Tutorium 13, Lineare Algebra 2 7.7.2021

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 4 & 1 \\ -1 & -1 & -1 \\ -3 & -2 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Re: (x-4)(1+x)+4=x^2-3x$$

Tunbhowiest wilt

(RS) funbhowiest wilt

nuledingt ites. For Elementerteiler =
$$(x^2+1)(x-3)$$
 $(x^2+1)(x-3)$

Invariant wiles = $(x^2+1)(x-3)$

Elementerteiles =
$$(x^2+1)(x-3)$$

$$0 (x^2+1)(x-3)$$

Heiesstraps - NF =
$$\begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Jordansche WF existient violet, da x2+1 /R micht in Linearfolderen Enfalt.

$$1.A = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 4 & 1 \\ -1 & -1 & -1 \\ 3 & -2 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \in M_3(\mathbb{R}).$$

$$2B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 2 & -1 & -1 \\ -3 & -2 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \in M_3(\mathbb{R}).$$

$$3.C = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \in M_4(\mathbb{R}).$$

$$4.D = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 3 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & 3 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \in M_4(\mathbb{R}).$$

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Seien &, SER und AEM, (R) nit $\chi_A = (x-x)(x-s)^5$, $\mu_A = (x-x)(x-s)^3$. Welche Fordanschen Normalformen sind möglich? The restalls in Linea follower -> INF existrest - wird festgelegt durch Invaniantenteiles. Seien ly,..., by die Invariententeiler von Kly(x). M_A ist Elementerleiles

=) $h_1 = x - x$, $h_2 = (x - /5)^3$. $Y_A = \frac{r}{11} h_1$ 2 Falle: 2. Fell: 13 = x-p, hy = x-p THE CONTRACTOR

22: Se $A \in M_n(\mathbb{R})$ wit $A^3 = A$. 2eige: A ist diagonalisierdar.

$$(x^3-x)(A)=0$$
 \Rightarrow μ_A $(x^3-x)=x(x^2-1)$
= $x(x-1)(x+1)$
=> Alle Invariantenteiles baben Grad 1
=> Alle Jordanliestellen (Pleierstraßliestellen) sind 1x1

=) A ist diagonalisierbar.

FNF(A) = By (=) g ist des einzige Bedeitmatix zu g