Axiome eines Vektorraums (V,\oplus,\odot) über dem Körper $(K,+,\cdot)$

V1: $\forall x, y \in V : x \oplus y \in V$

V2: $\forall x, y, z \in V : x \oplus (y \oplus z) = (x \oplus y) \oplus z$

V3: $\exists 0 \in V \, \forall x \in V : x \oplus 0 = x$

V4: $\forall x \in V \exists (-x) \in V : x \oplus (-x) = 0$

V5: $\forall x, y \in V : x \oplus y = y \oplus x$

V6: $\forall x \in V \, \forall \lambda \in K : \lambda \odot x \in V$

V7: $\forall x, y \in V \ \forall \lambda \in K : \lambda \odot (x \oplus y) = (\lambda \odot x) \oplus (\lambda \odot y)$

V8: $\forall x \in V \, \forall \lambda, \mu \in K : (\lambda + \mu) \odot x = (\lambda \odot x) \oplus (\mu \odot x)$

V9: $\forall x \in V \, \forall \lambda, \mu \in K : \lambda \odot (\mu \odot x) = (\lambda \cdot \mu) \odot x$

V10: $\forall x \in V : 1 \odot x = x$

7.) Keblorraun der mxn-Mabrican Mmxn V1: Seien A, B beliebige mxn-Mabrican. $A + B = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{11} \\ a_{m1} & a_{mn} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} b_{11} & b_{11} \\ b_{m1} & b_{mn} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} + b_{11} & a_{11} + b_{11} \\ a_{m1} + b_{m1} & a_{mn} + b_{mn} \end{pmatrix} \in M_{m\times n}$ V2; Seier A, B, C & Mmxn beliebig. A+(B+C)= (an ... an) + ((bn ... bn) + (cn ... cn)) = $= \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{m1} & \cdots & a_{mn} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} b_{11} + c_{11} & \cdots & b_{1n} + c_{1n} \\ b_{m1} + c_{m1} & \cdots & b_{mn} + c_{mn} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} + (b_{11} + c_{11}) & \cdots & a_{1n} + (b_{1n} + c_{1n}) \\ a_{m1} + (b_{m1} + c_{m1}) & \cdots & a_{mn} + (b_{mn} + c_{mn}) \end{pmatrix}$ $= \left(\frac{(a_{11} + b_{11}) + c_{11}}{(a_{m1} + b_{m1}) + c_{m1}} - \frac{(a_{11} + b_{11}) + c_{m1}}{(a_{m1} + b_{m1}) + c_{m1}} \right) + \left(\frac{c_{11} - c_{11}}{c_{m1}} - \frac{c_{m1}}{c_{m1}} \right) + \left(\frac{c_{11} - c_{11}}{c_{m1}} - \frac{c_{m1}}{c_{m1}} \right) = \left(\frac{a_{m1} + b_{m1}}{c_{m1}} - \frac{a_{m1} + b_{m1}}{c_{m1}} \right) + \left(\frac{c_{11} - c_{11}}{c_{m1}} - \frac{c_{m1}}{c_{m1}} \right) = \left(\frac{a_{m1} + b_{m1}}{c_{m1}} - \frac{a_{m1} + b_{m1}}{c_{m1}} \right) + \left(\frac{c_{m1} - c_{m1}}{c_{m1}} - \frac{c_{m1}}{c_{m1}} \right) = \left(\frac{a_{m1} + b_{m1}}{c_{m1}} - \frac{a_{m1} + b_{m1}}{c_{m1}} - \frac{a_{m1} + b_{m1}}{c_{m1}} \right) + \left(\frac{c_{m1} - c_{m1}}{c_{m1}} - \frac{c_{m1}}{c_{m1}} - \frac{a_{m1} + b_{m1}}{c_{m1}} - \frac{a_{m1} + b_{m1}}{c_{m1}} - \frac{a_{m1} + b_{m1}}{c_{m1}} \right) = \left(\frac{a_{m1} + b_{m1}}{c_{m1}} - \frac{a_{m1} + b_{m1}}{c_{m1}$ $= \left(\begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{m1} & \cdots & a_{mn} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} b_{11} & \cdots & b_{1n} \\ b_{m1} & \cdots & b_{mn} \end{pmatrix} \right) + \begin{pmatrix} c_{m1} & \cdots & c_{1n} \\ c_{m1} & \cdots & c_{mn} \end{pmatrix} = \left(A + B \right) + C$ V3: Sei 0 = (0 - 0) E Mmxn. Darn ist für Az (an - ann) E Mmxn beliebig $A + 0 = \begin{pmatrix} a_{m} - a_{m} \\ a_{m} - a_{m} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 - 0 \\ 0 - 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a_{m} + 0 - a_{m} + 0 \\ a_{m} + 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a_{m} - a_{m} \\ a_{m} - a_{m} \end{pmatrix} = A.$ $V4: Sei A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{m} - a_{m} \\ a_{m} - a_{m} \end{pmatrix} \in M_{m \times n} \text{ belieby}. Dann gilt für -t = \begin{pmatrix} -a_{m} - -a_{m} \\ -a_{m} - -a_{m} \end{pmatrix}$ $e^{M_{m\times n}}$: $A + (-A) = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{m1} & \cdots & a_{mn} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} -a_{11} & \cdots & -a_{1n} \\ -a_{m1} & \cdots & -a_{mn} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} + (-a_{11}) & \cdots & a_{1n} + (-a_{1n}) \\ a_{m1} + (-a_{m1}) & \cdots & a_{mn} + (-a_{mn}) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & \cdots & 0 \end{pmatrix} = 0$

