



V\_





h RccR\_ej















a.z ~ rluiz{€††r}}r...vz}f..., u, †, =)vxxv...vir††v€†r ~ v€†v!, ^v††, 1 ~ r€^r)v?  
`††v...r€^riuv}}rix^zur††, €†.zs^z††virixr...r€†z.vl^€†w^€^z, €†r ~ v€†, 1rwizursz}viuv)}f..., u, †, 1  
fv...†^††, ††v ~ f, 1, fv...r†z%, ?††, €†v...r...vz}1 ~ r€^r}vfv...†^††, ††v ~ f, 1, fv...r†z%, 1uv)}f..., u, †, =  
fv†yr`†z...}†††v: }†††z^€†}fv...Q†††;



**X R c R**



g. . .lvie{r}r}z%€yvif..u' t{kvz%dr€urty{zlv vks. z} tr€Šz' z€x, . .lvjv v€1  
Yv{€}v%€%€llvks. z} tr€Šz' z€x. rrx{bz} tr€lvir' . : r~ vŠv. |z€%€1

Yv.1







$R \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$  is a symmetric matrix.  $\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n$  are the eigenvalues of  $R$ .  $v_1, \dots, v_n$  are the corresponding eigenvectors.  $V = [v_1 \dots v_n]$  is the matrix of eigenvectors.  $\Lambda = \text{diag}(\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n)$  is the diagonal matrix of eigenvalues.  $R = V \Lambda V^T$ .







$g \setminus f \in \mathbb{C} \setminus \{z \mid \exists f, z, r \dots\}$   
 $\{r \mid \exists f, z, r \dots\} \setminus \{z \mid \exists f, z, r \dots\}$



Xr.r@zl

Uv)r.r- jf:zf.v@rfrf.,u' } f.vfz@fv.z@vfv@zvl  
rvUzm } wdfv@.Mvt.,- rx@zr







	1	11	1
mmmm	1	1	K

1











Xh RcR\_ T|R

h v|Ct .luf, Szur f|Erz - E

















1 1 1 1 4 1 1



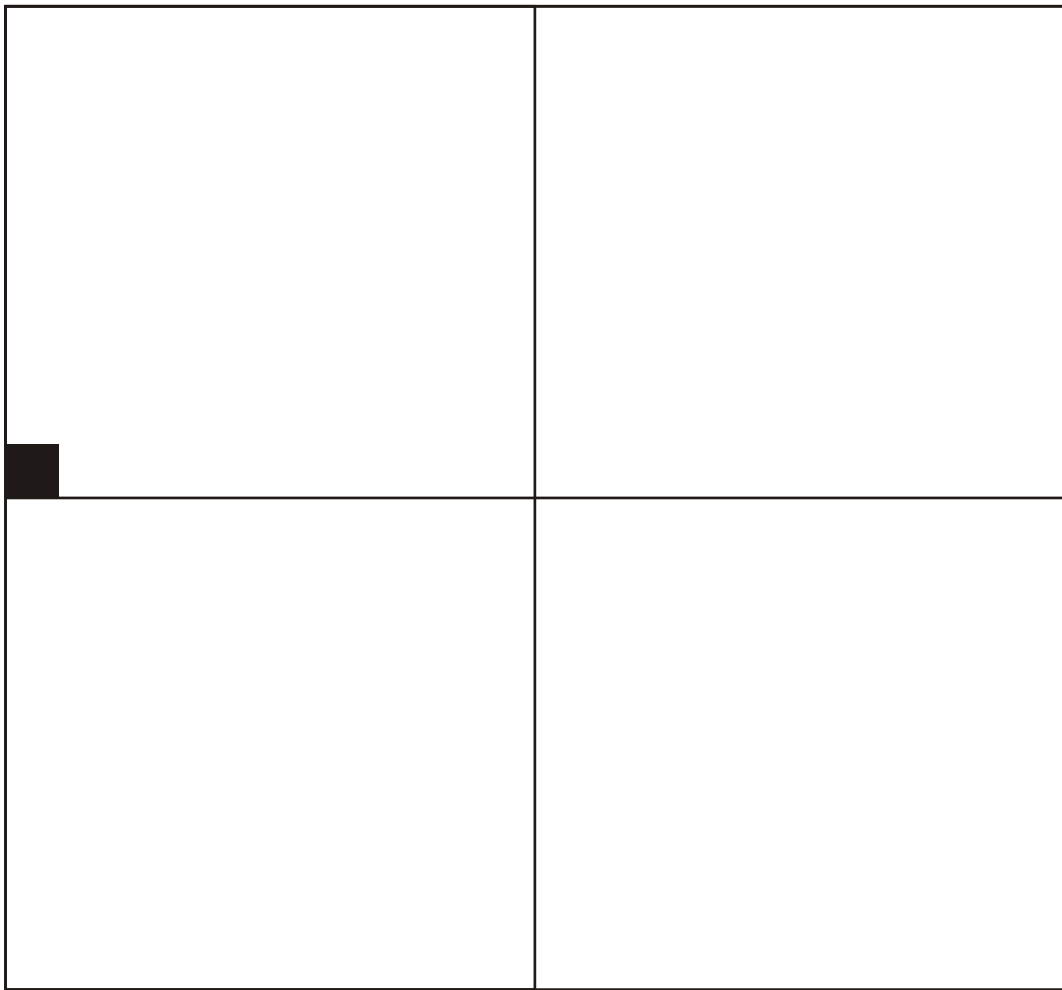














ditr

1 11 r

1

