

Lösungen zu den 26. Aufgabenblatt für MfI 2

1. Aufgabe:

(a)

$$\begin{aligned}
 \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ 3 & 2 & 5 & 4 \\ 5 & 4 & 3 & 2 \\ 4 & 5 & 2 & 3 \end{vmatrix} &= \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ 3 & 2 & 5 & 4 \\ 5 & 4 & 3 & 2 \\ 0 & -1 & -6 & -7 \end{vmatrix} \\
 &= \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ 3 & 2 & 5 & 4 \\ 0 & -\frac{7}{2} & -7 & -\frac{21}{2} \\ 0 & -1 & -6 & -7 \end{vmatrix} \\
 &= \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ 0 & -\frac{5}{2} & -1 & -\frac{7}{2} \\ 0 & -\frac{7}{2} & -7 & -\frac{21}{2} \\ 0 & -1 & -6 & -7 \end{vmatrix} \\
 &= -4 \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ 0 & 5 & 2 & 7 \\ 0 & 7 & 14 & 21 \\ 0 & 1 & 6 & 7 \end{vmatrix} \\
 &= -8 \begin{vmatrix} 5 & 2 & 7 \\ 7 & 14 & 21 \\ 1 & 6 & 7 \end{vmatrix} \\
 &= -8 \begin{vmatrix} 5 & 2 & 7 \\ 8 & 8 & 0 \\ -4 & 4 & 0 \end{vmatrix} \\
 &= -56 \begin{vmatrix} 8 & 8 \\ -4 & 4 \end{vmatrix} \\
 &= 0
 \end{aligned}$$

(b)

$$\begin{aligned}
 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 4 & 8 \\ 1 & 3 & 9 & 27 \\ 1 & 4 & 16 & 64 \\ 1 & 5 & 25 & 125 \end{vmatrix} &= \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 4 & 8 \\ 0 & 1 & 5 & 19 \\ 0 & 2 & 12 & 56 \\ 0 & 3 & 21 & 117 \end{vmatrix} \\
 &= \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 5 & 19 \\ 2 & 12 & 56 \\ 3 & 21 & 117 \end{vmatrix} \\
 &= \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 5 & 19 \\ 0 & 2 & 18 \\ 0 & 6 & 60 \end{vmatrix}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 18 \\ 6 & 60 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= 12$$

(c)

$$\begin{vmatrix} 2 & 3 & 5 & 1 & 7 & 1 \\ -1 & 4 & 8 & -6 & 2 & 5 \\ 0 & 0 & 7 & -4 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 6 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 & 8 & 5 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 9 & 3 & 1 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & \frac{3}{2} & \frac{5}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{7}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 11 & 21 & -11 & 4 & 10 \\ 0 & 0 & 7 & -4 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 6 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 & 8 & 5 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 9 & 3 & 1 & 4 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} 11 & 21 & -11 & 4 & 10 \\ 0 & 7 & -4 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 6 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 8 & 5 & -2 \\ 0 & 9 & 3 & 1 & 4 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= 11 \begin{vmatrix} 7 & -4 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 6 & 0 & 0 \\ 3 & 8 & 5 & -2 \\ 9 & 3 & 1 & 4 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= 11(-1)^4 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 4 & 9 & 3 \\ 5 & -2 & 3 & 8 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 6 \\ 0 & 0 & 7 & -4 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= 11 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 4 & 9 & 3 \\ 0 & -22 & -42 & -7 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 6 \\ 0 & 0 & 7 & -4 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= 11 \begin{vmatrix} -22 & -42 & -7 \\ 0 & 2 & 6 \\ 0 & 7 & -4 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= 11(-22) \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 6 \\ 7 & -4 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= 11(-22)(-8 - 42)$$

$$= 12100$$

(d) mit Regel von Sarrus

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & a & -b \\ -a & 1 & c \\ b & -c & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 1 + b^2 + c^2 + a^2$$

