```
Gruppe Velislav Slavov, 2385786
                          ucsmm @ student. Kit.edu
          Behauptung: A ist invertierbar
          = -2 \cdot \det \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & -2 & -1 \\ -3 & 0 & 4 & 4 & -3 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & -2 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 & 9 & 3 \end{pmatrix}
          = -2. \det \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & -2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 & 4 & -3 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 4 & 3 \end{pmatrix}
          Die Matrix ist eine obere Dreiecksmatrix
=> det(A) = 2 \cdot (1 \cdot 1.4 \cdot (-2) \cdot (-1)) = 2 \cdot 8 = 16
           Die Determinante = 0 => A ist inv. bar
```

$$A3 \qquad \widetilde{S}_n = \left\{ A \in \mathcal{K}^{n \times n} \middle| A^T = -A \right\}$$

$$= > O_{nxn} + (-O_{nxn}) = O_{nxn} = > -O_{nxn} = O_{nxn}$$

$$= > O_{nxn} = O_{nxn} = -O_{nxn} = > O_{nxn} \in \widetilde{S}_n$$

(ii) Scien
$$A := a_{i,j}B := b_{i,j} \in \tilde{S}_n$$
 (i, j $\in \{1...n\}$)

Definiere
$$\beta^T := \widetilde{a}_{i,j}$$
 mit $a_{i,j} = \widetilde{a}_{j,i}$
und $\beta^T := \widetilde{b}_{i,j}$ mit $b_{i,j} = \widetilde{b}_{j,i}$

Es gilt:
$$A+B=a_{i,j}+b_{i,j}$$
 und $(A+B)^T=A^T+B^T$

$$= > (A+B)^T = \tilde{a}_{i,j} + \tilde{b}_{i,j}$$

$$=>a_{i,j}+\widetilde{a}_{i,j}=0 \quad \& \quad b_{i,j}+\widetilde{b}_{i,j}=0$$

$$= > (a_{i,j} + b_{i,j}) + (\tilde{a}_{i,j} + \tilde{b}_{i,j}) = 0$$

$$= > (A+B) + (A+B)^{T} = 0 = > (A+B)^{T} = -(A+B)$$

$$=$$
 $> (H+B) \in S_n$

Definiere
$$A^T := \tilde{a}_{i,j}$$
 mit $a_{i,j} = \tilde{a}_{j,i}$

Es gilt:
$$\lambda A = \lambda a_{iij}$$
 und $(\lambda A)^T = \lambda A^T = \lambda \tilde{a}_{iij}$

$$\lambda A + (\lambda A)^T = \lambda a_{i,j} + \lambda \tilde{a}_{i,j} = \lambda (a_{i,j} + \tilde{a}_{i,j})$$

Da
$$A \in \widetilde{S}_n = > A + A^T = 0 = > a_{i,j} + \widetilde{a}_{i,j} = 0$$

$$= \lambda A + (\lambda A)^{T} = \lambda . 0 = 0 = \lambda (\lambda A)^{T} = -(\lambda A) = -\lambda (A)$$

$$= \lambda A \in \widetilde{S}_{n}$$

$$A - \frac{1}{2}(A + A^{T}) = \frac{1}{2}A - \frac{1}{2}A^{T} = \frac{1}{2}(A - A^{T})$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{2}(A-A^{T})\right)^{T}=\frac{1}{2}(A^{T}-A^{T})=\frac{1}{2}(A^{T}-A)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} (A - A^{T}) + \left(\frac{1}{2} (A - A^{T})\right)^{T} = \frac{1}{2} (A - A^{T}) + \frac{1}{2} (A^{T} - A)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} A - \frac{1}{2} A^{T} + \frac{1}{2} A^{T} - \frac{1}{2} A = 0$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} (A - A^{T})^{T} = -\frac{1}{2} (A - A^{T})$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} (A - A^{T})^{T} = -\frac{1}{2} (A - A^{T})$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left(A - A^{T} \right) \in S_{n}$$

$$Da = \frac{1}{2}(A+A^{T}) + \frac{1}{2}(A-A^{T}) = A$$

$$\in S_{n} \qquad \in \widetilde{S}_{n}$$

(ii) Sei
$$\beta = a_{ij} \in S_n \cap \widetilde{S}_n$$
 ($i,j \in (1...n)$)

$$A^T := \widetilde{\alpha}_{i,j} \quad mit \quad \alpha_{i,j} = \widetilde{\alpha}_{j,i}$$

$$AeS_n = A = A^T = A_{i,j} = \widetilde{\alpha}_{j,i} = \widetilde{\alpha}_{i,j}$$

$$A \in \widetilde{S}_{n} => A^{T} = -A => \widehat{\alpha}_{i,j} = \widetilde{\alpha}_{j,i} = \widetilde{\alpha}_{i,j} = -\alpha_{i,j}$$

$$Fir a_{ij} = 0 \ gitt: a_{ij} + (-a_{ij}) = a_{ij} + a_{ij} = 0 + 0 = 0$$

Für
$$a_{ij} \neq 0$$
:

$$A_{i,j} + A_{i,j} = \lambda 1 + \lambda 1 = \lambda (1+1) = 6$$

Angenommen nist ungerade

Sei
$$A := \alpha_{i,j} \in S_n \quad (i,j \in (1...n))$$

$$A^T := \widetilde{\alpha}_{i,j} = -\alpha_{i,j} = :-A$$

$$heta^T := \widetilde{a}_{i,j} = -a_{i,j} = -A$$

Es gilt:

$$det(A) := \sum_{\sigma \in \mathcal{G}(n)} sgn(\sigma) \cdot \alpha_{\sigma(n),n} \cdot \alpha_{\sigma(n),n}$$

$$det(A) = det(A^T) = det(-A)$$

$$= \operatorname{det}(A) = \sum_{\sigma \in \mathcal{G}(n)} \operatorname{sgn}(\sigma) \cdot \left(-1.\alpha_{\sigma(n)_1}\right) \cdot \cdot \cdot \left(-1.\alpha_{\sigma(n)_1}\right)$$

