1. Doharite intulijan:
$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix}^{R} = \begin{bmatrix} 2^{R} & R 2^{R-1} \\ 0 & 2^{R} \end{bmatrix}$$

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

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix}^{R+1} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2^{R} & R x^{2-1} \\ 0 & 2^{R} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$
$$= \begin{bmatrix} 2^{R+1} & (2+1) & 2^{R+1} \\ 0 & 2^{R+1} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\det(aI-A) = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = \dots = (2-1)^{2}(2+1)^{2}$$

$$=) \lambda_1 = -1$$

$$\lambda_2 = 1$$

$$= \begin{array}{c} \times_{1} + \times_{2} = 0 \\ \times_{3} + \times_{4} = 0 \end{array} \right\} = \begin{array}{c} \mathcal{C} \in \left\{ \times_{1} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} + \times_{3} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} \right\} \times_{1} \times_{3} \in \mathbb{R}, \\ \left(\times_{1} \times_{3} \right) \neq (0, 0) \right\}$$

$$= \begin{cases} x_1 - x_2 = 0 \\ x_3 - x_4 = 0 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} v \in \begin{cases} x_1 \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} + x_3 \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \\ \begin{cases} x_1, x_3 \in \mathbb{R}, (x_1, x_3) \notin A \end{cases} \end{cases}$$

(3) Odvedite vlastite vrigedvoti i pipode vlastite veltore za operator $A: P_3 \rightarrow P_3$ definiran \Rightarrow A(p(+)) = (tp(+))'

$$A(1) = (\xi) = 1$$

$$A(\xi) = (\xi^{2})' = 2\xi$$

$$A(\xi^{2}) = (\xi^{3})' = 3\xi^{2}$$

$$A(\xi^{3}) = (\xi^{4})' = 4\xi^{3}$$

- =) matrica geratora A u karontogi bori gehata je $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 4 \end{bmatrix} = diag(1,2,3,4)$
 - => vlatite vrijedenti ne $z_i = i$, i = 1, 2, 3, 4.

 Za vlatitu vrijedent z_i prijodu' vladišti

 veldori ne $d_i \neq i-1$, $d_i \in \mathbb{R}$, $d_i \neq 0$.
- The whole is a function of the first that the first project is a solution of the first that the first project was both the first that the project was both the welfar that is a solution original of a pripadic solution welfar.

 For = $\lambda^2 \sigma$ = $\lambda^$

(5) Tokonike da alor je x olarliti veller gestora F, anda je i vlarliti veller za F, tren - Kalore odgovoraju ce vlarlite vrijechati ?

a ... vlarlita vrijednot za x.

Fx = 2 x

Daha induhayon: N=2... $F^2x = F(ax) = a^2x$ Preta-da fundija vrijedi za M. $F^{M+1}x = F(F^{M}) = F(a^{M}x) = a^{M+1}x$

6.) Dohozike; Alo je F nguloran operator i a vladista vrijednost za F, onda je 2 + 0 i 2-1 je vladista vrijednost za F-1. U kahrom su odnom pripodni vlastisti vehtoni?

blo je $\alpha = 0$ vladika or. od F toda F ne moze biti injeheija jer $\exists x \neq 0$ f-d. $F \times = 0. \times - 0$, vo već je $F \circ = 0$ (to vijedi za mahi limot). Dahle, mon biti $\alpha \neq 0$. Melo je \times propodni vladiki vehlu.

 $F_{\times} = A_{\times} \Rightarrow F^{-1}(F_{\times}) = F^{-1}(A_{\times}) \Rightarrow X = A_{\times} F^{-1}X$ $\Rightarrow F^{-1}X = X^{-1}X.$

Dable, 2-1 je vladvila vrigedrat za F-1, a pripadni vladiti rektor sedvak je vladvikam rellom od F za vlaslitu urjedrat 2.