LA - 2. Probeklauser

1) a) 
$$M = \begin{pmatrix} 0.7 & 0.3 & 0.4 \\ 0.1 & 0.5 & 0.1 \\ 0.2 & 0.2 & 0.5 \end{pmatrix}$$
 b)  $M \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 43 \\ 22 \\ 35 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 50.7 \\ 18.8 \\ 30.5 \end{pmatrix}$   $M^2 \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 43 \\ 22 \\ 35 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 53.33 \\ 24.52 \\ 23.45 \end{pmatrix}$ 

c) 
$$M \cdot \overrightarrow{x} = \overrightarrow{x}$$
:  $0.7 \times +0.3 y + 0.4 z = x$   $[-x] -0.3 \times +0.3 y + 0.4 z = 0$  I  $0.1 \times +0.5 y + 0.1 z = y$   $[-y] 0.1 \times -0.5 y + 0.1 z = 0$  I  $0.2 \times +0.2 y + 0.5 z = z$   $[-z] 0.2 \times +0.2 y -0.5 z = 0$  II  $\times + y + z = 1$ 

II = -I-II ⇒ III ist überfeussig!

2) a) Drehung um 450 um Ursprung, ? Reihenfolge beliebig

Streckung um VZ ) (weil Streckungsmatrix = VZ. (01)

b) 
$$\begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{2} & 0 \\ 0 & \sqrt{2} \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{2} & -\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{2} \\ \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{2} & \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{2} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

a) 
$$A \cdot \overrightarrow{x} = \overrightarrow{O}$$
:  $\overrightarrow{f} \times - \overrightarrow{f} \cdot \overrightarrow{g} = O$   $\Gamma$ 

$$-\overrightarrow{f} \times \overrightarrow{f} \cdot \overrightarrow{g} = O$$
  $\Gamma = -2 \cdot \Gamma$   $\rightarrow$  whereas  $g$ !

$$5.T \Rightarrow x - 2y = 0 \Rightarrow y = \frac{4}{2}x$$

b) 
$$A \cdot x^{2} = x^{2} : \frac{1}{5}x - \frac{2}{5}y = x \quad |-x| = \frac{1}{5}x - \frac{2}{5}y = 0$$
 I  $\frac{1}{5}x + \frac{4}{5}y = y \quad |-y| = \frac{2}{5}x - \frac{2}{5}y = 0$  II  $= \frac{1}{2} \cdot I$  where further  $\frac{1}{5}x + \frac{4}{5}y = y \quad |-y| = \frac{2}{5}x - \frac{2}{5}y = 0$  II  $= \frac{1}{2} \cdot I$  where  $\frac{1}{5}x + \frac{4}{5}y = y \quad |-y| = \frac{2}{5}x - \frac{2}{5}y = 0$  II  $= \frac{1}{2} \cdot I$  where  $\frac{1}{5}x + \frac{4}{5}y = y \quad |-y| = \frac{2}{5}x - \frac{2}{5}y = 0$  II  $= \frac{1}{2} \cdot I$  where  $\frac{1}{5}x + \frac{2}{5}y = 0$  II  $= \frac{1}{2} \cdot I$  where  $\frac{1}{5}x + \frac{2}{5}y = 0$  II  $= \frac{1}{5}x + \frac{2}{5}x + \frac{2}{5}y = 0$  II  $= \frac{1}{5}x + \frac{2}{5}x + \frac{2}{5}y = 0$  II  $= \frac{1}{5}x + \frac{2}{5}x + \frac{2}{5}y = 0$  II  $= \frac{1}{5}x + \frac{2}{5}x + \frac{2}{5}y = 0$  II  $= \frac{1}{5}x + \frac{2}{5}x + \frac{2}{5}y = 0$  II  $= \frac{1}{5}x + \frac{2}{5}x + \frac{2}{5}x + \frac{2}{5}y = 0$  II  $= \frac{1}{5}x + \frac{2}{5}x + \frac{2}{5}x + \frac{2}{5}y = 0$  II  $= \frac{1}{5}x + \frac{2}{5}x + \frac{2}{5}x + \frac{2}{5}x + \frac{2}{5}x + \frac{2}{5}x + \frac{2}x + \frac{2}{5}x + \frac{2}{5}x + \frac{2}{5}x + \frac{2}{5}x + \frac{2}{5}x + \frac{2}$ 

$$-5 \cdot T \Rightarrow +4 \times +2y = 0 \Rightarrow y = -2 \times$$

Fixpunkte (A) = 
$$\{(\S) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid \S = -2 \times \S = Urspringsgerade mit Skipy -2.$$

C) 
$$A \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} + r \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{3}{5} \\ \frac{6}{5} \end{bmatrix} + r \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{3}{5} \\ \frac{6}{5} \end{bmatrix}$$

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}