Velislav Slavov, 2385786 28 ucsmm @ student. xit.edu a) $\varphi_1: Q^2 \longrightarrow Q(5Z)$ $\begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \end{pmatrix} \longrightarrow 5Za + \frac{b}{5Z}$ (i) Seien $q_1 := \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ b_1 \end{pmatrix}, q_2 := \begin{pmatrix} a_2 \\ b_2 \end{pmatrix} \in \mathbb{Q}^2$ $Q(q_1+q_2) = Q_1(\frac{a_1+a_2}{b_1+b_2}) = \sqrt{2}(a_1+a_2) + (b_1+b_2) \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$ Distr. Gos. $= \left(\sqrt{2} a_1 + \sqrt{2} a_2 \right) + \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} b_1 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} b_2 \right)$ Emm. Ges. = (12 a1 + 17 b1) + (12 a2 + 17 b2) $= \varphi(\frac{a_1}{b_2}) + \varphi(\frac{a_2}{b_2})$ (ii) Seien $q := \begin{pmatrix} q \\ \theta \end{pmatrix} \in Q^2, \forall \theta \in Q$ $\lambda q = (\lambda a)$ $Q(\chi q) = \sqrt{2}(\chi a) + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(\chi b)$ $= \lambda(\Sigma a) + \lambda(\frac{1}{\Sigma}b)$ Distribes. (52a + 1 6) $= \gamma \left(\varphi(\hat{e}) \right) = \gamma \cdot \varphi(q) \cdot \nu$

Gerfüllt beide Bedingungen einer Linearen Abbildung.

$$\begin{aligned} &\ker\left((Q_{1}^{1}) := \left\{q \in \mathbb{Q}^{2} \mid Q_{1}^{1}q\right\} = 0\right\} \\ &\left(Q_{1}^{1}(Q_{1}^{1})\right) := 0 \iff \sqrt{2} \text{ a} + \frac{1}{62} := 0 \quad 1.52 \end{aligned}$$

$$C = > \sqrt{2} \left(\sqrt{2} \text{ a} + \frac{1}{62}\right) := \sqrt{2} \text{ o}$$

$$C > 2a + b = 0$$

$$C > \times \exp\left((Q_{1}^{1}) := \left\{\binom{b}{b}\right\} \in \mathbb{Q}^{2} \mid b = -2a\right\}$$

$$S_{C} : B := \left\{\binom{1}{0}, \binom{-2}{2}\right\} \left\{-\frac{1}{1} \text{ tim } \frac{1}{6} \text{ sis id dam } \frac{1}{6} \text{ d} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)\right\}$$

$$(i) \implies q \in \ker\left(Q_{1}^{1}\right) : q := \binom{a}{b} := \binom{a}{2a} := a\binom{1}{2} := a\binom{1}{0} + a\binom{2}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$C = > q \in H(B)$$

$$C : \implies q \in H(B$$

b)
$$\psi_2 := \overline{f_5}^3 \longrightarrow \overline{f_5}^3$$

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

Seien
$$f_1 := \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ b_1 \end{pmatrix}$$
, $f_2 := \begin{pmatrix} a_2 \\ b_2 \\ c_2 \end{pmatrix} \in H_5^{-3}$

(i)
$$(f_1 + f_2) = 42 \begin{pmatrix} a_1 + a_2 \\ b_1 + b_2 \\ c_1 + c_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} (a_1 + a_2) + 2(b_1 + b_2) + 2(c_1 + c_2) \\ (a_1 + a_2) + 3(b_1 + b_2) + (c_1 + c_2) \end{pmatrix}$$

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

$$= \frac{1}{2}(f_1) + \frac{1}{2}(f_2)$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}(\lambda + f)} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2$$

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

Ob, vofil Du volled doch den Karn bertimmer! Behauptung: 42 ist WIChT injektiv => $\mathcal{F}f_1:=\begin{pmatrix} a_1\\b_1\\c_1 \end{pmatrix}$, $f_2:=\begin{pmatrix} a_2\\b_2\\c_2 \end{pmatrix} \in \mathcal{F}_5^{-3}$ mit $a_1 \neq a_2$, $b_1=b_2$, $c_1=c_2$

und es gilt:
$$(9_2(f_1) = 4_2(f_2)$$

$$= > \begin{pmatrix} (\alpha_{1} + 2\beta_{1} + 2c_{1}) \\ (2\alpha_{1} + 3\beta_{1} + c_{1}) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} (\alpha_{2} + 2\beta_{2} + 2c_{2}) \\ (2\alpha_{2} + 3\beta_{2} + c_{2}) \\ (\alpha_{1} + c_{1}) \end{pmatrix}$$

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

$$=> \ker\left(\mathbb{Q}_{2}\right):=\left\{\begin{pmatrix} 2\\6\\c \end{pmatrix} \in \mathcal{F}_{5}^{-3} \mid \begin{pmatrix} a+2b+2c\\2a+3b+c \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0\\0 \end{pmatrix} \right\} = \left\{\begin{pmatrix} 2\\3 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$$

Sei B:=
$$\{(g), (g), (g)\}$$

(i)
$$\forall f \in \ker(\Psi_2): f = 6\binom{9}{3} + 0\binom{2}{3} + 0\binom{6}{3}$$

 $= \Rightarrow f \in LH(B) = \Rightarrow LH(B) = \ker(\Psi_2) \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \downarrow \\ \downarrow \\ \downarrow \end{array} \right\} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ \downarrow \end{array} \neq \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$

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

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

(V, t, ·) := n-dimentionaler O-Vextorraum A 4 a) (V,+, 1/RxV) YzeC: Z := atib mit a, B ∈ IR $\forall x \in \mathbb{R} : x := a + 0 :\in C = a$ Scien >, yer, x, := a, +0i, x, := a, +0; & C (ii) $\lambda(x_1+x_2) = \lambda((a_1+0i) + (a_2+0i)) = \lambda((a+a_2)+i(0+0))$ $= \lambda(\alpha_1 + \alpha_2) = \lambda \alpha_1 + \lambda \alpha_2 = \lambda x_1 + \lambda x_2$ $(iii)(x+yy). X_1 = (x+yy)(a_1+0i) = (x+yy)a_1 + (x+yy)0;$ = $(x+y)a_1 = xa_1 + ya_1 = xx_1 + yx_1$ $(iv)(\lambda_{J}u)x_{1} = (\gamma_{J}u)(a_{1}+0_{i}) = (\gamma_{J}u)a_{1} + (\gamma_{J}u)0_{i}$ = $(\gamma_{J}u)a_{1} = \gamma(Jua_{1}) = \gamma(Jux_{1})$ (v) $1.x_1 = 1(a_1 + 0;) = a_1 + 0; = x_1$ Aus (ii), (iii), (iv), (v) => (V,+, ·likiv) ist ein R-Vertorraum b) Es gilt: C:=(R2,+) ? 2/2 Somit gilt YveV: VER2 $(\mathbb{R}^2 = 2)$ $Lin_{\mathbb{R}}(\mathbb{R}^2) = 2$ | Vals C-Vextorraum | = n => | Vals R-Vextorraum | = 2