$$= \begin{pmatrix} 128 \\ 128 \\ 128 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 128 \\ 128 \end{pmatrix} + 255 \begin{pmatrix} 0.1 \\ 0.5 \\ -0.1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 128 \\ 128 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 25.5 \\ 127.5 \\ -25.5 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 25.5 \\ 254.5 \\ 102.5 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 128 \\ 128 \end{pmatrix}$$
 + 255 $\begin{pmatrix} 0.6 \\ -0.3 \\ -0.4 \end{pmatrix}$ + 255 $\begin{pmatrix} 0.1 \\ 0.5 \\ 0.1 \end{pmatrix}$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 128 \\ 128 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 153 \\ -765 \\ -102 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 25.5 \\ 127.5 \\ -25.5 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$=\begin{pmatrix} 178.5 \\ 178 \\ 0.5 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$V_S = \begin{pmatrix} X_S \\ Y_S \end{pmatrix}$$

$$S = \frac{1}{x_s^2 + y_s^2} \begin{pmatrix} x_s^2 - y_s^2 & 2x_s y_s \\ 2x_s y_s & y_s^2 - x_s^2 \end{pmatrix}$$
Noundisiana

$$\begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix} = : V_{S}$$

$$S_{TP}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$S_{S} = \frac{1}{3^{2} + 4^{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 3^{2} - 4^{2} & 2 - 3 \cdot 4 \\ 2 \cdot 3 \cdot 4 & 4^{2} - 3^{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{7}{25} & \frac{24}{25} \\ 24 & \frac{7}{25} & \frac{7}{25} \end{pmatrix}$$

 $S_{SP} = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{7}{25} & \frac{24}{25} \\ \frac{24}{25} & \frac{7}{25} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ $= 2 \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{7}{25} \\ \frac{24}{25} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} \frac{24}{25} \\ \frac{7}{25} \end{pmatrix}$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{25} \\ \frac{25}{25} \\ \frac{25}{25} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} \frac{25}{25} \\ \frac{7}{25} \\ \frac{7}{25} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{25} \\ \frac{55}{25} \\ \frac{11}{5} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$S_{T} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1^{2} - (-1)^{2} & 2 \cdot 1(-1) \\ 2 \cdot 1(-1) & (-1)^{2} - 1^{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

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

$$\begin{array}{c}
S_{T}P = 2\begin{pmatrix} O \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ O \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix} \\
& \\
\begin{pmatrix} |X_{2} X_{3}| \\ |Y_{2} Y_{3}| \\ |X_{3} X_{4}| \\ |X_{4} X_{2}| \\ |Y_{4} Y_{2}| \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} |X_{2} Y_{3} - X_{3} Y_{2}| \\ |X_{3} Y_{4} - X_{4} Y_{5}| \\ |X_{4} Y_{2} - X_{2} Y_{4}| \end{pmatrix}$$

$$2.7. \quad \lambda_{x} \times y = \lambda_{x} (x \times y)$$

$$\lambda_{x} \times y = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_{x_{2}} & \lambda_{x_{3}} \\ y_{L} & y_{3} \\ \lambda_{x_{3}} & \lambda_{x_{4}} \\ y_{5} & y_{4} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_{x_{2}} y_{3} - \lambda_{x_{5}} y_{2} \\ \lambda_{x_{3}} y_{4} - \lambda_{x_{4}} y_{3} \\ \lambda_{x_{1}} y_{2} - \lambda_{x_{2}} y_{4} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} \lambda (x_2 y_3 - x_3 y_2) \\ \lambda (x_3 y_1 - x_1 y_3) \\ \lambda (x_1 y_2 - x_2 y_1) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x_2 y_3 - x_5 y_2 \\ \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \lambda \begin{pmatrix} x_2 y_3 - x_5 y_2 \\ x_5 y_1 - x_1 y_3 \\ x_1 y_2 - x_2 y_n \end{pmatrix}$$
$$= \lambda (x \times y)$$

2.2.
$$(a+b) \times y = a \times y + b \times y$$

$$(a_2+b_2)y_3 - (a_3+b_3)y_2$$

$$(\alpha+b) \times y = \begin{pmatrix} (a_2+b_2)y_3 - (\alpha_3+b_3)y_2 \\ (\alpha_3+b_3)y_4 - (\alpha_4+b_4)y_3 \\ (\alpha_1+b_1)y_2 - (\alpha_2+b_2)y_1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_2y_3 + b_2y_3 - (\alpha_3y_2 + b_3y_2) \\ \alpha_3y_4 + b_3y_4 - (\alpha_4y_3 + b_4y_3) \\ \alpha_4y_2 + b_1y_2 - (\alpha_2y_4 + b_2y_4) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} a_{3}y_{1} + b_{3}y_{1} & a_{1}y_{3} + b_{1}y_{2} - a_{2}y_{1} - b_{2}y_{1} \\ a_{1}y_{1} + b_{1}y_{2} - a_{2}y_{1} - b_{2}y_{1} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} a_{2}y_{3} - a_{3}y_{2} & + b_{2}y_{3} - b_{3}y_{2} \\ a_{3}y_{1} - a_{1}y_{3} & + b_{3}y_{1} - b_{1}y_{3} \\ a_{1}y_{1} - a_{2}y_{1} & + b_{1}y_{2} - b_{2}y_{1} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} (a_2 y_5 - a_3 y_2) & +(b_2 y_5 - b_3 y_2) \\ (a_3 y_4 - a_4 y_3) & +(b_3 y_4 - b_4 y_3) \\ (a_4 y_6 - a_2 y_4) & +(b_4 y_2 - b_2 y_4) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \mathcal{C} \times \mathbf{y} + \mathbf{b} \times \mathbf{y}$$

