

$$\underline{A1} \quad \langle x, y \rangle = x^T \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 1 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 & 0 & 5 \end{pmatrix} y \quad \text{und} \quad U = \left\langle \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}}_{c_1}, \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 4 \\ -4 \\ 0 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}}_{c_2}, \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}}_{c_3} \right\rangle$$

a) 1. Berechne ONB von U,

$$\|c_1\| = 4, \quad b_1 = \frac{1}{2} c_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\tilde{b}_2 = c_2 - \langle b_1, c_2 \rangle b_1 = c_2 - (1 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0) \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 4 \\ -4 \\ 0 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix} \cdot b_1$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 4 \\ -4 \\ 0 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \|\tilde{b}_2\| = \sqrt{(0 \ 4 \ -4 \ 0 \ -2) \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 2 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}} = 2$$

$$b_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 2 \\ -2 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\tilde{b}_3 = c_3 - \langle c_3, b_1 \rangle b_1 - \langle c_3, b_2 \rangle b_2$$

$$= c_3 - (-1 \ -1 \ 1 \ 0 \ 0) \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \cdot b_1 - (-1 \ -1 \ 1 \ 0 \ 0) \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot b_2$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 2 \\ -2 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{und} \quad \|\tilde{b}_3\| = \sqrt{(0 \ 1 \ -1 \ 0 \ -1) \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}} = 1, \quad b_3 = \tilde{b}_3$$

$(b_1, b_2, b_3)$  ist ONB von U.

Ergänze durch  $b_4 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$  und  $b_5 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$  zu Basis von  $V$ .

(1)

Das ist aber eine ONB, denn:

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 1 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 & 0 & 5 \end{pmatrix} b_4 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow b_4 \perp \{b_1, b_2, b_3, b_5\} \text{ und } \|b_4\| = 1$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 1 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 & 0 & 5 \end{pmatrix} b_5 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow b_5 \perp \{b_1, b_2, b_3, b_4\} \text{ und } \|b_5\| = 1$$

(b) Projiziert  $p = (0 \ 0 \ 1 \ 1 \ 0)^T$  auf  $U$ .

III

$$\begin{aligned} q &= \langle p, b_1 \rangle b_1 + \langle p, b_2 \rangle b_2 + \langle p, b_3 \rangle b_3 \\ &= (0 \ 0 \ 1 \ 1 \ 0) \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \cdot b_1 + (0 \ 2 \ -2 \ 0 \ 1) \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \cdot b_2 \\ &\quad + (0 \ 1 \ -1 \ 0 \ 1) \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \cdot b_3 \\ &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow d(p, U) = \|p\| = \sqrt{(0 \ 0 \ 1 \ 1 \ 0) \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}} = \sqrt{2}.$$

Das Lot von  $p$  auf  $U$  ist  $\left\{ \lambda \cdot p \mid \lambda \in [0, 1] \right\}$

(c)

$$g = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + \lambda \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \mid \lambda \in \mathbb{R} \right\}$$

Dann ist  $d(g, u) = \left\| \pi_w \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\|$  für  $w = \left( u + \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right)^\perp$

Aks  $\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \in u$ , also ist  $d(g, u) = \left\| \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} - \pi_u \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\|$

Berechne  $\pi_u \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = (1 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0) \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 4 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix} \cdot b_1$

$$+ (0 \ 2 \ -2 \ 0 \ -1) \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 4 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix} \cdot b_2 + (0 \ 1 \ -1 \ 0 \ -1) \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 4 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix} \cdot b_3$$

$$= 1 \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 2 \\ -2 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + (-2) \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ -1 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Also ist  $d(g, u) = \left\| \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \right\| = (0 \ 0 \ 1 \ 0 \ 0) \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = 1$

Die Lotfußpunkte sind  $\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$  und  $\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \in g$  und das

Lot ist die Strecke  $\left[ 0, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \right]$ .

A2

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} & -1 \\ 0 & -2 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Orthogonalisiere die Spalten  $s_1 - s_4$  und erhalte  $t_1 - t_4$ :

$$\|s_1\|^2 = \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{2}; \quad t_1 = \sqrt{2} \cdot s_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\tilde{t}_2 = s_2 - \langle s_2, t_1 \rangle t_1 = s_2 - 2 \langle s_2, s_1 \rangle s_1 = s_2 - s_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ -2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\|\tilde{t}_2\| = 2 \Rightarrow t_2 = \frac{1}{2} s_2 - \frac{1}{2} s_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{t}_3 &= s_3 - \langle s_3, t_1 \rangle t_1 - \langle s_3, t_2 \rangle t_2 = s_3 - 2 \langle s_3, s_1 \rangle s_1 - \frac{1}{2} (s_2 - s_1) \\ &= s_3 + s_1 - \frac{1}{2} s_2 + \frac{1}{2} s_1 = s_3 + \frac{3}{2} s_1 - \frac{1}{2} s_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = t_3 \quad \text{da schon normiert.} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{t}_4 &= s_4 - \langle s_4, t_1 \rangle t_1 - \langle s_4, t_2 \rangle t_2 - \langle s_4, t_3 \rangle t_3 \\ &= s_4 - 2 \langle s_4, s_1 \rangle s_1 - \frac{1}{2} (s_2 - s_1) - (s_3 + \frac{3}{2} s_1 - \frac{1}{2} s_2) \end{aligned}$$

$$= s_4 + s_1 - \frac{1}{2} s_2 + \frac{1}{2} s_1 - s_3 - \frac{3}{2} s_1 + \frac{1}{2} s_2$$

$$= s_4 - s_3 = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{2} \\ -\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\|\tilde{t}_4\|^2 = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow t_4 = \sqrt{2} \cdot \tilde{t}_4 = \sqrt{2} (s_4 - s_3) = \begin{pmatrix} -1/\sqrt{2} \\ -1/\sqrt{2} \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow A = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & 0 & 0 & -1/\sqrt{2} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & 0 & 0 & -1/\sqrt{2} \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{2} \\ \sqrt{2} \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} B^{-1}$$

mit  $B = \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{2} & -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{3}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \end{pmatrix}$

(4)

Inverse B:

$$\begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{2} & -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{3}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -\sqrt{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \sqrt{2} \end{pmatrix} \left| \begin{array}{cccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right. \begin{array}{l} \uparrow + \\ \uparrow + \end{array}$$

2.  $\rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{2} & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \sqrt{2} \end{pmatrix} \left| \begin{array}{cccc} 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right. \begin{array}{l} \uparrow - \\ \uparrow + \end{array}$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{2} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \sqrt{2} \end{pmatrix} \left| \begin{array}{cccc} 1 & 1 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right.$$

$$B^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1/\sqrt{2} & 1/\sqrt{2} & -1/\sqrt{2} & -1/\sqrt{2} \\ 0 & 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1/\sqrt{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow A = \begin{pmatrix} -1/\sqrt{2} & 0 & 0 & -1/\sqrt{2} \\ 1/\sqrt{2} & 0 & 0 & -1/\sqrt{2} \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1/\sqrt{2} & 1/\sqrt{2} & -1/\sqrt{2} & -1/\sqrt{2} \\ 0 & 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1/\sqrt{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

Antwort: