Hausafgalse: 3.2 40. (1) V1 = [1, -2, 0], v2 = [2, 1, 1], v3 = [0, a, 1] 1) durch Définition der Basis V=[V1, V2, V3] \* Basis ( > { o V1, V2, V3 lineiar una bhangig e Va, Vz, Vz simi arumabhangig: air wehmen an, dars 0,1 V1 + 02V2 + 03V3 = 0 53 - 20 + 2 x + x3.0 = 0 LEWICE + 0.3 =0 052 VALLE OUT VE + 0 3 V3 -0 ( ) 01 = 00 = 03 =0 () M 45 +0  $\Delta s = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 \\ -2 & 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 1 - a + 4 = 5 - a$ 10=>5-a=0 => a=5 => a=R/259 fir ta = R/253 x1 V1+ x2 V2+ x3 V3 =0 => V1, V2, V3 Ciniar \* < V>= R3: <v>= R3 ( ) H x e R3, x = [x1, x2, x3] ER, und an x2, x3 eR und eindeutig sodass x = x1 V1 + x2 V2 + x3 V3  $X = \alpha_{1}V_{1} + \alpha_{2}V_{2} + \alpha_{3}V_{3} = , \qquad \begin{cases} x_{1} + 2x_{2} + \alpha_{3} \cdot 0 = x_{1} \\ -2x_{1} + \alpha_{2} + \alpha_{3}a = x_{2} \end{cases}$   $\alpha_{1} \cdot 0 + \alpha_{2} + \alpha_{3}a = x_{3}$ A = \ -2 2 0 \ a \ (a) +(b)  $\rightarrow V = [V_1, V_2, V_3]^{t}$  Basis