$$T(e_1) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -45 \\ \sqrt{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$T(e_1) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -4s \\ 4z \end{pmatrix}$$

$$T(e_2) = \begin{pmatrix} 4s \\ 0 \\ -4s \end{pmatrix}$$

$$T(e_3) = \begin{pmatrix} -y_2 \\ y_4 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$



Fir livere Abbildungen T:V->W gilt: $\mathcal{T}(\lambda v) = \lambda T(v)$

Wir betrachler runaclot To. Serve R3 $T(\lambda v) = T\left(\lambda \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix}\right) = T\begin{pmatrix} \lambda x \\ \lambda y \\ \lambda z \end{pmatrix}$

 $= \begin{pmatrix} y \times -y_5 \\ y \times +y_5 \end{pmatrix}$

 $= \begin{pmatrix} \chi(x+z) \\ \chi(x-z) \end{pmatrix}$

 $=\lambda \left(\begin{array}{c} x+z \\ x-z \end{array} \right) = \lambda T(v)$

6) gilt Scien V1, V2 ER3 $T(v_1+v_2)=T\begin{pmatrix} x_1+x_2\\ y_1+y_2\\ y_1+z_2 \end{pmatrix}$

$$T_1(e_1) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$
 $T_1(e_2) = \begin{pmatrix} 6 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$
 $T_1(e_3) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$

The Matrix zu To ist downit $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$

and kanegondiet intivilies to To

 $= \begin{pmatrix} (x_1 + x_2) + (z_1 + z_2) \\ (x_1 + x_2) - (z_1 + z_2) \end{pmatrix}$

 $= \begin{pmatrix} x_{1} + x_{2} + z_{1} + z_{2} \\ x_{1} + x_{2} - z_{1} - z_{2} \end{pmatrix}$

 $= \begin{pmatrix} X_1 + Z_1 + X_2 + Z_2 \\ X_1 - Z_1 + X_2 - Z_2 \end{pmatrix}$

 $= T(v_1) + T(v_2)$

(2) gilt

Damit ist To linear.

 $T_1(e_1) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 7 \end{pmatrix}$

 $T_1(e_3) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$ Die Matrix zu Tr ist damit

and konegondiat natualish to Ta

$$T_2: Se' vel R^2$$

$$T(\lambda v) = T\begin{pmatrix} \lambda x \\ \lambda y \end{pmatrix}$$

$$T(\lambda_{v}) = T\begin{pmatrix} \lambda_{x} \\ \lambda_{y} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} \lambda \times \\ \lambda \times \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\neq \begin{pmatrix} \lambda x \\ \lambda y \\ \lambda 1 \end{pmatrix} = \lambda T_2(v)$$

$$7 T_2 ist night linear$$

$$T_2(e_1) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$T_2(e_2) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Oie Abbildung wave:
$$T(v) = x \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + y \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$T(v) = \times \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + y \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

 $=\begin{pmatrix} \lambda \\ \lambda \end{pmatrix}$



T Rousspondiet zu einer Matrix, Die Staloven in Matrizen sind Elemente eines Röupers R

T(x) entspict einer Matrix-Velda-Molt. $T(x) = A_7 \times$

Deven Eugebais ist wiederm ein Vektor $Gilt T(\lambda x) = \lambda T(x)$ so ist $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}$

=> V,W sind Vektomäume über 12

 $x_i \in V$, $\lambda_i \in \mathcal{K}$, $1 \leq i \leq s$

Z.Z. $T(\lambda_1 x_1 + ... + \lambda_5 x_5) = \lambda_1 T(x_1) + ... + \lambda_7 (x_5)$ (B) $T(\lambda_1 x_1) = \lambda_1 T(x_1)$ da T eine

lineare Transformation ist

 $T(\lambda_1 \times_1 + \dots + \lambda_7 \times_i) = \lambda_1 T(x_1) + \dots + \lambda_i T(x_i)$

 $T(\lambda_{1}x_{1}+...+\lambda_{i}x_{i}+\lambda_{i+1}X_{i+1})$

+ ist assign = $T((\chi_1 x_1 + \dots + \lambda_i x_i) + \lambda_{i+1} \times_{i+1})$

T ist lineaue =
$$T(X_1X_1 + ... + \lambda_i X_i) + T(\lambda_{i+1} X_{i+1})$$

$$|H = \lambda_1 T(X_1) + ... + \lambda_i T(X_i) + T(\lambda_{i+1} X_{i+1})$$

Tist line =
$$\lambda_1 T(x_1) + ... + \lambda_i T(x_i) + \lambda_{i+1} T(x_{i+1})$$