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#12 a) $\psi_1: Q^2 \longrightarrow R(JZ^2)$
 $\binom{a}{b} \longrightarrow JZa + \frac{b}{1Z}$

[i) Scien $q_1:=\binom{a_1}{b_1}, q_2:=\binom{a_2}{b_2} \in \mathbb{Q}^2$
 $(4(q_1+q_2)) = (4(q_1+a_2)) = JZ(a_1+a_2) + (b_1+b_2) \frac{1}{4Z}$
 $\frac{d}{d} + \frac{d}{d} = \frac{d}{d} + \frac{d}{d} = \frac$

$$\begin{aligned}
\ker(\mathcal{C}_{1}) &:= \{ q \in Q^{2} | \mathcal{C}_{1}(q) = 0 \} \\
\mathcal{C}_{1}(q) &:= 0 \iff \sqrt{2} \alpha + \frac{6}{52} = 0 \quad 1.52
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&(=) & (2) (\sqrt{2} \alpha + \frac{6}{52}) = \sqrt{2} 0 \\
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\end{aligned}$$

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&(=) & (2) (\sqrt{2} \alpha + \frac{6}{52}) = \sqrt{2} 0
\end{aligned}$$

$$\end{aligned}$$

(i)
$$\forall q \in \text{Ker}(q_1): q = \binom{a}{6} = \binom{a}{2a} = a\binom{1}{2} = a\binom{1}{0} + a\binom{-2}{2}$$

 $\iff q \in LH(B)$

(ii)
$$\lambda(b) + \beta(2) = 0$$

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b)
$$\psi_2 := F_5^3 \longrightarrow F_5^3$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \end{pmatrix} \longrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} a+2b+2c \\ 2a+3b+c \\ a+c \end{pmatrix}$$

Seien
$$f_1 := \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ b_1 \\ c_1 \end{pmatrix}$$
, $f_2 := \begin{pmatrix} a_2 \\ b_2 \\ c_2 \end{pmatrix} \in \mathcal{H}_5^{-3}$

(i)
$$(f_1 + f_2) = (g_2 \begin{pmatrix} a_1 + a_2 \\ b_1 + b_2 \end{pmatrix} = (g_1 + a_2) + 2(b_1 + b_2) + 2(c_1 + c_2)$$

 $(a_1 + a_2) + 3(b_1 + b_2) + (c_1 + c_2)$
 $(a_1 + a_2) + (c_1 + c_2)$

$$= \frac{(a_1+2b_1+2c_1)+(a_2+2b_2+2c_2)}{(2a_1+3b_1+c_1)+(2a_2+3b_2+c_2)} = \frac{(a_1+2b_1+2c_1)}{(2a_1+3b_1+c_1)} + \frac{(a_2+2b_2+2c_2)}{(2a_2+3b_2+c_2)} + \frac{(a_2+2b_2+2c_2)}{(a_2+2b_2+2c_2)}$$

$$= 4/2(f_1) + 4/2(f_2)$$

$$\frac{4(\lambda + 1)}{2(\lambda + 1)} = \frac{4}{2} \left(\frac{\lambda a}{\lambda c} \right) = \frac{2\lambda a + 3\lambda b + 2\lambda c}{2\lambda a + 3\lambda b + \lambda c} = \frac{\lambda(a + 2b + 2c)}{\lambda(2a + 3b + c)} \\
\frac{4}{2} \left(\frac{\lambda a}{\lambda c} \right) = \frac{4}{2} \left(\frac{\lambda a}{\lambda c} \right) = \frac{\lambda(a + 2b + 2c)}{\lambda(a + 2c)} \\
\frac{\lambda(a + 2b + 2c)}{\lambda(a + 2c)} = \frac{\lambda(a + 2b + 2c)}{\lambda(a + 2b + 2c)} \\
\frac{\lambda(a + 2b + 2c)}{\lambda(a + 2c)} = \frac{\lambda(a + 2b + 2c)}{\lambda(a + 2b + 2c)} \\
\frac{\lambda(a + 2b + 2c)}{\lambda(a + 2c)} = \frac{\lambda(a + 2b + 2c)}{\lambda(a + 2b + 2c)} \\
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\frac{\lambda(a + 2b + 2c)}{\lambda(a + 2b + 2c)} = \frac{\lambda(a + 2b + 2c)}{\lambda(a + 2b + 2c)}$$