Lunabhängig von o $= \sum_{\sigma \in \mathcal{P}(n)} (-1)^n \operatorname{sgn}(\sigma) \cdot \alpha_{\sigma(n),n} \cdots \alpha_{\sigma(n),n}$ $= (-1)^n \sum_{\sigma \in \mathcal{G}(n)} \operatorname{sgn}(\sigma) \cdot \alpha_{\sigma(n),n} \cdot \ldots \cdot \alpha_{\sigma(n),n}$ Da n ungerade: => det(A) = - det(A) => det(A) + det(A) = 0 => 2 det(A) = 0 => det(A) = 0 Da det(A) = 0 => A ist nicht invertierbar

Behauptung: A ist invertierbar

Beneis:

$$\det(A) = \det 2086 | 126$$

$$2802$$

$$4620$$

$$\begin{array}{c|ccccc}
 & 1 & 0 & 4 & 3 \\
 & & -4 \cdot det & 0 & 1 & 1 & 2 \\
\hline
 & 0 & 0 & -16 & -20 & 1.(-5/4), \\
 & 0 & 0 & -20 & -24
\end{array}$$

$$=-4, (1.1.(-16).1) = 64$$

det (A) = 0 => A ist invertierbar

 $Alt''(V,U) := \{ \omega : V'' \longrightarrow D \mid \omega \text{ ist alternierend} \}$ A4

a) Behauptung: Alt" (V, K) ist UVR von K

Beweis:

(i) Definiere Wo: V"->K, V->0

VVIVEV"; E (1...n), rekgild:

 $\omega_{o}(V_{1},...,V_{j}+V_{j}',...V_{n}) = \omega_{o}(V_{1},...,V_{j},...V_{n})$ $= \omega_{o}(V_{1},...,V_{j}',...V_{n}) = 0$

 $=>\omega_{o}\left(V_{1},...,V_{j}+V_{j}',...V_{n}\right)=\omega_{o}\left(V_{1},...,V_{j},...V_{n}\right)+\omega_{o}\left(V_{1},...,V_{j}',...V_{n}\right)$

Weiter gilt auch: $\omega_0(V_1,...,\lambda_{V_j}',...V_n) = \lambda \omega_0(V_1,...,V_j',...V_n) = 0$

=> Wo ist multilinear

Wo bildet jedes Tupel von Vertoren auf 0, also insbesondere die Tupel bei dennen mind. 2 Komponente gleich sind.

=> Wo ist alternierend (also Wo & Alt" (V, JK))

```
(ii) Seien W, Wz & Alt" (V, JK)
Es g:lt: (W_1 + W_2)(V_1,...,V_n) = (W_1(V_1,...,V_n) + W_2(V_1,...,V_n))
VvivitV"; ∈ (1...n), rekgild:
(\omega_1 + \omega_2)(..., v_{j+1}, ...) = (\omega_1(..., v_{j+1}, ...) + \omega_2(..., v_{j+1}, ...)
= (W_1(...,V_i,...) + (W_1(...,V_i',...)) + (W_2(...,V_i,...) + W_2(...,V_i',...))
= \left( \mathcal{W}_{1}(...,V_{i},...) + \mathcal{W}_{2}(...,V_{i},...) \right) + \left( \mathcal{W}_{1}(...,V_{i}',...) + \mathcal{W}_{2}(...,V_{i}',...) \right)
= (\omega_1 + \omega_2)(...,v_i,...) + (\omega_1 + \omega_2)(...,v_i',...)
(\omega_{1} + \omega_{2})(..., \lambda_{i}, ...) = (\omega_{1}(..., \lambda_{i}, ...) + \omega_{2}(..., \lambda_{i}, ...) = \lambda(\omega_{1}(..., \nu_{i}, ...) + \lambda)(\omega_{2}(..., \nu_{i}, ...)
= \lambda ((W_1(...,V_1,...) + W_2(...,V_1,...)) = \lambda ((W_1 + W_2)(...,V_1,...))
=>(W1+W2) ist multilinear
 Seien v_i = V_{\kappa}, i \neq \kappa  (i \kappa \in (1...n))
(\omega_1 + \omega_2)(..., v_i, ..., v_k, ...) = (\omega_1(..., v_i, ..., v_k, ...) + \omega_2(..., v_i, ..., v_k, ...) = 0 + 0 = 0
=> (W1+W2) ist alternierend (also (W1+W2) & Alt" (V, DK))
```

(iii) Sei We Alt" (V, JK), & + JK

VyjVj'tV"je (1...n), rekgild:

 $\beta \omega (..., v_i + v_j', ...) = \beta (\omega (..., v_i, ...) + \omega (..., v_j', ...))$ = $\beta \omega (..., v_i, ...) + \beta \omega (..., v_j', ...)$

 $\beta \omega (..., \lambda v_j, ...) = (\lambda \beta) \omega (..., v_j, ...) = \lambda (\beta \omega (..., v_j, ...))$

=>BW ist multilinear

Seien vi=Vk, i ≠K (i K € (1...n))

 $\beta \omega(..., v_{i}, ..., v_{k}, ...) = \beta . 0 = 0$

=>BW ist alternierend (also BWE Alt"(V, U))

Aus (i), (ii), (iii) Folgt: Alt" (V, IX) ist UVR von [K"