

Datum:

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 3 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

Hinweis:

Zurk A

Prove:

$$\text{Zurk } A = \text{Zurk} \begin{pmatrix} a_{1.} \\ a_{2.} \\ a_{3.} \end{pmatrix} = (1)$$

$$\begin{aligned} a_{1.} + a_{2.} &= (1 \ 2 \ 3) + (1 \ 1 \ 1) = (1+1 \ 2+1 \ 3+1) = \\ &= (2 \ 3 \ 4) = a_{3.} \end{aligned}$$

$$(1) = \text{Zurk} \begin{pmatrix} a_{1.} \\ a_{2.} \\ a_{1.} + a_{2.} \end{pmatrix} = \text{Zurk} \begin{pmatrix} a_{1.} \\ a_{2.} \end{pmatrix} =$$

$$= \text{Zurk} \begin{pmatrix} a_{1.} \\ a_{2.} - a_{1.} \end{pmatrix} = (2)$$

$$\begin{aligned} a_{2.} - a_{1.} &= (1 \ 2 \ 3) - (1 \ 1 \ 1) = (1-1 \ 2-1 \ 3-1) = \\ &= (0 \ 1 \ 2) \end{aligned}$$

$$(2) = \text{Zurk} \begin{pmatrix} \boxed{1 \ 2} & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} = 2$$

Antwort:

$$\text{Zurk } A = 2$$