

# Phew 8/3

$$\boxed{4.6.2} \quad \vec{a}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \vec{a}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \vec{a}_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ -1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \vec{b} = \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 5 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Findes  $x, y, z \in \mathbb{R}$  s.a.

$$x\vec{a}_1 + y\vec{a}_2 + z\vec{a}_3 = \vec{b} \quad ?$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \vec{a}_1 & \vec{a}_2 & \vec{a}_3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \vec{b}$$

$$\left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} \vec{a}_1 & \vec{a}_2 & \vec{a}_3 & \vec{b} \end{array} \right)$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 3 & -2 \\ 0 & 2 & -1 & 5 \\ -1 & 1 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{III} + \text{I}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 3 & -2 \\ 0 & 2 & -1 & 5 \\ 0 & 2 & 5 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow{\text{III} - \text{II}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 3 & -2 \\ 0 & 2 & -1 & 5 \\ 0 & 0 & 6 & -6 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{III} \cdot \frac{1}{6}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 3 & -2 \\ 0 & 2 & -1 & 5 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow{\text{II} + \text{III}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{II} \cdot \frac{1}{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow{\text{I} - \text{II}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\vec{b} = -\vec{a}_1 + 2\vec{a}_2 - \vec{a}_3$$

$$\boxed{4.6.8} \quad a) \quad \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} -4 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} = -\frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} -4 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \neq c \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} \quad \forall c \in \mathbb{R}.$$

$$\mathbb{R}^2 = \text{span} \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$$

$$b) \quad \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 8 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \cancel{\begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 8 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}}$$

$$\left( \begin{array}{cccc|l} 1 & 0 & 2 & 2 & \text{III} + \text{I} \\ 3 & 2 & 8 & 3 & \\ -1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & \text{II} - 3\text{I} \end{array} \right) \sim \left( \begin{array}{cccc|l} 1 & 0 & 2 & 2 & \\ 0 & 2 & 2 & -3 & \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 & \end{array} \right)$$

$$\text{III} \leftrightarrow \text{II} \quad \left( \begin{array}{cccc|l} 1 & 0 & 2 & 2 & \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 & \\ 0 & 2 & 2 & -3 & \end{array} \right) \sim \left( \begin{array}{cccc|l} 1 & 0 & 2 & 2 & \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 & \\ 0 & 0 & -2 & -9 & \end{array} \right) \quad \text{III} - 2\text{II}$$

$$\text{III} \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) \quad \left( \begin{array}{ccc|l} 1 & 0 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \frac{9}{2} \end{array} \right) \quad \uparrow$$

$$4.6.10 \ a) \quad \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 4 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & x \\ 2 & 4 & y \\ -1 & 3 & z \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 4 \\ -1 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\substack{II+I \\ III-I}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{II \leftrightarrow III} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 5 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 5 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{II \leftrightarrow III} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 5 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{matrix} II \\ \uparrow \\ e_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \end{matrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow{\substack{II+2I \\ III-I}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 4 & 1 \\ -1 & 3 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{matrix} \uparrow \\ e_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \end{matrix}$$

$$\mathbb{R}^3 = \text{span} \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 4 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$$

$$b) \quad \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{II+I} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{matrix} II-3III \\ III-III \\ II-III \end{matrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\substack{II \leftrightarrow III \\ III \leftrightarrow II}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\substack{II \leftrightarrow III \\ III \leftrightarrow II}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{Lagrange bil} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$\boxed{4.6.11} \quad \vec{v}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \vec{v}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$a) \text{ or } b) \quad \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\substack{\downarrow \downarrow \\ \text{II} - \text{I}}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow{\text{II} \cdot (-1/2)} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1/2 & -1/2 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{I} - \text{II}} \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1/2 & 1/2 \\ 0 & 1 & 1/2 & -1/2 \end{pmatrix}}_{(a)} \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 1/2 & 1/2 \\ 1/2 & -1/2 \end{pmatrix}}_{(b)}$$

$$\vec{e}_1 = \frac{1}{2} (\vec{v}_1 + \vec{v}_2)$$

$$\vec{e}_2 = \frac{1}{2} (\vec{v}_1 - \vec{v}_2)$$

$$c) \quad T(\underbrace{\vec{v}_1}_{\vec{w}_1}) = 2\vec{v}_1, \quad T(\underbrace{\vec{v}_2}_{\vec{w}_2}) = -\vec{v}_2$$

$$d) \quad T(\vec{x}) = A\vec{x} \quad \forall \vec{x} \in \mathbb{R}^2$$

$\uparrow \begin{pmatrix} \cdot & \cdot \\ \cdot & \cdot \end{pmatrix}$

$$T(\vec{e}_1) = A\vec{e}_1 \quad \vec{e}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$T(\vec{e}_2) = A\vec{e}_2 \quad \vec{e}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} T(\vec{e}_1) & T(\vec{e}_2) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$T(\vec{e}_1) = T\left(\frac{1}{2}(\vec{v}_1 + \vec{v}_2)\right) = \frac{1}{2}T(\vec{v}_1 + \vec{v}_2)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left( T(\vec{v}_1) + T(\vec{v}_2) \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} (2\vec{v}_1 - \vec{v}_2)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left( \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1/2 \\ 3/2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$T(\vec{e}_2) = \frac{1}{2} (T(\vec{v}_1) - T(\vec{v}_2))$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left( \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 3/2 \\ 1/2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\underline{\underline{A = \begin{pmatrix} 1/2 & 3/2 \\ 3/2 & 1/2 \end{pmatrix}}}$$

