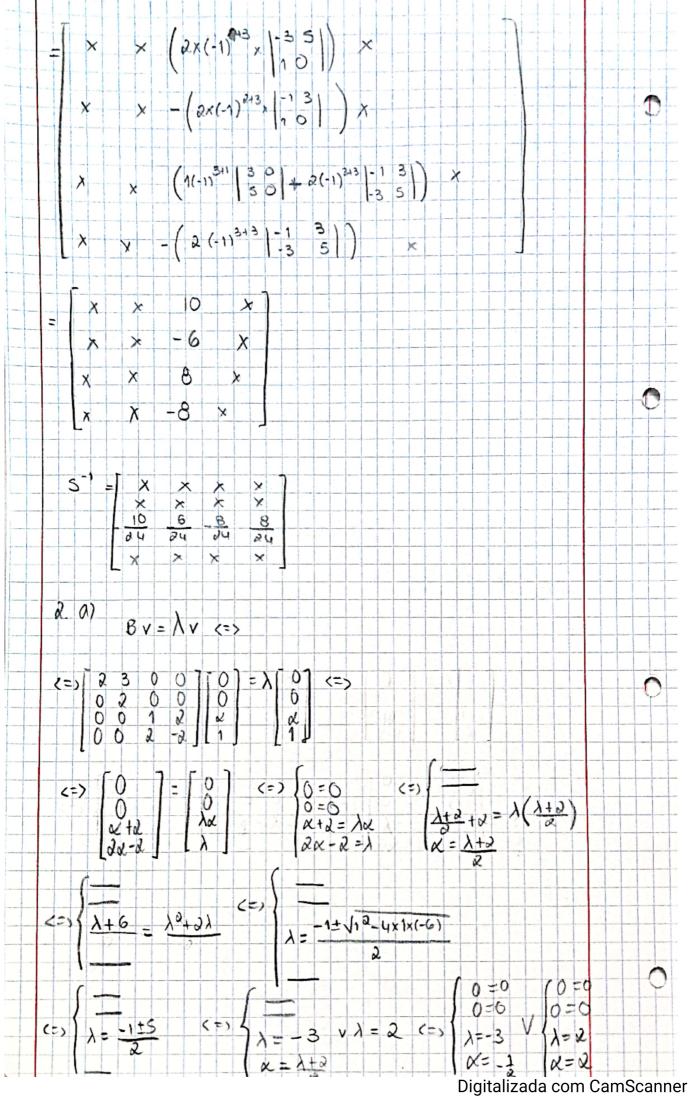


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	$\Rightarrow \lambda = -3$ é o valor próprio associoso do vetu proprio $v = (0, 0, -1/2, 1)$
	$\rightarrow \lambda = 2$ é valor próprio associado ao vetor próprio $v = (0,0,0,0)$ ;
	b) det (B-λI4)=0
	(=) $\det \left( \begin{bmatrix} 2-\lambda & 3 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2-\lambda & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 4-\lambda & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & -2-\lambda \end{bmatrix} \right) = 0$
•	$\langle = \rangle (2-\lambda)(-1)^{1+1} \begin{vmatrix} 2-\lambda & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1-\lambda & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & -2-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = 0$
8 3	$(a-\lambda)(a-\lambda)((a-\lambda)(-1)^{1+1}\begin{vmatrix} 1-\lambda & a \\ a & -a-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = 0$
. )	$(=)$ $(a-\lambda)(a-\lambda)[(1-\lambda)(-a-\lambda)-4]=0$
	$(=) (2-\lambda)(2-\lambda)\left[-2-\lambda+2\lambda+\lambda^{0}-4\right]=0$
	(=) (2-1)=0 v2-1=0 v 10+1-6=0
	$(-1) \lambda = 2  \forall \lambda = 2  \forall \lambda = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{1 - 4 \times 1 \times (-6)}}{2}$
	$(=)$ $\lambda = \lambda  \forall  \lambda = \lambda  \forall  \lambda = -3$
	m.a.(2) = 3 m.a.(-3) = 1
1 1 1 1	

(A : 
$$\partial I$$
 )  $x = 0$  (=  $\int_{0}^{1} \int_{0}^{3} \int_{0}^{3}$ 

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$$(C+3I) \times = 0 \iff \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(Q + 2) \times \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\$$