A 6.6.1 Laut 6.4.1, ist $B = \left(\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right)$ eine Basis, also $\begin{pmatrix} -5 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + a \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} + b \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow a = 6, 6 = -3.$

```
A 6.4.4 ag A attine Ebene, £ 9,6,03 & A Dreieck,
de A Punkt mit
a, = (a v d) n (6 vc), )
                             verschieden zo a, 6, c.
6, = (6 v d) n (a v c).
c1 = (c v d) n (a v 6).
Zz: TV (a, 6, c,) · TV (6, c, a,) · TV (c, a, 6,) = -1.
Sei d = d, a + d26 + d3 c, wobei d, + d2 + d3 = 1.
Satz 6.2.2. H (m;) ies = m; + [(m; -m;) iesis].
6. Z. 9. Viel A := H( Viel A; ).
Also an = (a+[d-a]) n (6+[c-6]).
Daher 3 h, u & K
a + \(d1 a + d26 + d3c - a) = 6 + u(c-6) =
a-6 = uc-u6 - Adia - Adi6 - Adisc + la =
ax (1-d1)-6 (u+ xd2) + c(u- xd3).
Weil das Dreieck &a, 6, c3, last Definition 6.2.7, a.v.
ist, tolgen
    X (1-d1)=1 = 1 = 1-d2
   \mu + \lambda dz = 1 \Leftrightarrow \mu = 1 - \lambda dz = 1 - 1 - dz
   \mu - \lambda d_3 = 0 \Leftrightarrow \mu = \frac{d_3}{1 - d_1}
\Rightarrow a_1 = 6 + \frac{d_3}{1 - d_4} (c - 6).
Analog, bekommt man
```

6, = c + d1 (a-c) und c1 = a + d2 (6-a). Laut (6.11), Kann man nun x1 := TV (a, 6, c1) = a = c1 + x1 (6 - c1) $= a + \frac{dz}{1-dz} (6-a) + x_1 (6-a-1-az) =$ $= a(1 - \frac{dz}{1 - d3} - x_1 + x_1 + x_1 + \frac{dz}{1 - d3}) + 6(\frac{dz}{1 - d3} + x_1 - x_1 + \frac{dz}{1 - d3})$ $\Rightarrow 1 - \frac{dz}{1 - d_3} + \left(\frac{dz}{1 - d_3} - 1\right) = 1 \Leftrightarrow x_4 = -\frac{dz}{dx}.$ Analog, bekommt man $x_2 = \frac{d_3}{d_2}$ and $x_3 = \frac{d_1}{d_3}$. Also moss x1 x2 x3 = -1.

