LINAG U10 8.2.4 V. K- Algebra a) ==: Y 01 = V : V × V > K : (x,y) -> < 9x, x, y > ist eine Bilinear form Sei at & V\* bel. 6: VxV >K (xxy) +> a\*(xxy) Sei xxx 2 € V, c ∈ K Rol. .) 6 (x+y, 2) = a\* ((x+y).2) = a\* (x.2+y.2) = a\* (x.2) + a\*(y.2) = 6(x,2)+6(y,2) ·)6(x,y+2)= a \*(x.(x+2)) = a\*(x.y+x.2) = a\*(x.y)+a\*(x.2) = 6(x,y)+6(x,2) ·) 6 (c·x,y) = a\*(c·x·y) = c·a\*(x·y) = c·6(x,y) ·) 6(x, c,y) = a\*(x.c.y) = c.a\*(x,y) = c.6(x,y) => Bilinaulovm 6) (6; ); e.T. .. Basis von V 6e: V x V > K (x,y) +> < be\*, x,y> 22: X.y = I Ge (x, y) be (fin alle x, y & V) Sei x, y & V hel. \ \frac{1}{2} \, \text{Ge(x,y) be = \frac{1}{2} \, \text{be} \( \text{x} \cdot y \) be = \frac{1}{2} \, \text{v} \\ \text{noch der} Definition von bet 22: V(xj); eI, (yj); eI & K & : (Zx; 6; ) (Zx, 6x) = Z 6e(6; ,6x) x, y, 6e Nach oben ist (Zx6;)(Zykbk) = Z 6e(Zx6;, Zykbk) be = 2 be\* ((2 x; b;) · (2 xx bx)) · be = 2 · be\* (2 x; b; yx bx) be = \( \( \int \) \( \times \) \( = Z Ge(bj, bk) · xj-yk · be c) B) V=14 [X] Basis (X) jen Sike = (5e (6j, 6k)) he Ben Strukturkpustanten Sixe = Ge(bj, bk) = be\* (bj. bk) = { 0, soust + k = l JENN J. XJ. (wie in enwender)