(e)

$$\begin{aligned} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & a & 0 \\ 0 & a & 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & -b \\ 0 & b & 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} &= \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & a & 0 \\ 0 & a & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & -a & -b \\ 0 & b & 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} \\ &= \begin{vmatrix} a & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & -a & -b \\ b & 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} \\ &= -(-1)(-a)b - (-b)1a \\ &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

2. Aufgabe:

(a)

$$\begin{aligned} \|\mathbf{u} + \mathbf{v}\|^2 + \|\mathbf{u} - \mathbf{v}\|^2 &= (\mathbf{u} + \mathbf{v}, \mathbf{u} + \mathbf{v}) + (\mathbf{u} - \mathbf{v}, \mathbf{u} - \mathbf{v}) \\ &= (\mathbf{u}, \mathbf{u} + \mathbf{v}) + (\mathbf{v}, \mathbf{u} + \mathbf{v}) + (\mathbf{u}, \mathbf{u} - \mathbf{v}) - (\mathbf{v}, \mathbf{u} - \mathbf{v}) \\ &= (\mathbf{u}, \mathbf{u}) + (\mathbf{u}, \mathbf{v}) + (\mathbf{v}, \mathbf{u}) + (\mathbf{v}, \mathbf{v}) + (\mathbf{u}, \mathbf{u}) - (\mathbf{u}, \mathbf{v}) - (\mathbf{v}, \mathbf{u}) + (\mathbf{v}, \mathbf{v}) \\ &= (\mathbf{u}, \mathbf{u}) + (\mathbf{u}, \mathbf{u}) + (\mathbf{v}, \mathbf{v}) + (\mathbf{v}, \mathbf{v}) \\ &= 2(\mathbf{u}, \mathbf{u}) + 2(\mathbf{v}, \mathbf{v}) \\ &= 2\|\mathbf{u}\|^2 + 2\|\mathbf{v}\|^2 \end{aligned}$$

(b)

$$\begin{aligned} \|\mathbf{u} + \mathbf{v}\|^2 - \|\mathbf{u} - \mathbf{v}\|^2 &= (\mathbf{u} + \mathbf{v}, \mathbf{u} + \mathbf{v}) - (\mathbf{u} - \mathbf{v}, \mathbf{u} - \mathbf{v}) \\ &= (\mathbf{u}, \mathbf{u}) + (\mathbf{u}, \mathbf{v}) + (\mathbf{v}, \mathbf{u}) + (\mathbf{v}, \mathbf{v}) - (\mathbf{u}, \mathbf{u}) + (\mathbf{u}, \mathbf{v}) + (\mathbf{v}, \mathbf{u}) - (\mathbf{v}, \mathbf{v}) \\ &= 2(\mathbf{u}, \mathbf{v}) + 2(\mathbf{v}, \mathbf{u}) \\ &= 4(\mathbf{u}, \mathbf{v}) \end{aligned}$$

3. Aufgabe:

Ein Vektor \mathbf{v} gehört genau dann zu U^\perp , wenn er auf allen drei Basisvektoren von U senkrecht steht. Es sei $\mathbf{v} \in U^\perp$. Dann gilt:

$$v_1 + v_3 + 2v_4 + 4v_5 = 0$$

$$-v_1 + v_2 + 3v_4 + 4v_5 = 0$$

$$v_3 + v_4 + v_5 = 0$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 2 & 4 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 & 3 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \implies \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 4 & 7 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

d.h:

$$v_1 = -v_4 - 3v_5$$

$$v_2 = -4v_4 - 7v_5$$

$$v_3 = -v_4 - v_5$$

Durch die Wahl von v_4 und v_5 kann man eine Basis von U^\perp bestimmen:

$$v_4 = 1, \quad v_5 = 0 \quad : \quad \mathbf{v}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -4 \\ -1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$v_4 = 0, \quad v_5 = 1 \quad : \quad \mathbf{v}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} -3 \\ -7 \\ -1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$