# Übungszettel 12

Robin Heinemann

December 9, 2017

## 1 Aufgabe 1.

Sei

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 6 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 1 & 6 \\ 3 & 6 & 5 & 0 & 4 & 5 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 3 & 5 & 4 \\ 2 & 4 & 5 & 2 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \in M(4 \times 6, \mathbb{F}_7)$$
 (1)

$$b = \begin{pmatrix} 1\\2\\3\\4 \end{pmatrix} \in \mathbb{F}_7^6 \tag{2}$$

Löse:  $Ax = b \quad (x \in \mathbb{F}_7^6)$ .

 $L\ddot{o}s(A,b)$  ist **affiner Unterraum** von  $\mathbb{F}_7^6$ 

$$A \mid b \xrightarrow{\text{GauSS}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 6 & 5 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 2 & 2 & 6 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 4 & 6 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$
 (3)

$$Rang(A) = Rang(A \mid b) \implies L\ddot{o}s(A, b) \neq \emptyset$$
 (4)

Pivotspalten i und übrige Spalten k:

$$i_1 = 1, i_2 = 2i_3 = 3, i_4 = 4, k_1 = 5, k_2 = 6$$
 (5)

spezielle Lösung:

$$v = \begin{pmatrix} i_1 \\ i_2 \\ i_3 \\ i_4 \\ k_1 \\ k_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 6 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \tag{6}$$

Lösung des homogenen Gleichungssystems:

$$B = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 6 & 5 \\ 2 & 2 \\ 4 & 6 \end{pmatrix} \implies -B = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 \\ 5 & 5 \\ 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \tag{7}$$

$$L\ddot{o}s(A,0) = Lin\begin{pmatrix} 0\\1\\5\\3\\1\\0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0\\2\\5\\1\\0\\1 \end{pmatrix})$$
(8)

$$L\ddot{o}s(A,b) = v + L\ddot{o}s(A,0) \tag{9}$$

#### Beispiel zur speziellen Lösung

$$\begin{pmatrix}
1 & 2 & 0 & 3 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\
0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 2 \\
0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 3 \\
0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 4
\end{pmatrix}$$
(10)

$$i_1 = 1, i_2 = 3, i_3 = 5, i_4 = 6$$
 (11)

$$k_1 = 2, k_2 = 4 \tag{12}$$

Spezielle Lösung:

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1\\0\\2\\0\\3\\4 \end{pmatrix} \tag{13}$$

#### Aufgabe 2.

$$\begin{pmatrix}
0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & | & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
1 & 2 & 1 & 0 & | & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 1 & 2 & | & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\
1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & | & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1
\end{pmatrix}
\rightarrow
\begin{pmatrix}
1 & 2 & 1 & 0 & | & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & | & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 1 & 2 & | & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\
1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & | & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1
\end{pmatrix}
\rightarrow
\begin{pmatrix}
1 & 0 & 0 & -2 & | & -2 & 1 & -1 & 0 \\
0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & | & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 1 & 2 & | & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\
0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & | & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1
\end{pmatrix}
\rightarrow
\begin{pmatrix}
1 & 0 & 0 & -2 & | & -2 & 1 & -1 & 0 \\
0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & | & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 1 & 2 & | & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\
0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & | & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1
\end{pmatrix}
\rightarrow
\begin{pmatrix}
1 & 0 & 0 & -2 & | & -2 & 1 & -1 & 0 \\
0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & | & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 1 & 2 & | & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\
0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & | & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 1 & 2 & | & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 1 & 2 & | & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 1 & 2 & | & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 1 & 2 & | & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 1 & 2 & | & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 1 & 2 & | & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 1 & 2 & | & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 1 & 2 & | & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 1 & 2 & | & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & | & 0 & -2 & | & -2 & 1 & -1 & 0 \\
0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & | & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 1 & 2 & | & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & | & 0 & -1 & -1 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & | & 0 & -2 & | & -2 & 1 & -1 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & | & 1 & -1 & 0 & 1
\end{pmatrix}$$

$$(16)$$

### Aufgabe 3.

$$A = (a_{ij}) \in M(2 \times 2, \mathbb{C}) = V \tag{18}$$

(a)

$$\Phi_A: V \to V, X \mapsto AX - XA = [A, X] \tag{19}$$

zu zeigen:  $\Phi_A$  ist  $\mathbb{C}$ -linear: Seien  $X, Y \in V, \lambda \in \mathbb{C}$ :

$$\Phi_A(X+Y) = A(X+Y) - (X+Y)A = \Phi_A(X) + \Phi_A(Y) \tag{20}$$

$$\Phi_A(\lambda X) = A(\lambda X) - (\lambda X)A = \lambda(AX - XA) = \lambda \Phi_A(X) \tag{21}$$

(b)

Sei

$$\mathcal{B}_{1} = (b_{1}, b_{2}, b_{3}, b_{4}) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix})$$
(22)
$$\mathcal{B}_{2} = (e_{1}, e_{2}, e_{3}, e_{4}) \text{ die Standard-Basis } = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix})$$
(23)

zu zeigen:  $\mathcal{B}_1$  ist eine Basis von V:

$$e_1 = \frac{1}{2}(b_1 + b_3) \quad e_2 = \frac{1}{2}(b_2 + b_4)$$

$$e_3 = \frac{1}{2}(b_2 - b_4) \quad e_4 = \frac{1}{2}(b_1 - b_3)$$
(24)

$$e_1, e_2, e_3, e_4 \in \text{Lin}(b_i)$$
 (25)

$$V = \operatorname{Lin}(e_i) \subset \operatorname{Lin}(b_i) \tag{26}$$

 $\implies \mathcal{B}_1 \text{ ist ES von } V$  $\implies \mathcal{B}_1 \text{ ist Basis von } V$ 