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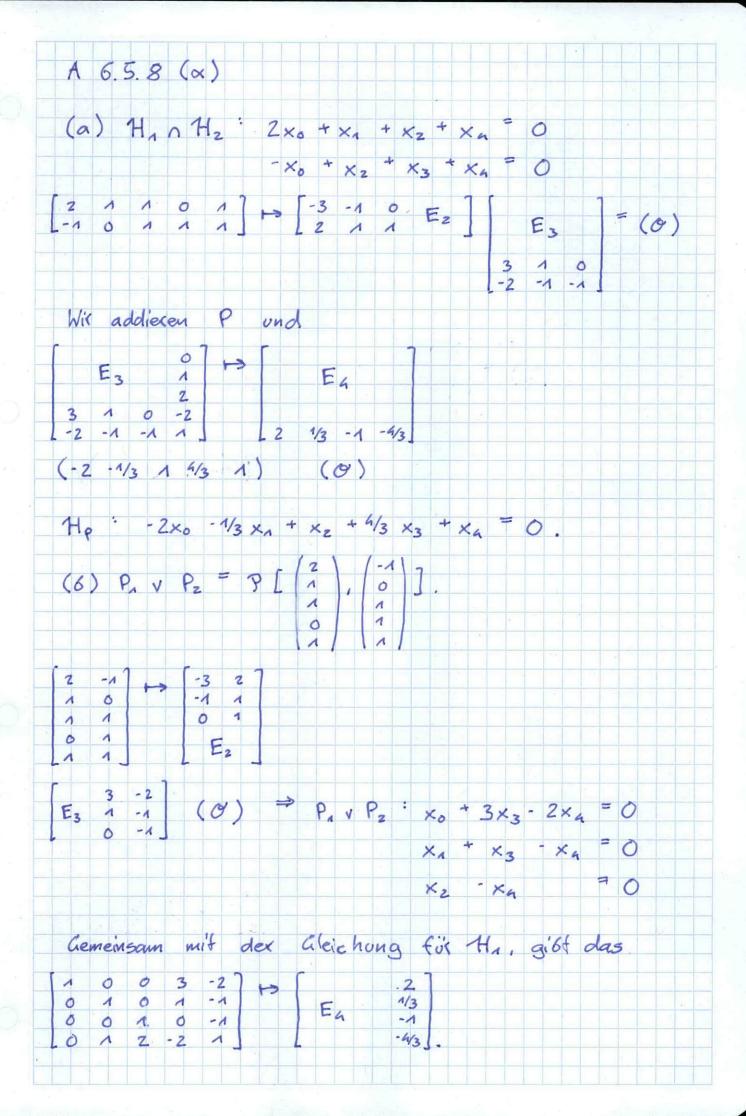
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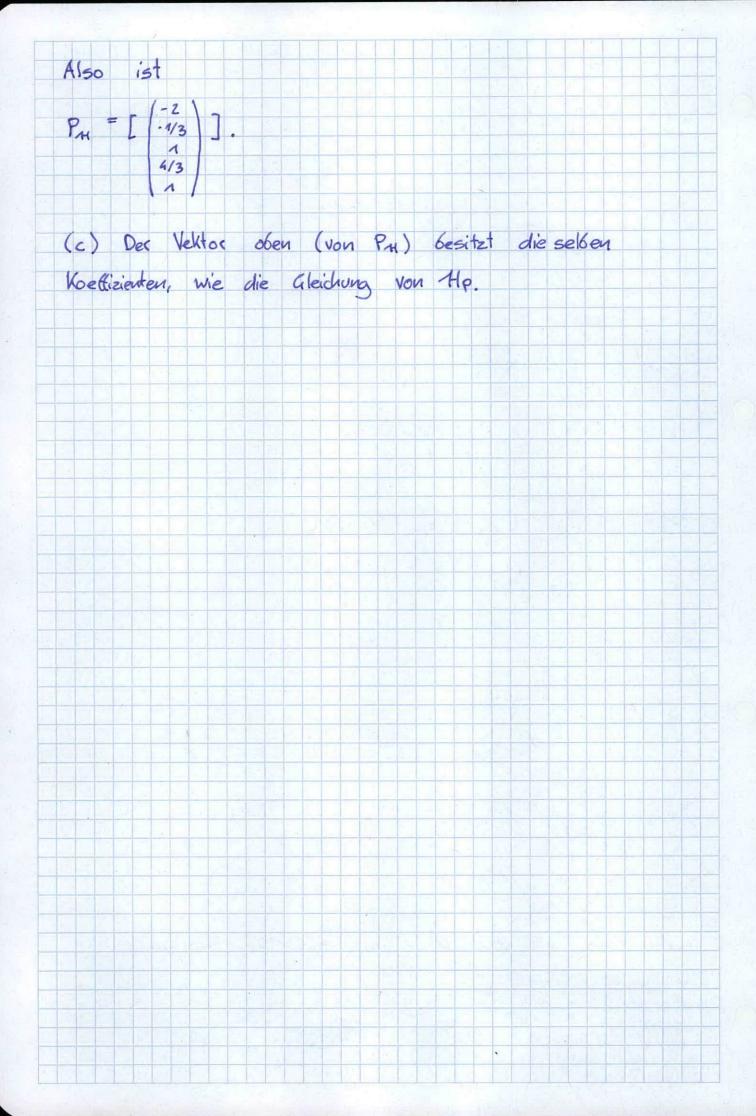
A 6.5.6 (a) $\sum_{k=0}^{n} q^k = \frac{q^{n+1}-1}{q-n}$ ist tatsächlich die Auzahl det Projektiven Punkte quit 1 ist die Anzahl der Vektoren in GF(q)" \ {03. (O' spannt mit O' keine Geade auf.) Mit q-1 Skalaren Könnte multipliziert werden, wobei die Gerade unverändert bliebe.

