

9. Übungsblatt zur Linearen Algebra I (WS 20/21)

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Gruppe: F

Punkte: ____/____/____ Σ ____

9.1 Aufgabe 1

Code Leo Knapp: rCJRV8

Code Joshua Detroids: xWYCMR

Code Juan Provencio: QKSYrt

9.2 Aufgabe 2

Geg.:

- $\mathcal{B} = (1, X, X^2, \dots, X^n)$
- $\mathcal{B}' = ((1 - X)^n, \dots, (1 - X)^2, (1 - X)^1, 1)$

Nennen wir die Elementen aus der alten Basis b_m und aus der neuen Basis b'_n .

Die Basiswechselmatrix besteht aus den Einträgen a_{ij} mit welchen wir die alten Basisvektoren als Linearkombination der neuen Basisvektoren bilden:

$$b_j = a_{1j}b'_1 + a_{2j}b'_2 + a_{3j}b'_3 + \dots \quad (1)$$

$$b_1 = 1 = 1 = 1b'_n \quad (2)$$

$$b_2 = X = -(1 - X) + 1 = -1b'_{n-1} + 1b'_n \quad (3)$$

$$b_3 = X^2 = (1 - X)^2 + 2X - 1 = 1b'_{n-2} + 2(-b'_{n-1} + b'_n) - 1(b'_n) \quad (4)$$

$$= 1b'_{n-2} - 2b'_{n-1} + 1b'_n \quad (5)$$

$$b_4 = X^3 = -(1 - X)^3 + 3X^2 - 3X + 1 = -1b'_{n-3} + 3(b'_{n-2} + 2(-b'_{n-1} + b'_n) - b'_n) - 3(-b'_{n-1} + b'_n) + 1b'_n \quad (6)$$

$$= -1b'_{n-3} + 3b'_{n-2} - 3b'_{n-1} + 1b'_n \quad (7)$$

$$b_5 = X^4 = (1 - X)^4 + 4X^3 - 6X^2 + 4X - 1 = 1b'_{n-4} - 4b'_{n-3} + 6b'_{n-2} - 4b'_{n-1} + 1b'_n \quad (8)$$

$$\dots \quad (9)$$

$$b_m = \sum_{k=0}^{m-1} \binom{m-1}{k} (b'_{n-m+1+k}) (-1)^{k+1} \quad (10)$$

Wir erkennen sofort den Muster: Die Einträgen der Matrix müssen dem Pascalschen Dreieck folgen.

In Matrixdarstellung erhalten wir also:

$$Mat_{\mathcal{BB}'}(\text{id}) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 1 & -2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & -1 & 3 & -3 & 1 \\ 0 & \dots & 1 & -4 & 6 & -4 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad (11)$$

9.3 Aufgabe 3: Lösung eines linearen Gleichungssystems

Sei das folgende Gleichungssystem mit Einträgen $x_1, \dots, x_7 \in \mathbb{F}_2$ gegeben:

$$A = \left(\begin{array}{cccccc|c} [1] & [1] & [0] & [1] & [0] & [1] & [1] & [0] \\ [1] & [0] & [1] & [1] & [1] & [1] & [1] & [0] \\ [1] & [1] & [0] & [0] & [1] & [1] & [1] & [1] \\ [0] & [1] & [0] & [0] & [1] & [1] & [1] & [1] \\ [1] & [1] & [0] & [0] & [1] & [1] & [0] & [1] \\ [0] & [1] & [1] & [1] & [1] & [0] & [1] & [1] \end{array} \right) \longrightarrow z^{42} \quad (12)$$

$$\rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{cccccc|c} [1] & [1] & [0] & [1] & [0] & [1] & [1] & [0] \\ [0] & [1] & [0] & [0] & [1] & [1] & [1] & [1] \\ [1] & [1] & [0] & [0] & [1] & [1] & [1] & [1] \\ [1] & [0] & [1] & [1] & [1] & [1] & [1] & [0] \\ [1] & [1] & [0] & [0] & [1] & [1] & [0] & [1] \\ [0] & [1] & [1] & [1] & [1] & [0] & [1] & [1] \end{array} \right) \longrightarrow z^{31}(1) \quad (13)$$

$$\rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{cccccc|c} [1] & [1] & [0] & [1] & [0] & [1] & [1] & [0] \\ [0] & [1] & [0] & [0] & [1] & [1] & [1] & [1] \\ [0] & [0] & [0] & [1] & [1] & [0] & [0] & [1] \\ [1] & [0] & [1] & [1] & [1] & [1] & [1] & [0] \\ [1] & [1] & [0] & [0] & [1] & [1] & [0] & [1] \\ [0] & [1] & [1] & [1] & [1] & [0] & [1] & [1] \end{array} \right) \longrightarrow z^{41}(1) \quad (14)$$

$$\rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{cccccc|c} [1] & [1] & [0] & [1] & [0] & [1] & [1] & [0] \\ [0] & [1] & [0] & [0] & [1] & [1] & [1] & [1] \\ [0] & [0] & [0] & [1] & [1] & [0] & [0] & [1] \\ [0] & [1] & [1] & [0] & [1] & [0] & [0] & [0] \\ [1] & [1] & [0] & [0] & [1] & [1] & [0] & [1] \\ [0] & [1] & [1] & [1] & [1] & [0] & [1] & [1] \end{array} \right) \longrightarrow z^{51}(1) \quad (15)$$

$$\rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{cccccc|c} [1] & [1] & [0] & [1] & [0] & [1] & [1] & [0] \\ [0] & [1] & [0] & [0] & [1] & [1] & [1] & [1] \\ [0] & [0] & [0] & [1] & [1] & [0] & [0] & [1] \\ [0] & [1] & [1] & [0] & [1] & [0] & [0] & [0] \\ [0] & [0] & [0] & [1] & [1] & [0] & [1] & [1] \\ [0] & [1] & [1] & [1] & [1] & [0] & [1] & [1] \end{array} \right) \longrightarrow z^{42}(1) \quad (16)$$

$$\rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{cccccc|c} [1] & [1] & [0] & [1] & [0] & [1] & [1] & [0] \\ [0] & [1] & [0] & [0] & [1] & [1] & [1] & [1] \\ [0] & [0] & [0] & [1] & [1] & [0] & [0] & [1] \\ [0] & [0] & [1] & [0] & [0] & [1] & [1] & [1] \\ [0] & [0] & [0] & [1] & [1] & [0] & [1] & [1] \\ [0] & [1] & [1] & [1] & [1] & [0] & [1] & [1] \end{array} \right) \longrightarrow z^{34} \quad (17)$$

$$\rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{cccccc|c} [1] & [0] & [0] & [0] & [0] & [0] & [0] \\ [0] & [1] & [0] & [0] & [1] & [1] & [1] \\ [0] & [0] & [1] & [0] & [0] & [1] & [1] \\ [0] & [0] & [0] & [1] & [1] & [0] & [0] \\ [0] & [0] & [0] & [0] & [1] & [0] & [0] \\ [0] & [0] & [0] & [0] & [0] & [0] & [1] \end{array} \right) \rightarrow z^{25}(1) \quad (26)$$

$$\rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{cccccc|c} [1] & [0] & [0] & [0] & [0] & [0] & [0] \\ [0] & [1] & [0] & [0] & [0] & [1] & [1] \\ [0] & [0] & [1] & [0] & [0] & [1] & [1] \\ [0] & [0] & [0] & [1] & [1] & [0] & [0] \\ [0] & [0] & [0] & [0] & [1] & [0] & [0] \\ [0] & [0] & [0] & [0] & [0] & [0] & [1] \end{array} \right) \rightarrow z^{26}(1) \quad (27)$$

$$\rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{cccccc|c} [1] & [0] & [0] & [0] & [0] & [0] & [0] \\ [0] & [1] & [0] & [0] & [0] & [1] & [0] \\ [0] & [0] & [1] & [0] & [0] & [1] & [1] \\ [0] & [0] & [0] & [1] & [1] & [0] & [0] \\ [0] & [0] & [0] & [0] & [1] & [0] & [0] \\ [0] & [0] & [0] & [0] & [0] & [0] & [1] \end{array} \right) \rightarrow z^{36}(1) \quad (28)$$

$$\rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{cccccc|c} [1] & [0] & [0] & [0] & [0] & [0] & [0] \\ [0] & [1] & [0] & [0] & [0] & [1] & [0] \\ [0] & [0] & [1] & [0] & [0] & [1] & [0] \\ [0] & [0] & [0] & [1] & [1] & [0] & [0] \\ [0] & [0] & [0] & [0] & [1] & [0] & [0] \\ [0] & [0] & [0] & [0] & [0] & [0] & [1] \end{array} \right) \rightarrow z^{45}(1) \quad (29)$$

$$\rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{cccccc|c} [1] & [0] & [0] & [0] & [0] & [0] & [0] \\ [0] & [1] & [0] & [0] & [0] & [1] & [0] \\ [0] & [0] & [1] & [0] & [0] & [1] & [0] \\ [0] & [0] & [0] & [1] & [0] & [0] & [0] \\ [0] & [0] & [0] & [0] & [1] & [0] & [0] \\ [0] & [0] & [0] & [0] & [0] & [0] & [1] \end{array} \right) \quad (30)$$

Daraus folgt, dass

$$x_1 = [0] \quad (31)$$

$$x_2 + x_6 = [1] \quad (32)$$

$$x_3 + x_6 = [1] \quad (33)$$

$$x_4 = [1] \quad (34)$$

$$x_5 = [0] \quad (35)$$

$$x_7 = [0] \quad (36)$$

Das heißt, wir haben zwei verschiedene Lösungen. Entweder $x_6 = [1]$, dann sind $x_2 = [0]$ und $x_3 = [0]$, oder $x_6 = [0]$, dann sind $x_2 = [1]$ und $x_3 = [1]$

Unser Lösungsraum sieht so aus:

$$\text{Lös}(A, b) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad (37)$$

9.4 Aufgabe 4: Bild und Kern bestimmen mit Matrixdarstellung

a) B und C wähle ich als die jeweilige Standardbasis

$$\begin{aligned} f((1, 0, 0)) &= (1, 0) \\ f((0, 1, 0)) &= (1, 1) \\ f((0, 0, 1)) &= (-1, -1) \\ \Rightarrow \text{Mat}_{BC}(f) &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

b) Ich subtrahiere die zweite Zeile von der Ersten.

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \quad (38)$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{rang}(f) = 2 \quad (39)$$

c) Lässt sich direkt aus der b) ablesen
 $\ker f = \{v \in \mathbb{R}^3 \mid v_1 = 0 \wedge v_2 = -v_3\}$

d) Das Bild von f ist \mathbb{R}^2

$$\begin{aligned} \dim(\text{Bild}(f)) &= 2 \\ \Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\} &\text{ ist Basis von } \text{Bild}(f) \end{aligned}$$