(c)

Bestimme  $M_{\mathcal{B}_1}^{\mathcal{B}_2}(\Phi_A)$ 

$$\Phi_{A}(e_{1}) = Ae_{1} - e_{1}A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & 0 \\ a_{21} & 0 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(27)$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -a_{12} \\ a_{21} & 0 \end{pmatrix} = -a_{12} \frac{1}{2} (b_2 + b_4) + a_{21} \frac{1}{2} (b_2 - b_4)$$
 (28)

$$=\frac{a_{21}-a_{12}}{2}b_2+\frac{-a_{21}-a_{12}}{2}b_4\tag{29}$$

$$M_{\mathcal{B}_1}^{\mathcal{B}_2}(\Phi_A) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0\\ \frac{a_{21} - a_{12}}{2} & \frac{a_{11} - a_{22}}{2} & \frac{a_{22} - a_{11}}{2} & \frac{a_{12} - a_{21}}{2} \\ 0 & -a_{21} & a_{12} & 0\\ \frac{-a_{21} - a_{12}}{2} & \frac{a_{11} - a_{22}}{2} & \frac{a_{11} - a_{22}}{2} & \frac{a_{12} + a_{21}}{2} \end{pmatrix}$$
(30)

#### Aufgabe 4.

$$V = \text{Abb}(S_3, \mathbb{C}), W = \text{Abb}(\{1, 2, 3\}, \mathbb{C})$$

$$S_3 = \{\sigma_1, \dots, \sigma_6\} = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 3 & 2 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 3 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 3 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}, \right\}$$

$$(32)$$

(a)

$$\varepsilon: V \to W$$
 (33)

$$\varepsilon(f)(r) = \sum_{\sigma \in S_3} f(\sigma)\sigma(r) \tag{34}$$

zu zeigen:  $\varepsilon$  ist  $\mathbb{C}\text{-linear}$ 

Seien  $f, g \in V, \lambda \in \mathbb{C}, r \in \{1, 2, 3\}$ 

$$\varepsilon(f+g)(r) = \sum_{\sigma \in S_3} (f+g)(\sigma)\sigma(r) = \sum_{\sigma \in S_3} f(\sigma)\sigma(r) + \sum_{\sigma \in S_3} g(\sigma)\sigma(r) = \varepsilon(f)(r) + \varepsilon(g)(r)$$
(35)

$$= (\varepsilon(f) + \varepsilon(g))(r) \tag{36}$$

$$\varepsilon(\lambda f)(r) = \sum_{\sigma \in S_3} (\lambda f)(\sigma)\sigma(r) = \lambda \sum_{\sigma \in S_3} f(\sigma)\sigma(r) = \lambda \varepsilon(f)(r) = (\lambda \varepsilon(f))(r)$$
(37)

(b)

Basis von  $V: E = (e_1, \ldots, e_6)$  definiert durch

$$e_i(\sigma_j) = \delta_{ij} = \begin{cases} 1 & i = 0j \\ 0 & \text{sonst} \end{cases}$$
 (38)

Sei  $f \in V$ . Dann ist

$$f = \sum_{i=1}^{6} f(\sigma_i)e_i \tag{39}$$

Sei

$$f = \sum_{i=1}^{6} \lambda_i e_i \in V \tag{40}$$

Dann ist

$$f \in \ker(\varepsilon) \iff \forall r \in \{1, 2, 3\} \varepsilon(f)(r) = 0 \iff \begin{vmatrix} \varepsilon(f)(1) = \lambda_1 \cdot 1 + \lambda_2 \cdot 2 + \lambda_3 \cdot 1 + \lambda_4 \cdot 3 + \lambda_5 \cdot 2 + \lambda_6 \cdot \varepsilon(f)(2) = \dots = 0 \\ \varepsilon(f)(3) = \dots = 0 \\ (41) \end{vmatrix}$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 & 3 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 1 & 3 & 2 & 3 & 1 \\ 3 & 3 & 2 & 1 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{GauSS}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & -3 & -2 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 2 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \in M(3 \times 6, \mathbb{C})$$

$$(42)$$

$$i_1 = 1, i_2 = 2, i_3 = 3, k_1 = 4, k_2 = 5, k_3 = 6$$
 (43)

$$B = \begin{pmatrix} -3 & -2 & -2 \\ 2 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow -B = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 2 & 2 \\ -2 & -1 & -2 \\ -2 & -2 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$
(44)

$$\operatorname{L\ddot{o}s}(A,0) = \operatorname{Lin}\left(\begin{pmatrix} 3\\ -2\\ -2\\ 1\\ 0\\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 2\\ -1\\ -2\\ 0\\ 1\\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 2\\ -2\\ -1\\ 0\\ 0\\ 1\\ 0 \end{pmatrix}\right) \subseteq \mathbb{C}^{6} \implies \ker(\varepsilon) = \operatorname{Lin}\left(\sum_{i=1}^{6} x_{i}e_{i}, \sum_{i=1}^{6} y_{i}e_{i}, \sum_{i=1}^{6} z_{i}e_{i}\right)$$

$$(45)$$