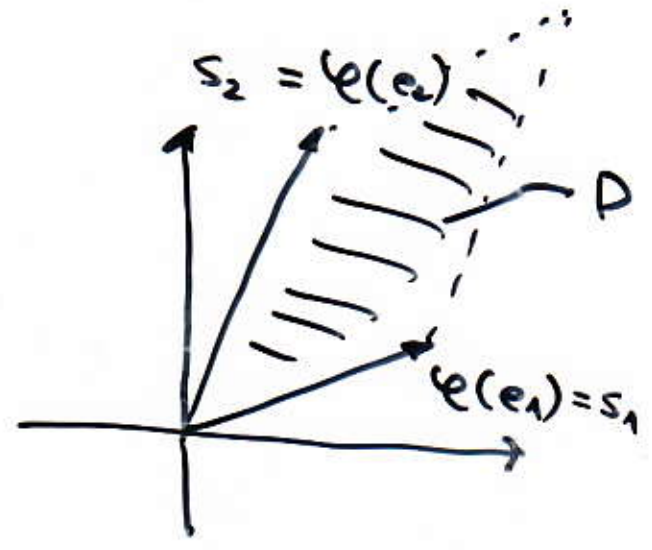
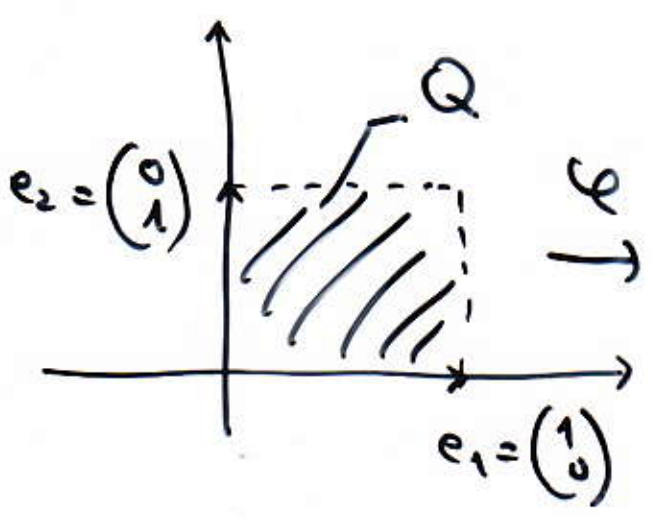


Abschnitt 4.3

$\varphi: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$ ,  $A \hat{=} \varphi$   
linear

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} | & | \\ s_1 & s_2 \\ | & | \end{pmatrix}$$



$$\varphi(e_1) = A \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} | & | \\ s_1 & s_2 \\ | & | \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = s_1 = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} \\ a_{21} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\varphi(e_2) = A \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} | & | \\ s_1 & s_2 \\ | & | \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = s_2 = \begin{pmatrix} a_{12} \\ a_{22} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\frac{\text{Fläche } P}{\text{Fläche } Q} = \frac{|\text{Det}(A)|}{1} = \underline{\underline{|\text{Det}(A)|}}$$

Weg ins  $\mathbb{R}^3$ :  $\begin{pmatrix} s_1 \\ \emptyset \end{pmatrix}$  und  $\begin{pmatrix} s_2 \\ \emptyset \end{pmatrix}$  oder  $\Rightarrow$   
 $\begin{pmatrix} a_{11} \\ a_{21} \\ \emptyset \end{pmatrix}$  und  $\begin{pmatrix} a_{12} \\ a_{22} \\ \emptyset \end{pmatrix}$

(2)

$$\Rightarrow \text{Fläche } P = \left| \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} \\ a_{21} \\ \emptyset \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} a_{12} \\ a_{22} \\ \emptyset \end{pmatrix} \right|_{\text{Eukl.}}$$

$$= \left| \begin{pmatrix} \emptyset \\ \emptyset \\ a_{11}a_{22} - a_{21}a_{12} \end{pmatrix} \right|_{\text{Eukl.}} =$$

$$= \sqrt{\emptyset^2 + \emptyset^2 + (a_{11}a_{22} - a_{21}a_{12})^2} =$$

$$= |a_{11}a_{22} - a_{21}a_{12}| = |\text{Det}(A)|$$

Satz 4.9.

