

## Rechenregeln

### Standard-Basis

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \text{Determinante: } A \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}, \quad \det(A) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \cdot \sum_{i=1}^n (-1)^{i+j} \cdot a_{ij} \cdot |\Lambda_{ij}| - \text{durch Spalten ausgetauscht} \\
 & (A+B)^T = A^T + B^T \\
 & (A \cdot B)^T = B^T A^T \\
 & (A \cdot B)^{-1} = B^{-1} \cdot A^{-1} \\
 & \det((A \cdot B)^{-1}) = \det(B^{-1}) \cdot \det(A^{-1}) = \det(B)^{-1} \cdot \det(A) = \det((B \cdot A)^{-1}) = \det(A \cdot B)^{-1} \\
 & \langle a_1, b_1 + c_1 \rangle = \langle a_1, b_1 \rangle + \langle a_1, c_1 \rangle \\
 & \langle a_1, b_1, \dots, b_n \rangle = n \cdot \langle a_1, b_1 \rangle = \det((A^{-1})^T) \cdot \det((A \cdot A^{-1})) = \det(I_n) = 1
 \end{aligned}$$

$A \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$

Symmetrisch:  $A = A^T$   
 Schiefsymmetrisch:  $A = -A^T$   
 Orthogonal:  $A A^T = I_n$ ,  $A^T A = I_n$   
 $\det(A) = \pm 1$

Invertierbar:  $A \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$

$\det(A) \neq 0$

$\text{Rang}(A) = \# \text{ nicht-0-Zeilen}$

Basis ( $\text{row}(A)$ ) = nicht-0-Zeilen

Basis ( $\text{col}(A)$ ) = nicht-0-Zeilen mit  $\det(A) \neq 0$

$\rightarrow \text{von } A^T$

$\text{Kern}(A) = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^n : Ax = 0\}$

Lösung des homogenen LGS

$\text{Bild}(A) = \text{Erzeugnis der Spalten}$

$\text{rang}(A) = n - \dim(\text{ker}(A))$

$\dim(A) = \dim(\text{ker}(A)) - \dim(\text{ker}(A))$

$A^T g = S D^n S^{-1}$  (falls Diagonalisierbar)

geg:  $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$

$\lambda$  Eigenwerte;  $x = \alpha_1 v_1 + \dots + \alpha_n v_n$

$\lambda$  Norm:  $\|v_i\|_2 = \sqrt{\langle v_i, v_i \rangle} = \sqrt{\alpha_i \alpha_i} = \sqrt{\alpha_i}$

$\cos \alpha = \frac{\langle v_i, b_j \rangle}{\|v_i\|_2 \|b_j\|_2}$

$\text{proj}_{v_i} b_j = \frac{\langle v_i, b_j \rangle}{\langle v_i, v_i \rangle} v_i$

$\text{orthogonale Diagonalsierung}$

$D = Q \Lambda Q$

## Orthogonale Projektion

$\text{Standard-Basis}$   
 $\text{Vektor}$   
 $\text{Vektorenbasis}$

$\text{Basis } V = \{v_1, \dots, v_n\} \subset \mathbb{R}^n$

- nach Spalten:  $|A_{ij}| = a_{ij} - |A_{ij}|$  - nach Zeile:  $|A_{ij}| = \det((C_{ij})) = \det((C \setminus v_i))$

$\text{Abbildung: } f(v) = \det((C \setminus v))$

- wenn:  $f(a+b) = f(a) + f(b)$

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Beweis  $\det A \in \{0, 1\}$

$$\det(A) - \det(A^2) = \det(A)\det(A)$$

$$\rightarrow \det(A)(1 - \det(A)) = 0$$

Sei  $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}$  ein EW von  $A$  zu  $\nu$ .  
Dann:

$$\begin{aligned} A\nu &= \lambda\nu \\ A \cdot A\nu &= A \cdot \lambda\nu = \lambda A\nu = \lambda\nu \\ A\nu &= \lambda^2\nu \\ \lambda\nu &= \lambda^2\nu \rightarrow \lambda(1-\lambda)\nu = 0 \end{aligned}$$

Dekomposition orthogonale Matrizen

$$\begin{aligned} 1 &= \det(I_n) = \det(\tilde{Q}\tilde{Q}) = \det(\tilde{Q})\det(\tilde{Q}) \\ &= \det(Q)^2 = \pm 1 \end{aligned}$$

es gilt  $U \cap U^\perp = \{0\}$

$$\langle Q, u \rangle = 0 \text{ für } u \in U$$

$$Q \in U^\perp \Rightarrow \langle Q, v \rangle \leq \langle Q, v \rangle$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Sei } v &\in U \cap U^\perp \Rightarrow \langle Q, v \rangle = 0 \\ \text{für } u = v \text{ also } \langle Q, v \rangle = 0 \\ \rightarrow Qv &= 0 \end{aligned}$$