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F. Forhelming

V5: Seier A= (an - an) and B= (bn - bn) \in Mmxn beliebig.

A+B= (an - an) + (bn - bn) = (an+bn - an+bn) =

(an + bn - ann) + (bn - bnn) = (an+bn - ann+bnn) =

(bn + an - bnn + ann) = B+A. V6: Jeien A = (an - ann) = Mmx, and hell beliebig. $\lambda A = \lambda \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} - a_{1n} \\ a_{m1} - a_{mn} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda a_{11} - \lambda a_{1n} \\ \lambda a_{m1} - \lambda a_{mn} \end{pmatrix} \in \mathcal{M}_{mn}$ V7: Seier A = (an ann) und B= (bn - bn) = Mmxh und & Ell beliebig. $\lambda (A+B) = \lambda \left(\begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{11} \\ a_{m1} & a_{mn} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} b_{11} & b_{11} \\ b_{m1} & b_{mn} \end{pmatrix} \right) = \lambda \left(\begin{pmatrix} a_{11} + b_{11} & a_{11} + b_{11} \\ a_{m1} + b_{m1} & a_{m1} + b_{mn} \end{pmatrix} = \lambda \left(\begin{pmatrix} a_{11} + b_{11} & a_{11} + b_{11} \\ a_{m1} + b_{m1} & a_{m1} + b_{mn} \end{pmatrix} = \lambda \left(\begin{pmatrix} a_{11} + b_{11} & a_{11} + b_{11} \\ a_{m1} + b_{m1} & a_{m1} + b_{mn} \end{pmatrix} = \lambda \left(\begin{pmatrix} a_{11} + b_{11} & a_{11} + b_{11} \\ a_{m1} + b_{m1} & a_{m1} + b_{mn} \end{pmatrix} = \lambda \left(\begin{pmatrix} a_{11} + b_{11} & a_{11} + b_{11} \\ a_{m1} + b_{m1} & a_{m1} + b_{mn} \end{pmatrix} = \lambda \left(\begin{pmatrix} a_{11} + b_{11} & a_{11} + b_{11} \\ a_{m1} + b_{m1} & a_{m1} + b_{mn} \end{pmatrix} = \lambda \left(\begin{pmatrix} a_{11} + b_{11} & a_{11} + b_{11} \\ a_{m1} + b_{m1} & a_{m1} + b_{mn} \end{pmatrix} = \lambda \left(\begin{pmatrix} a_{11} + b_{11} & a_{11} + b_{11} \\ a_{11} + b_{11} & a_{11} + b_{11} \end{pmatrix} \right)$ $\frac{\lambda(a_{11}+b_{11}) \cdot \lambda(a_{1n}+b_{1n})}{\lambda(a_{m1}+b_{m1}) \cdot \lambda(a_{m1}+b_{mn})} = \frac{\lambda(a_{11}+\lambda b_{11} - \lambda a_{1n}+\lambda b_{mn})}{\lambda(a_{m1}+\lambda b_{m1} - \lambda a_{mn}+\lambda b_{mn})} = \frac{\lambda(a_{11}+\lambda b_{m1} - \lambda a_{mn}+\lambda b_{mn})}{\lambda(a_{m1}-\lambda a_{mn})} + \frac{\lambda(a_{11}+\lambda b_{m1}-\lambda a_{mn})}{\lambda(a_{m1}-\lambda a_{mn})} + \frac{\lambda(a_{11}+\lambda b_{m1}-\lambda a_{mn})}{\lambda(a_{m1}-\lambda a_{mn})} + \frac{\lambda(a_{11}+\lambda b_{m1}-\lambda a_{mn})}{\lambda(a_{m1}-\lambda a_{mn})} = \frac{\lambda(a_{11}+\lambda