Aufgabe 2)
$$p := \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^3$$

$$a) AB = O_{3\times3}$$

$$= > AB = ((a+2d+3g)(b+2e+3h)(c+2f+3i)) (0 0 0) (a+2d+3g)(b+2e+3h)(c+2f+3i) = (0 0 0) (4a+5d+6g)(4b+5e+6h)(4c+5f+6i) (0 0 0)$$

=>
$$a+2d+3g=0$$
 $0=-2d-3g$
 $a+2d+3g=0$ $a+2d+3g=0$
 $a+5d+6g=0$ $a+2d+3g=0$

$$= 3a = 2d - 3g \qquad \alpha = 2d - 3g \qquad \alpha = 2d - 3g$$

$$u + 2d + 3g = 0 \qquad \alpha + 2d + 3g = 0 \qquad \alpha + 2d + 3g = 0$$

$$-3d - 6g = 0 \qquad d + 2g = 0 \qquad d = -2g$$

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

Sei B :=
$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ -4 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \neq \begin{pmatrix} 0_{3x_3} \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$AB = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 23 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 23 & -4 & 0 & 0 \\ 4 & 56 & 2 & 0 & 6 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2-8+6 & 0 & 0 \\ 2-8+6 & 0 & 0 \\ 8-20412 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 00 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$
 $= \begin{cases} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{cases}$ ist cine Lösung

$$\theta$$
) $CA = O_{3}x_3$

$$=> CA = (la+b+4c)(2a+2b+5c)(3a+3b+6c) (600) (la+e+4f)(2a+2e+5f)(3a+3e+6f) = 000 (lg+b+4i)(2g+2h+5i)(3g+3h+6i) 000)$$

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

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

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

Analog zu oben;

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

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

$$=> \rho + 1 = \left(\frac{1}{\sum_{k=1}^{n} a_{i,k} a_{k,i}}\right) = \sum_{l=1}^{n} a_{k,i} a_{j,k} = \sum_{l=1}^{n} a_{j,k} a_{k,i} = \left(\frac{1}{\sum_{l=1}^{n} a_{i,k} a_{k,i}}\right)^{T}$$

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

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

$$a_{ij} = a'_{i}$$
; and $a'_{ij} = a_{ji}$

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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)
       => A+AT ist symmetrisch
        Aufgabe 4)
       a) FIEI: U; GR" UVR UE NIEIU; (=> UEU; FIEI
        Sei i E I beliebig

i belebig

i belebig

Da Ui (IVR => DE U; => DE U; Y; E I => DE N; EI U;
      u, V \in \bigcap_{i \in I} U_i : => u, V \in U_i \text{ i beliefig}
U_i : UVR => (u, V \in U_i :=> (u + V) \in U_i) => (u, V \in U_i :=> (u + V) \in U_i) \ \forall i \in I
DES NIETU: => (U+V) & NIETU:
       Ui UVR => (VEUi, NEIR => NUE (Vi)
i beliebig
       ; believing
=> (veli, relR => rue (1) Viel
Des. MitIV:
=> (VEMIETU:, NEIR => NUEMIETU:)
       Per Def. Niej VI: SU; FIET => Niej VI: UVR von IR"
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$$U_2 := \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \left(U_2' \right) \middle| U_2'' = 0 \right\}$$

Seien u, ell, und u2el/2 => u, u2 e l, U l/2

$$U_1 + U_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ u_1 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} u_2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} u_2 \\ u_1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Scien U'z, U" = 0, so g; lt U1+U2 & U1, UU2