$(-1)^{1+1} \cdot (3-\lambda) \cdot \det \begin{bmatrix} u-\lambda & 2 \\ 3-\lambda & u-\lambda \end{bmatrix} + (-1)^{2+1} \cdot (-1) \cdot \det \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ 3-\lambda & u-\lambda \end{bmatrix} = 0$$

$$= ) (3-\lambda) \left( 16 - 8 \lambda + \lambda^2 - 6 + 2\lambda \right) + 8 - 2\lambda + 3 - \lambda = 0$$

=) 
$$(3)^2 - 18\lambda + 30 - \lambda^3 + 6\lambda^2 - 10\lambda + 11 - 3\lambda = 0$$

=) 
$$-\lambda^3 + 9\lambda^2 - 34\lambda + 41 = 0$$
 =)  $-A^3 + 9A^2 - 31A + 41I = 0$   
Coyley  $A(-A^2 + 9A - 31I) = -41I$ 

$$A \left( \frac{1}{u_1} A^2 - \frac{9}{u_1} A + \frac{31}{u_1} T \right) = T \qquad \Rightarrow A^{-1} = \frac{1}{u_1} A^2 - \frac{9}{u_1} A + \frac{31}{u_1} T$$

$$=) A^{-1} = \frac{1}{u_1} \left( A^2 - 9A + 31 T \right)$$

$$=) A^{-1} = \frac{1}{u_1} \left[ \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 2 & -1 \\ -1 & 4 & 2 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 27 & 18 & -9 \\ -9 & 34 & 18 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 31 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 31 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 31 \end{bmatrix} \right]$$

$$=) A^{-1} = \frac{1}{u_1} \left[ \begin{bmatrix} 6 & 15 & -1 \\ -5 & 12 & 13 \\ 6 & -4 & 1 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 4 & -18 & 9 \\ 9 & -5 & +18 \\ -9 & 9 & 13 \end{bmatrix} \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{u_1} \left[ \begin{bmatrix} 10 & -3 & 8 \\ 4 & 7 & -5 \\ -3 & 5 & 14 \end{bmatrix} \right]$$

$$AA^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 2 & -1 \\ -1 & 4 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \underbrace{10} \begin{bmatrix} 10 & -3 & 8 \\ 4 & 7 & -5 \\ -3 & 5 & 14 \end{bmatrix} = \underbrace{1} \begin{bmatrix} 10 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 11 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 11 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

tersinin mevcut oup obnadyou belirlegina

Codesin det 
$$(A-\lambda I) = det \begin{bmatrix} -u-\lambda & 2 & 2 \\ -1 & 1 & 2-\lambda \end{bmatrix} = det \begin{bmatrix} -u-\lambda & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & 4-\lambda & 12-3\lambda \\ -1 & 1 & 2-\lambda \end{bmatrix}$$

= 
$$(-1)^{1+1}(-4-7)$$
. det  $[4-7 \ 12-37]$  +  $(-1)^{3+1}(-1)$  det  $[2 \ 2-37]$ 

$$= (-u-\lambda) \left(8-u\lambda-2\lambda+\lambda^2-12+3\lambda\right) - \left(2u-6\lambda-8+2\lambda\right)$$

$$= (-u-\lambda) \left(\lambda^2-3\lambda-4\right) - \left(-u\lambda+16\right)$$

$$= -u\lambda^2+12\lambda+16-\lambda^3+3\lambda^2+u\lambda+u\lambda-16$$

$$= -\lambda^3-\lambda^2+20\lambda$$

$$= -\lambda^3-\lambda^2+20\lambda$$
Cayley Hamilton Too. Ja pière  $-\lambda^3-\lambda^2+20\lambda=0$  olup I no katsaya O oldigiundan A matrishin tersi yoktur.

(NOT: Bir matrish O be depen vansa staten a matrix tersihir olonat) (Yutandaki dinekte  $-\lambda^3-\lambda^2+20\lambda=\lambda(-\lambda^2-\lambda+20)=0$  don bir tòk staten O du)

Object Parettor (Gasinis Soular)

O A = 
$$\begin{bmatrix} -3 & -4 & -4 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

motivain badgineri, banektoriani ve her bir badgererii, banektoriani ve her bir badgererii (icin banagin badlorni buluniz

Godon det (A-AI) =  $\det \begin{bmatrix} -3-\lambda & -4 & -4 \\ 2 & 3-\lambda \end{bmatrix} = (-1)^{2+2}(-1-\lambda) \cdot \det \begin{bmatrix} -3-\lambda & -4 \\ 2 & 3-\lambda \end{bmatrix} = (1-\lambda)(\lambda-1) \cdot (\lambda+1)$ 

Doi:  $\lambda 1=1$ ,  $\lambda 2=1$ ,  $\lambda 3=-1$  olur (1 sayası cift totli bir badeğer oldu)

Dologonyla  $\lambda = 1$  ve  $\lambda = -1$  icin danektor buluncat.