$$\boxed{4.6.12} \quad \vec{v}_1, \vec{v}_2, \dots, \vec{v}_k \neq \vec{0}$$

$$\vec{v}_i \cdot \vec{v}_j = 0 \quad \forall \quad i \neq j$$

$$\vec{v}_i \cdot \vec{v}_i \neq 0$$

$$\underbrace{\vec{v}_i \cdot \vec{v}_i}_{|\vec{v}_i|^2}$$

$$c_1 \vec{v}_1 + c_2 \vec{v}_2 + \dots + c_k \vec{v}_k = \vec{0}, \quad c_i \neq 0$$

for every  $i \in \{1, 2, \dots, k\}$ .

For arbitrary  $i \in \{1, 2, \dots, k\}$

$$c_1 \vec{v}_1 \cdot \vec{v}_i + c_2 \vec{v}_2 \cdot \vec{v}_i + \dots + c_i \vec{v}_i \cdot \vec{v}_i + \dots + c_k \vec{v}_k \cdot \vec{v}_i = \vec{0} \cdot \vec{v}_i$$

$$c_i \underbrace{|\vec{v}_i|^2}_{\neq 0} = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad c_i = 0$$

$$c_1 = c_2 = \dots = c_k = 0 \quad \perp$$

$$\boxed{4.8.3} \quad \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ -1 & -2 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \sim I_3$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ -1 & -2 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\substack{E_1 \\ II + I}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} E_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \\ E_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \\ E_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1/4 \end{pmatrix} \\ E_4 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \\ E_5 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\xrightarrow{\substack{E_2 \\ II \leftrightarrow III}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow{\substack{E_3 \\ III \cdot \frac{1}{4}}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow{\substack{E_4 \\ I - 2II}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow{\substack{E_5 \\ I - III}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = I_3$$

$$\underbrace{E_5^{-1} E_4^{-1} E_3^{-1} E_2^{-1} E_1^{-1}}_{I_3} A = E_5^{-1} I_3$$

$$(E_1 \mid I_3)$$

$$\sim (I_3 \mid E_1^{-1})$$

$$E_4 E_3 E_2 E_1 A = E_5^{-1}$$

$$A = E_1^{-1} E_2^{-1} E_3^{-1} E_4^{-1} E_5^{-1}$$

$$\boxed{4.9.7} \quad \underline{\text{Vis:}} \quad \det(rA) = r^n \det(A)$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} \vec{a}_1 \\ \vec{a}_2 \\ \vdots \\ \vec{a}_n \end{pmatrix} \leftarrow \text{radvektor.} \quad \Rightarrow \quad rA = \begin{pmatrix} r\vec{a}_1 \\ r\vec{a}_2 \\ \vdots \\ r\vec{a}_n \end{pmatrix}$$

4.9.10 (iii) för vi därför att

$$\det(rA) = \det \begin{pmatrix} r\vec{a}_1 \\ r\vec{a}_2 \\ \vdots \\ r\vec{a}_n \end{pmatrix} = r \cdot \det \begin{pmatrix} \vec{a}_1 \\ r\vec{a}_2 \\ \vdots \\ r\vec{a}_n \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \dots = r^n \det \begin{pmatrix} \vec{a}_1 \\ \vec{a}_2 \\ \vdots \\ \vec{a}_n \end{pmatrix} = r^n \det(A). \quad \square$$

$$\boxed{4.9.8} \quad \underline{\text{Vis:}} \quad \det(A^n) = \det(A)^n \quad \text{for } n \in \mathbb{N}$$

$$\text{Satz 4.9.16: } \det(A \oplus B) = \det(A) \cdot \det(B)$$

$$\text{Induktionsschritt } n=1: \det(A^1) = \det(A)^1$$

$$\begin{aligned} n=2: \det(A^2) &= \det(A \cdot A) \\ &= \det(A) \cdot \det(A) \\ &= \det(A)^2 \end{aligned}$$

Analog dafür, dass dies gilt für

$$n-1: \det(A^{n-1}) = \det(A)^{n-1}$$

$$\det(A^n) = \det(A^{n-1} \cdot A)$$

$$= \det(A^{n-1}) \cdot \det(A)$$

$$= \det(A)^{n-1} \cdot \det(A) = \det(A)^n$$

□



4.9.9 • Korollar 4.9.18  
 $\det(A^T) = \det(A)$

• Theorem 4.9.12 (v)

$$\det(A) \neq 0 \Leftrightarrow \begin{array}{l} \text{Spaltenen} \\ \text{lin. unabhngig.} \end{array}$$

4.9.10  $U^{-1} = U^T$  .  $\det(U) = 1 \text{ oder } -1$

$$U^T U = U^{-1} U = I_n$$

$$1 = \det(I_n) = \det(U^T U) = \det(U^T) \cdot \det(U)$$

$$= \det(U) \cdot \det(U) = \det(U)^2$$

$$\underbrace{\det(U)^2}_{= 1} = 1$$

$$1 \text{ oder } -1$$