

# LINAG Ü11

9.5.2. 6... orthogonale  $w$ -Sesquilinearform auf  $V$  mit  $w^2 = \text{id}$

$$M \subseteq V \quad M^\perp := \{y \in V \mid \forall x \in M: y \perp x\} \quad \text{orthogonalsymmetrisch: } x \perp y \Leftrightarrow y \perp x$$

a) zz:  $M \subseteq M^{\perp\perp}$

$$M^{\perp\perp} = \{z \in V \mid \forall y \in \{y \in V \mid \forall x \in M: y \perp x\}: z \perp y\}$$

Sei  $m \in M$  bel. Sei  $y \in M^\perp$  bel.  $m \perp y$ , da  $\forall x \in M: x \perp y$

b) zz:  $M \subseteq N \Rightarrow N^\perp \subseteq M^\perp$

Sei  $n \in N^\perp$  bel. D.h.  $\forall x \in M: n \perp x$ , da  $M \subseteq N \Rightarrow \forall x \in M: n \perp x \Rightarrow n \in M^\perp$

c) zz:  $M \subseteq N \Rightarrow M^{\perp\perp} \subseteq N^{\perp\perp}$

Sei  $m \in M^{\perp\perp}$  bel. D.h.  $\forall x \in M^\perp: m \perp x$ , da  $N^\perp \subseteq M^\perp$  (siehe b)

$$\Rightarrow \forall x \in N^\perp: m \perp x \Rightarrow m \in N^{\perp\perp}$$

d) zz:  $M^{\perp\perp\perp} = M^\perp$

⊆ Sei  $m \in M^{\perp\perp\perp}$  bel. D.h.  $\forall x \in M^{\perp\perp}: m \perp x$ , da  $M \subseteq M^{\perp\perp}$  gilt  $\forall x \in M: m \perp x \Rightarrow m \in M^\perp$

⊇ Nach a) ist  $(M^\perp)^\perp \subseteq (M^{\perp\perp})^\perp$  also  $M^\perp \subseteq M^{\perp\perp\perp}$

e) zz:  $M^{\perp\perp\perp\perp} = M^{\perp\perp}$

⊆ Sei  $m \in M^{\perp\perp\perp\perp}$  bel. D.h.  $\forall x \in M^{\perp\perp\perp}: m \perp x$   $M^\perp \subseteq M^{\perp\perp\perp} \Rightarrow \forall x \in M^\perp: m \perp x \Rightarrow m \in M^{\perp\perp}$

⊇ Nach a) ist  $(M^{\perp\perp})^\perp \subseteq (M^{\perp\perp\perp})^\perp$

f) zz:  $M = M^{\perp\perp} \Leftrightarrow \exists N \subseteq V: M = N^\perp$

$$\Rightarrow N = M^{\perp\perp\perp} \Rightarrow N^\perp = M^{\perp\perp\perp\perp} = M^{\perp\perp} = M$$

nach e) nicht Voraussetzung

⊆ Nach d) ist  $N^\perp = N^{\perp\perp\perp} \Rightarrow M = M^{\perp\perp}$

g) zz:  $M \subseteq N^\perp \Leftrightarrow N \subseteq M^\perp$

⊆  $\forall n \in N^\perp \forall x \in N: n \perp x$  aus  $M \subseteq N^\perp$  folgt  $\forall n \in M \forall x \in N: n \perp x$

$$\Leftrightarrow \forall x \in N \forall n \in M: x \perp n \Rightarrow N \subseteq M^\perp$$

⊆ genauso



# LINAG ÜM

9.4.6. a)  $\sigma: \mathbb{R}^{3 \times 1} \times \mathbb{R}^{3 \times 1} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  ... symmetrische Bilinearform E... kanonische Basis

$$\sigma(E, E) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -3 & 2 \\ -3 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad C = (c_1, c_2, c_3) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$c_1 = e_1 - e_3 \quad \sigma(c_1, c_1) = \sigma(e_1 - e_3, e_1 - e_3) = \sigma(e_1, e_1) - \sigma(e_1, e_3) - \sigma(e_3, e_1) + \sigma(e_3, e_3) \\ = -2 - 2 = -4$$

$$c_2 = e_1 + 2e_2 \quad \sigma(c_2, c_2) = \sigma(e_1 + 2e_2, e_1 + 2e_2) = \sigma(e_1, e_1) + 2\sigma(e_1, e_2) + 2\sigma(e_2, e_1) + 4\sigma(e_2, e_2) \\ = 0 + 4(-3) + 4 \cdot 1 = -8$$

$$c_3 = e_1 + e_2 + e_3 \quad \sigma(c_3, c_3) = \sigma(e_1 + e_2 + e_3, e_1 + e_2 + e_3) = \sigma(e_1, e_1) + 2\sigma(e_1, e_2) + 2\sigma(e_1, e_3) \\ + \sigma(e_2, e_2) + 2\sigma(e_2, e_3) + \sigma(e_3, e_3) = 0 + 2(-3) + 2 \cdot 2 + 1 + 2 \cdot 1 + 0 = 1$$

$$\sigma(c_1, c_2) = \sigma(e_1 - e_3, e_1 + 2e_2) = \sigma(e_1, e_1) + 2\sigma(e_1, e_2) - \sigma(e_1, e_3) - 2\sigma(e_2, e_3) \\ = 0 + 2(-3) - 2 - 2 \cdot 1 = -10$$

$$\sigma(c_1, c_3) = \sigma(e_1 - e_3, e_1 + e_2 + e_3) = \sigma(e_1, e_1) + \sigma(e_1, e_2) + \sigma(e_1, e_3) - \sigma(e_1, e_3) - \sigma(e_2, e_3) - \sigma(e_3, e_3) \\ = 0 - 3 - 1 - 0 = -4$$

$$\sigma(c_2, c_3) = \sigma(e_1 + 2e_2, e_1 + e_2 + e_3) = \sigma(e_1, e_1) + \sigma(e_1, e_2) + \sigma(e_1, e_3) + 2\sigma(e_2, e_1) + 2\sigma(e_2, e_2) + 2\sigma(e_2, e_3) \\ = 0 + (-3) + 2 + 2(-3) + 2 + 1 = -3$$

$$\Rightarrow \sigma(C, C) = \begin{pmatrix} -4 & -10 & -4 \\ -10 & -8 & -3 \\ -4 & -3 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$