 $\lambda = 1$  icin  $\lambda = 1$  ve  $\lambda = -1$  icin danektor buluncat.

 $\lambda = 1$  icin  $\lambda = 1$  ve  $\lambda = -1$  icin danektor  $\lambda = 1$  ve  $\lambda = 1$  ve  $\lambda = 1$  be a duruncat.

Jan: sodece  $\lambda = 1$  elikhi banektor  $\lambda = 1$  icin  $\lambda = 1$ 

$$C=t$$
 denirse,  $\alpha=-2t$  olur. Böylece  $\lambda=-1$  icin özvektörler  $\begin{bmatrix} -2t \\ 0 \\ t \end{bmatrix}$  seklindid  $\lambda=-1$ 'e ilîzkin öz uzay  $\{(-2t_10,t_1):t\in\mathbb{R}\}$  dir. Öz uzayn bazı  $\{(-2,0,1)\}$  dir.

Cibzin det(A-AI) = det 
$$\begin{bmatrix} 2-\lambda & 3 & 3 \\ 4 & 2-\lambda & 4 \\ -4 & -3 & -5-\lambda \end{bmatrix}$$
 = 0 derkleminin kökkerini bulmakyit

$$\det \begin{bmatrix} 2 - \lambda & 3 & 3 \\ -4 & 2 - \lambda & 4 \\ -4 & -3 & -5 - \lambda \end{bmatrix} = \det \begin{bmatrix} 2 - \lambda & 3 & 3 \\ 4 & 2 - \lambda & 4 \\ \hline 0 & -1 - \lambda & -1 - \lambda \end{bmatrix} = (-1)^{3+2} (-1-\lambda) \cdot \det \begin{bmatrix} 2 - \lambda & 3 \\ 4 & 4 \end{bmatrix} +$$

$$(-1)^{3+3} (-1-\lambda) \cdot \det \begin{bmatrix} 2-\lambda & 3 \\ 4 & 2-\lambda \end{bmatrix} = (\lambda+1) \cdot (8-4\lambda-12) - (\lambda+1) \cdot (4-4\lambda+\lambda^2-12)$$

$$= (\lambda+1) (-4\lambda-4) - (\lambda+1) \cdot (\lambda^2-4\lambda-8)$$

$$= (\lambda+1) \cdot (-4\lambda-4-\lambda^2+4\lambda+8)$$

$$= (\lambda+1) \cdot (-\lambda^2+4) \cdot (\lambda+2) = -(\lambda+1) \cdot (\lambda-2) \cdot (\lambda+2) = 0$$

$$= -(\lambda+1) \cdot (\lambda^2-4) = -(\lambda+1) \cdot (\lambda-2) \cdot (\lambda+2) = 0$$

Boylece 21=-1, 72=2 ve 73=-2 below.

21=-1 e iliskin özvektörler Ax=(1)x denklem sisteminin adzinyle

$$\lambda_1 = -1 \text{ e iliskin bevertoner } Ax = (1)x \text{ definition } Ax = (1$$

Katsayılar matrisinde satur indigene yapılırsa,  $\begin{bmatrix} 3 & 3 & 3 \\ 4 & 3 & 4 \\ -4 & -3 & -4 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 3 & 3 \\ 4 & 3 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 4 & 3 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 4 & 3 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ N[101]N[100] your and other olar c=t Bylece  $\lambda_1 = -1$  ion beveltorer T-t setlindedir 02 120y -> {(-1,0,1): tex?; 82 120yn bot -> {(-1,0,1)}. N2=2 icin (A-2I) X=0 derklen sistemi abzulmelidir  $A-2I = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 3 & 3 \\ 4 & 0 & 4 \\ -4 & -3 & -7 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 3 & 3 \\ 4 & 0 & 4 \\ 0 & -3 & -3 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 3 & 3 \\ 4 & 0 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$  $N\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} N\begin{bmatrix} A + C = 0 & = 1 \\ A + C = 0 & = 1 \end{bmatrix} D = -C$ c=t derirse a =b=-t olur. Boylece  $\lambda_2=2$  ye ilitkin objektorler  $\begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$  setlindedir. 02 uzay -> { (-t,-t,t); tell ) -> de uzayu bozi -> {(-1,-1,1)} (A-(-2)I)x=0 yor: (A+2I)x=0 donkler -sisten; 73 = -2 icin  $A+2I = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 3 & 3 \\ 4 & 4 & 4 \\ -4 & -3 & -3 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 3 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ adzulmelidir  $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{array}{c} \alpha = 0 \\ b \neq c = 0 \\ b = -c \end{array} \Rightarrow \begin{array}{c} \alpha = 0 \\ c = t \\ t \end{array}$ 

13=-2 rain 8= 420y {(0,-t,t):teir} dir. 8= 420yn boti {(0,-1,1)} dir.

tirilebilise, közegenestiriniz.

