$$a \times b := \begin{pmatrix} a_2 b_3 - a_3 b_2 \\ a_3 b_1 - a_1 b_3 \\ a_1 b_2 - a_2 b_1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Num:
$$(a \times b, a) = a_1(a_2b_3 - a_3b_2) + a_2(a_3b_1 - a_4b_3) + a_3(a_4b_2 - a_2b_1)$$

$$= a_1a_2b_3 - a_1a_3b_2 + a_2a_3b_1 - a_1a_2b_3 + a_1a_3b_2 - a_2a_3b_4$$

$$= 0$$

Weiturs
$$(a \times b, c) = c_n (a_2b_3 - a_3b_2) + c_2 (a_3b_n - a_nb_3) + c_3 (a_nb_2 - a_2b_n)$$

$$= a_2b_3c_n - a_3b_2c_n + a_3b_nc_2 - a_nb_3c_2 + a_1b_2c_3 - a_2b_nc_3$$

$$= a_nb_2c_3 - a_nb_3c_2 + a_2b_3c_n - a_2b_nc_3 + a_3b_nc_2 - a_3b_2c_n$$

$$= a_n(b_2c_3 - b_3c_2) + a_2(b_3c_1 - b_nc_3) + a_3(b_nc_2 - b_2c_n)$$

$$= (a, b \times c) = (b \times c, a)$$

Berechne (x,v) or die orthogonale Hojekhon

$$\frac{(x,v)}{\|v\|} = \frac{-4-6+6}{\sqrt{6}} \approx -1,633$$

$$\frac{\langle x, v \rangle}{|v|} V = \begin{pmatrix} 1,633 \\ -3,266 \\ -1,633 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\left\| \frac{(x,v)}{||v||} v - x \right\| = \left\| \left(\frac{1,633}{-3,266} \right) - \left(\frac{4}{-3} \right) \right\|$$

$$= \left\| \left(\frac{2,367}{-7,633} \right) \right\|$$

$$\approx 8$$



Outhonormalisaten

Outhonormalisaten

Outhonormalisaten

Outhonormalisaten

Outhonormalisaten

Suche ONB for E:

$$(-2 - 1 2)$$

$$U = \left\{ \lambda_1 \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{2} \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + \lambda_2 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \lambda_1, \lambda_2 \in \mathbb{R} \right\}$$

Oia Basisveltonon sind also (1)

Grom Shmidt:

$$V_1 = \sqrt[2]{\sqrt{5}} \begin{pmatrix} -1/2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\vec{V}_{2} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} - \left\langle \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \frac{2}{\sqrt{s}} \begin{pmatrix} 1/2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \right\rangle \frac{2}{\sqrt{s}} \begin{pmatrix} -1/2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} - \frac{2}{\sqrt{8}} \begin{pmatrix} -1/2 \\ 2 \\ \sqrt{5} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -1/2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + \frac{4}{10} \begin{pmatrix} -1/2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} -1/2 \\ 1/2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 0.8 \\ 0.4 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 0.8 \\ 0.4 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{cases} \sqrt{2} \\ 1 \\ \sqrt{2} \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{cases} \sqrt{3} \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{cases}$$

$$= \begin{cases} \sqrt{2} \\ 1 \\ \sqrt{2} \\ 1 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} \sqrt{3} \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{cases}$$

$$= \begin{cases} \sqrt{2} \\ 1 \\ \sqrt{2} \\ 1 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} \sqrt{3} \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{cases}$$

Num: Die Projektion von
$$x$$
 auf E ist

 $V_1(x_1V_1) + V_2(x_1V_2)$

$$= V_2(\begin{pmatrix} -\frac{7}{9} \\ \frac{9}{9} \end{pmatrix}, \sqrt[5]{g}\begin{pmatrix} 0.8 \\ 0.4 \end{pmatrix} > + V_4(\begin{pmatrix} -\frac{7}{9} \\ \frac{9}{9} \end{pmatrix}, \sqrt[2]{g}\begin{pmatrix} -\frac{7}{2} \\ \frac{1}{9} \end{pmatrix} >$$

$$= V_2 \cdot \sqrt[5]{g} \cdot 5, 4 + V_4 \cdot 7,602$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 2.4 \\ 1/2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{3}{9}.4 \\ 6.8 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 8 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

Outhogonale Gerade -- das crossp. de Basen dann Crossp. zu x benegen und schneiden

$$\sqrt[5]{g}\begin{pmatrix}0.8\\0.4\\1\end{pmatrix}\times\sqrt[2]{\sqrt{5}}\begin{pmatrix}-\frac{1}{2}\\1\\0\end{pmatrix}$$

$$=\sqrt[5]{g}\sqrt[2]{\sqrt{5}}\begin{pmatrix}0.8\\0.4\\1\end{pmatrix}\times\begin{pmatrix}-\frac{1}{2}\\1\\0\end{pmatrix}$$

$$=\sqrt[5]{g}\sqrt[2]{\sqrt{5}}\begin{pmatrix}-\frac{1}{2}\\-\frac{1}{2}\\0.8+0.2\end{pmatrix}$$

$$-\frac{5}{9}2\sqrt{5}\left(\frac{-1}{-1/2}\right)$$

=> Gerade duch x und arthogonal zo E:

$$\begin{pmatrix} -7 \\ 5 \\ 9 \end{pmatrix} + \lambda \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -1/2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$E = -2x_1 - x_2 + 2x_3 = 0$$

$$P = \begin{pmatrix} -7 \\ 5 \\ 9 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} -6 \\ -1/2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} -7 \\ 5 \\ 9 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 6 \\ 3 \\ -6 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 8 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$$