

## Denbora: ordu 1 eta 45' Arrazoitu erantzun guztiak

1.

a) Normaren definizioa.

b) Aztertu hurrengo aplikazioa  $\mathbb{R}^3$ -an norma den:

$$\mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$x = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \|x\| = \sum x_i \quad \forall i=1,2,3$$

c) Idatzi  $\mathbb{R}^3$ -an bektoreak neurtzeko erabiliko zenukeen norma bat.

**puntu 1**

2. Izan bedi  $\mathbb{P}_2(\mathbb{R})$  2 edo maila txikiagoko polinomioen espazio bektorialeko hurrengo aplikazioa. Aztertu biderkadura eskalarduna den:

$$\langle , \rangle : \mathbb{P}_2 \times \mathbb{P}_2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$(p,q) \rightarrow \langle p,q \rangle = \int_{-1}^1 p(x)q(x)dx$$

**0.5 puntu**

3. Izan bedi hurrengo aplikazioa:

$$\langle , \rangle : \mathbb{R}^4 \times \mathbb{R}^4 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}) \rightarrow \langle \mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y} \rangle = x_1y_1 + x_2y_2 + x_3y_3 + x_4y_4$$

$$\text{non } \mathbf{x} = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \end{pmatrix} \text{ eta } \mathbf{y} = \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ y_3 \\ y_4 \end{pmatrix}.$$

a) Kalkulatu  $\text{Span}\left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$ -rekiko bektore ortogonal bat.

b) Gram-Schmidt metodoa erabiliz, kalkulatu oinarri ortonormatu bat,

$$\left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\} \text{ oinarriarekin hasiz.}$$

**3 puntu**

4.

- a) Frogatu hurrengo baieztapenak egiazkoak ala gezurrezkoak diren:
- Baldin  $\mathbf{u}$  eta  $\mathbf{v}$  bektore birekiko  $\mathbf{y}$  ortogonal bada, orduan  $\mathbf{y}$   $\mathbf{u}+\mathbf{v}$ -arekiko ortogonal da.
  - Baldin  $\mathbf{u}$  eta  $\mathbf{v}$  bektore birekiko  $\mathbf{y}$  ortogonal bada, orduan  $\mathbf{y}$   $Span\{\mathbf{u},\mathbf{v}\}$ -arekiko ortogonal da.
- b) Arrazoitu hurrengo baieztapenak egiazkoak ala gezurrezkoak diren.
- Bektore linealki independentetako edozein multzo ortogonal da.
  - Bektore ortogonaletako edozein multzo linealki independentea da.
  - Baldin bektore ortogonaletako multzo bat normatzen bada, orduan ortogonalak izateari utzi ahal dira.
  - Zutabe ortonormatuak dauzkan matrizea ortogonal da.

1.5 puntu

5. Izan bedi hurrengo aplikazioa:  $f: \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$

$$x = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow f(x) = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 + x_2 \\ x_1 \end{pmatrix}$$

- Aztertu  $f$  lineala denentz.  
Baldin bada:
- Kalkulatu transformazioaren matrizea  $\mathbb{R}^3$  eta  $\mathbb{R}^2$ -ko ohiko oinarriekikoa.
- Kalkulatu aplikazioaren Huna eta Irudia azpiespazioen dimentsioa eta oinarri bat. Sailkatu aplikazioa.
- Kalkulatu  $f(S)$ -ren oinarri bat, non  $S$   $\mathbb{R}^3$ -ko hurrengo azpiespazioa den:

$$S = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^3 / \{x + y + z = 0\} \right\}$$

e) Kalkulatu aplikazioaren adierazpen matritziala  $\mathbb{R}^3$  eta  $\mathbb{R}^2$ -ko hurrengo oinarriekin:

$$\left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\} \text{ eta } \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\}.$$

2.5 puntu

6.

- Aztertu ze  $a$ -ren baliotarako  $A$  matrizea diagonalgarria izango den.

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

- $a=0$  kasuan, kalkulatu  $D$  matrize diagonal, eta dagokion  $P$  matrizea. Idatzi  $D$  eta  $A$ -ren arteko antzekotasun erlazioa.

