LINAS U14 12.3.1. $(R^{3\times 1}, L)$... pseudo enklidisch $L(E, E) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ $\begin{cases}
EL(R^{3\times 1}, R^{3\times 1}) & LE^*, & f(E) > = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -2 & -4 \\ 2 & 0 & -1 \\ -4 & -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}
\end{cases}$ ges: (E*, j(E)> (E, E) ist die zu E rezignoke Basis, da é : é; = { 0, falls i + j Nach A 12, 1.4. gill $\langle E^*, \hat{j}(E) \rangle = \iota(E, E)^{\top}, \langle E^*, \hat{j}(E) \rangle^{\top}, \iota(E, E)$ $= \begin{pmatrix} 100 \\ 010 \\$ =-1. LE*, J(E)> sst & normal? Vx ER3x1: f(x) = -f(x), da f(x, e, +x2.e2+x3.e3)=x, f(e,)+x2.f(e2)+x3.f(e3) =-x, f(e,)-x2.f(e2)-x3.f(e3) =-f(x) => fist normal $(g \circ f)(x) = f(f(x)) = f(-f(x)) = -f(f(x))$ $(\hat{j} \circ j)(x) = \hat{j}(\hat{j}(x)) = -\hat{j}(\hat{j}(x))$