

Vortragsübung 5

Aufgabe V11

$$\text{Pol}_n \mathbb{R} := \left\{ \sum_{j=0}^n \alpha_j X^j \mid \alpha_j \in \mathbb{R} \right\}$$

a) Nachrechnen der 4. Punkte der Def.

Zuvor vereinfachen des Skalarprodukts

Basis \mathcal{B} : $1, X$

$$p(x) = a_1 X + a_0, \quad q(x) = b_1 X + b_0$$

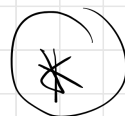
$$\langle p | q \rangle = (\mathcal{B}p)^T \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{3} \end{pmatrix} \mathcal{B}q$$
$$= \begin{pmatrix} a_0 \\ a_1 \end{pmatrix}^T \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{3} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} b_0 \\ b_1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= (a_0 \ a_1) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{3} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} b_0 \\ b_1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= (a_0 \ a_1) \begin{pmatrix} 1 b_0 + \frac{1}{2} b_1 \\ \frac{1}{2} b_0 + \frac{1}{3} b_1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= a_0 (b_0 + \frac{1}{2} b_1) + a_1 (\frac{1}{2} b_0 + \frac{1}{3} b_1)$$

$$= a_0 b_0 + \frac{1}{2} (a_0 b_1 + a_1 b_0) + \frac{1}{3} a_1 b_1$$



$$1) \quad z\bar{z}: \langle p|q \rangle = \langle q|p \rangle$$

$$\begin{aligned} \langle p|q \rangle & \stackrel{*}{=} a_0 b_0 + \frac{1}{2}(a_0 b_1 + a_1 b_0) + \frac{1}{3} a_1 b_1 \\ & = b_0 a_0 + \frac{1}{2}(b_0 a_1 + a_0 b_1) + \frac{1}{3} b_1 a_1 \\ & = \langle q|p \rangle \end{aligned}$$

$$2) \quad z\bar{z}: \langle p|p \rangle \geq 0 \quad \text{und} \quad \langle p|p \rangle = 0 \Leftrightarrow p=0$$

$$\text{Sei } p(x) = dx + z \in \mathcal{P}_{d,1} \mathbb{R}$$

$$\langle p|p \rangle = z^2 + dz + \frac{1}{3}d^2$$

$$\text{Annahme: } \langle p|p \rangle < 0$$

Sei $d \in \mathbb{R}$ beliebig aber fest, dann ist

$$z^2 + dz + \frac{1}{3}d^2 - \langle p|p \rangle = 0 \quad \text{eine}$$

quadratische Gleichung in z

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow z_{1/2} &= \frac{-d \pm \sqrt{d^2 - 4\left(\frac{1}{3}d^2 - \langle p|p \rangle\right)}}{2} \\ &= \frac{-d \pm \sqrt{-\frac{1}{3}d^2 + 4\langle p|p \rangle}}{2} \quad ** \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Da } \underbrace{-\frac{1}{3}d^2}_{\leq 0} + 4 \underbrace{\langle p|p \rangle}_{< 0 \text{ nach Annahme}} < 0 \quad \text{ist } z_{1/2} \notin \mathbb{R}$$

$$\Rightarrow \langle p|p \rangle \geq 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Ist } \langle p|p \rangle = 0 \Rightarrow z_{1/2} = \frac{-d \pm \sqrt{-\frac{1}{3}d^2}}{2}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \Rightarrow d=0, (\text{weil sonst } z_{1/2} \notin \mathbb{R}) \\ \Rightarrow z=0 \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow p=0$$

$$\Leftarrow p(x) = dx + z = 0 \Rightarrow d=z=0 \stackrel{*}{\Rightarrow} \langle p|p \rangle = 0$$