2.5 puntu

① a) Norma: TEORIA  $\begin{cases} 1) \|\vec{x}\| \geq 0 \\ 2) \|\vec{x}\| = 0 \Rightarrow \vec{x} = \vec{0} \\ 3) \vec{x} = \vec{0} \Rightarrow \|\vec{x}\| = 0 \end{cases}$   $\begin{cases} 1) \|\lambda \vec{x}\| = |\lambda| \cdot \|\vec{x}\| \\ 2) \|\vec{x} + \vec{y}\| \leq \|\vec{x}\| + \|\vec{y}\| \end{cases}$

b)  $\mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

$\vec{x} = (x_1, x_2, x_3) \rightarrow \|\vec{x}\| = \sum_{i=1}^3 x_i$

1)  $\|\vec{x}\| \geq 0 \rightarrow$  beti ez da betetzen.

Aukadibidez:  $\vec{x} = (-1, 0, 0)$

$\downarrow$   
 $\|\vec{x}\| = -1 < 0$

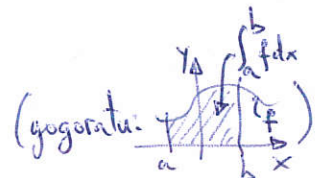
Beraz, ez da norma.

c) Adibidez, norma euklidearra:  $\|\vec{x}\| = \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^3 x_i^2}$

②  $\mathbb{P}_2 \times \mathbb{P}_2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

$\langle p, q \rangle = \int_{-1}^1 p \cdot q \cdot dx$

1)  $\langle p, p \rangle \geq 0$ ;  $\int_{-1}^1 p^2 dx \geq 0$   $\checkmark$   $\rightarrow$  beti  $\geq 0$



ii)  $\langle p, p \rangle = 0 \Rightarrow p = 0 + 0x + 0x^2$ ;  $\int_{-1}^1 p^2 dx = 0 \Rightarrow p = 0$   $\checkmark$

iii)  $p = 0 \Rightarrow \langle p, p \rangle = 0$ ;  $\int_{-1}^1 0 dx = 0$   $\checkmark$

2)  $\langle p, q \rangle = \langle q, p \rangle$ ;  $\int_{-1}^1 p \cdot q dx = \int_{-1}^1 q \cdot p dx$   $\checkmark$

3)  $\langle p, (\alpha q + \beta r) \rangle = \alpha \langle p, q \rangle + \beta \langle p, r \rangle$ ;

$\int_{-1}^1 p(\alpha q + \beta r) dx = \int_{-1}^1 \alpha p q dx + \int_{-1}^1 \beta p r dx = \alpha \int_{-1}^1 p q dx + \beta \int_{-1}^1 p r dx$   $\checkmark$

Beraz, biderkadura eskalardua da.

$$(3) \mathbb{R}^4 \times \mathbb{R}^4 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$\langle \vec{x}, \vec{y} \rangle = x_1 y_1 + x_2 y_2 + x_3 y_3 + x_4 y_4$$

$$a) \text{Span} \left\{ \underbrace{(1, -1, 0, 0)}_{\vec{b}_1}, \underbrace{(0, 1, -1, 0)}_{\vec{b}_2}, \underbrace{(0, 0, 1, -1)}_{\vec{b}_3} \right\}$$

$$\vec{v} = (x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4)$$

$$\langle \vec{b}_1, \vec{v} \rangle = 0; \quad x_1 - x_2 = 0$$

$$\langle \vec{b}_2, \vec{v} \rangle = 0; \quad x_2 - x_3 = 0$$

$$\langle \vec{b}_3, \vec{v} \rangle = 0; \quad x_3 - x_4 = 0$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} x_1 - x_2 = 0 \\ x_2 - x_3 = 0 \\ x_3 - x_4 = 0 \end{array} \right\} x_1 = x_2 = x_3 = x_4 \rightarrow \boxed{\vec{v} = (1, 1, 1, 1)}$$

