Gruppe 1 Velislav Slavov, 2385786 UCSMM@ Student. Kit. edu a) Sei y(x)= q(y) $\angle = > \begin{pmatrix} \langle_1 + 2\chi_2 \rangle \\ \chi_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \langle_1 + 2\chi_2 \rangle \\ \langle_1 \rangle \end{pmatrix}$ => $x_2=y_2$ $z=>2x_2=2y_2$ $x_1 + 2x_2 = y_1 + 2y_2 = > x_1 = y_1$ => $\begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \end{pmatrix} = > \psi \text{ ist injectiv}$ b) Sei $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^2$ $=>(x_1+2x_2)\in\mathbb{R}$ $=>X_1+2x_2 \text{ auch } \in \mathbb{R} =>|X_1\in \mathbb{R}|$ =>(X1) c R2 => 4 ist surjextiv Don gist nitt, dan y snightliv it!

Fufgable 2)
$$B := \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}$$

(a) $A = 0$

Sei $B := \begin{pmatrix} a & b & c \\ de & F \\ gh & i \end{pmatrix}$

$$= AB = \begin{pmatrix} (a+2d+3g) & (b+2e+3l) & (c+2t+3i) & (0 & 0 & 0) \\ (a+2d+3g) & (b+2e+3l) & (c+2t+3i) & = & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ (4ra+5d+6g) & (4rb+5e+6h) & (4rb+6f) & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= A+2d+3g=0 \qquad A=-2d-3g$$

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Sei $g=2 \Rightarrow d=-4 \Rightarrow a=8-6=2$

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$$AB = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 23 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 23 & -4 & 0 & 0 \\ 4 & 56 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 8 + 6 & 0 & 0 \\ 8 - 20 + 12 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 00 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 6 & 00 & = 2 & 4 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 00 & 2 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$
ist cine Lösung

$$\theta$$
) $CA = 0_{3,X3}$

$$= > CA = (a+b+4c)(2a+2b+5c)(3a+3b+6c) (600)$$

$$(d+e+4f)(2d+2e+5f)(3d+3e+6f) = 000$$

$$(g+b+4i)(2g+2h+5i)(3g+3h+6i) = 000$$

$$=> C = 0 => a = -\ell$$

Sei
$$C := (2(-2) 0) \neq 0_{3 \times 3}$$

Autgabe 3)

A:=
$$(a_{i,j})_{i \leq n,j \leq n}$$
 $A := (a'_{i,j})_{i \leq n,j \leq n}$
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$$AP^{T} = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{2n} \\ a_{n} & a_{n} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a'_{11} & a'_{1n} \\ a'_{2n} & a'_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ a'_{n} & a'_{n} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a'_{11} & a'_{12} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ a'_{n} & \vdots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ a'_{n} & \vdots \\ a'_{n} & \vdots \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{(a_{1,1} a'_{1,1} + ... + a_{n,n} a'_{n,n}) ... (a_{1,1} a'_{1,n} + ... + a_{1,n} a'_{n,n})}{(a_{2,1} a'_{1,1} + ... + a_{2,n} a'_{n,n}) ... (a_{2,1} a'_{1,n} + ... + a_{2,n} a'_{n,n})}{(a_{n,1} a'_{1,1} + ... + a_{n,n} a'_{n,n})}$$

$$APT:=(aa_{i,j}^{i}):=\left(\sum_{k=1}^{n}a_{i,k}a_{k,j}^{i}\right)_{i\leq n,j\leq n}$$

$$Darn\left(AAT\right)^{T}:=\left(a\alpha_{j,i}^{i}\right):=\left(\sum_{k=1}^{n}\alpha_{j,k}\left(\lambda_{k,i}^{i}\right);\leq n,j\leq n\right)$$

Nach Definition:

$$a_{i,k} = a_{k,i}'$$
 and $a_{k,i} = a_{j,k}$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^{n} a_{i,k} a_{k,i}^{\dagger} = \sum_{k=1}^{n} a_{k,i}^{\dagger} a_{j,k} = \sum_{k=1}^{n} a_{j,k} a_{k,i}^{\dagger} = :(AA^{\dagger})^{\top}$$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^{n} A^{\dagger} \text{ ist Symmetrisch}$$

$$(A^TA)^T := (a^ia_{j,i}) := (\sum_{k=1}^n a^i_{j,k} a_{k,i}) := n, j \leq n$$

$$=> \stackrel{-}{A} \stackrel{-}{:} = \left(\stackrel{-}{\underset{\mathsf{K}=1}{\overset{n}{\geq}}} a_{i,\mathsf{K}} a_{\mathsf{K},i} \right) = \stackrel{-}{\underset{\mathsf{Ic}=1}{\overset{n}{\geq}}} a_{\mathsf{K},i} a_{\mathsf{J},\mathsf{K}} = \stackrel{-}{\underset{\mathsf{Ic}=1}{\overset{n}{\geq}}} a_{\mathsf{J},\mathsf{K}} a_{\mathsf{K},i} = : \left(\stackrel{-}{\mathcal{P}} \stackrel{-}{\mathcal{P}} \right)^{\mathsf{T}}$$

$$\beta$$
) $A + A^{T} := (a_{i,j} + a_{i,j})_{i \leq n, j \leq h}$

$$= > (A + P^{T})^{T} := (a_{j,i} + a_{j,i}) : \leq n, j \leq n$$

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=>A+A^{T}:=\left(a_{i,j}+a_{i,j}\right)=a_{j,i}^{*}+a_{j,i}=a_{j,i}^{*}+a_{j,i}^{*}=:\left(A+A^{T}\right)^{T}
      => A+AT ;st symmetrisch (10)
      Aufgabe 4)
      a) Fiel: U; CR" UVR UE NiELU; (=> UEU; Fiel
       u, V \in \bigcap_{i \in I} U_i := > u, V \in U_i \quad \forall i \in I
i \text{ beliefig}
U_i \quad UVR = > (u, V \in U_i = > (u + V) \in U_i) = > (u, V \in U_i = > (u + V) \in U_i) \quad \forall i \in I
Des Niet Vi => (U+V) & Niet Vi
     Ui UVR => (VEUi, NEIR => NUE Ui); beliebig
      => (veli, relR => rue Vi) Viel
Des. MitIU;
=> (UEM;EIU;, NEIR => NUEM;EIU;)
      Per Def. Niej U; Su; Vie I => Niej Ui UVR von IR"
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$$\begin{array}{c} \begin{pmatrix} b \end{pmatrix} & \mathcal{U}_{1} := \int \left(\mathcal{U}_{1}^{\prime} \right) & \mathcal{U}_{1}^{\prime} = 0, \\ \mathcal{U}_{1}^{\prime\prime} & \mathcal{U}_{1}^{\prime\prime} & \mathcal{U}_{2}^{\prime\prime} \in \mathbb{R} \end{array}$$

$$U_{2} := \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} U_{1}^{1} \\ U_{2}^{1} \end{pmatrix} \middle| \begin{array}{c} U_{1}^{1} = 0, \\ V_{2}^{1} \in \mathbb{R} \end{array} \right\}$$

Seien 4, eU, und 4, eU, => U, 1/2 E U, U U2

$$U_1 + U_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ U_1 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} U_2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} U_2 \\ U_1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Seien U'2, U" = O, so gilt U11 U2 & U, UU2

3/3

