

LINAG Ü2

6.2.2. $\mathbb{R}^{4 \times 1}$ -affiner Raum $a = \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 4 \\ 4 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}$ $b = \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ 4 \\ 6 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix}$ $c = \begin{pmatrix} 7 \\ 5 \\ 4 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix}$ $A_1 = H(\{a, b, c\})$

•) $\dim(A_1)$ $d = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$ $e = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 6 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$ $f = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ -6 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}$ $A_2 = H(\{d, e, f\})$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \alpha \cdot a + \beta \cdot b + \gamma \cdot c = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 5 & 7 \\ 4 & 4 & 5 \\ 4 & 6 & 4 \\ 4 & 5 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} \alpha \\ \beta \\ \gamma \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 4 & 5 & 7 & 0 \\ 4 & 4 & 5 & 0 \\ 4 & 6 & 4 & 0 \\ 4 & 5 & 5 & 0 \end{array} \right) \rightsquigarrow \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 4 & 5 & 7 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 & 0 \end{array} \right) \rightsquigarrow \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & \frac{5}{4} & \frac{7}{4} & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 0 \end{array} \right) \rightsquigarrow \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & \frac{5}{4} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 0 \end{array} \right) \rightsquigarrow \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 0 \end{array} \right)$$

$\Rightarrow \alpha = \beta = \gamma = 0 \Rightarrow$ affin unabhängig $\Rightarrow \dim(A_1) = 2$

•) $\dim(A_2)$

$2 \cdot d - 1 \cdot e = \begin{pmatrix} 2-1 \\ 0+1 \\ 0-6 \\ 0-2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ -6 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix} = f$ (affine LK, da $2-1=1$)

\Rightarrow offensichtlich $\dim(A_2) = 1$

•) $A_1 \cap A_2$

$\alpha \cdot a + \beta \cdot b + (1-\alpha-\beta) \cdot c = \delta \cdot d + (1-\delta) \cdot e$

$\Leftrightarrow \alpha \cdot a + \beta \cdot b + c - \alpha \cdot c - \beta \cdot c = \delta \cdot d + e - \delta \cdot e$

$\Leftrightarrow \alpha \cdot (a-c) + \beta \cdot (b-c) + \delta \cdot (e-d) = e-c$

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} -3 & -2 & 0 & -6 \\ -1 & -1 & -1 & -6 \\ 0 & 2 & 6 & 2 \\ -1 & 0 & 2 & -3 \end{array} \right) \rightsquigarrow \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 3 & 2 & 0 & 6 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 6 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & -2 & 3 \end{array} \right) \rightsquigarrow \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 3 & 2 & 0 & 6 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & -2 & 3 \end{array} \right) \rightsquigarrow \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 0 & 2 & 6 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & -2 & 3 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 0 & 0 & 0 & -5 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & -2 & 3 \end{array} \right) \rightsquigarrow \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & -2 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -5 \end{array} \right) \Rightarrow A_1 \cap A_2 = \emptyset$$

•) Basis des $A_1 \vee A_2$

$\{a, b, c, d, e\}$ ist eine Basis, da affin unabhängig und affines ES.

•) zz: $A_1 \parallel A_2$ $A_1 = f + [\{d-f\}]$ $A_2 = a + [\{b-a, c-a\}]$

$d-f = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \\ 6 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$ $b-a = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ $c-a = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ $3 \cdot (b-a) - (c-a) = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 0 \\ 6 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \\ 6 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$
 $\Rightarrow A_1 \parallel A_2$