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \dots & a_{1k} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \dots & a_{2k} & \dots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \dots & \vdots & \dots & \vdots \\ a_{k1} & a_{k2} & \dots & a_{kk} & \dots & a_{kn} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \dots & \vdots & \dots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \dots & a_{nk} & \dots & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix}$$

(Note: In the original image, the row containing  $a_{k1}$  to  $a_{kn}$  is highlighted in blue, and the column containing  $a_{1k}$  to  $a_{nk}$  is highlighted in pink.)

$$\text{Det}(A) := \sum_{j=1}^n (-1)^{k+j} a_{kj} \text{Det}(A_{kj})$$

$$\text{Det}(A) := \sum_{i=1}^n (-1)^{i+k} a_{ik} \text{Det}(A_{ik})$$

### Beispiel 4.7

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 3 & -1 & 4 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{Det}(A) = (-1)(-1) \text{Det}(A_{21}) + (1)(1) \text{Det}(A_{24})$$

$$= \text{Det} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 & 4 \\ -1 & 4 & 0 \\ 3 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} + \text{Det} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 3 & -1 & 4 \\ 0 & 3 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \left[ 4 \text{Det}(A_{13}) + 1 \text{Det}(A_{33}) \right] + \left[ -3 \text{Det}(A_{32}) + 2 \text{Det}(A_{33}) \right] =$$

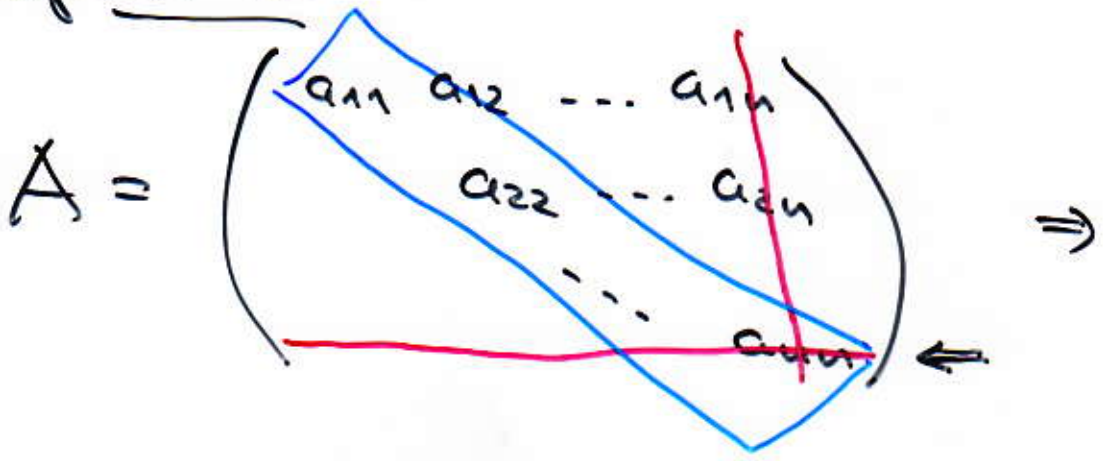
$$= \left[ 4 \text{Det} \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 4 \\ 3 & 2 \end{pmatrix} + \text{Det} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ -1 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \right] + \left[ -3 \text{Det} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 3 & 4 \end{pmatrix} + 2 \text{Det} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \right]$$



$$= 4(-2 - 12) + (8 + 3) - 3(4 - 9) + 2(-1 - 6)$$

$$= 4(-14) + 11 + 15 - 14 = -56 + 12 = -44$$

Beispiel 4.8



Det(A) = (-1)<sup>(n+n)</sup> a<sub>nn</sub> Det(A<sub>nn</sub>) =

= a<sub>nn</sub> Det  $\begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \dots & a_{1, n-1} \\ & a_{22} & \dots & a_{2, n-1} \\ & & \dots & \\ & & & a_{n-1, n-1} \end{pmatrix}$

= a<sub>nn</sub> (-1)<sup>(n-1+n-1)</sup> Det(A<sub>n-1, n-1</sub>) =

= a<sub>nn</sub> Det  $\begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \dots & a_{1, n-2} \\ & a_{22} & \dots & a_{2, n-2} \\ & & \dots & \\ & & & a_{n-2, n-2} \end{pmatrix}$