Coam Once oadeperter buloling

$$p(\lambda) = \det(A - \lambda I) = \det \begin{bmatrix} -1 - \lambda & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 - \lambda & 0 \end{bmatrix} = (-1)^{3+3} \cdot (1-\lambda) \cdot \det \begin{bmatrix} -1 & \lambda & 0 \\ -1 & 1 - \lambda & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= (1-\lambda)\left((-1-\lambda)(1-\lambda)\right) = (1-\lambda)^{2}(-1-\lambda) = p(\lambda) = 0 \operatorname{don} \begin{cases} \lambda_{1} = \lambda_{2} = 1 \\ \lambda_{3} = -1 \end{cases}$$

bulunur

Sindi A = 2 = 1 d = deperine torsilik gelen devektorier bulalin

Ax = 1.x = (A-I)x = 0 dealer sisteminin about timesin.

$$\begin{bmatrix}
-2 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
-1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0
\end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix}
-2 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
-1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0
\end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix}
-1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
-2 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0
\end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix}
-1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
-2 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0
\end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix}
-1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
-2 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0
\end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix}
-1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
-2 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0
\end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix}
-1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
-2 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0
\end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix}
-1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
-2 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0
\end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix}
-1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
-2 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0
\end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix}
-1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
-2 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0
\end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix}
-1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
-2 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0
\end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix}
-1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
-2 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0
\end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix}
-1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
-2 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0
\end{bmatrix}$$

M= N2=1 özdeperi iki defa tekar etti ve bu özdepee

X3=5

korsilik gelen Özvektörler 2 parametre iciergar. Artik

A matrisinin kösegenlestinebildiği porati.

Sindi 73=-1 & 2 deperine Lorsilik pelen & 2 vektors bulahin  $Ax = -1 \cdot x = 0 \quad (A + I)x = 0$  $\begin{bmatrix}
0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
-1 & 2 & 0 & 0 & 0
\end{bmatrix}$   $\begin{bmatrix}
-1 & 2 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
3 & 0 & 2 & 0
\end{bmatrix}$   $\begin{bmatrix}
-1 & 2 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
3 & 0 & 2 & 0
\end{bmatrix}$   $\begin{bmatrix}
-1 & 2 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0
\end{bmatrix}$   $\begin{bmatrix}
-1 & 2 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0
\end{bmatrix}$   $\begin{bmatrix}
-1 & 2 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0
\end{bmatrix}$   $\begin{bmatrix}
-1 & 2 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0
\end{bmatrix}$   $\begin{bmatrix}
-1 & 2 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0
\end{bmatrix}$   $\begin{bmatrix}
-1 & 2 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0
\end{bmatrix}$   $\begin{bmatrix}
-1 & 2 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0
\end{bmatrix}$  $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 4 & 1/3 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{R_2 \oplus R_3} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 4 & 4/3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \xrightarrow{X_1 - 2X_2 = 0} \xrightarrow{X_2 + \frac{1}{3}X_3 = 0}$  $X = -\frac{1}{3}X3$  $X_3 = t$  =)  $X_2 = \frac{1}{3}t$  =)  $X_1 = -\frac{2}{3}t$  =)  $X = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{2}{3}t \\ -\frac{1}{3}t \\ t \end{bmatrix} = t\begin{bmatrix} -\frac{2}{3}t \\ -\frac{1}{3}t \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$  $D = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{ve} \quad S = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & -2/3 \\ 1 & 0 & -1/3 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{olut.}$ A= SDS-Snin tersing bulating PIEPER  $\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & -243 & | & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & -413 & | & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -113 & | & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -243 & | & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -243 & | & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & | & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -243 & | & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & | & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -113 & | & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & | & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$  $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1/3 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -2/3 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{-\frac{3}{2}R3 \to R3} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1/3 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -3/2 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{-\frac{3}{2}R3 \to R3} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1/3 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -3/2 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{-\frac{3}{2}R3 \to R3} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1/3 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -3/2 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{-\frac{3}{2}R3 \to R3} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1/3 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -3/2 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{-\frac{3}{2}R3 \to R3} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1/3 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -3/2 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{-\frac{3}{2}R3 \to R3} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1/3 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -3/2 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{-\frac{3}{2}R3 \to R3} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1/3 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -3/2 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{-\frac{3}{2}R3 \to R3} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1/3 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -3/2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -3/2 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{-\frac{3}{2}R3 \to R3} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1/3 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -3/2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -3/2 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{-\frac{3}{2}R3 \to R3} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1/3 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -3/2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -3/2 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ [ 1 0 0 | -1/2 1 0] 0 1 0 3/2 0 1 0 0 1 | -3/2 0 0

