$\begin{array}{c|c}
 & (a_1 - b_1 i) \\
\hline
\text{Inions } V = (a_2 - b_2 i) \\
\hline
& (a_n - b_n i)
\end{array}$ 

Attoroxa, opiforhe rivaxes he physolici oroxeca

The A-(1+t) -t

$$4$$
 6-2i

$$A = (1-t) (A = orfner or xishe oroxeca)$$

$$A = (1+t) (6-di) = 8+8i$$

$$A = (1+t) (6-di) = 1+8i$$

$$A = (1+t) (6-di) = 1$$

Deinphia: Eow mivaxas A EMnxn(R) Lee Broadin ZEC xar XEC"ava-OTOIXO I SIO SI avustea. Tôze w 7 Elvai isiozatión zou A kai x Elvai aveiscoixo isio sia-Vuolea. Anoberty: XG = XA $\Rightarrow \overline{Ax} = \overline{\lambda x}$ =>Ax -3x => Ax = 7x (A ∈ Mnxn(R) àpa Ā=A) Apa x 18108iavustra rou A fre i Sioratan 7. Vapabextra:  $\det (A-\partial I) = \partial^2 + 1$ 22+1=0<=> 7==1 (Siorafies: 21=1; 22=-1  $\frac{11=11}{(A-2)I} = A-iI = \begin{pmatrix} -i & -1 \\ 1 & -i \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{R_1 \leftrightarrow R_2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -i \end{pmatrix}$  $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & -i \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \chi_1 = +i\chi_2, \chi_{\epsilon}R.$ => 1810Siavioteore: { X2(i) | X261R, x +01

$$\begin{array}{c} [32=-i] \\ (A+iI) = (i -1) RiesR_2 & (1 i) R^2 > R_2 - iR_1 & (1 i) \\ (1 i) & (0 0) \\ (1 i) & (0 0) \\ (2 i) & (3 i) = 1 \times 2 & (2 i) \\ (3 i) & (3 i) = 1 \times 2 & (2 i) \\ (4 i) & (2 i) = 1 \times 2 & (2 i) \\ (5 i) & (2 i) = 1 \times 2 & (2 i) \\ (6 i) & (2 i) = 1 \times 2 & (2 i) \\ (7 i) & (2 i) = 1 \times 2 & (2 i) \\ (8 i) & (2 i) = 1 \times 2 & (2 i) \\ (8 i) & (2 i) = 1 \times 2 & (2 i) \\ (8 i) & (2 i) = 1 \times 2 & (2 i) \\ (8 i) & (2 i) = 1 \times 2 & (2 i) \\ (8 i) & (2 i) = 1 \times 2 & (2 i) \\ (8 i) & (2 i) = 1 \times 2 & (2 i) \\ (9 i) & (2 i) & ($$

Tempresonie Ephnyeia:
$\frac{\cos\varphi - \sin\varphi}{\sin\varphi} = \frac{1}{\cos\varphi} \frac{\cos\varphi}{\cos\varphi} + \frac{1}{\cos\varphi} \frac{\cos\varphi}{\cos\varphi}$
(121 0) > fiercubodin fin xous ( ouppi xwwom in enifin in evoron)  Kazai 121.
Αρα (x= στρέφει τω x κατά χωνία φ και μεταιδάλλει το Linkos Κατεί (λ).
Dewpola:  Σσω Α ε Μ2χ2(R) με ιδιοτιμές λ = α ± bi (b ± 0). Αν χ  ιδιόδιανυσμα του Α που αντιστοιχει στην ιδιοταμή λ = α-bi  και Ρ = [Re(x) Im(x)] τότε ο Ρειναι αντιστρεγμμος  και Α = Ρ (α -b) ρ , δηλ ο Α είναι όμοιος  με πίνακα της μορφής (α -b)
Apa ôten Exontre 2 x2 nivaxa A Le A=PCP-1,  C=(a-b)
$M$ angle kövion $T(x) = Ax$ nepixpàrperai us egns: $X \longmapsto A X = P C P^{-} X$
$ \begin{array}{c c} \hline  & \hline  $
(2) Addagn's bàons fiere rou nivara P-1 (2) Expogn και fiere bodn finkous fière rou C. (3) Addagn bàons (στην αρχική bàon) fière του P.

1 lapa Seixha:

Forw 
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & -5 \\ 4 & 7 \end{pmatrix}$$
. Na lopsuboiv nivaxes P kai (zinstropipis   
(a -b) ware  $A = PCP^-$ 

$$\det(A-\partial I) = \begin{vmatrix} -1-\lambda & -5 \\ 4 & 7-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = (-1-\lambda)(7-\lambda) + 20$$

$$= -7 + \lambda - 7 \lambda + \lambda^2 + 20 = \lambda^2 - 6\lambda + 13$$

$$3^{2}-63+13$$
  $\Delta = 36-52=-16$   
 $3_{1,2}=6\pm\sqrt{16}$   $i=3\pm2i$ 

$$[3-3-2i]$$
 àpa  $a=3$ ,  $b=2$ ,  $C=\begin{pmatrix} 3 & -2 \\ 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$ 

$$\begin{pmatrix}
4 & 4 + 2i \\
-4 + 2i & -5
\end{pmatrix}
R_{2} \rightarrow (-4 + 2i)R_{2}
\begin{pmatrix}
4 & 4 + 2i \\
4^{2} + 2^{2} & 20 + 10i
\end{pmatrix}$$

$$(4 \ 4+2i)$$
  $\sim (4 \ 4+2i)$   $\sim (1 \ 1+1/2i)$ 

$$X_{1+}(1+1i)$$
  $X_{2}=0=>X_{1}=-(1+1)i$   $X_{2}$ 

$$= > \begin{pmatrix} \times_1 \\ \times_2 \end{pmatrix} = \times_2 \begin{pmatrix} -1 - 1/2 i \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$ξ$$
να ιδιοδιάνυσμα είναι  $ω$   $(-2-i)$  =  $x$ 

$$Re(x) = \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}, Im(x) = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

Apa 
$$P = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & -1 \\ 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$