= ... = a<sub>nn</sub> a<sub>n-1, n-1</sub> ... a<sub>11</sub>

Beispiel

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow$$

$$\underline{\underline{\det(A)}} = (-1)^2 a_{11} \det(A_{11}) + (-1)^3 a_{12} \det(A_{12}) + (-1)^4 a_{13} \det(A_{13}) =$$

$$= a_{11} \det \begin{pmatrix} a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{32} & a_{33} \end{pmatrix} - a_{12} \det \begin{pmatrix} a_{21} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{33} \end{pmatrix} + a_{13} \det \begin{pmatrix} a_{21} & a_{22} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= a_{11} a_{22} a_{33} + a_{12} a_{31} a_{23} + a_{13} a_{21} a_{32}$$

$$- (a_{11} a_{32} a_{23}) - a_{12} (a_{21} a_{33}) - a_{13} a_{31} a_{22}$$

$$= a_{11} a_{22} a_{33} + a_{13} a_{21} a_{32} + a_{12} a_{31} a_{23} - (a_{13} a_{31} a_{22} + a_{11} a_{32} a_{23} + a_{12} a_{21} a_{33})$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Det}(A) &= (-1)^{1+1} a_{11} \underbrace{\text{Det}(A_{11})}_{= a_{22}} \\ &\quad + (-1)^{1+2} a_{12} \underbrace{\text{Det}(A_{12})}_{= a_{21}} \\ &= a_{11} a_{22} - a_{21} a_{12} \quad \checkmark \end{aligned}$$

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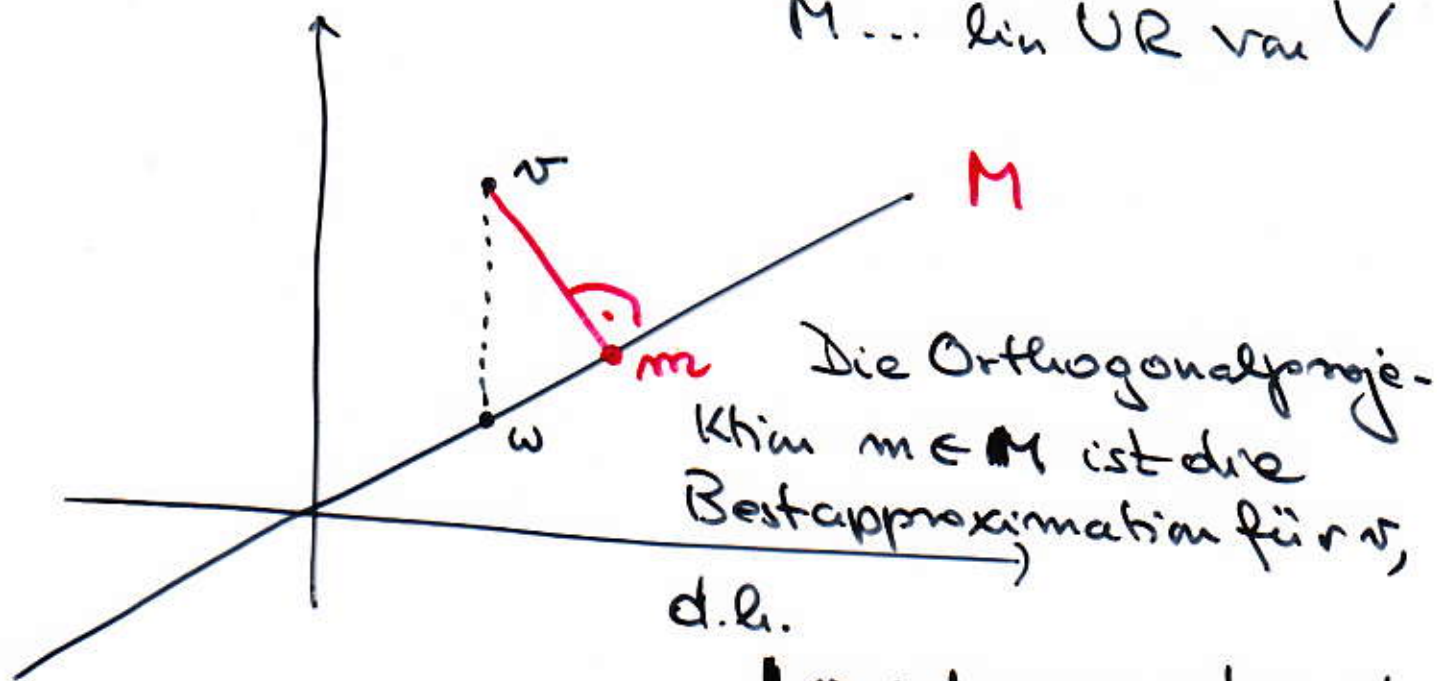
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# Kapitel 5