$$SDS^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & -243 \\ 1 & 0 & -113 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -1/2 & 1 & 0 \\ 3/2 & 0 & 1 \\ -3/2 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 243 \\ 1 & 0 & 143 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -1/2 & 1 & 0 \\ 3/2 & 0 & 1 \\ -3/2 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 3 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$C(\frac{1}{2}) = \det(A - \lambda \Sigma) = \det(\Delta - \lambda \Sigma) = \det(\Delta$$

Simds  $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 1$  özdegerne itiskin özvektor bylalm Ax = 1.x your (A-I)x = 0 denklem ad Edmeltding

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 3 & -4 & -4 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{R10RS} \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -4 & -4 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{R10RS} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{R10RS} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = )$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{R10RS} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = )$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{R10RS} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = )$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{R10RS} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = )$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{R10RS} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = )$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{R10RS} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = )$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{R10RS} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = )$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{R10RS} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = )$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{R10RS} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = )$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{R10RS} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = )$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{R10RS} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = )$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{R10RS} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = )$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{R10RS} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = )$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{R10RS} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = )$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{R10RS} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{R10RS} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = )$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{R10RS} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{R10RS} \begin{bmatrix} 1$$

Cosim Oriente brokkte 
$$p(\lambda) = (1-\lambda)(\lambda-1)(\lambda+2)$$
 rds.

$$p(\lambda) = (\lambda-1-\lambda^2+\lambda)(\lambda+2) = (-\lambda^2+2\lambda-1)(\lambda+2)$$

$$= -\lambda^3-2\lambda^2+2\lambda^2+2\lambda^2+4\lambda\lambda-\lambda-2$$

$$= -\lambda^3+3\lambda-2$$

$$p(\lambda) = 0 = 0 -\lambda^3+3\lambda-2I = 0$$

$$= 0 -\lambda^3+3\lambda-2I = 0$$

$$=$$

X+y+22 = 83x-7y+42=10

-x+2y+32=1 linear denklen sistemini cozzniz

1 1 2 8 7 1 R3HHZ BAN INE 8 0 3 5 9 0 1 -2 -1 -R2+R3-183

 $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 4 & 9 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & | 12 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & | 12 \end{bmatrix} \qquad y = 2 = 12 \\ y = 2 = 12$ 

HAZIRANJUNE Pazartesildenday

3  $\det \begin{bmatrix} 1 & bc & a(b+c) \\ 1 & ca & b(c+a) \end{bmatrix} = 0$  old post.

(3'e esdeper) det 
$$\begin{bmatrix} -a^2 & ab & ac \\ basta & -b^2 & bc \\ ca & cb & -c^2 \end{bmatrix}$$
 =  $4a^2b^2c^2$ 

$$\underline{\underline{Son}}$$
  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ -2 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$  ve  $B = \begin{bmatrix} -3 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$  matrisler; veriliyon

$$\frac{\text{Gd2xm}}{\text{AC}} = \text{C-B} = \sum_{z=1}^{3} \left[ \frac{1}{x^{z}} \right] = \left[ \frac{x_{1}}{x_{2}} \right] - \left[ \frac{-3}{2} \right]$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 3X_1 + X_2 \\ -2X_1 - X_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} X_1 + 3 \\ X_2 - 2 \end{bmatrix} = ) 3X_1 + X_2 = X_1 + 3$$

$$-2X_1 - X_2 = X_2 - 2$$

$$=) C = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} \text{ bulinus}.$$

Soy 
$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ -1 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$
,  $B = \begin{bmatrix} X & 0 \\ -2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$  ve  $A \cdot B = B \cdot A$  ise  $X = 2$ 

$$BA = \begin{bmatrix} x & 0 \\ -2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ -1 & 3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2x & 0 \\ -5 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{-X-6=-5}$$
olmely