

Fazit - VOS OBS: Jkle komplett lösung!

1a. $A \sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$ $\begin{matrix} x=1 \\ y=2 \\ z=3 \end{matrix}$

6. $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 & | & 9 \\ 2 & 4 & -3 & | & t+1 \\ 3 & 6 & (3t^2 - \frac{15}{2}) & | & 0 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 & | & 9 \\ 0 & 2 & -7 & | & -17+t \\ 0 & 0 & 6(t^2-1) & | & -3(t+1) \end{bmatrix}$

$t = -1$: ∞ many lösen.

$t = 1$: 0 lösen.

$t \neq \pm 1$: 1 lösung.

2a. $z = a + bi$ $w = c + di$ ($a, b, c, d \in \mathbb{R}$)

$\det A = z\bar{z} + w\bar{w} = |z|^2 + |w|^2 > 0$ for $z \neq 0$ ~~oder~~
 oder $w \neq 0$ (oder beide)

6. $1-i = \sqrt{2}(\cos(-\frac{\pi}{4}) + i\sin(-\frac{\pi}{4}))$

$w_1 = \sqrt[6]{2}(-\frac{\pi}{12})$

$w_2 = \dots(-\frac{7\pi}{12})$

$w_3 = \dots(-\frac{5\pi}{12})$

3a. $\lambda_1 = 2 \rightsquigarrow v_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$

$\lambda_2 = -2 \rightsquigarrow v_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -3 \end{bmatrix}$

$P = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -3 \end{bmatrix}$ $P^{-1} = \frac{1}{-4} \begin{bmatrix} -3 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

$\rightsquigarrow D = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$

6. $A^n = P D^n P^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2^n & 0 \\ 0 & (-2)^n \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 3/4 & 1/4 \\ 1/4 & -1/4 \end{bmatrix} = (\text{rechn ut})$

c) $\det(A) = -4 \neq 0 \Rightarrow A$ invertierbar

• La A veen en invertierbar $n \times n$ -matrix. La B o C veen inversen, dws $BA = AB = I = CA = AC$.

Da er $\underline{B = B \cdot I = B \cdot AC = BA \cdot C = I \cdot C = \underline{C}}$

$$4. \quad [T_1] = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad [T_2] = \begin{bmatrix} \cos \frac{\pi}{2} & -\sin \frac{\pi}{2} \\ \sin \frac{\pi}{2} & \cos \frac{\pi}{2} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$[T_1 \circ T_2] = [T_1] \cdot [T_2] = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$[T_2 \circ T_1] = [T_2] \cdot [T_1] = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow T_1 \circ T_2 \neq T_2 \circ T_1$$

$$5. \quad \vec{P_1 P_2} = (3, -1, -1) \quad \vec{P_1 P_3} = (2, -1, -5)$$

$$\vec{n} = \vec{P_1 P_2} \times \vec{P_1 P_3} = \begin{vmatrix} \hat{i} & \hat{j} & \hat{k} \\ 3 & -1 & -1 \\ 2 & -1 & -5 \end{vmatrix} = (4, 13, -1)$$

$$\vec{n} \cdot (x-1, y-1, z-0) = 0$$

$$(4, 13, -1) \cdot (x-1, y-1, z) = 0$$

$$4x - 4 + 13y - 13 - z = 0$$

$$\underline{4x + 13y - z - 17 = 0}$$