A 6.5.7 (a) Zz ? (ker a*) n ? (ker 6*) & ? (ker c*) & c* e [a*, c*]. " = " Fall 1. Ker a = Ker 6 ". Ww : P(kex a*) & P(kex 6*) und beide sind aleidadimensional, also gleich Fall 2 , Kex a* * Ker 5 * WW: BXEV: X & Ker C" 1 (X & Ker a" xor X & Ker 6"). OBdA. XE Kes a" dann 0 = (c*, x) = (xa*+ u6*, x) = u (6*, x) = u:= (6*, x) "=". Sei abermals g & B (kera*) n B (ker 6 *). Ww 3x, u e K (c*, a) = (\a * + u6*, a) = \(\(a \, a \) + u \(6 \, a \) = X : E03 + u : E03 = E03 => a & B(kerc*). $\Rightarrow g = g[\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 6 \\ 1 \\ -2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}].$ Analog bekommt man h = 9 [6 , 1] Laut Formel (6.14), gilt $\{P\} \vee g = P([\begin{bmatrix} 1\\2\\2\\2\end{bmatrix} + [\begin{bmatrix} 1\\0\\4\\-2\\2\end{bmatrix}).$

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|--|----------------|---|------------------|--------------------|---|
| | 2 0 | O D E3 | | | Ü |
| | 2 4 | -3 | | | |
| $\Rightarrow \{P3 \vee g: -6 \times_0 + \times_A + \times_2 + \times_3 = 0.$ Analog belowmit man $\{P3 \vee h: -2 \times_0 + \times_A - \times_2 + \times_3 = 0.$ Die Treftgesade t_P wird, laut $A 6.5.3$ als solche bestimmt: $t_P = ((\{P3 \vee g\}) \cap h) \vee \{P3\}.$ $(\{P3 \vee g\}) \cap h$ $-6 \times_0 + \times_A + \times_2 + \times_3 = 0$ $\times_0 - \times_4 + \times_2 = 0$ $Also t_P = \begin{bmatrix} A & A & A & A & A & A & A & A & A & A$ | | | | | |
| Analog bekommt man $\{P\}$ v h $\{-2x_0 + x_1 - x_2 + x_3 = 0\}$. Die Treft gecade $\{P\}$ wird, laut $\{A\}$ 6.5.3 als solche bestimmt: $\{P\}$ ($\{P\}\}$ v g) $\{A\}$ h $\{P\}\}$ v $\{P\}$. ($\{P\}\}$ v g) $\{A\}$ h $\{A\}$ v $\{A\}$ h $\{A\}$ v $\{A\}$ h $\{A\}$ v | | (-6,1,1,E | = | (0) | * |
| Analog bekommt man $\{P\}$ v h $\{-2x_0 + x_1 - x_2 + x_3 = 0\}$. Die Treft gecade $\{P\}$ wird, laut $\{A\}$ 6.5.3 als solche bestimmt: $\{P\}$ ($\{P\}\}$ v g) $\{A\}$ h $\{P\}\}$ v $\{P\}$. ($\{P\}\}$ v g) $\{A\}$ h $\{A\}$ v $\{A\}$ h $\{A\}$ v $\{A\}$ h $\{A\}$ v | | | | | h |
| Die Trest gesade t_p wird, laut $A 6.5.3$ als solche bestimmt: $t_p = ((\xi P_3 \vee g) \cap h) \vee \xi P_3^3.$ $(\xi P_3 \vee g) \cap h$ $-6 \times_0 + \times_A + \times_2 + \times_3 = 0$ $\times_0 - \times_A + \times_z = 0$ $\times_0 - \times_A + \times_z = 0$ $\times_0 - \times_A + \times_z = 0$ $-2 \times_0 + \times_A + \times_z = 0$ $-2 \times_0 + \times_A + \times_z = 0$ $-3 \times_0 + \times_A + \times_A + \times_A + \times_A + \times_A = 0$ $-3 \times_0 + \times_A + \times_A + \times_A + \times_A = 0$ $-3 \times_0 + \times_A + \times_A + \times_A + \times_A = 0$ $-3 \times_0 + \times_A + \times_A + \times_A + \times_A = 0$ $-3 \times_0 + \times_A + \times_A + \times_A + \times_A + \times_A = 0$ $-3 \times_0 + \times_A + \times_A + \times_A + \times_A + \times_A = 0$ $-3 \times_0 + \times_A + \times_A + \times_A + \times_A = 0$ $-3 \times_0 + \times_A + \times_A + \times_A + \times_A + \times_A = 0$ $-3 \times_0 + \times_A + \times_A + \times_A + \times_A + \times_A = 0$ $-3 \times_0 + \times_A + \times_A + \times_A + \times_A + \times_A = 0$ $-3 \times_0 + \times_A + \times_A + \times_A + \times_A + \times_A = 0$ $-3 \times_0 + \times_A + \times_A + \times_A + \times_A + \times_A = 0$ $-3 \times_0 + \times_A + \times_A + \times_A + \times_A + \times_A = 0$ $-3 \times_0 + \times_A + \times_A + \times_A + \times_A + \times_A + \times_A = 0$ $-3 \times_0 + \times_A + \times_$ | 7 | P3 vg: -6x0 | + X4 + X2 + | ×3 0. | |