a_{m1}+\lambda a_{mn})}{\lambda(a_{m1}-\lambda a_{mn})} + \frac{\lambda(a_{11}+\lambda a_{mn})}{\lambda(a_{m1}-\lambda a_{mn})} = \frac{\lambda(a_{11}+\lambda a_{mn}+\lambda a_{mn})}{\lambda(a_{m1}-\lambda a_{mn})} + \frac{\lambda(a_{11}+\lambda a_{mn})}{\lambda(a_{m1}-\lambda a_{mn})} = \frac{\lambda(a_{11}+\lambda a_{mn}+\lambda a_{mn})}{\lambda(a_{m1}-\lambda a_{mn})} + \frac{\lambda(a_{11}+\lambda a_{mn})}{\lambda(a_{m1}-\lambda a_{mn})} = \frac{\lambda(a_{11}+\lambda a_{mn}+\lambda a_{mn})}{\lambda(a_{m1}-\lambda a_{mn})} + \frac{\lambda(a_{11}+\lambda a_{mn})}{\lambda(a_{m1}-\lambda a_{mn})} = \frac{\lambda(a_{11}+\lambda a_{mn}+\lambda a_{mn})}{\lambda(a_{m1}-\lambda a_{mn})} + \frac{\lambda(a_{11}+\lambda a_{mn}+\lambda a_{mn})}{\lambda(a_{m1}-\lambda a_{mn})} = \frac{\lambda(a_{11}+\lambda a_{mn}+\lambda a_{mn})}{\lambda(a_{m1}-\lambda a_{mn})} + \frac{\lambda(a_{11}+\lambda a_{mn}+\lambda a_{mn})}{\lambda(a_{m1}-\lambda a_{mn})} = \frac{\lambda(a_{11}+\lambda a_{mn}+\lambda a_{mn})}{\lambda(a_{m1}-\lambda a_{mn})} + \frac{\lambda(a_{11}+\lambda a_{mn}+\lambda a_{mn})}{\lambda(a_{m1}-\lambda a_{mn})} = \frac{\lambda(a_{11}+\lambda a_{mn}+\lambda a_{mn})}{\lambda(a_{m1}-\lambda a_{mn})} + \frac{\lambda(a_{11}+\lambda a_{mn}+\lambda a_{mn})}{\lambda(a_{m1}-\lambda a_{mn})} = \frac{\lambda(a_{11}+\lambda a_{mn}+\lambda a_{mn})}{\lambda(a_{m1}-\lambda a_{mn})} + \frac{\lambda(a_{11}+\lambda a_{mn}+\lambda a_{mn})}{\lambda(a_{m1}-\lambda a_{mn})} = \frac{\lambda(a_{11}+\lambda a_{mn}+\lambda a_{mn}+\lambda a_{mn})}{\lambda(a_{11}+\lambda a_{mn}+\lambda a_{mn})} = \frac{\lambda(a_{11}+\lambda a_{mn}+\lambda a_{mn}+\lambda a_{mn}+\lambda a_{mn}+\lambda a_{mn}+\lambda a_{mn})}{\lambda(a_{11}+\lambda a_{mn}+\lambda a_{mn}$ Vo: Seien A= (an. an) = Mmxn und 1/4 EK beliebig. () + pr) A = (\(\frac{1}{2} \rightarrow \) \(\frac{\armsquarrow}{\armsquarrow} \) = \(\lambda + \rightarrow \) \(\lambda + \rightarrow \ = (\langle ang ... \langle an

Also; Die Menge M_{mxn} aller mxn-Matricer int mit dieser Operationen ein Kkhorraum. [8.) R² mit geneichelicher Vektoradelition und neuer Stelamultiplikation

$$\lambda O_{X} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{x_{1}}{\lambda} \\ \frac{x_{2}}{\lambda} \end{pmatrix}$$
 find $\chi = \begin{pmatrix} x_{1} \\ x_{2} \end{pmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^{2}$ and $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}$.

V6: 12. VXER? HAER: DXER?

