Velislav Slavov, 2385786 ucsmm @ student. xit.edu 0 1 2 -1 1 0 1.(-2) 02-1-361 100 $\begin{vmatrix}
-\frac{1}{5} & \frac{2}{5} & \frac{1}{5} \\
-\frac{7}{5} & \frac{9}{5} & \frac{2}{5}
\end{vmatrix} = \frac{1}{5} \begin{vmatrix}
-1 & 2 & 1 \\
-7 & 9 & 2
\end{vmatrix}$ $\begin{vmatrix}
\frac{1}{5} & -\frac{2}{5} & -\frac{1}{5}
\end{vmatrix} = \frac{1}{5} \begin{vmatrix}
-7 & 9 & 2
\end{vmatrix}$ $\begin{vmatrix}
\frac{1}{5} & -\frac{2}{5} & -\frac{1}{5}
\end{vmatrix} = \frac{1}{5} \begin{vmatrix}
-2 & -1
\end{vmatrix}$

B) F5	t	D	1	2	3	4	0	0	1	2	3	4	
, 3	0	0	1	2	3	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	1	1	2	3	4	0	1	0	1	2	3	4	
	2	2	3	4	0	1	2	0	2	Ч	1	3	
	3	3	Ч	0	1	2	3	0	3	1	4	2	
	4	Ч	0	1	2	3	4	D	4	3	2	1	

Beim berechnen von 17 kommt es zu eine Nullzeile somit ist ANICHT invertierbar.

$$3 = 0 F_3 = 0 A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A2 \quad B := \begin{pmatrix} a & x \\ b & y \end{pmatrix}^2 = 1_2$$

$$a^2 + bx = 1$$

$$ax + xy = 0 \iff x(a+y) = 0 \implies x = 0$$
 oder $a+y = 0$
 $ab+by = 0 \iff b(a+y) = 0 \implies b = 0$ oder $a+y = 0$

$$6x + y^2 = 1$$

A3 a) Seien:
$$\frac{e_1}{100} = \frac{e_2}{100} = \frac{e_3}{100} = \frac{e_4}{100} = \frac{e_5}{100} = \frac$$

$$B_{s_3} := (l_g, l_g, e_7, e_6, l_5, e_4, e_3, e_2, e_1)$$

(i)
$$Sym(r_1+r_2) = \frac{1}{2} ((r_1+r_2)^T)$$

= $\frac{1}{2} (r_1+r_2+r_1^T+r_2^T) = \frac{1}{2} ((r_1+r_1^T) + (r_2+r_2)^T)$

$$=\frac{1}{2}(\Gamma_1+\Gamma_1^T)+\frac{1}{2}(\Gamma_2+\Gamma_2^T)=\operatorname{Sym}(\Gamma_1)+\operatorname{Sym}(\Gamma_2)$$

(ii)
$$\operatorname{Sym}(\lambda r_1) = \frac{1}{2} (\lambda r_1 + (\lambda r_1)^T)$$

$$=\frac{1}{2}\left(\gamma r_1+\gamma r_1^{T}\right)=\frac{1}{2}\left(\gamma (r_1+r_1^{T})\right)=\gamma \left(\frac{1}{2}\left(r_1+r_1^{T}\right)\right)$$

$$= \lambda Sym(r_1)$$

$$(Sym(e_1))_{Bs_3} = (1000)_{Bs_3} = (00000001)^T$$

$$(sym(e_2))_{Bs_3} = \begin{pmatrix} 0\frac{1}{2}0\\ \frac{1}{2}00\\ 000\end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 00000\frac{1}{2}0\frac{1}{2}0\\ 000\end{pmatrix}^T$$

$$\frac{\left(0\frac{1}{2}0\right)}{\left(sym(l_{4})\right)_{Bs_{3}}} = \frac{1}{2}\frac{1}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}$$

$$(Sym(l_5))_{Bs_3} = (000)_{Bs_3} = (000)_{Bs_3}$$

$$(sym(e_6))_{Bs_3} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & \frac{1}{2} & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \frac{1}{2} & 0 & \frac{1}{2} & 0 & 000 \end{pmatrix}^{T}$$

$$(Sym(l_z))_{Bs_3} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \frac{1}{2} & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} & 0 & 0 \\ \frac{1}{2} & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}_{Bs_3}^T$$

$$(\operatorname{Sym}(e_8))_{Bs_3} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & \frac{1}{2} & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \frac{1}{2} & 0 & \frac{1}{2} & 0 & 000 \end{pmatrix}^{T}$$

$$(\text{Sym}(e_g))_{BS_3} = \begin{pmatrix} 000 \\ 000 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 100 & 000 & 000 \end{pmatrix}^T$$

$$\begin{pmatrix}
0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\
0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1/2 & 0 & 1/2 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 1/2 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1/2 & 0 & 0
\end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{array}{c}
0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1/2 & 0 & 1/2 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1/2 & 0 & 1/2 & 0
\end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c}
0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1/2 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1/2 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0
\end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c}
0 & 1/2 & 0 & 1/2 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 1/2 & 0 & 1/2 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0
\end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c}
0 & 1/2 & 0 & 1/2 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 1/2 & 0 & 1/2 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0
\end{array}$$

$$C_{1} = 2 \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 2 \\ 2 & +2 & 0 & +1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(i)$$
 $= (221)^{T}$

$$c_{2} = 2 \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} + 2 \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + 2 \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\stackrel{\text{(ii)}}{=} > (c_2)_{\beta} = (z \ z \ z)^{T}$$

$$C_3 = 1 \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + 0 \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} + 1 \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\stackrel{\text{(iii)}}{=} (C_3)_{\mathcal{B}} = (1 \ 0 \ 1)^{\mathsf{T}}$$

Aus (i), (ii) =
$$M_{B_1C}$$
 (id_{F3}) = $\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$