$$b) B = \left\{ \underbrace{(1, 0, 0, 0)}_{\vec{e}_1}, \underbrace{(1, 1, 0, 0)}_{\vec{e}_2}, \underbrace{(1, 1, 1, 0)}_{\vec{e}_3}, \underbrace{(0, 0, 0, 1)}_{\vec{e}_4} \right\}$$

$$G-S: \vec{e}_1' = \vec{e}_1 = (1, 0, 0, 0) \rightarrow \|\vec{e}_1'\| = \sqrt{1} = 1$$

$$\vec{e}_2' = \vec{e}_2 + \alpha \vec{e}_1' = (1 + \alpha, 1, 0, 0)$$

$$\langle \vec{e}_2', \vec{e}_1' \rangle = 0; \quad 1 + \alpha = 0; \quad \alpha = -1$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \vec{e}_2' = (0, 1, 0, 0) \rightarrow \|\vec{e}_2'\| = \sqrt{1} = 1 \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\vec{e}_3' = \vec{e}_3 + \beta \vec{e}_1' + \gamma \vec{e}_2' = (1 + \beta, 1 + \gamma, 1, 0)$$

$$\langle \vec{e}_3', \vec{e}_1' \rangle = 0; \quad 1 + \beta = 0; \quad \beta = -1$$

$$\langle \vec{e}_3', \vec{e}_2' \rangle = 0; \quad 1 + \gamma = 0; \quad \gamma = -1$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \vec{e}_3' = (0, 0, 1, 0) \rightarrow \|\vec{e}_3'\| = \sqrt{1} = 1 \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\vec{e}_4' = \vec{e}_4 + \delta \vec{e}_1' + \nu \vec{e}_2' + \mu \vec{e}_3' = (\delta, \nu, \mu, 1)$$

$$\langle \vec{e}_4', \vec{e}_1' \rangle = 0; \quad \delta = 0$$

$$\langle \vec{e}_4', \vec{e}_2' \rangle = 0; \quad \nu = 0$$

$$\langle \vec{e}_4', \vec{e}_3' \rangle = 0; \quad \mu = 0$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \vec{e}_4' = (0, 0, 0, 1) \rightarrow \|\vec{e}_4'\| = \sqrt{1} = 1 \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\boxed{B_{\text{ortonal}} = \left\{ (1, 0, 0, 0), (0, 1, 0, 0), (0, 0, 1, 0), (0, 0, 0, 1) \right\}}$$

4) a) i)  $\begin{cases} \langle \vec{u}, \vec{y} \rangle = 0 \\ \langle \vec{v}, \vec{y} \rangle = 0 \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{matrix} \text{Bilinealtasuna} \\ \downarrow \\ \langle \vec{u}, \vec{y} \rangle + \langle \vec{v}, \vec{y} \rangle = \langle \vec{u} + \vec{v}, \vec{y} \rangle = 0 \end{matrix} \checkmark$

ii)  $\begin{cases} \langle \vec{u}, \vec{y} \rangle = 0 \\ \langle \vec{v}, \vec{y} \rangle = 0 \end{cases} \xrightarrow{\text{Bilinealtasuna}} \langle \alpha \vec{u} + \beta \vec{v}, \vec{y} \rangle = 0 \checkmark$   
 $\text{Span}\{\vec{u}, \vec{v}\} \xrightarrow{\text{adibidez}} \alpha \vec{u} + \beta \vec{v}$

b) i)  $\times$  Ankadibidez:  $\vec{x} = (1, 0)$  (ohiko)  $\langle \vec{x}, \vec{y} \rangle = 1 \neq 0$   
 $\vec{y} = (1, 1)$  (bid. esk.)