Sei
$$x = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^2$$
 and sei $\lambda = 0 \in \mathbb{R}$.

$$N0 \times = 00 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{0} \\ \frac{1}{0} \end{pmatrix} \neq \mathbb{R}^2$$
, der $\frac{1}{0} \notin \mathbb{R}$

Da V6 richt exhibit ist, and richt alle 16kborraumarione exhibit, also:

kein Vektorraun

$$(\lambda + \mu) \odot_{\times} = (2 + \lambda) \odot \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix} = 4 \odot \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 4 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 4 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

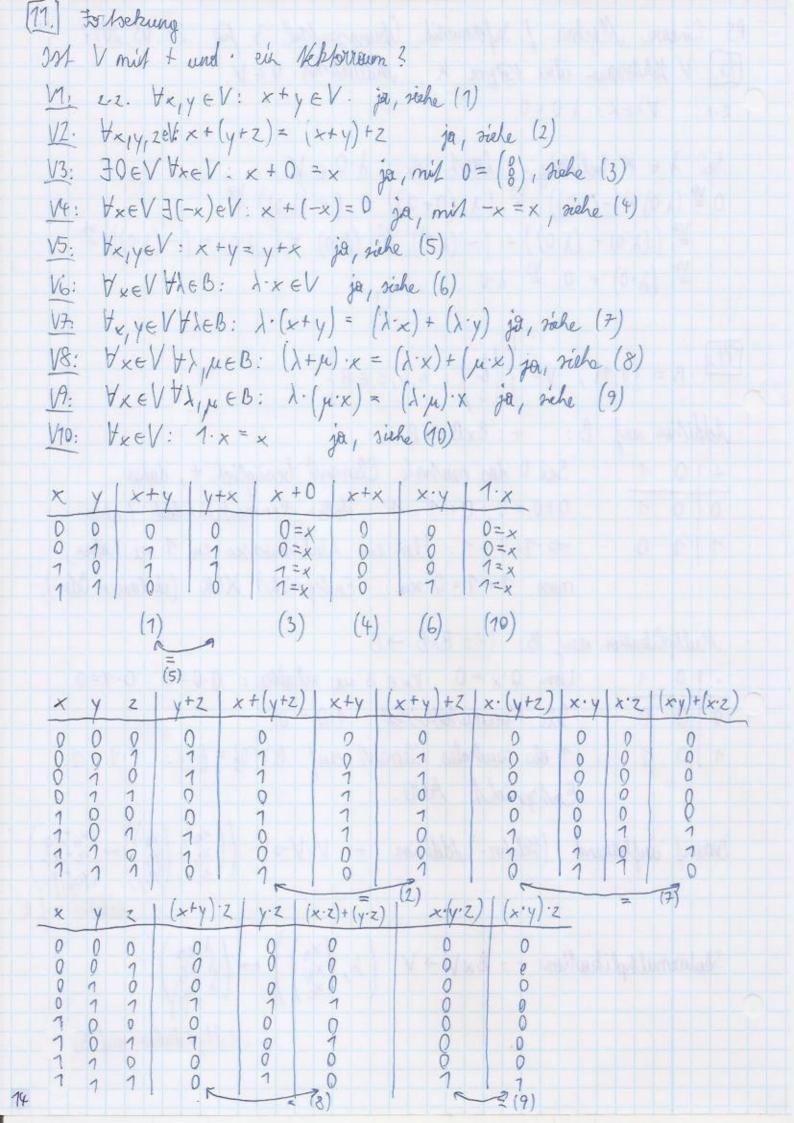
Da V8 nicht exhibit ist, sind richt alle 16ktorraumacione exhibit, also:

ken 16kborroun.

