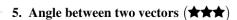
	hogonality and Linear independence (hand-in) $(\bigstar \mathfrak{A} \mathfrak{A})$ For which number $s \in \mathbb{R}$ are the two following vectors orthogonal?
	$\mathbf{v} = \begin{pmatrix} s \\ 3 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}, \mathbf{w} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ s \end{pmatrix}$
b)	For which number $t \in \mathbb{R}$ are the three following vectors linearly dependent? $\mathbf{u} = \begin{pmatrix} t \\ t \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \mathbf{v} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \mathbf{w} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$
c)	Show that if two nonzero vectors $\mathbf{v}, \mathbf{w} \in \mathbb{R}^n$ are orthogonal, then they are linearly independent. Prove that the converse is not necessarily true, i.e. provide an example of two linearly
	independent vectors that are not orthogonal.
a)	V und V Osthogonal & O = V·W
	V·W= s·1+ B·2+ 2·3= 3s+6 => s=-2
b)	Fire values $+$ and $n = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ + \end{pmatrix}$, $v = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$, $w = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$ near onlying?
	welcher ist beliebig!
	Eines des Vektoren ist eine Linearkombination des vorherigen. Paihenfolge: V, W, U.
	V ≠ O und w ist keine Linearkombination von v.
	Wir suchen also to so does u= \v + uw far \meR.
	$\lambda u + \mu v = \lambda \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + \mu \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda \\ \lambda \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$
	$=) M = +, \lambda = +, \lambda + M = 2 + = 0 \Rightarrow \pm = 0$
	(orthogonal => linear unabhangia) => (linear abhangia => nicht arthogonal)
<i>(C)</i>	(or tho gonal =) I rear mabhanging) (Thear abharging =) night arthogonal)
	Seien $V_{j}w \in \mathbb{R}^{n_{j}}$ $V_{j}w \neq 0$ linear abhangig. Lemma 1.22
	Da v, w linear abhängig, it einer davan eine Linearkambination der
	vochesigen. Da v ≠ 0, ist v keine Linearkombination von £3.
	Also muss w eine Linearkombination van v sein, also w= \lambda \cdot v. Da w \neq 0,
	muss $\lambda \neq 0$.
	Also gilt $v \cdot w = \lambda w \cdot w = \lambda \cdot \ w\ ^2$. Da $\lambda \neq 0$ and
	Also gilt $v \cdot w = \lambda w \cdot w = \lambda \cdot w ^2$. Da $\lambda \neq 0$ and $ w > 0$, ist $ w > 0$. Also sind $ w > 0$, ist $ v < 0$. Also sind $ v < 0$.
	reac unabhangia > a (thogonal
11.	
	2 B. V=(0), W=(1). V und w cird linear
	2. B. $V=\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$, $w=\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$. V and w wind linear unabhänging, above $V \cdot w = 1$.

	4. Linear independence (★★☆)
	Let $\mathbf{e}_1, \dots, \mathbf{e}_m \in \mathbb{R}^m$ be the standard unit vectors in \mathbb{R}^m . Consider the vectors $\mathbf{v}_1, \dots, \mathbf{v}_m \in \mathbb{R}^m$ with $\mathbf{v}_i \coloneqq \mathbf{e}_i + \mathbf{e}_{i+1}$ for all $i \in \{1, 2, \dots, m-1\}$ and $\mathbf{v}_m \coloneqq \mathbf{e}_m + \mathbf{e}_1$.
	For example, we get $\langle 1 \rangle \langle 0 \rangle \langle 1 \rangle$
	$\mathbf{v}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \mathbf{v}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \mathbf{v}_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$
	in the case $m=3$, and
	$\mathbf{v}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \mathbf{v}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \mathbf{v}_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \mathbf{v}_4 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$
	in the case $m = 4$. (0) (1) $($
	a) Prove that $\mathbf{v}_1, \dots, \mathbf{v}_m$ are linearly dependent if m is even. Value ungested velocities $-$
	b) Prove that $\mathbf{v}_1, \dots, \mathbf{v}_m$ are linearly independent if m is odd. $\mathbf{v}_m = \mathbf{v}_m = \mathbf{v}_m$
a)	V_{i} betrachten $Z_{i=1}^{\frac{m}{2}}$ V_{2i-1} - $Z_{i=1}^{\frac{m}{2}-1}$ V_{2i}
	ungerade Vektoren gesade Vektoren ohne vm
	$= 2i + (e_{2i-1} + e_{2i}) - 2i + (e_{2i} + e_{2i+1})$
	$= (e_1 + e_2 + e_3 + + e_m) - (e_2 + e_3 + e_4 + + e_{m-1})$
	= e1+ em = Vm
	Also sind vy, vm linear abhängig, da man
	V _m = V ₁ - V ₂ + V ₃ + V _{m-1} schreiben kom
b)	Seien $\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n \in \mathbb{R}$ so does $\lambda_1 \vee_1 + \dots + \lambda_m \vee_m = 0$.
	In dem ;-ten (i & 2,, m 3) Eintrag sind nur V; und V;-, nicht O.
	Im 1. Fintrag sind mus v1, vm nicht null.
	Da jeder nicht-nul Eintrag 1 ist, muss also \1:=- \1:1
	fix all $1 \in \{2,, m\}$ and $\lambda_1 = -\lambda_m$. Also shalten wis:
	$\lambda_1 = (-1) \cdot \lambda_2 = (-1)^2 \lambda_3 = \dots = (-1)^{m-1} \lambda_m = (-1)^m \lambda_1$
	Also muss $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = = \lambda_m = 0$. Also ist die einzige Linearkombination van
	V1, V2,, Vm, die O egibt, die triviale. Also sind die Vektoren linear unabhängig.



Consider two non-zero vectors $\mathbf{v} = \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix}$ and $\mathbf{w} = \begin{pmatrix} z \\ x \\ y \end{pmatrix}$ in \mathbb{R}^3 with x + y + z = 0. Determine

the value of $\cos(\alpha)$ where α denotes the angle between the two vectors \mathbf{v} and \mathbf{w} . You are not required to compute (or look up) α , but you are of course welcome to do so.

$$W:=w$$
 (as $(x)=\frac{v\cdot w}{\|v\|\|w\|}$

Es git IIVII =
$$\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} = \sqrt{z^2 + x^2 + y^2} = || w ||$$

$$\cos\left(\alpha\right) = \frac{\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{2} + 2\sqrt{2}}{\left|1\right| \left|1\right| \left|1\right|} = \frac{x^2 + y^2 + 2y}{x^2 + y^2 + 2^2}$$

$$(x+y+z)^2 = x^2 + y^2 + z^2 + 2xy + 2xz + 2zy$$

$$\cos(x) = \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + x^2 + 2x}}{\|x\| \|x\|} = \frac{x^2 + x^2 + 2x}{x^2 + x^2 + 2x} = \frac{1}{2} \left(x^2 + x^2 + 2x\right) = \frac{1}{2} \left(x^2 + x^2 + x^2 + 2x\right) = \frac{1}{2} \left(x^2 + x^2 + x^2 + x^2 + 2x\right) = \frac{1}{2} \left(x^2 + x^2 + x^2 + x^2 + x^2\right) = \frac{1}{2} \left(x^2 + x^2 + x^$$

Also ist
$$x = cas^{-1}(-\frac{1}{2}) = \frac{2}{3}\pi = 120^{\circ}$$