$$3) \langle p|q+r \rangle = \langle p|q \rangle + \langle q|r \rangle$$

$$\text{für } p(x) = a_1x + a_0, q(x) = b_1x + b_0, r(x) = c_1x + c_0$$

$$p, q, r \in \text{Pol}_1 \mathbb{R}$$

$$\langle p|q \rangle + \langle q|r \rangle$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{3} \end{pmatrix} \begin{matrix} \mathcal{B}q \\ \mathcal{B}r \end{matrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{3} \end{pmatrix} \mathcal{B}r$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{3} \end{pmatrix} (\mathcal{B}q + \mathcal{B}r)$$

$$\stackrel{\uparrow}{=} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{3} \end{pmatrix} \mathcal{B}(q+r) = \langle p|q+r \rangle$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{weil: } \mathcal{B}(q+r) &= \mathcal{B}((b_1+c_1)x + (b_0+c_0)) = \begin{pmatrix} b_0+c_0 \\ b_1+c_1 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} b_0 \\ b_1 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} c_0 \\ c_1 \end{pmatrix} = \mathcal{B}q + \mathcal{B}r \end{aligned}$$

$$4) \text{ zz: } s\langle p|q \rangle = \langle sp|q \rangle = \langle p|sq \rangle$$

$$\text{für } s \in \mathbb{R}, p(x) = a_1x + a_0, q(x) = b_1x + b_0 \in \text{Pol}_1\mathbb{R}$$

$$s\langle p|q \rangle = s({}_B p)^T \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{3} \end{pmatrix} = ({}_B p)^T \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{3} \end{pmatrix} ({}_S q)$$

$$= ({}_B p)^T \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{3} \end{pmatrix} B({}_S q) = \langle p|sq \rangle$$

$$\text{weil } {}_S q = s \cdot \begin{pmatrix} b_0 \\ b_1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} sb_0 \\ sb_1 \end{pmatrix} = B(sb_1x + sb_0) = {}_B(sq)$$

$$s\langle p|q \rangle = s({}_B p)^T \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{3} \end{pmatrix} Bq = \left[({}_B p)^T \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{3} \end{pmatrix} Bq \right]$$

$$= ({}_B(sp))^T \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{3} \end{pmatrix} Bq = \langle sp|q \rangle$$

$$\text{weil, } ({}_B(sp))^T = s \cdot \begin{pmatrix} a_0 \\ a_1 \end{pmatrix}^T = s \cdot (a_0 a_1) = (sa_0 sa_1) \\ = ({}_B(sa_1x + sa_0))^T = ({}_B(sp))^T$$

1-4 $\Rightarrow \langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$ ist Skalarprodukt

b) 1) C Basis von $\text{Pol}_1 \mathbb{R}$

$$2) \langle c_1 | c_2 \rangle = 0, \langle c_1 | c_1 \rangle = 1, \langle c_2 | c_2 \rangle = 1$$

B erfüllt 1), aber 2) nur teilweise

$$\langle 1 | 1 \rangle = \langle 0 \cdot x + 1 | 0 \cdot x + 1 \rangle \stackrel{*}{=} 1$$

$$\langle x | x \rangle \stackrel{*}{=} \frac{1}{3} \neq 1$$

$$\langle 1 | x \rangle = \frac{1}{2} \neq 0$$

Wähle $c_1(x) = 1$ (b_1 von B)

und suche $c_2 = dX + z \in \text{Pol}_1 \mathbb{R}$

mit

$$0 = \langle c_1 | c_2 \rangle \stackrel{*}{=} z + \frac{1}{2}d \Leftrightarrow z = -\frac{1}{2}d$$

$$1 = \langle c_2 | c_2 \rangle \stackrel{*}{=} z^2 + dz + \frac{1}{3}d^2$$

$$\stackrel{z = -\frac{1}{2}d}{\Rightarrow} 1 = \frac{1}{4}d^2 + \frac{1}{2}d^2 + \frac{1}{3}d^2 \Leftrightarrow 12d^2 \Leftrightarrow d_{1,2} = \pm 2\sqrt{3}$$

$$\Rightarrow z_{1,2} = \mp \sqrt{3}$$

Wähle z.B. $c_2(x) := 2\sqrt{3}x - \sqrt{3}$

(alternativ: $c_2(x) = -2\sqrt{3}x + \sqrt{3}$)

Zu 1):

$1, 2\sqrt{3}X - \sqrt{3}$ sind lin. unabh.