$$= \pi \begin{pmatrix} a+2b+2c \\ 2a+3b+c \end{pmatrix} = \pi \Psi_2(f)$$

=>
$$\mathcal{F}f_1:=\begin{pmatrix} a_1\\b_1\\c_1 \end{pmatrix}$$
, $f_2:=\begin{pmatrix} a_2\\b_2\\c_2 \end{pmatrix} \in \mathcal{H}_5^{-3}$ mit $a_1 \neq a_2$, $b_1=b_2$, $c_1=c_2$

$$= > \begin{pmatrix} (a_1 + 2b_1 + 2c_1) \\ (2a_1 + 3b_1 + c_1) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} (a_2 + 2b_2 + 2c_2) \\ (2a_2 + 3b_2 + c_2) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} (a_1 + 2b_1 + 2c_1) \\ (a_2 + 2b_2 + 2c_2) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} (a_2 + 2b_2 + 2c_2) \\ (a_2 + 2b_2 + 2c_2) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$=> a_1 + 2b_1 + 2C_1 = a_2 + 2b_2 + 2C_2$$

$$=> \ker\left(\left(\mathcal{Q}_{2}\right):=\left\{\begin{pmatrix} g\\ g\end{pmatrix}\right\} \in \mathcal{F}_{5}^{-3} \xrightarrow{\left(\begin{matrix} a+2b+2c\\ 2a+3b+c \end{matrix}\right)=\left(\begin{matrix} 0\\ 0\end{matrix}\right)} \left\{\begin{matrix} =\left\{\begin{pmatrix} 0\\ 0\end{matrix}\right\}\right\}$$

Sei B :=
$$\{(8), (8), (8), (9)\}$$

(i)
$$\forall f \in \ker(\mathcal{Q}_2): f = 6(\frac{1}{8}) + 0(\frac{2}{9}) + 0(\frac{9}{3})$$

= $) f \in LH(B) = > LH(B) = \ker(\mathcal{Q}_2)$

$$\lambda \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + \beta \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + p \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} = 0$$

$$(=)$$
 $\begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ \beta \\ 3 \\ p \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \leftarrow \lambda = 0, \beta = 0, \beta = 0$

```
(V, t, ·) := n-dimentionaler O-Vextorraum
A4
          a) (V,+, .1/Rxv)
           YzeC: Z = atib mit a, B & IR
           \forall x \in \mathbb{R} : \chi := a + 0 :\in \mathbb{C} = a
         Scien >, yer, x1:=a1+0i, x2:=a2+0; & C
         (ii) \lambda(x_1 + x_2) = \lambda((a_1 + 0i) + (a_2 + 0i)) = \lambda((a_1 + a_2) + i(0 + o))
              = \lambda(\alpha_1 + \alpha_2) = \lambda \alpha_1 + \lambda \alpha_2 = \lambda x_1 + \lambda x_2
         (iii)(x+yy). X_1 = (x+yy)(a_1+0i) = (x+yy)a_1 + (x+yy)0i
=(x+yy)a_1 = xa_1 + ya_1 = xx_1 + yx_1
         (iv)(\lambda_{J}u)\chi_{1} = (\gamma_{J}u)(\alpha_{1}+0_{i}) = (\gamma_{J}u)\alpha_{1} + (\gamma_{J}u)0_{i}
=(\gamma_{J}u)\alpha_{1} = \gamma(Ju\alpha_{1}) = \gamma(Ju\chi_{1})
         (v) 1 \cdot x_1 = 1(a_1 + 0_1) = a_1 + 0_1 = x_1
         Aus (ii), (iii), (iv), (v) => (V,+, ·IRxv) ist ein R-Vertorraum
         b) Es gilt: C:=(R2,+,.)
Somit gilt YveV: VER2
            |R^2| = 2
          | Vals C-Vextorraum | = n => | Vals R-Vextorraum | = 2
```