Mansorverberehmy Sase 2020 am 05.00.22 (Oa) Ax = b, xell, bell, Aell - ) wenger Glesdigen als Unbekennte => Kene end. Lissury Also falsch rang(A) = m/n {cn, n} = m < n => dim (Ke-(A)) = dim (12") - rong(A)

b) wahr dim (n2)=2 <3 => Jede Ch. cnath. Teclenege A R2 befull and hachders and Velllowen C) foloch 2.0. V=R?, U=(e,), U2=<e2)

enter & Un v Uz

$$\det\left(\begin{smallmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{smallmatrix}\right) = 1 \neq -1 = \det\left(\begin{smallmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{smallmatrix}\right)$$

f) falsch det (10) = 1 \neq 0 = det (10) 1 del (00) 9) A E Max Rong (=) A Invetable (=) del(A) #0 Jot wahr

(=) 0 \( \delta \text{del(A)} \)

(=) 0 \( \delta \text{del(A)} \) = \( \delta \text{del(A)} \) \( = \left( \delta \text{del(A)} \right)^2 \)

A \( \text{A \( \text{R}^{n \text{x} n} \) vollin \( \text{Ray} \( \text{C} \right) \) A \( \text{A \( \text{hushreber}} \) der AT = der A

i) falsch

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$
 ist arthogonal, abor with symmetrical  $A \cdot A^{T} = I$ 
 $Sym$ :  $a_{15} = a_{6}$ ; Alex two  $a_{12} = a_{21}$ 
 $1 = -1 \in I$ 

i)  $\forall v \in V : v^{T}A \lor > 0$  partial.

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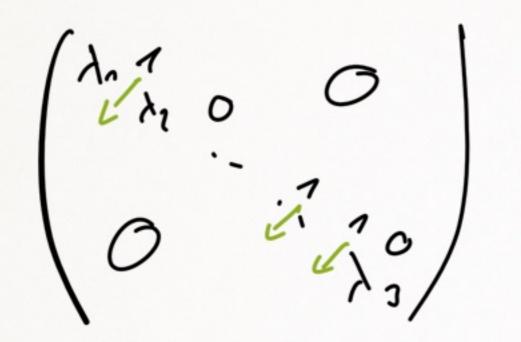
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K) Carchy-Schnerz-Unglerchung 1(vIW) = 11v12.11v12 = 1 Par alle Velkhoren 1/v//2 = 1 w//2 = 1 =) -1 = (v|w) = 1 Kso vahr.



K: 15 Rest 8 143 1-15-(-1)=16 Rest 1 Red O 991(943,9)=1=-1.143+16-9 99 (143,9) dh. K=-1 and L=46

b) 1 = -1.143 + 16.9 = 16.9 mod 143 => X=16 Cuphers 9.X=1 mod 143 a) Schribe nEN als n=1000.m+K for mell, KE 20,1,.., 8893 Dun get 8/1000, also n = K mod 8

) n st genandom dwd 8 testler, wenn R dwd 8 testler 18t.

Ind. Anfang: n=1 3 2K = 4 = 3.12+1 Also 18t de hossige for n=1 male. Ind. Hypokesi: Sel 22 2K = 3n2 + n for en newval

Jnd. Schott 2 Zuviel Dran goll  $\frac{2(m+1)}{2} = \frac{2}{2} = 2K + 2(n+1) - 2(n+1)$ K=n+2612 weng 2n - 2(n+1) + 2(2n+1)+2(2n+2) "K= n+1" "K= 2n+2" I.H. 3n2+n -2n-2+4n+2+4n+4 = 3n2 + 7n + 4 Also ist de Answage for  $=3(n+1)^2+(n+1)$ not 1 wahr. =3n2+6n+3

Ind. Shlussi Also Ist de Anssøge for alle nEN mahr.  $=\frac{2m^{2}}{2}2R+2(n+2)$ 2(n+2)+2(n+3)+2(n+4)+...\_2(2n+1)+2(2n+2) + 2(2n+1)+2(2n+2) 2(u+1) +2(2n+1)+2(24+2) R=n+1 2(0+1)+2(0+2)+ ... +2(2n)

$$\begin{array}{ll}
\mathcal{G}_{a} & g = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{6}\right), \binom{9}{7} \frac{1}{6} & \frac{1}{6} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2}$$

$$M_g^{\mathcal{B}}(\mathcal{I}_{\mathcal{A}}) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} = \frac{1}{3 \cdot 1 - (-2) \cdot 2} \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 2 \\ -2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$=\frac{1}{7}\begin{pmatrix} 3 & 2 \\ -2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\frac{M_{e}^{2}(Ta) = M_{g}^{8}(Ta) \cdot T \cdot M_{e}^{8}(Ta)}{= \frac{1}{7} \binom{32}{-21} \cdot \binom{-21}{32} = \frac{1}{7} \binom{0}{7} \binom{7}{7} = \binom{01}{10}}$$

