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6.4.15. \alpha: \mathbb{R} \xrightarrow{3\times 1} \mathbb{R}^{3\times 1} \xrightarrow{(\times_1)} \longrightarrow (\times_{1} \xrightarrow{1-2\times_3} \xrightarrow{+7})
     a) 22: VXER3x4: X = x(x)
                  Sei \begin{pmatrix} x_1^2 \\ x_3^2 \end{pmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^{3\times 1} bel. Da x_3 \neq -x_3 + 6 \implies \begin{pmatrix} x_1^2 \\ x_3^2 \end{pmatrix} \neq \alpha \begin{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1^2 \\ x_3^2 \end{pmatrix} \end{pmatrix}
      \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \mapsto \begin{pmatrix} 8 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \mapsto \begin{pmatrix} 7 \\ 2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \mapsto \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \mapsto \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}  Mittelponkt zw. xvndy M = \frac{1}{2}(x+y)
     m1 = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 9 \\ 6 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 6 & 5 \\ 6 & 5 \end{pmatrix} m2 = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 7 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 5 \\ 3 & 5 \end{pmatrix} m3 = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ 7 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 5 \\ 6 & 5 \end{pmatrix}
      E = H(2m1, m2, m33) oder and E = {\begin{pmatrix} 4,5 \\ 0,5 \end{pmatrix}} + {\begin{pmatrix} 4,5-3,5 \\ 0,5-0,5 \end{pmatrix}} \times + {\begin{pmatrix} 4,5-2,5 \\ 0,5-0,5 \end{pmatrix}}
      = \binom{9,5}{0,5} + \binom{7}{0} \times + \binom{2}{0} y oder anch \binom{9,5}{5} + 1 \times +2 y = x_1
    Sei (x) E R3x1 bel. m-1 (x1+x1-2x3+7) = 1 (2x1-2x3+7) = /x1-x3+35
(x3) E R3x1 bel. m-1 (x2+x2+1) = 2 (2x2+1) = /x1-x3+35
(x3-x3+6) = 2 (2x2+1) = /x1-x3+35
     \begin{pmatrix} 4,5 \\ 0,5 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} -x_2 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + \frac{x_1 + x_2 - x_3 - 1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 4,5 - x_2 + x_1 + x_2 - x_3 - 1 \\ 0,5 + x_2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 - x_3 + 3,5 \\ x_2 + 0,5 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}
      b) 22: a(E)=E (1) a(E) = E (2) E = a(E
O Sei \begin{pmatrix} e_1 \\ e_2 \end{pmatrix} \in \mathcal{E} bel. \alpha \begin{pmatrix} e_1 \\ e_2 \\ e_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} e_1 - 2e_3 + 7 \\ e_2 + 1 \\ -e_3 + 6 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} e_1 - 6 + 7 \\ e_2 + 1 \\ -3 + 6 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} e_1 + 6 + 7 \\ e_2 + 1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}
      = \begin{pmatrix} 4.5 + x + 2y + 1 \\ 0.5 - x + 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 4.5 \\ 0.5 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} x - 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} y + 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 4.5 + x - 1 + 2y + 2 \\ 0.5 + x + 1 \end{pmatrix} \in \mathcal{E}
2) Sei \begin{pmatrix} e_1 \\ e_2 \end{pmatrix} \in \mathcal{E} bel. \exists \begin{pmatrix} \chi_1 \\ \chi_2^2 \end{pmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^{3 \times 1} mit \propto \begin{pmatrix} \chi_1 \\ \chi_3^2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} e_2 \\ e_3^2 \end{pmatrix}, de \propto eine
          Bijektion of. ZZ: ( $2) EE
                                                                                                    1 x2+1=e2 => x2=e2-1
              -x3+6=e3 => x3=-e3+6
  en=x1-2x3+7=x1-2(-e3+6)+7=x1+2e3-12+7=x1+2e3-5=e1
            => X1=e1-2e3+5
         da e3=3 => (x1 x2 EE
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