

Auf 20)

Abbildung A linear $\Leftrightarrow A(\alpha x + y) = \alpha Ax + Ay$

$$1) \phi(\alpha x + y) = \alpha x_1 + y_1 + 2\alpha x_2 + 2y_2 + 3\alpha x_3 + 3y_3 = \alpha(x_1 + 2x_2 + 3x_3) + y_1 + 2y_2 + 3y_3 \\ = \alpha \phi(x) + \phi(y)$$

linear ✓

$$\underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix}}_{\phi} \Rightarrow \ker \phi = \ker_{\mathbb{R}} \left(\begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \right)$$

$$2) \phi(\alpha x + y) = 0 = \alpha \cdot 0 + 0 = \alpha \phi(x) + \phi(y)$$

linear ✓

$$\underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}}_{\phi} \Rightarrow \ker \phi = \mathbb{R}^3$$

$$3) \phi(\alpha x + y) = |\alpha x_1 + y_1| \neq \alpha |x_1| + |y_1| \quad \text{n.B. } |-1+1| \neq 2$$

nicht linear

$$4) \phi(\alpha x + y) = \operatorname{Re}(\alpha x_1 + y_1) = \operatorname{Re}(\alpha x_1) + \operatorname{Re}(y_1) = \operatorname{Re} \alpha \operatorname{Re} x_1 - \operatorname{Im} \alpha \operatorname{Im} x_1 + \operatorname{Re} y_1 \\ \Rightarrow \text{linear für } \alpha \in \mathbb{R}, \text{ nicht linear für } \alpha \in (\mathbb{C} \setminus \mathbb{R})$$

Auf 21)

$$1) A(\alpha x + y) = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha x_1 + y_1 \\ \operatorname{Im}(\alpha(x_2 + x_3) + y_2 + y_3) \end{pmatrix} = Ay + \begin{pmatrix} \alpha x_1 \\ \operatorname{Im} \alpha(x_2 + x_3) \end{pmatrix} \neq Ay + \alpha \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ \operatorname{Im}(x_2 + x_3) \end{pmatrix}$$

nicht linear

$$\operatorname{Im} \alpha w = \operatorname{Im} \alpha \operatorname{Re} w + \operatorname{Re} \alpha \operatorname{Im} w$$

$$2) A(\alpha x + y) = \begin{pmatrix} 2\alpha x_2 + 2y_2 + i\alpha x_3 + iy_3 \\ \alpha x_1 + \alpha x_2 + \alpha x_3 + y_1 + y_2 + y_3 \end{pmatrix} = \alpha Ax + Ay$$

linear

$${}_{E_2} A {}_{E_3} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 2 & i \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \operatorname{rang} A = 2 \quad \ker A = \operatorname{Lin}_{\mathbb{C}} \left(\begin{pmatrix} 2-i \\ i \\ -2 \end{pmatrix} \right)$$

$$3) A(\alpha x + y) = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha x_2 + y_2 - 2(\alpha x_3 + y_3)^2 \\ \alpha x_1 + y_1 \end{pmatrix} = Ay + \alpha Ax + \begin{pmatrix} -2\alpha x_3 y_3 - 2\alpha^2 x_3^2 + 2\alpha x_3^2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

nicht linear

$$4) A(\alpha x + y) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \alpha Ax + Ay$$

$${}_{E_2} A {}_{E_3} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \operatorname{rang} A = 0 \quad \ker A = \mathbb{C}^3$$

Auf 22)

$$1) Ax = \begin{pmatrix} 2x_2 + ix_3 \\ x_1 + x_2 + x_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 2 & i \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} \quad \varepsilon_2 A \varepsilon_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 2 & i \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$2) \varepsilon_2 A \varepsilon_3 = \varepsilon_2 A \varepsilon_3 U^X$$

$\begin{matrix} \nearrow & \nwarrow \\ \text{Matrix von } 1 & \text{Basiswechsel in } \mathbb{C}^3 \text{ von der Basis } X \text{ zur Standardbasis} \end{matrix}$

$$x^1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = e_1 + e_3 \quad x^2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = e_1 - e_2 + e_3 \quad x^3 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = -e_2 + e_3$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix}_{\varepsilon^3} = \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}}_{\varepsilon_3 U^X} \begin{pmatrix} \tilde{x}_1 \\ \tilde{x}_2 \\ \tilde{x}_3 \end{pmatrix}_X$$

$$\varepsilon_2 A \varepsilon_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 2 & i \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} i & -2+i & -2+i \\ 2 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$3) Y A \varepsilon_3 = Y U \varepsilon_2 \varepsilon_3 A$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{cc|cc} i & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) \sim \left(\begin{array}{cc|cc} 1 & -i & -i & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) \sim \left(\begin{array}{cc|cc} 1 & 0 & -i & i \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right)$$

$$Y A \varepsilon_3 = \begin{pmatrix} -i & i \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 2 & i \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} i & -i & 1+i \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$4) Y A X = Y U \varepsilon_2 \varepsilon_3 \varepsilon_3 U^X = Y A \varepsilon_3 \varepsilon_3 U^X = Y U \varepsilon_2 \varepsilon_2 X$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} i & -i & 1+i \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1+2i & 1+3i & 2+i \\ 2 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} -i & i \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} i & -2+i & -2+i \\ 2 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1+2i & 3i+1 & 1+2i \\ 2 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

Auf 23)

$$p_1(x) = -1 + x$$

$$l_1(x) = 1$$

$$p_2(x) = 1 - x + x^2$$

$$l_2(x) = x$$

$$p_3(x) = x - x^2$$

$$l_3(x) = x^2$$

$$(A p_1)(x) = -1 + x + 1 = x$$

$$(A p_2)(x) = 1 - (1+x) + (1+x)^2 = -x + 1 + 2x + x^2 = 1 + x + x^2$$

$$(A p_3)(x) = (1+x) - (1+x)^2 = 1+x - 1 - 2x - x^2 = -x - x^2$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ a_3 \end{pmatrix}_{\mathcal{E}_3} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} l_1 \\ l_2 \\ l_3 \end{pmatrix}_{\mathcal{P}}$$

$${}_{\mathcal{E}_3} A^{\mathcal{P}} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A p(x) = q(x) = a_1 l_1(x) + a_2 l_2(x) + a_3 l_3(x)$$

$$p(x) = l_1 p_1(x) + l_2 p_2(x) + l_3 p_3(x)$$

$${}_{\mathcal{E}_3} U^{\mathcal{P}} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} -1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) \sim \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} -1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) \sim \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} -1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\sim \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & -1 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \end{array} \right) \sim \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \end{array} \right) \Rightarrow {}_{\mathcal{P}} U^{\mathcal{E}_3} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$${}_{\mathcal{P}} A^{\mathcal{P}} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -2 \\ 1 & 3 & -2 \\ 1 & 2 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Auf 24)

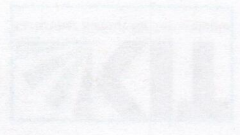
$$\varepsilon_1 \oplus \varepsilon_3 = (1 \ 2 \ 3)$$

$$Y \cup \varepsilon_1 = -\frac{1}{3} \leftarrow y = -3\varepsilon_1 \Leftrightarrow -\frac{1}{3}y = \varepsilon_1$$

$$Y \cup \varepsilon_1 \oplus \varepsilon_3 \cup X = \left(-\frac{1}{3}\right) (1 \ 2 \ 3) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \left(-\frac{1}{3}\right) (4 \ -2 \ 1) = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{4}{3} & \frac{2}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \end{pmatrix}$$

[Faint handwritten notes on the right side of the page]

$$L(x) = \int \dots dx$$



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