ii)  $\checkmark$  TEORIA

iii)  $\times$  Norma zenbaitza da, beraz:  $\langle \vec{u}, \vec{v} \rangle = 0$   
 $\langle \alpha \vec{u}, \beta \vec{v} \rangle = 0$   
 $\alpha = \frac{1}{\|\vec{u}\|}, \beta = \frac{1}{\|\vec{v}\|}$

iv)  $\checkmark$  Matrice ortogonala:  $A \cdot A^t = I$   
 $\uparrow$   $\uparrow$  diagonal nagusiak  $\rightarrow 1$ , beste osakalak  $= 0$   
 bere zutabeak:  $z_1, z_2, \dots$   
 $z_i \cdot z_j = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{balakin } i=j \\ 0 & \text{" } i \neq j \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow$  zutabeak ortonormatuak dira

$$5) f: \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$$

$$\vec{x} = (x_1, x_2, x_3) \rightarrow f(\vec{x}) = (x_1 + x_2, x_1)$$

$$a) \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \vec{x} = (x_1, x_2, x_3) \\ \vec{y} = (y_1, y_2, y_3) \end{array} \right\} f(\vec{x} + \vec{y}) = f(\vec{x}) + f(\vec{y})?$$

$$\begin{aligned} (\vec{x} + \vec{y}) &= (x_1 + y_1, x_2 + y_2, x_3 + y_3) \rightarrow f(\vec{x} + \vec{y}) = (x_1 + y_1 + x_2 + y_2, x_1 + y_1) = \\ &= (x_1 + x_2, x_1) + (y_1 + y_2, y_1) = f(\vec{x}) + f(\vec{y}) \quad \checkmark \end{aligned}$$

ii)  $\alpha \in \mathbb{K}$

$$f(\alpha \vec{x}) = \alpha f(\vec{x})? \quad (\alpha \vec{x}) = (\alpha x_1, \alpha x_2, \alpha x_3) \rightarrow f(\alpha \vec{x}) = (\alpha x_1 + \alpha x_2, \alpha x_1) = \\ = (\alpha(x_1 + x_2), \alpha x_1) = \alpha(x_1 + x_2, x_1) = \alpha f(\vec{x}) \quad \checkmark$$

$f$  A.L. da

b)  $B_{\mathbb{R}^3} = \{(1, 0, 0), (0, 1, 0), (0, 0, 1)\}$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow \\ f = (1, 1) & f = (1, 0) & f = (0, 0) \end{array} \rightarrow A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

c)  $h(A) = \boxed{Z = \dim \text{Im} f} \rightarrow \boxed{B_{\text{Im} f} = \{(1, 0), (1, 1)\}}$

$$\begin{array}{l} \dim \mathbb{E} \\ \parallel \\ \mathbb{R}^3 \end{array} = \begin{array}{l} \dim \text{Ker} f + \dim \text{Im} f \\ \parallel \\ 2 \end{array}; \quad \boxed{\dim \text{Ker} f = 1}$$

$$\hookrightarrow A \cdot \vec{x}_{\text{Ker} f} = \vec{0}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}; \quad \begin{cases} x_2 = 0 \\ x_1 = 0 \end{cases} \quad \boxed{B_{\text{Ker} f} = \{(0, 0, 1)\}}$$

$\text{Ker} f \neq \{\vec{0}\}$  ez da injektiboa  $\rightarrow$  ez da bijektiboa  
 $\dim \text{Im} f = \dim \mathbb{R}^2$  suprajektiboa da

d)  $S = \{(x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 / x + y + z = 0\} \rightarrow B_S = \left\{ \underset{\parallel \vec{s}_1}{(1, 0, -1)}, \underset{\parallel \vec{s}_2}{(0, 1, -1)} \right\}$

$$f(\vec{s}_1) = (1, 1) \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} B_{f(s)} = \{(1,0), (1,1)\} \end{array} \right.$$

$$f(\vec{s}_2) = (1, 0)$$

e)  $B_{\mathbb{R}^3}^i = \{(1,0,0), (1,1,0), (1,1,1)\} \rightarrow P = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

$$B_{\mathbb{R}^2}^i = \{(1,1), (2,1)\} \rightarrow R = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\left[ \begin{array}{cc|cc} 1 & 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{E_2 - E_1} \left[ \begin{array}{cc|cc} 1 & 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & -1 & 1 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{-E_2} \left[ \begin{array}{cc|cc} 1 & 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & -1 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{E_1 - 2E_2} \left[ \begin{array}{cc|cc} 1 & 0 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & -1 \end{array} \right]$$

