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ATTENDEE OF THE DOMESTIC SHAREHOLDERS' CLASS MEETING

1. Eligibility and Registration Procedures for Attending the Domestic Shareholders' Class Meeting

- (c) $\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ is a symmetric matrix. The eigenvalues of $\mathbf{A}$ are $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = \lambda_3 = 1$. The corresponding eigenvectors are $\mathbf{v}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$, $\mathbf{v}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$, and $\mathbf{v}_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$. The matrix $\mathbf{A}$ is diagonalizable.
- (d) $\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ is a symmetric matrix. The eigenvalues of $\mathbf{A}$ are $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = \lambda_3 = 1$. The corresponding eigenvectors are $\mathbf{v}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$, $\mathbf{v}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$, and $\mathbf{v}_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$. The matrix $\mathbf{A}$ is diagonalizable.
- (e) $\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ is a symmetric matrix. The eigenvalues of $\mathbf{A}$ are $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = \lambda_3 = 1$. The corresponding eigenvectors are $\mathbf{v}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$, $\mathbf{v}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$, and $\mathbf{v}_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$. The matrix $\mathbf{A}$ is diagonalizable.

2. Proxy

- (i) $\mathbf{A}$ is a positive definite symmetric matrix with $\mathbf{A}^{-1} \in L^{\infty}(\Omega)$ and $\mathbf{A} \in L^{\infty}(\Omega; \mathbb{R}^{n \times n})$. Then, $\mathbf{A} \in L^{\infty}(\Omega; \mathbb{R}^{n \times n})$ and $\mathbf{A}^{-1} \in L^{\infty}(\Omega; \mathbb{R}^{n \times n})$ are the unique symmetric positive definite matrix satisfying $\mathbf{A} \mathbf{A}^{-1} = \mathbf{I}$ and $\mathbf{A}^{-1} \mathbf{A} = \mathbf{I}$.
- (ii) $\mathbf{A}$ is a positive definite symmetric matrix with $\mathbf{A}^{-1} \in L^{\infty}(\Omega)$ and $\mathbf{A} \in L^{\infty}(\Omega; \mathbb{R}^{n \times n})$. Then, $\mathbf{A} \in L^{\infty}(\Omega; \mathbb{R}^{n \times n})$ and $\mathbf{A}^{-1} \in L^{\infty}(\Omega; \mathbb{R}^{n \times n})$ are the unique symmetric positive definite matrix satisfying $\mathbf{A} \mathbf{A}^{-1} = \mathbf{I}$ and $\mathbf{A}^{-1} \mathbf{A} = \mathbf{I}$.
- (iii) $\mathbf{A}$ is a positive definite symmetric matrix with $\mathbf{A}^{-1} \in L^{\infty}(\Omega)$ and $\mathbf{A} \in L^{\infty}(\Omega; \mathbb{R}^{n \times n})$. Then, $\mathbf{A} \in L^{\infty}(\Omega; \mathbb{R}^{n \times n})$ and $\mathbf{A}^{-1} \in L^{\infty}(\Omega; \mathbb{R}^{n \times n})$ are the unique symmetric positive definite matrix satisfying $\mathbf{A} \mathbf{A}^{-1} = \mathbf{I}$ and $\mathbf{A}^{-1} \mathbf{A} = \mathbf{I}$.