9. V Kelforraum über Körger K, Millvektor O e V. 2.2: YLEK: 10=0 Sei l∈ K beliebig. Lout V6: 1.0 € V. $0 \stackrel{\text{V4}}{=} (\lambda \cdot 0) + (-(\lambda \cdot 0)) \stackrel{\text{V3}}{=} (\lambda \cdot (0 + 0)) + (-(\lambda \cdot 0)) \stackrel{\text{V7}}{=}$ $= ((\lambda \cdot 0) + (\lambda \cdot 0)) + (-(\lambda \cdot 0)) = (\lambda \cdot 0) + ((\lambda \cdot 0) + (-(\lambda \cdot 0))) = (\lambda \cdot 0) + (\lambda \cdot 0) + (\lambda \cdot 0) = (\lambda \cdot 0) + (\lambda \cdot 0) + (\lambda \cdot 0) = (\lambda \cdot 0) + (\lambda \cdot 0) + (\lambda \cdot 0) = (\lambda \cdot 0) + (\lambda \cdot 0) + (\lambda \cdot 0) = (\lambda \cdot 0) + (\lambda \cdot 0) + (\lambda \cdot 0) = (\lambda \cdot 0) + (\lambda \cdot 0) + (\lambda \cdot 0) = (\lambda \cdot 0) + (\lambda \cdot 0) + (\lambda \cdot 0) = (\lambda \cdot 0) + (\lambda \cdot 0) + (\lambda \cdot 0) = (\lambda \cdot 0) + (\lambda \cdot 0) + (\lambda \cdot 0) = (\lambda \cdot 0) + (\lambda \cdot 0) + (\lambda \cdot 0) = (\lambda \cdot 0) + (\lambda \cdot 0) + (\lambda \cdot 0) = (\lambda \cdot 0) + (\lambda \cdot 0) + (\lambda \cdot 0) = (\lambda \cdot 0) + (\lambda \cdot 0) + (\lambda \cdot 0) = (\lambda \cdot 0) + (\lambda \cdot 0) + (\lambda \cdot 0) = (\lambda \cdot 0) + (\lambda \cdot 0) + (\lambda \cdot 0) = (\lambda \cdot 0) + (\lambda \cdot 0) + (\lambda \cdot 0) = (\lambda \cdot 0) + (\lambda \cdot 0) + (\lambda \cdot 0) + (\lambda \cdot 0) = (\lambda \cdot 0) + (\lambda \cdot 0) + (\lambda \cdot 0) + (\lambda \cdot 0) = (\lambda \cdot 0) + (\lambda \cdot 0) + (\lambda \cdot 0) + (\lambda \cdot 0) = (\lambda \cdot 0) + (\lambda \cdot 0) + (\lambda \cdot 0) + (\lambda \cdot 0) = (\lambda \cdot 0) + (\lambda \cdot 0) + (\lambda \cdot 0) + (\lambda \cdot 0) = (\lambda \cdot 0) + (\lambda \cdot 0) + (\lambda \cdot 0) + (\lambda \cdot 0) = (\lambda \cdot 0) + (\lambda \cdot 0) + (\lambda \cdot 0) + (\lambda \cdot 0) = (\lambda \cdot 0) + (\lambda \cdot 0) + (\lambda \cdot 0) + (\lambda \cdot 0) + (\lambda \cdot 0) = (\lambda \cdot 0) + (\lambda$ $= (\chi \cdot 0) + 0 = \chi \cdot 0$ [11.] $B = \{0,1\}, V = \{\begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \end{pmatrix} : a,b,c \in B \}$ Addition out B: +: BxB -> B Sei a das neutrale Element berüglich +, daher + 0 1 0+0=0, 0+1=1. Woller Konmulativilent haben 1 1 0 => 1+0=1. Un ein Linksinverses zu 1 au haben, muss 1+1=0 sein. Entopriich XOR (exhlusiven Oder). Multiplikation and B: : BXB -> B Um 0:x=0 tx & B see enhalter: 0.0=0, 0.7=0. 0 0 0 Fine Kommulation of: 1.0 = 0. 1 als newbrales Element out B\{0} = {1}: 1-1=1. 1 0 1 Entoprich ANO. Darrouf oursbarrend (Veletor-) Addition +: VxV->V: ((xa) (ya) > (xc+ya) (xc+ya) (xc+ya) Skolarnulliplikation $: B \times V \rightarrow V : \left(\lambda, \begin{pmatrix} x_0 \\ x_c \end{pmatrix}\right) \mapsto \begin{pmatrix} \lambda : x_0 \\ \lambda : x_0 \end{pmatrix}$

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Multiplikation out B



V Kekboraum, k Körper 2.2. fix x eV and X eK: (1=0 v x=0) λ·x = 0 ⇔ Vernende dara HXEK: A.D. = O (voige suggeste) and Yx EV: 0-x = 0 (low/ vo) Bensels: "€": Sei λ=0 v x =0. Falls $\lambda = 0$, gill law VO $\lambda \cdot x = 0 \cdot x = 0$ Falls x=0, gill law voriges Aufgabe 1 x = 1.0=0. Aufgrund der Arrohne \=0 v x=0 und der Definition des logischen Oders v in mindentens einer der beiden obigen Falle erfüllt, daher $\lambda = 0$. " \Rightarrow ": Sei $\lambda \cdot x = 0$ (*) Falls $\lambda = 0$, gill $\lambda = 0$ v = 0. Falls X # 0: K ist ein Körper, olaher ist (K\{0},.) eine obelahe Gaupya und es gibt fix $\lambda \in K \setminus \{0\}$ cin $\frac{1}{2} \in K \setminus \{0\}$ mit $\frac{1}{2} \cdot \lambda = 1$. (Wolse: 1 das neutrale Element obeser Gruppe tot.) Daher gill:

 $x = 1 \cdot x = (\frac{1}{\lambda} \cdot \lambda) \cdot x = \frac{1}{\lambda} \cdot (\lambda \cdot x) = \frac{1}{\lambda} \cdot 0$ isotion dulptuse 0

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