Ansatz: $\lambda_1 \cdot 1 + \lambda_2 (2\sqrt{3}X - \sqrt{3}) = 0$ für $\lambda_1, \lambda_2 \in \mathbb{R}$

$X = \frac{1}{2}$ einsetzen liefert $\lambda_1 = 0$

$\lambda_1 = 0$ und $X = 1$ liefert $\lambda_2 \sqrt{3} = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda_2 = 0$

Da $B: 1, X$ eine Basis von $\text{Pol}_1 \mathbb{R}$ ist,

folgt $\dim \text{Pol}_1 \mathbb{R} = 2$.

$\Rightarrow C: 1, 2\sqrt{3}X - \sqrt{3}$ ist Basis von $\text{Pol}_1 \mathbb{R}$

1) & 2)

$\Rightarrow C: 1, 2\sqrt{3}X - \sqrt{3}$ ist ONB von $\text{Pol}_1 \mathbb{R}$

Aufgabe V 12

$$a) \quad \mu = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$b) \quad v = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$c) \quad E = \left\{ x \in \mathbb{R}^3 \mid \left\langle \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \mid x \right\rangle = 4 \right\} \\ = \left\{ x \in \mathbb{R}^3 \mid \left\langle \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \mid x \right\rangle = 2 \right\}$$

$$= \left\{ (x_1, x_2, x_3) \in \mathbb{R}^3 \mid x_2 = 2 \right\}$$

$$= \left\{ (x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 \mid y = 2 \right\}$$

$$E: \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + \lambda \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + \mu \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \lambda, \mu \in \mathbb{R}$$

Aufgabe V 13:

$$a) \quad A \cdot A^T = (1 \ -3 \ 5) \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -3 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix} : 1 \times 1$$

$$A^T \cdot A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -3 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix} \cdot (1 \ -3 \ 5) : 3 \times 3$$

$$A \cdot B : 1 \times 3 \quad A^T \cdot B : \subseteq$$

$$B \cdot A : \subseteq \quad B \cdot A^T : 3 \times 1$$

Ausgerechnet

$$A \cdot A^T = (1 \ -3 \ 5) \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -3 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix} = 1 + 9 + 25 = 35$$

$$A^T \cdot A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -3 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix} \cdot (1 \ -3 \ 5) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -3 & 5 \\ -3 & 9 & -15 \\ 5 & -15 & 25 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A \cdot B = (1 \ -3 \ 5) \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 4 \\ 0 & 2 & 2 \\ 4 & 3 & 2 \end{pmatrix} = (2+20 \quad 1-6+15 \quad 4-6+10)$$

$$B \cdot A^T = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 4 \\ 0 & 2 & 2 \\ 4 & 3 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -3 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2-3+20 \\ 0-6+10 \\ 4-9+10 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 19 \\ 4 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$b) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 3 & 9 \end{pmatrix} \cdot B = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 3 & 9 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} b_1 & b_2 & b_3 \\ b_4 & b_5 & b_6 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} 1b_1 + 3b_4 = 0 \\ 3b_1 + 9b_4 = 0 \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow z.B. b_1 = -3, b_4 = 1$$

analog für andere Spalten von B

$$\text{also } z.B. \quad B = \begin{pmatrix} -3 & 3 & -6 \\ 1 & -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{oder } B = \begin{pmatrix} -3 & -3 & -3 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

