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LA - 2. Probeklauser
      c) M·x = x : 0,7x +0,3y +0,4 = x
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              -0,3x +0,34 +0,42=0 I
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  0,1x +0,59 +0,1 = y 1-y
0,2x +0,2y +0,5 = = 1-2
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           0,1x -0,54 +0,12 =0 F
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           6,2x +0,2y -0,52 =0 II
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             x + y + = = 1 IV
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         4 + 2 =1
                             I = -I-I ⇒ II ist überflüssig!
                                                   -3x +3y +4 = 0
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                => Cosung: x = 0,547 , y = 0,167 , 2 = 0,286
                                                                                 x - 54 + 2 = 0
a) Drehung um 45° um Ursprung, ? Reihenfolge beliebig

Streckung um VZ ) (weil Streckungsmatrix = VZ. (01)
                                                                                                                                                                             Drehmatix for 9=450
                                             A \cdot \overrightarrow{x} = \overrightarrow{O}: \overrightarrow{S} \times - \overrightarrow{S} y = 0 \Gamma
-\overrightarrow{S} \times + \overrightarrow{Y} y = 0 \Gamma = -2 \cdot \Gamma \Rightarrow \overrightarrow{U} \Rightarrow \overrightarrow{U
                             Kern (A) = { (3) \in IR2 | y = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} = Urspringgoade wit Sterging \frac{1}{2}
    b) A \cdot x^{2} = x^{2} : \frac{1}{5}x - \frac{2}{5}y = x 1-x = -\frac{2}{5}x - \frac{2}{5}y = 0 II = \frac{1}{2} \cdot II is septimenty!
                                -5.I => +4 × +2y =0 => y=-2x
                             Fixpunkte (A) = \{(\frac{x}{9}) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid 9 = -2x = \text{Ursprings grade wit Steppy } -2.
  C) A \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} + r \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{3}{5} \\ \frac{6}{5} \end{bmatrix} + r \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{3}{5} \\ \frac{6}{5} \end{bmatrix}
                                     Orthogonale Projetion auf die Gerade y=-2x.
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4) a) (1) und (2) suid linear abhangig => (1)= T. (2) => T=1 => t=4 b) $T = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 7 \end{pmatrix} \implies T^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 7 & -2 \\ -3 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \implies \overline{\omega} = T^{-4} \cdot \overline{v} = \begin{pmatrix} 7 & -2 \\ -3 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 18 \\ -7 \end{pmatrix}$ c) $B = T^{-1} \cdot A \cdot T = \begin{pmatrix} 7 & -2 \\ -3 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 7 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 13 & 45 \\ -8 & -19 \end{pmatrix}$ 5) a) det $(A - \lambda E) = det \begin{pmatrix} 1-\lambda & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 3-\lambda & 0 \end{pmatrix} = (1-\lambda)^2(3-\lambda) - (3-\lambda) = -\lambda^3 + 5\lambda^2 - 6\lambda$ $=-\lambda \cdot (\lambda^2 - 5\lambda + 6) = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda_4 = 0, \lambda_2 = 2; \lambda_3 = 3$ b) $\exists \forall \exists u \ \lambda_1 = 0 : \ x + z = 0 \ y = 0 . \ v_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$ EV $\frac{1}{2}$ \frac C) A hat 3 verschiedene Expenserte => A 1st diagonalisierbar $B = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix}, T = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ 6) a) 7. ei.90° b) 2. ei.60° c) 4,33 + 2,5 i (=5. (co (30°) + i. sii (30°)) d) 2. (co (4) +i sin (4)) = 12+i.12 e) L={2,-2,2i,-2i} } L={3i,-3i}