4. Aufgabe

Bestimmen Sie mit der Inversenformel die Inverse der

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

$$\mathbf{A}^{-1} = rac{1}{\det{(\mathbf{A})}} \cdot adj{(\mathbf{A})}^{7}$$

Matrix
$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

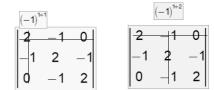
$$\frac{\text{L\"osung}}{\det{(\mathbf{A})}} \cdot adj(\mathbf{A})^T$$

$$adj(\mathbf{A}) = \left[\left((-1)^{i+j} \det{(\mathbf{A}_{i,j})} \right)_{i,j=1,2,\dots,n} \right] \quad \text{A}_{i,j} \text{ entsteht aus } \mathbf{A} \text{ durch Streichen der } i\text{-ten Zeile und } j\text{-ten Spalte}$$



$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$
 A regulär?
$$|\mathbf{A}| = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 \end{vmatrix}$$
 Entwickeln nach der ersten Zeile

$$|\mathbf{A}| = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 \end{vmatrix}$$



$$\begin{vmatrix} |\mathbf{A}| = (-1)^{1+1} \cdot 2 \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ -1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} + (-1)^{1+2} \cdot (-1) \cdot \begin{vmatrix} -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 2 \end{vmatrix}$$
$$2 \cdot (2 \cdot 2 - (-1) \cdot (-1)) + ((-1) \cdot 2 - 0 \cdot (1)) = 4 \neq 0 \implies \mathbf{A} \text{ regulär}$$

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

$$\mathbf{A}_{1,1} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{A}_{1,2} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ -1 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{A}_{1,3} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{2}{2} & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

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$$\mathbf{A}_{1,1} = 2 \cdot 2 - (-1) \cdot (-1) = 3 \quad |\mathbf{A}_{1,2}| = (-1) \cdot 2 - (-1) \cdot 0 = -2 \quad |\mathbf{A}_{1,3}| = (-1) \cdot (-1) - 0 \cdot 2 = 1$$

$$\mathbf{A}_{2,1} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{2}{2} & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{A}_{2,2} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{2}{2} & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{A}_{2,3} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{2}{2} & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{A}_{3,1} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

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

$$\begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{A}_{1,1} | = 3 & |\mathbf{A}_{1,2}| = -2 & |\mathbf{A}_{1,3}| = 1 \\ |\mathbf{A}_{2,1}| = -2 & |\mathbf{A}_{2,2}| = 4 & |\mathbf{A}_{2,3}| = -2 \\ |\mathbf{A}_{3,1}| = 1 & |\mathbf{A}_{3,2}| = -2 & |\mathbf{A}_{3,3}| = 3 \end{vmatrix} \Rightarrow adj(\mathbf{A}) = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 4 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix} = adj(\mathbf{A})^T$$

$$\mathbf{A}^{-1} = \frac{1}{\det(\mathbf{A})} \cdot adj(\mathbf{A})^T = \frac{1}{4} \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 4 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{3}{4} & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{4} \\ \frac{1}{2} & 1 & \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{4} & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{3}{4} \end{pmatrix}$$
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