Ein Bravaisgitter ist document definient, closs jeder Portit Gitterpunk! clurch eine linear nombination der Gitterverloven di de & dis R= ni ai + nz de + ni os erreideber ist. Bein rezignoren Gitter ist jeder Pentt ebenfalls deeres eine Bloof 7 Linear hombination R=hb, & b2 + lb3 der reziprosen Githervertoren erreicht werden genigt land wicht als Beginding = 30 P. b) $\vec{b}_1 = \frac{2\pi}{\hat{a}_1(\hat{a}_1 \times \hat{a}_3)}$ $\vec{b}_2 = \frac{2\pi}{\hat{a}_1(\hat{a}_1 \times \hat{a}_3)}$ b3 = 211 (dixa) Ab jett ohne Verlorpseile b, · (62 × 63) = (0, (02 × 03) | 3 · (d2 × 03) · ((d3 × 01) × (d, × 02)) mit: axbxc=b(oc)=c(ab) = (01(d2×d3))3 (a2×d3) · d1 ((d3×a1)·d2) - d2 ((d3×d1)d1) = 877 dillazxaz)-di be by analog bi = (211)3 (8113) - (03 x 01) x (01 x 02) = 1 (0,1(03x0,)d2) - d2 ((03x0,)d1) ar (dz xd3) - d1 b2 = (211)3 d, (d2 x03) 2 · (d, xd2) (d2 x d3) = d, (d, xd3) · (d2 · ((d, xd2) · d3) - e3 (d, xd2) · d2/) - a7 $63 = \frac{(2\pi)^3}{8\pi^3} \frac{d_1(a_2 \times a_3)}{(a_1(a_2 \times a_3))^2}$ (azxas1x (azxa1) = di (dz xe3) (a3 ((dz xo3 1. d)) - d, (az xo31. 031) = 23 Ods reziproke Giller eines reziproken Gillers 15+ wieder des direlle Getter Ob. Hathe man and enloyansk argumentern housen, aber wer cros solls

el) S() Prim. Vertosen: $\vec{x}_1 = d\vec{e}x$ $(\vec{x}_2 = d\vec{e}y)$ $\vec{x}_3 = d\vec{e}z$ $\vec{b}_1 = \frac{2\pi}{d}\vec{e}_1$

b) fcc | Prim. Verloven: $\vec{x}_1 = \frac{\alpha}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}; \vec{x}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \vec{x}_3 = \vec{x} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$

1 2 was sollen so Shigh bithe nutzer? -0.5. +

 $b_{1} = 2\pi i \frac{\vec{y}_{1} \times \vec{x}_{3}}{\vec{x}_{1} * (\vec{x}_{1} \times \vec{y}_{3})} \qquad b_{2} = 2\pi i \frac{\vec{y}_{3} \times \vec{y}_{1}}{\vec{y}_{1} * (\vec{x}_{2} \times \vec{x}_{3})} \qquad b_{3} = \frac{2\pi i}{\vec{y}_{1} * (\vec{y}_{2} \times \vec{x}_{3})}$

12 xx3 = a2 (-1) | dex x3 xx1 = a2 (-1) | V1 x x2 = a2 (-1)

X1 · (X2 x X3) = - 43

 $b_{1} = 277 \frac{a^{2}}{4} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \frac{4}{a^{3}} = \frac{2\pi}{a} \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot b_{3} = 277 \frac{a^{2}}{4} \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \frac{4}{a^{3}} = \frac{2\pi}{a} \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$ $b_{2} = 277 \frac{a^{2}}{4} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \frac{4}{a^{3}} = \frac{2\pi}{a} \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$

bec | prim Verboren: $x_1 = \frac{d}{z} \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad \hat{x}_2 = \frac{d}{z} \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad \hat{x}_3 = \frac{d}{z} \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$ $also: \frac{d}{z} - \nabla \frac{d}{d} \quad \sqrt{\frac{d}{z}}$

c) de kommt mit den Ergebnissen von 151 wicher ein fac - Gitter ræus, Weil ein bac-Gitter das rezipnoke Gilly eines ga- Gillers ist und man somit dus rezipnoke Gitter eines rezipnohen Gitters bezehnet.

= 1,5 P wg. goober Shrilzer

Aufgabe 31

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} = \alpha \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \frac{\partial}{\partial z} = \frac{\alpha}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 13 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad 03 = C \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} = \alpha \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \frac{\partial}{\partial z} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 13 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad 03 = C \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} = \alpha \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \frac{\partial}{\partial z} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 13 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad 03 = C \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} = \alpha \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \frac{\partial}{\partial z} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 13 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad 03 = C \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} = \alpha \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \frac{\partial}{\partial z} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \frac{\partial}{\partial z} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} = \alpha \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \frac{\partial}{\partial z} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \frac{\partial}{\partial z} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} = \alpha \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \frac{\partial}{\partial z} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \frac{\partial}{\partial z} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} = \alpha \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \frac{\partial}{\partial z} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \frac{\partial}{\partial z} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} = \alpha \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \frac{\partial}{\partial z} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \frac{\partial}{\partial z} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = 0$$

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$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} = \alpha \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \frac{\partial}{\partial z} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \frac{\partial}{\partial z} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} = \alpha \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \frac{\partial}{\partial z} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \frac{\partial}{\partial z} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} = \alpha \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \frac{\partial}{\partial z} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \frac{\partial}{\partial z} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} = \alpha \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \alpha \begin{pmatrix} 0$$

 $b_1 = \frac{2\pi}{d_1(d_2 \times d_3)} i \quad b_2 = \frac{2\pi}{d_1(d_2 \times d_3)} i \quad b_3 = \frac{2\pi}{d_1(d_2 \times d_3)} i \quad b_3 = \frac{2\pi}{d_1(d_2 \times d_3)}$ àz x à = ac (5) : à x à = ac (6) : à, x à = a² (0) d1. (d2 xeg) = etc. 137. = P b = = = (1) ; b = = (1) ; b = = (1) Also: U+> 1570 & C+> E 161= 160 ; 1621= 150 ; 61 = 62 = 302 arccos (161.161) = 0 = arccos (== 1=1200) V (diphil = V (arib) = arccos (200 -18) 10,1=10,1= a a. 6, = 211 = d2 - 62 = arccos (251 = 0= 30°) Ex ((d362)=00 =) 3P

BRUNNEN ILL