$$V = \mathbb{R}^2 \text{ lin. UR über } \mathbb{R}$$

$$M \dots \text{ lin UR von } V$$



$$\|v - m\|_{\text{Eukl}} = \min_{w \in M} \|v - w\|$$

Bemerkung nach Def 5.2

$$\text{z.z. : } \begin{cases} \textcircled{1} \langle u, v+w \rangle = \langle u, v \rangle + \langle u, w \rangle \quad \forall u, v, w \in V \\ \textcircled{2} \langle u, sv \rangle = s \langle u, v \rangle \quad \forall s \in \mathbb{R}, \forall u, v \in V \end{cases}$$

$$\textcircled{1} \quad \langle u, v+w \rangle = \langle v+w, u \rangle \stackrel{\text{Symm.}}{=} \langle u, v \rangle + \langle u, w \rangle \stackrel{\text{linear.}}{=}$$

$$= \langle v, u \rangle + \langle w, u \rangle \stackrel{\text{Symm.}}{=} \langle u, v \rangle + \langle u, w \rangle$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad \langle u, sv \rangle \stackrel{\text{Symm.}}{=} \langle sv, u \rangle \stackrel{\text{linear.}}{=} s \langle v, u \rangle \stackrel{\text{Symm.}}{=} s \langle u, v \rangle \quad \square$$

# Beispiel 5.1

$$\langle x, y \rangle_A := x^T A y = (x_1, x_2) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= (x_1, x_2) \begin{pmatrix} y_1 + y_2 \\ y_1 + 5y_2 \end{pmatrix} = x_1(y_1 + y_2) + x_2(y_1 + 5y_2)$$

$$= x_1 y_1 + x_1 y_2 + x_2 y_1 + 5 x_2 y_2$$

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$$x \cdot y = x_1 y_1 + x_2 y_2 \Leftrightarrow \langle x, y \rangle_{I_2} = x \cdot y$$

Pos. Def. Es gilt  $\langle x, x \rangle_A \geq 0 \forall x \in \mathbb{R}^2$  und

$$\langle x, x \rangle_A = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = 0.$$

Beweis:

$$\langle x, x \rangle_A = x_1^2 + x_1 x_2 + x_2 x_1 + 5 x_2^2 =$$

$$= x_1^2 + 2 x_1 x_2 + 5 x_2^2 =$$

$$= \underbrace{x_1^2 + 2 x_1 x_2 + x_2^2}_{(x_1 + x_2)^2} + 4 x_2^2 =$$

$$= \underline{\underline{(x_1 + x_2)^2 + 4 x_2^2}} \geq 0 \forall x \in \mathbb{R}^2$$



$$\bullet \langle x, x \rangle_A = 0 \Leftrightarrow (x_1 + x_2)^2 = 0 \wedge \underline{x_2 = 0}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \underline{x_1 = 0}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x = 0.$$

Skalarpr.

$$\bullet \mathbb{R}^n, \quad x \cdot y = \sum_{i=1}^n x_i y_i \quad (\text{kanonisch})$$

$$\bullet \mathbb{R}^n, \quad \langle x, y \rangle_A, \quad A \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}, \text{ so wie im Beispiel 5.1}$$

$$\bullet C[a, b] = \{ f : [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \text{ stetig} \}$$

$$\langle f, g \rangle = \int_a^b f(x) g(x) dx$$


SP

→ Achtung: Nicht jede Matrix erzeugt ein IP. z.B.  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -5 \end{pmatrix}$  führt auf kein IP.

In diesem Fall ist

$$\begin{aligned} \langle x, y \rangle_A &:= x^T \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -5 \end{pmatrix} y = (x_1, x_2) \begin{pmatrix} y_1 + y_2 \\ y_1 - 5y_2 \end{pmatrix} = \\ &= x_1 y_1 + x_1 y_2 + x_2 y_1 - 5x_2 y_2. \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow \langle x, x \rangle_A = x_1^2 + 2x_1 x_2 - 5x_2^2.$$

Wähle  $x = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \langle x, x \rangle_A = -5 < 0$  

D.h. kein IP.