

6.12] Drehmatrix im \mathbb{R}^2

$$D(\alpha) = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \alpha & -\sin \alpha \\ \sin \alpha & \cos \alpha \end{pmatrix}$$

a) $D(\alpha)^{-1} \stackrel{!}{=} D(\alpha)^T \rightarrow D(\alpha)$ ist orthogonal

Transponierte Matrix:

$$D(\alpha)^T = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \alpha & \sin \alpha \\ -\sin \alpha & \cos \alpha \end{pmatrix}$$

Wenn $D(\alpha) \cdot D(\alpha)^T = E$ gilt, gilt $D(\alpha) = D(\alpha)^T$:

$$D(\alpha) \cdot D(\alpha)^T \stackrel{!}{=} E$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \cos \alpha & -\sin \alpha \\ \sin \alpha & \cos \alpha \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} \cos \alpha & \sin \alpha \\ -\sin \alpha & \cos \alpha \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \alpha \cdot \cos \alpha + (-\sin \alpha)(-\sin \alpha) & \cos \alpha \cdot \sin \alpha + (-\sin \alpha) \cdot \cos \alpha \\ \sin \alpha \cdot \cos \alpha + \cos \alpha (-\sin \alpha) & \sin \alpha \cdot \sin \alpha + \cos \alpha \cdot \cos \alpha \end{pmatrix}$$

$\sin^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \alpha = 1$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} \cos^2 \alpha + \sin^2 \alpha & 0 \\ 0 & \sin^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \alpha \end{pmatrix} \stackrel{!}{=} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

b) $|D(\alpha)| \stackrel{!}{=} 1$

$$|D(\alpha)| = \begin{vmatrix} \cos \alpha & \sin \alpha \\ -\sin \alpha & \cos \alpha \end{vmatrix} = \cos \alpha \cdot \cos \alpha + \sin \alpha \cdot \sin \alpha = \cos^2 \alpha + \sin^2 \alpha = 1$$

c) $D(\alpha)^{-1} \stackrel{!}{=} D(-\alpha)$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \cos(-\alpha) & \sin(-\alpha) \\ -\sin(-\alpha) & \cos(-\alpha) \end{pmatrix} \stackrel{!}{=} \begin{pmatrix} \cos \alpha & -\sin \alpha \\ \sin \alpha & \cos \alpha \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{array}{l} \cos(-\alpha) = \cos \alpha \rightarrow \text{Additionstheorem} \\ \sin(-\alpha) = -\sin \alpha \rightarrow \text{Additionstheorem} \\ -\sin(-\alpha) = \sin \alpha \rightarrow \sin \alpha = \sin \alpha \end{array}$$

d) $D(\alpha) \cdot D(\beta) \stackrel{!}{=} D(\beta) \cdot D(\alpha) \stackrel{!}{=} D(\alpha + \beta)$

$$D(\alpha) \cdot D(\beta)$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \cos \alpha & \sin \alpha \\ -\sin \alpha & \cos \alpha \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} \cos \beta & \sin \beta \\ -\sin \beta & \cos \beta \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \alpha \cdot \cos \beta + \sin \alpha \cdot (-\sin \beta) & \cos \alpha \cdot \sin \beta + \sin \alpha \cdot \cos \beta \\ -\sin \alpha \cdot \cos \beta + \cos \alpha \cdot (-\sin \beta) & -\sin \alpha \cdot \sin \beta + \cos \alpha \cdot \cos \beta \end{pmatrix}$$
$$= \begin{pmatrix} \cos(\alpha + \beta) & \sin(\alpha + \beta) \\ -\sin(\alpha + \beta) & \cos(\alpha + \beta) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$D(\beta) \cdot D(\alpha)$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \cos \beta & \sin \beta \\ -\sin \beta & \cos \beta \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} \cos \alpha & \sin \alpha \\ -\sin \alpha & \cos \alpha \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \beta \cdot \cos \alpha + \sin \beta \cdot (-\sin \alpha) & \cos \beta \cdot \sin \alpha + \sin \beta \cdot \cos \alpha \\ -\sin \beta \cdot \cos \alpha + \cos \beta \cdot (-\sin \alpha) & -\sin \beta \cdot \sin \alpha + \cos \beta \cdot \cos \alpha \end{pmatrix}$$
$$= \begin{pmatrix} \cos(\alpha + \beta) & \sin(\alpha + \beta) \\ -\sin(\alpha + \beta) & \cos(\alpha + \beta) \end{pmatrix} = D(\alpha) \cdot D(\beta)$$

$$D(\alpha + \beta)$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \cos(\alpha + \beta) & \sin(\alpha + \beta) \\ -\sin(\alpha + \beta) & \cos(\alpha + \beta) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$e) D(\pi/2) \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \cos \frac{\pi}{2} & -\sin \frac{\pi}{2} \\ \sin \frac{\pi}{2} & \cos \frac{\pi}{2} \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \frac{\pi}{2} \\ \sin \frac{\pi}{2} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$