V 14

a) i) $a_n := \frac{4n-1}{n^2} \left(\downarrow \begin{matrix} 3 \\ 0 \end{matrix} \right) \quad \begin{matrix} \text{Sup} = 3 \\ \text{Inf} = 0 \end{matrix}$

ii) $b_n := \frac{n-1}{n+1} \left(\uparrow \begin{matrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{matrix} \right) \quad \begin{matrix} \text{Sup} = 1 \\ \text{Inf} = 0 \end{matrix}$

iii) $c_n := \sqrt{n^2 - n} \left(\uparrow \begin{matrix} \infty \\ 0 \end{matrix} \right) \quad \begin{matrix} \text{Sup} = \infty \\ \text{Inf} = 0 \end{matrix}$

iv) $d_n := n^2 \cdot 5^{-n} \left(\downarrow \begin{matrix} \frac{1}{5} \\ 0 \end{matrix} \right) \quad \begin{matrix} \text{Sup} = \frac{1}{5} \\ \text{Inf} = 0 \end{matrix}$

b) $\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{k-1}{k!} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{k}{k!} - \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k!} \quad \left(\begin{matrix} \text{Expreihe:} \\ e = \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{j!} \end{matrix} \right)$

$$= \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{k}{k!} - \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k!}$$

$$= 0 + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{k}{k!} - e$$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(k-1)!} - e = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k!} - e$$

$$= e - e = 0$$

$$c) \quad z \in \mathbb{C}, \quad d(z) := |z - 2 + i| \in \mathbb{R}$$

\uparrow
 Abstand zu $2 - i$

$$M := \left\{ z \in \mathbb{C} \mid (d(z))^2 - \frac{3}{2}d(z) + \frac{1}{2} = 0 \right\}$$

$$u := d(z)$$

$$u^2 - \frac{3}{2}u + \frac{1}{2} = 0$$

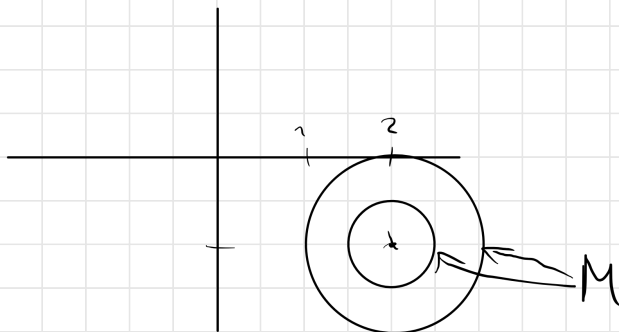
$$u_{1/2} = \frac{\frac{3}{2} \pm \sqrt{\frac{9}{4} - 4 \cdot \frac{1}{2}}}{2} = \frac{\frac{3}{2} \pm \sqrt{\frac{9}{4} - \frac{8}{4}}}{2}$$

$$= \frac{\frac{3}{2} \pm \frac{1}{2}}{2}$$

$$u_1 = \frac{\frac{3}{2} + \frac{1}{2}}{2} = 1 \quad u_2 = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow d(z) = 1, \quad d(z) = \frac{1}{2}$$

\Rightarrow



$$d) \quad \underbrace{(z + 3i)}_{w^3} = 8i$$

$$w^3 = 8i = 8 \cdot \left(\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) + i \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) \right)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow w_0 &= 2 \cdot \left(\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{6}\right) + i \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{6}\right) \right) \\ &= 2 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2} \sqrt{3} + i \frac{1}{2} \right) \\ &= \sqrt{3} + i \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} w_1 &= 2 \cdot \left(\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{6} + \frac{2\pi}{3}\right) + i \sin\left(\frac{5\pi}{6}\right) \right) \\ &= 2 \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{2} \sqrt{3} + i \frac{1}{2} \right) \\ &= -\sqrt{3} + i \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} w_2 &= 2 \cdot \left(\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{6} + \frac{4\pi}{3}\right) + i \sin\left(\frac{3}{2}\pi\right) \right) \\ &= 2 \cdot \left(0 + i \cdot (-1) \right) \\ &= -2i \end{aligned}$$

$$w = z + 3i$$

$$\sqrt{3} + i = z_1 + 3i \quad \Rightarrow \quad z_1 = \sqrt{3} - 2i$$

$$-\sqrt{3} + i = z_2 + 3i \quad \Rightarrow \quad z_2 = -\sqrt{3} - 2i$$

$$-2i = z_3 + 3i \quad \Rightarrow \quad z_3 = -5i$$