6 0' ever valor proprio de A.

a) 
$$A - \lambda I = \begin{bmatrix} -8 - \lambda & 16 & -2 \\ 16 & -8 - \lambda & -2 \\ -2 & -2 & 10 - \lambda \end{bmatrix}$$

$$dot(A-\lambda I) = dot \begin{bmatrix} -8-\lambda & 16 & -2 \\ 16 & -8-\lambda & -2 \\ -2 & -2 & 10-\lambda \end{bmatrix} - 8-\lambda = 16$$

$$= (-8-\lambda)(-8-\lambda)(-8-\lambda) + 16x(-2)x(-2) + (2)x(6x(-2)) - (-2)^{2}(-8-\lambda) - (-2)^{2}(-8-\lambda) - 16^{2}(10-\lambda)$$

$$= -\lambda^3 - 6\lambda^2 + 360\lambda - 1728$$

de phiniquie equaterista -  $\lambda^3 - 6\lambda^2 + 360 \lambda - 1728$ 

b) 
$$-8x^{2}-8y^{2}+10t^{2}+32xy-4xt-4yt+2x-2y-24=0$$

(=1 [x y t] [-8 16 -2] [x] + [2-2 0] [x] -24=0

xT [-2 -2 10] [t]

A

X

(2)

vous diagnolzar a matiz A:

Pela alibea al sabeun que 6 é valor pispero de A. Vamos fatizar a polivieno caracterstion de A enaudo a reja de Ruffini:

Postcueto,  $-\lambda^3 - 6\lambda^2 + 360\lambda - 1728 = (\lambda - 6)(-\lambda^2 - 12\lambda + 288)$   $-\lambda^2 - 12\lambda + 288 = 0$  (a)  $\lambda^2 + 12\lambda - 288 = 0$  (b)  $\lambda = -12 \pm \sqrt{1296}$  $-12\lambda = -24 \times 12$ 

Tenor a Min que or volores proprier de A ST: -24,612.
Determinoz de U-24:

penduy do sistema (A -(-241I)X=0

$$A - (-24)I = \begin{bmatrix} -8 - (-24) & +16 & -2 \\ 16 & -8 - (-24) & -2 \\ -2 & -2 & 10 - (-24) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 16 & 16 & -2 \\ 16 & 16 & -2 \\ -2 & -2 & 34 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A-GI = \begin{bmatrix} -14 & 16 & -2 \\ 16 & -14 & -2 \\ -2 & -2 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(A-GI)X=0$$
 (=)  $\begin{cases} -14x+16y-27=0 \\ 16x-14y-27=0 \end{cases}$  (=)  $\begin{cases} x=2x-2y+47=0 \\ -2x-2y+47=0 \end{cases}$ 

Determinoz de U12:

$$A - 12I = \begin{bmatrix} -20 & 16 & -2 \\ 16 & -20 & -2 \\ -2 & -2 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(A-12I)X=0$$
 (=)  $\begin{cases} -20x + 16y - 2t=0 \\ 16x - 20y - 2t=0 \end{cases}$   $\begin{cases} -2x - 2y - 2t=0 \\ -2x - 2y - 2t=0 \end{cases}$ 

varian considerar or retres propries de A:

$$\frac{(1,1,1)}{||(1,1,1)||} = \frac{(1,1,1)}{\sqrt{1^2+1^2+1^2}} = \left(\frac{3}{3}, \frac{13}{3}, \frac{13}{3}\right) \in U_6$$

$$\frac{(1,1,-2)}{||(1,1,-2)||} = \frac{(1,1,-2)}{||(1,1,-2)||} = \left(\frac{16}{6}, \frac{16}{6}, -\frac{16}{3}\right) \in \mathcal{U}_{12}$$

estes vetras proprio se ostognais entre si e com porces 1

efetuand a undonga de varianel X=P7, onde Y= [x],
obteres

$$X^{T}AX + BX - 34 = 0$$
  
(=)  $(PY)^{T}APY + BPY - 24 = 0$   
(=)  $Y^{T}P^{T}APY + BPY - 24 = 0$   
(=)  $Y^{T}DY + BPY - 24 = 0$ 

$$G_{1} = 6 x^{12} + 12 y^{12} - 2 u z^{12} - 2 (2 z^{1}) - 2 u = 0$$

$$G_{1} = 6 x^{12} + 12 y^{12} + (-2 u z^{12} - 2 (2 z^{1}) - 2 u = 0)$$

$$G_{2} = 6 x^{12} + 12 y^{12} - 2 u (z^{12} + 2 x^{12} z^{1}) - 2 u = 0$$

$$G_{3} = 6 x^{12} + 12 y^{12} - 2 u (z^{12} + 2 x^{12} z^{1}) + (x^{12} z^{12} z^{1}) - 2 u = 0$$

$$G_{3} = 6 x^{12} + 12 y^{12} - 2 u (z^{12} + 2 x^{12} z^{1}) + (x^{12} z^{12} z^{1}) - 2 z^{12} z^{12}$$

$$G_{3} = 6 x^{12} + 12 y^{12} - 2 u (z^{12} + 2 x^{12} z^{1}) + (x^{12} z^{12} z^{1}) - 2 z^{12} z^{12}$$

$$G_{3} = 6 x^{12} + 12 y^{12} - 2 u (z^{12} + 2 x^{12} z^{1}) + (x^{12} z^{12} z^{1}) + (x^{12} z^{12} z^{12} z^{12} z^{12} z^{12} z^{12} z^{12} z^{12} z^{12} z^{12}$$

$$G_{3} = 6 x^{12} + 12 y^{12} - 2 u (z^{12} + 2 x^{12} z^{12} z^$$

Efetuand a mengança de varianel

$$\begin{cases} \chi'' = \chi' \\ y'' = \chi' \end{cases}$$

$$\xi'' = \xi + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{24}$$

obtown

$$6x^{1/2} + 12y^{1/2} - 24t^{1/2} = \frac{38t}{388}$$

$$= \frac{x^{1/2}}{\frac{38t}{6 \times 388}} + \frac{y^{1/2}}{\frac{38t}{12 \times 388}} - \frac{z^{1/2}}{\frac{38t}{34 \times 6}} = 1$$

$$= 1 \frac{x^{1/2}}{\frac{38t}{14 \times 388}} + \frac{y^{1/2}}{\frac{38t}{34 \times 6}} - \frac{z^{1/2}}{\frac{38t}{34 \times 6}} = 1$$
the general dipension of the second sum and the second