```
II wit Lagz. bila
                                         Se pa (x) à totalmente decomponibile in Ill con tutte autoriler régolers
                                          €> dog2.4:le
                                           p<sub>A</sub>(x) = (x-λ,)<sup>M,</sup> + ··· + (x-λω)<sup>Mk</sup> (-1)<sup>M</sup>
srgue automation
                                            => pl,+p2+...+pk=n per tobelmente decomponibile
                                                  µ: = w:
                                                   With the to the su so I cut.
                                        POLIPONIO TOTALMENTE DECOMPONISICE NECESSANO
                                        pl à la moltiplicate de ogne l'uelle dressep., quante volte se upele!
                                        m é la moltipleté de vetter nette matrice!
                                      M = (L_1 - x)^{M_1} (L_2 - x)^{M_2} \dots \text{ ogw } M \text{ ha me}
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                                       m = cobnuc - wh (A-LIn)
                                   B_{s}\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \qquad \begin{array}{c} \lambda_{1} = 2 & \mu_{1} = \mu_{1} = 1 \\ \lambda_{2} = 1 & \mu_{2} = 2 & \mu_{2} = 1 \end{array}
                                                                                             X diagon. 2.
                      Coroll. Sia A & Maz (a) Si gli autorator di A
                                         Sons n e tutt distint -> A = dogonalisabile
                           <u>Es.</u>: A. (1 5 f
0 7 5
0 0 3) & dogonalizabele
                                                (a(x) he red c 1, 2, 3
                               S= pA(t) = tol. decomposibile: detA: lilz.
                                                                                                         LA- L. + Lz ...
                     Din: bonale & A drag &.
                      NA Y = A : NE
                                                                                    penelië er & dag. 2
                                                                                 i simils so ha
                        det A = det A = Litelz ...
                                                                                 I show to a det.
                       La tels lithe ...
E_{s.}: A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 4 & 3 \\ -4 & -6 & -3 \\ 3 & 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix}
             \underline{V}_{1} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \qquad V_{2} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \qquad \underline{V}_{3} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \qquad \underline{V}_{4} : \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}
               1) qual vetter In sous au bretter de A?
                                                                                                                           "poliusmo constantistico"
                  2) autoslov lou ju c un
                 251 bos. Logb autospazi
                  3) INEGL(n, IL): N'AN : dagonale?
                         · Si si, produnc N
                          · Som, down B Wagonal: trabile t.c. polx) · pA(x)
            1) nou aulb: X 12
                   A_{21} = \lambda_1 \frac{1}{2}
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                                                        2436
-4.6-)-10
3316
                   A=3 = 12 =3?
                                                          10

A ×4 & Span ×4 × pr- questo sappenero che pa(x) {

Invertice ac- (x-(-2))
                  A=4 . La x4?
                                                                                                                                                    durischile pe- (x-(-2))
                      abbiams housto V, = (-1) antouct. con autorstone l, = -2
                            auche d'un, se un = anteret. sais autret.! (che imans identices d'initiale)
            2) \rho_{A}(\lambda) = \begin{vmatrix} 2-x & 4 & 3 \\ -4 & -6-x & -3 \\ 3 & 3 & 4-x \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 2-x & 4 & 3 \\ -2-x & -2-x & 0 \\ 3 & 3 & 1-x \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 2-x & 2+x & 3 \\ -2-x & 0 & 0 \\ 3 & 0 & 1-x \end{vmatrix} = -(2+x)(-2-x)(1-x) = (x+2)^{2}(1-x)
                                                                               (x+2)^{2}(1-x)^{2} = 0

Sprudnus mollipl. alg.:

As \binom{2+3}{-4-6-3}

gli seu (mdve) son: L

Colcolo m

3 - \binom{4-4-5}{3-3-3} = 3-2 = 1

\mu, \neq \mu, \neq \mu, = 3 surgoleus

3 - \binom{4-4-5}{3-3-3-3} = 3-2 = 1
                  porgo pa(x) = 0 => (x+2)2(1-x) = 0
                                                                                 V_{L_{1}}: \begin{cases} 4 \times + 4 + 3 = 0 \\ 3 \times + 3 + 3 = 0 \end{cases} \longrightarrow \overline{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 4 & 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \longrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}
                                                                                                                     VL, - Kar (A.L, Is) 5
                   27:5)
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            Bv. - {(;)}
     (A-L_2I_3) = (A-I_3) = \begin{pmatrix} -4 & -2 & -3 \\ 3 & 3 & 0 \end{pmatrix} ker (A-I_3)

m_1 vsylvans Lovefor \mu_1 = 2
        k_{c} = (A - I_3) = V_{h_2} : \begin{cases} x + 4y + 3z = 0 \\ 3y + 3z = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \beta \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 4 & 3 \\ -4 & -6 & -3 \\ 3 & 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = 1 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}
           By.. {(:)}
           3) N'AN ? D d'agonale! X
                    INEGL(n, /R): N-AN = 1
                    alora · vo:
Pg(x) = pa(x)
```

€ pr-s. vocali appanl...

B = (100) us: orns le molt-pluté (algeb-:che?)
pc-:1 n° d vetter con stesse L