

Section 6.3

If the $n \times n$ matrix A

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & -6 \\ 3 & -4 \end{bmatrix}$$

Cayley-Hamilton theorem

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 6 & -10 \\ 2 & -3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 11 & -6 & -2 \\ 20 & -11 & -4 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$