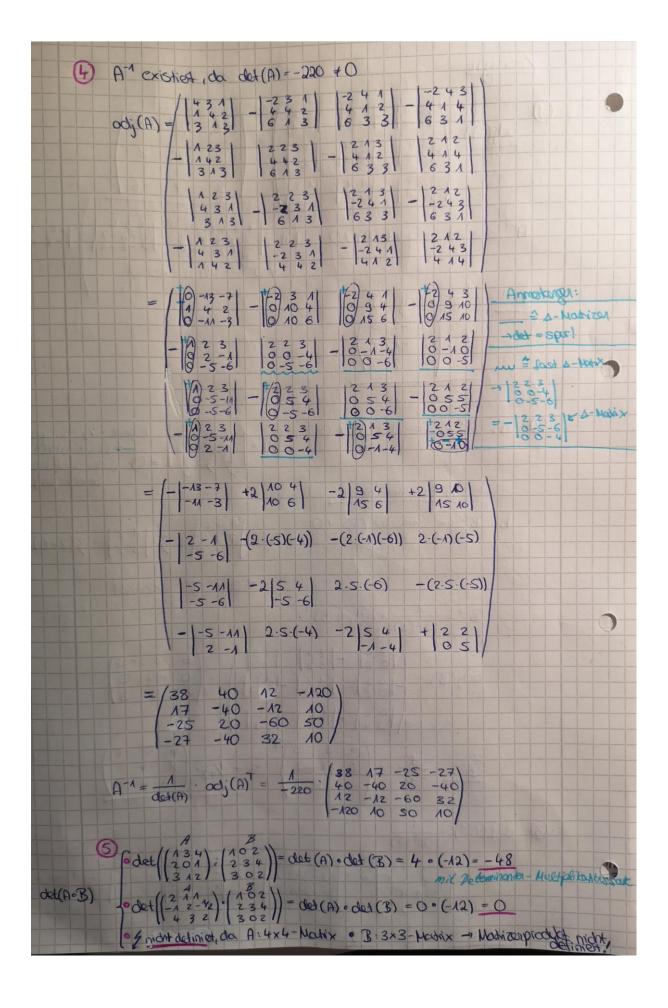
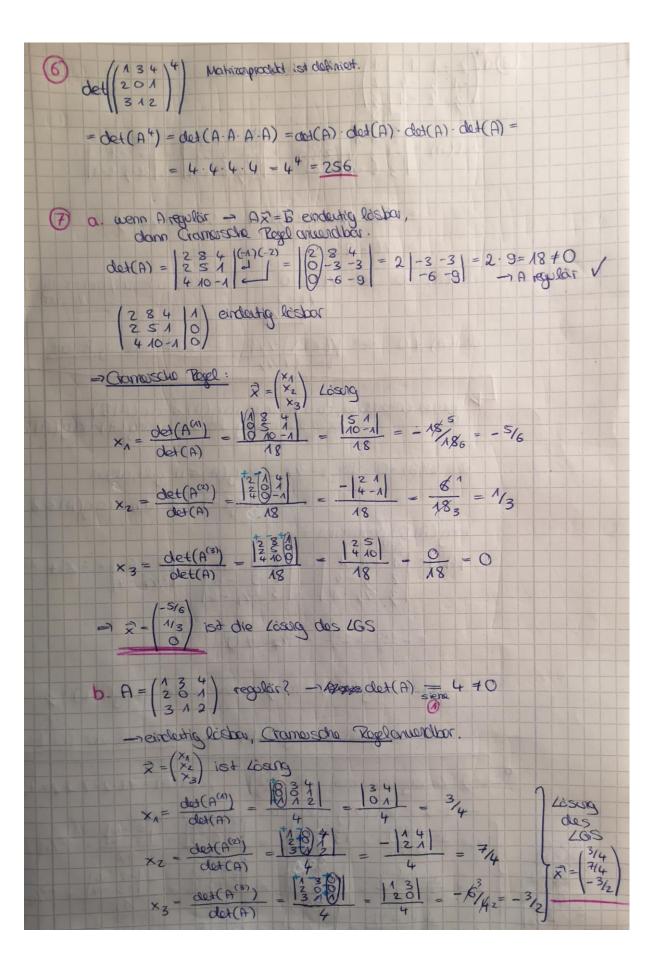
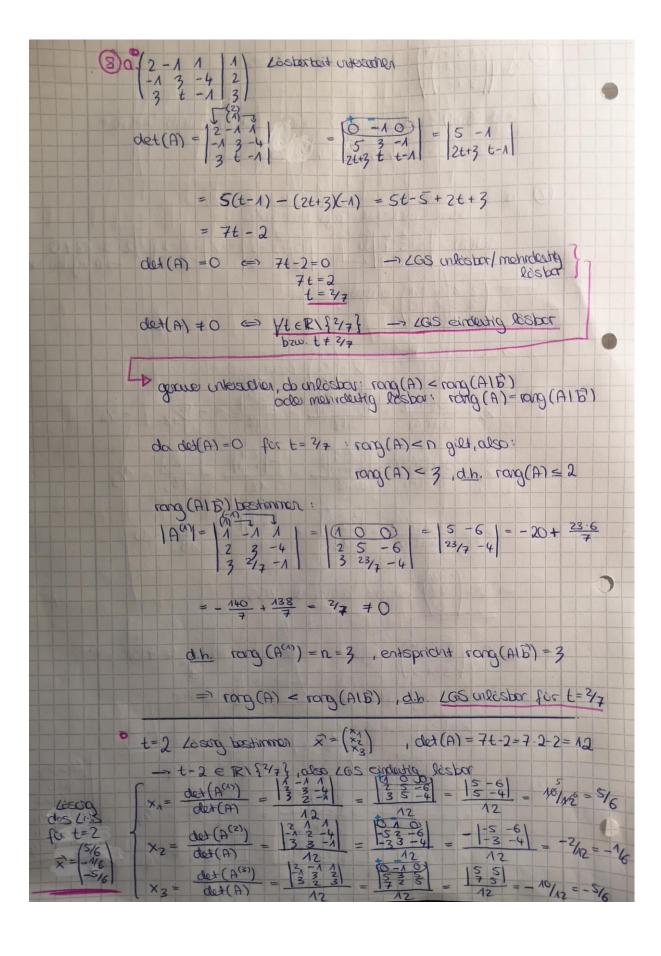
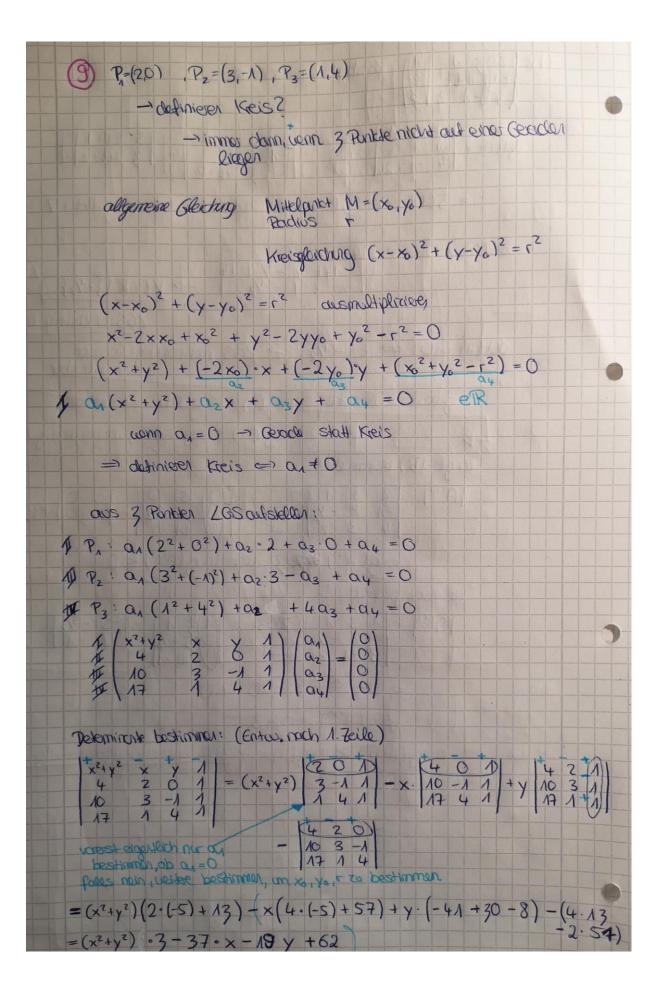
$$\begin{array}{c}
\Delta \text{ adj}(A) = \begin{vmatrix} 10.7 \\ 1.32 \\ 1.34$$







```
b. (2 3 1 11) Lesbertoit untersuchen
        = 5(4+2) - 3(2+11) = 20+ 10 - 6+ -3 = 14+7
              det(A) $0 = 14t+7 $0
14t $ - 7 1:14
$\frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{2}$$
                                                                                                                                                                                              265 eindertig lister
                   dot(A) = 0 \iff t= -1/2 -> LGS methodaltic lèsibor oder anlèsibor
                               -> genere untersiden: rang (A) < rang (A1B) unlistan
                                                                                                                    rang (A) = rang(AIB) mehrdesty làster
                                   rang (AIB) bestimmen
                                       rong (A(2)) < n=3, also rong (A(2)) < 2
                                        weider probieen:
                                            |A^{(1)}| = |A| 3 |A| (-2)(-3) = |A| 3 |A| = |-5| -5/2 | 
 |2 |A| - 1/2 | |2| | |-10 - A| | 
 |3 - A| 2 | |2| | |-10 - A| |-10
                                                                    = 5- 518.5 = -20 = 0
                                                                     rong (A(1)) = n = 3
                               => rang (AIB) > rang (A) - LGS unlastrar fir t=-1/2
```



 $(x_1^2 + y^2) \circ 3$... $Q_A = 3 \neq 0 \rightarrow P_A, P_2, P_3$ lieger and Freis! \Rightarrow Bost du Determinater zum Bestimmen un xo, yo, i $Q_2 = -37 = -2x_0 \rightarrow x_0 = \frac{37}{2}$ $Q_3 = -19 = -2y_0 \rightarrow y_0 = \frac{19}{2}$ $Q_4 = 62 = x_0^2 + y_0^2 - r^2 \rightarrow (\frac{37}{2})^2 + (\frac{19}{2})^2 - r^2 = 62$ $\Rightarrow x_0 = \frac{19}{2} + (\frac{19}{2})^2 + (\frac{19}{2})^2 = \frac{1}{2} + (\frac{19}{2})^2 - 62$ $\Rightarrow x_0 = \frac{1}{2} + (\frac{19}{2})^2 + (\frac{19}{2})^2 = \frac{1}{2} + (\frac{19}{2})^2 - 62$ $\Rightarrow x_0 = \frac{1}{2} + (\frac{19}{2})^2 + (\frac{19}{2})^2 = \frac{1}{2} + (\frac{19}{2})^2 - 62$ $\Rightarrow x_0 = \frac{19}{2} + (\frac{19}{2})^2 + (\frac{19}{2})^2 = \frac{19}{2} + (\frac{19}{2})^2$