| Die Trest gesade t_p wird, laut $A 6.5.3$ als solche bestimmt: $t_p = ((\xi P_3 \vee g) \cap h) \vee \xi P_3^3.$ $(\xi P_3 \vee g) \cap h$ $-6 \times_0 + \times_A + \times_2 + \times_3 = 0$ $\times_0 - \times_A + \times_z = 0$ $\times_0 - \times_A + \times_z = 0$ $\times_0 - \times_A + \times_z = 0$ $-2 \times_0 + \times_A + \times_z = 0$ $-2 \times_0 + \times_A + \times_z = 0$ $-3 \times_0 + \times_A + \times_A + \times_A + \times_A + \times_A = 0$ $-3 \times_0 + \times_A + \times_A + \times_A + \times_A = 0$ $-3 \times_0 + \times_A + \times_A + \times_A + \times_A = 0$ $-3 \times_0 + \times_A + \times_A + \times_A + \times_A = 0$ $-3 \times_0 + \times_A + \times_A + \times_A + \times_A + \times_A = 0$ $-3 \times_0 + \times_A + \times_A + \times_A + \times_A + \times_A = 0$ $-3 \times_0 + \times_A + \times_A + \times_A + \times_A = 0$ $-3 \times_0 + \times_A + \times_A + \times_A + \times_A + \times_A = 0$ $-3 \times_0 + \times_A + \times_A + \times_A + \times_A + \times_A = 0$ $-3 \times_0 + \times_A + \times_A + \times_A + \times_A + \times_A = 0$ $-3 \times_0 + \times_A + \times_A + \times_A + \times_A + \times_A = 0$ $-3 \times_0 + \times_A + \times_A + \times_A + \times_A + \times_A = 0$ $-3 \times_0 + \times_A + \times_A + \times_A + \times_A + \times_A = 0$ $-3 \times_0 + \times_A + \times_A + \times_A + \times_A + \times_A + \times_A = 0$ $-3 \times_0 + \times_A + \times_$ | A | C-14 | 602 | 2- + 1 - 1 + 2 = 0 | |
| bestimmt: | rinalog | bekommy man | 213 V n | 200 X1 X2 X3 U. | |
| $ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$ | Die Tr | elt gesade to v | wird, laut A | 6.5.3 als solche | |
| $ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$ | | | | | |
| $ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$ | | | 4) v 8P3 | | |
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| $\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$ | -6x0 | + ×1 + ×2 + × | 3 = 0 | | |
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| $\begin{bmatrix} -6 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -3 \\ -2 \\ E_3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} E_1 \\ 3 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \end{pmatrix}$ $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} E_2 \\ 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} E_3 \\ 3 \\ 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} E_2 \\ 3 \\ 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} E_3 \\ 3 \\ 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ $\begin{bmatrix} -2 & 0 & E_2 \\ -4 & 1 & E_2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ $\Rightarrow \begin{cases} -2 & 0 & E_2 \\ -4 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 &$ | | | (= 0 | | |
| Also $\{\rho = \begin{bmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \\ 2 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \end{bmatrix}$. $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ $\begin{bmatrix} E_2 \\ 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ $\begin{bmatrix} -2 & 0 \\ -4 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ $\begin{bmatrix} -2 & 0 \\ -4 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ $\begin{bmatrix} -2 & 0 \\ -4 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ $\begin{bmatrix} -2 & 0 \\ -4 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ $\begin{bmatrix} -2 & 0 \\ -4 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ $\begin{bmatrix} -2 & 0 \\ -4 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ $\begin{bmatrix} -2 & 0 \\ -4 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ $\begin{bmatrix} -2 & 0 \\ -4 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ | | | | | |
