tua (14) H'whall Kopp  $\lambda_{2}=2 \quad (4-212)=\begin{pmatrix} -1 & -1 & 0 & 5 \\ 0 & 0 & -3 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad v_{2}=\begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$ 2=2==3 (A-31)= (-1 -1 -2 -1) (Ken = ((-3)) (=> wieder no 1. d'en.  $(A-3.11)^2=\begin{pmatrix} 4 & 6 & 6 & 72 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 & 74 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$  them  $=\begin{pmatrix} \binom{3}{2} & \binom{7}{2} & \binom$ => =  $\{(\frac{3}{3}), (\frac{3}{1}), (\frac{3}{6}), (\frac{3}{6})\}$ 4= et (8), 4= e(-3), 43= e(-3), 43= et (3), 4= et[-3]+6-[3] Die 4: 6ilen in Fraken unter log ken. Durch Nachrechnen Dwil D= (Q1, Q4) erfallt

ich D= AD -> f (3)

x=: yn , x'=: yn = yn (x)=(-2)-(x) (x) (=) x'= A.x 11-211= +2(a+2)+b= 2+2a+6=0 mn = -a + Va - 46 - -a + [a] - 6 Wired fell Fall 1: " 3 > 46 Fall (2): 6>0 => Dwe'r Ew in BR, norskieden, 40 => Zwei Ew in R ever O, env Ko Full (6): 6=6 Fall (c): ato,640 => Buci EW in R, env >0, env <0 Fall (d): a=0,640 => Zwie EW in PZ, I (16)

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Aperiodotaler Evenzfall	Fall 2: a = 46 => 520, zwei Elvin R, beide glers	
Evenzfall	(a) a=6=0 => biide EW 0	9
	(b) a= 216 => beide EW 60	
	(1) a=-25 => beide &2 >0	
Sorryfull	Fall 3: a² < 46 => zwei EW in (. (620)	
	(a) a >0 => Re 2 <0	
	(b) a=0 => R=0, lu ?=±6	
	(c) a < 0,6 ±0 => Re >>0, bein Elv vossienten	
		-
	(9)	
	9	
	(a) (A-711) = (-1+= co26-2)(-1+= 826-2)+ (1-= 5-+cost)(1+= 5-+cost)	
	= 1- 3526 +2-34036 +3 43436 -3242 +2-32526 +22	
	+ 1 + 3 sut cost - 3 sat cost - 2 sat cost	
	= 2+2+2 - = - = 2+2 = 0	
	7-2 + + / 9 - 2 = - + + - 1 = - + + - 1 = - 1 = - 1 = 1 = - 1 = 1 = - 1 = 1 =	0
	(b) = d(-cost) => = d'(-cost) + d (sint)	
	Ax = a ( cost - = cost + = cost - = cost - = cost ) = a ( - cost ) + a ( cost )  (cost + = a ( cost + = a cost - cost - cost ) = a ( cost ) + a ( cost )	
	= (wost + sint - 3 cost). d = d (sint) + d (mst)	
	On (sont), (cit) l.i. sind, Pane man Koeffizinan veglikan: d= x. 1 = d= De 1645	
	reglishan: 2'= x. \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow 2 = De 20.	
	De oder Floris	

nicht sinnvoll! (Warmy)

(c) Pon x(b) and (b) ist line spulte von I, de andler it real imbelant: 更(t)=(-dcost f(t))=> dut = -dcost-g-dsut-f Nacl Sak von Lionville gult: åt det I - Tr A. det I = - 2 let I; Dire OGL in det & last de doring de + I = 6. e = t + H = -d cost g - d sint . f Bett+# = - Det+ - Det+ - Det+ f.f. sint Dies vist pelöst wird: 5 = g(t) = - = = = cost 8 = 8(+) = - = = = = Sin + =)  $\bar{\phi}(t) = \begin{pmatrix} -0e^{t/2} + F & cost & -610e^{t+\mu-F} & sint \\ 0e^{t/2} + F & sint & -610e^{t+\mu-F} & cost \end{pmatrix}$ = (-0 wit -6/0 min2). (etr+F 0 it+4-F) Die vordere Matrit 'st pervoliss, wil ihre Elemente periodical and - don it PCt) Die lümbere Matrix läset nich noreiben als Covil the F ( e u-F) diagonal it): Die Mintere Hatix wird in det Angabe with verlangt? it aber eigentlich witig entopricht der Eigenschaft, dass mit u, v Fund. System anch our By eines (4)

(a) A= (-42), det (A-11/)= (2-2)2+ 12 = 0 =) 2= 2t inte Wille hir a position quey: 2= 2+issa: (A-211) = (-162 3 ) Lin x= (a) EV; whe d=i: x= (-2/17) φ = 6(2 + 1/1 )· (i / -2 / /5) ( 2 = con + : No ) Re p = et ( - 10 hit + 1/3) lu p = et ( -2 in ( 15 + ) / 5) Los. : = 1. Rep + R. Imp. (6) A = (201 ) Lu(A-A4) = (2-2) (3-2) = 0 2=2, 2=3. (+-32) = (000) Kem = ((1)) ~ indim. bule Hampstroker: (A-2,11)= (000) (2= <(0),(-1)). Will w= (3) (3) : x= (4-2,1). w= (3). Pa = 2+ (%) , Yz = 2+ ((2) + (.(3)) (A-2311) - (0-10) Km = <((1)) = 4= (1) 43 = = = ( ( ). Zi.: x = A. 4 + B. 42 + C. 43. · A -- A => < = 1 x > = C: Die Aljängich un A it +T: (x Ux) = (ATx (x). Will C.1.) represented: (AxIx) = (x 1 ATx) @ Now Vorat setting: @ (x 1-Ax) = - ( - 1 + 1) - ( + 1 + 1) = - ( + 1 + x) = > ( + 1 + x) = 0. On x tomy our Dac: 1x=x': Kx1x'>=0. De at Kx1xx= RKXIX) IN & KXIXX =0 ) domit it it CXIXX = cock. V

· (x/x)=c => A=-A. Ze siedem to spunen de doningen & lei ? einen ud'un. L'oning rain af. D'essen Rome man man and arme-Shmidt orthonorminen; in silt dann dir zwei dieser orthonomierken distringen u, y. <l>

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< On victor At die adjungate no A ist jet: (いしナン)= - くいしんとう. Da diese 1818 and ceiner Basis stammen, med sine Liv. A66. f: Xxx Ax vollständig der die Linktionwerke auf einer Baris bythmust ist, Solf 10, dans de 166. X: Ets Ax ind B: Ets - Ax identiss shol. Rückrichtung: Sei At = - A < x, x > = < Ax, x > and.s. < x x > Dom. a. Step x , Ax> - < Atx x > - - < Ax, x > -> 2 < x,x> - 0 -> Behauphung

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Ahh. habs gefanden