$\underbrace{\hspace{10em}}_{R^{-1}}$

$$A_2 = R^{-1} \cdot A_1 \cdot P = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 2 \\ 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Beste moduli bezeichnen:

$$B_{\mathbb{R}^3}^i = \{(1,0,0), (1,1,0), (1,1,1)\}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow \\ f = (1,1) & f = (2,1) & f = (2,1) \end{array}$$

$$B_{\mathbb{R}^2}^i = \{(1,1), (2,1)\} \rightarrow A_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

⑥

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

$$a) |A - \lambda I| = \begin{vmatrix} 1-\lambda & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1-\lambda & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & -1-\lambda & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & -a-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = (1-\lambda) \begin{vmatrix} 1-\lambda & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & -1-\lambda & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & -a-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = (1-\lambda)^2 \begin{vmatrix} -1-\lambda & 0 \\ -1 & -a-\lambda \end{vmatrix} =$$

$$= (1-\lambda)^2 (-1-\lambda) \cdot (-a-\lambda) = 0 \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \lambda_1 = -1 \quad m_1 = 1 \\ \lambda_2 = 1 \quad m_2 = 2 \\ \lambda_3 = -a \quad m_3 = 1 \end{array} \right.$$

Baldim  $a=1$ :  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \lambda_1 = -1 \quad m_1 = 2 \\ \lambda_2 = 1 \quad m_2 = 2 \end{array} \right.$

$$(A - \lambda_1 I) = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$h=3 \rightarrow \dim V_{\lambda_1} = n-h = 4-3 = 1 = \mu_1 < m_1 \rightarrow$  es da diagonalizant  
 $a=1$

Baldim  $a=-1$ :  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \lambda_1 = -1 \quad m_1 = 1 \\ \lambda_2 = 1 \quad m_2 = 3 \end{array} \right.$

$$(A - \lambda_2 I) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$h=1 \rightarrow \dim V_{\lambda_2} = 4-1 = 3 = \mu_2 = m_2 \rightarrow$  A diagonalizant  
 $a=-1$

Baldim  $a \neq 1 \wedge a \neq -1$ :  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \lambda_1 = -1 \quad m_1 = 1 \\ \lambda_2 = 1 \quad m_2 = 2 \\ \lambda_3 = -a \quad m_3 = 1 \end{array} \right.$

$$(A - \lambda_2 I) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & -a-1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$h=2 \rightarrow \dim V_{\lambda_2} = 4-2 = 2 = \mu_2 = m_2 \rightarrow$  A diagonalizant  
 $a \neq 1 \wedge a \neq -1$

Besatz, A diagonalizant da  $a \neq 1$  denean.



b)  $\alpha=0$

$$\rightarrow A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \lambda_1 = -1 \quad m_1 = 1 \\ \lambda_2 = 1 \quad m_2 = 2 \\ \lambda_3 = 0 \quad m_3 = 1 \end{array} \right.$$

$$(A - \lambda_1 I) \cdot \vec{x} = \vec{0}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x_1 = 0 \\ x_2 = 0 \\ x_4 = x_3 \end{array} \right. \rightarrow B_{V_{\lambda_1}} = \{ (0, 0, 1, 1) \}$$

$h=3 \rightarrow 3$  Bedingungen  $\nearrow$

$$(A - \lambda_2 I) \cdot \vec{x} = \vec{0}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x_3 = x_2 \\ x_4 = 0 \end{array} \right. \rightarrow B_{V_{\lambda_2}} = \{ (1, 0, 0, 0), (0, 1, 1, 0) \}$$

$h=2$

$$(A - \lambda_3 I) \cdot \vec{x} = \vec{0}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x_1 = 0 \\ x_2 = 0 \\ x_3 = 0 \end{array} \right. \rightarrow B_{V_{\lambda_3}} = \{ (0, 0, 0, 1) \}$$

$h=3$

$$D = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad P = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$D = P^{-1} \cdot A \cdot P$$