Alternativ:  

$$M_{\mathcal{C}}^{\mathcal{B}}(\mathcal{I}_{\mathcal{A}}) = \left(\mathcal{E}v_{1}\mathcal{J}_{\mathcal{B}}\mathcal{E}v_{n}\mathcal{I}_{\mathcal{B}}\right) \quad \mathcal{D} = \left\{v_{1}, v_{1}\mathcal{J}_{\mathcal{B}}\right\}$$

$$\mathcal{D} = \left\{v_{1}, v_{1}\mathcal{J}_{\mathcal{B}}\right\}$$

$$\mathcal{C} = \left\{v_{1}, v_{2}\mathcal{J}_{\mathcal{B}}\right\}$$

$$\neg M_e^{2}(IL) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

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

$$= -4 \cdot ((-1)\cdot 3 - (-1)\cdot (-1))$$

$$= -4 \cdot (-3 - 1) = 16$$

2) 
$$det \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & -4 & 2 \\ -1 & 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix} = det \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & -4 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$det(A) \neq 0 =) dim(Ke(A)) = dim(\frac{10}{10}^3) = 0,$$

$$dim(BiU(A)) = dim(R^3) - dim(Ke(A)) = 3 - 0$$

$$= 3$$

$$c) 2^6 = 64; z \in C$$

$$2 = |2| \cdot e^{i\varphi}; z \in$$

$$Z_{k} = 2 e^{k \cdot \frac{\pi_{i}}{3}}$$

$$\int_{k}^{\infty} \left(e^{i \cdot \frac{\pi_{i}}{3}}\right) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\begin{array}{l}
\text{(3)} A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \\
\text{(4)} A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & \lambda \end{pmatrix} \\
= \begin{pmatrix} -1 - \lambda \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 - \lambda & 2 \\ 2 & 1 - \lambda \end{pmatrix} \\
= -(\lambda + 1) \cdot ((1 - \lambda)^2 - 4) \\
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$$\mathcal{M}_{80} \quad \rho(A) = -(\lambda + 1)^{2} \cdot (\lambda - 3) \quad \times = \begin{pmatrix} x_{1} \\ x_{2} \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \text{ boldy}$$

$$\mathcal{E}_{5} \quad \text{converts} : -1, 3$$

$$\mathcal{E}_{7} \quad \text{co$$

$$\Rightarrow x = s \cdot \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + t \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$C)$$
  $S = \{ \frac{1}{4} \left( \frac{1}{6} \right), \frac{1}{4} \left( \frac{1}{6} \right), \left( \frac{1}{6} \right) \}$ 

VEV dans 18t TVN normat.

d) De de algebraiste Ve Cfachtert de EN ut de geometischen Vichforkhert überenstment, ist A diagonaliskeber.  $D = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2u & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$   $= \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2u & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2u & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$   $= \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2u & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2u & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$   $= \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 3u & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 3u & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 3u & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$   $= \begin{pmatrix} 3u & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 3u & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 3u & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 3u & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$   $= \begin{pmatrix} 3u & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 3u & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 3u & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$   $= \begin{pmatrix} 3u & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 3u & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 3u & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$   $= \begin{pmatrix} 3u & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 3u & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 3u & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$   $= \begin{pmatrix} 3u & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 3u & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 3u & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$   $= \begin{pmatrix} 3u & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 3u & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 3u & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$   $= \begin{pmatrix} 3u & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 3u & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 3u & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$   $= \begin{pmatrix} 3u & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 3u & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 3u & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$   $= \begin{pmatrix} 3u & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 3u & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 3u & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$   $= \begin{pmatrix} 3u & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 3u & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 3u & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$   $= \begin{pmatrix} 3u & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 3u & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$   $= \begin{pmatrix} 3u & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 3u & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$   $= \begin{pmatrix} 3u & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 3u & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$   $= \begin{pmatrix} 3u & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 3u & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$   $= \begin{pmatrix} 3u & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 3u & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$   $= \begin{pmatrix} 3u & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 3u & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$   $= \begin{pmatrix} 3u & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 3u & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$   $= \begin{pmatrix} 3u & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 3u & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$   $= \begin{pmatrix} 3u & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 3u & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$   $= \begin{pmatrix} 3u & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 3u & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$   $= \begin{pmatrix} 3u & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 3u & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$   $= \begin{pmatrix} 3u & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 3u & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$   $= \begin{pmatrix} 3u & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 3u & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$   $= \begin{pmatrix} 3u & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$   $= \begin{pmatrix} 3u & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$   $= \begin{pmatrix} 3u & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$   $= \begin{pmatrix} 3u & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$   $= \begin{pmatrix} 3u & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$   $= \begin{pmatrix} 3u & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$   $= \begin{pmatrix} 3u & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$   $= \begin{pmatrix} 3u & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$   $= \begin{pmatrix} 3u & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$   $= \begin{pmatrix} 3u & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$   $= \begin{pmatrix} 3u & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$   $= \begin{pmatrix} 3u & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$   $= \begin{pmatrix} 3u & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$   $= \begin{pmatrix} 3u & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$   $= \begin{pmatrix} 3u & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$   $= \begin{pmatrix} 3u & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$   $= \begin{pmatrix} 3u & 0 & 0 \\$ 

(6) X ~ (4) : (=) ((x) = ((y) Refl. 1 Da Q(X) = Q(X) 18t X~QX. Also 1st ~ reflexiv. Symmi: Wenn X-ey, donn y-ex. Ses x-ey (=> Q(x)= Q(y) (=) Q(y)=Q(x) (=) Y~ex. \$180 De Symmetotsel.

Transilii Z.Z.: Wenn X~qy and y~q2,

donn X~q2.

Set  $x \sim_{e} y$  and  $y \sim_{e} z$   $(=) \varphi(x) = \varphi(y) \text{ and } \varphi(y) = \varphi(z)$  $(=) \varphi(x) = \varphi(y) = \varphi(z)$ 

( X~e2.

Also 18t ~ Evonsitiv.

und don't riggesamt etre Agusvalenzrelation

5) Set 
$$Q: A \rightarrow B$$
 with  $Q(x) = C^{EB}$  (i.e.  $x \in A$ .

Karstmte

Das bedeutet tx, yet: x~ey, da q(x)=c=q(y)

=) 
$$F = A_{e} = \{A\}$$
  
and  $a = |F| = 1$ 

YX, YEA: X~Y De ~ x ~ e y Also 18 ~ = ~ p 4: A->F=A X+>EXT = {YEA | Y~X} x~y => x, y & [x] (=> Q(x)=[x]=Q(y)