| Also $\{\rho = \begin{bmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \\ 2 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \end{bmatrix}$. $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ $\begin{bmatrix} E_2 \\ 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ $\begin{bmatrix} -2 & 0 \\ -4 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ $\begin{bmatrix} -2 & 0 \\ -4 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ $\begin{bmatrix} -2 & 0 \\ -4 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ $\begin{bmatrix} -2 & 0 \\ -4 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ $\begin{bmatrix} -2 & 0 \\ -4 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ $\begin{bmatrix} -2 & 0 \\ -4 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ $\begin{bmatrix} -2 & 0 \\ -4 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ $\begin{bmatrix} -2 & 0 \\ -4 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ | | 1 0 -2 | E ₃ 3 | = (0) | |
| $ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$ | 110 | 0 -1] [-1 | | | |
| $ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$ | Also | $= \left[\begin{array}{c c} A & A \\ \hline 2 & 3 \end{array} \right]$ | 1 | | |
| $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 4 & -4 \end{bmatrix}$ $\begin{bmatrix} -2 & 0 & E_2 \\ -4 & 1 & E_2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \end{pmatrix}$ $\Rightarrow \downarrow_{p} : -2 \times_{0} + \times_{2} = 0$ | 71.50 | 2 2 | | | |
| $\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 0 \\ -4 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 0 \\ -4 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -2 $ | | | | | |
| $\begin{bmatrix} -2 & 0 & E_z \\ -4 & 1 & E_z \end{bmatrix} (0)$ $\Rightarrow t_p : -2 \times s + \times z = 0$ | | | | | |
| $\begin{bmatrix} -2 & 0 & E_z \\ -4 & 1 & E_z \end{bmatrix} (0)$ $\Rightarrow t_p : -2 \times s + \times z = 0$ | 2 2 | 2 0 | | | |
| → +p: +Z×0 +×2 = 0 | | | | | - |
| 'P 2 18 | -4 A | [2] (0) | | | |
| 'P 2 18 | a | | | | |
| | † _P | | ×z | | |
| -4 x ₀ + x ₁ + x ₃ = 0 | | -4 x0 + X1 | * X3 | 0 | |
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| -2 0 E ₂ | vereinige | | | | wir die LGS |
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A 6.6. Z Gg:

$$\mathcal{A}_{1} = \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 4 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 2 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}, \mathcal{A}_{2} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \\ -1 \\ 6 \end{pmatrix};$$

6.6. A. Wenn $S \in V$, $U \in Sob(V)$, dann

 $E(S+U) = EK(1, S+a) | a \in U3$
 $= EK(1, S) + (0, a) | a \in U3$,

wobei in onserem Fall

 $E: \mathbb{R}^{4 \times 1} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}(1, X)^{T}$.

Also lauten die Basen von

 $P(U_{1}) : E \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 4 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix}$