

Discrete Math Übung 2:

Notiztitel

11.03.2007

	rot	weiß	rosa
8.) rosa x rot	50	0	50
rosa x weiß	0	50	50
rosa x rosa	25	25	50

$$0,5x + 0y + 0,5z = 4000$$

$$0x + 0,5y + 0,5z = 4000$$

$$0,25x + 0,25y + 0,5z = 4000$$

	4000
	4000
	4000
$\left(\begin{array}{ccc} 0,5 & 0 & 0,5 \\ 0 & 0,5 & 0,5 \\ 0,25 & 0,25 & 0,5 \end{array} \right)$	$\begin{array}{l} 3000 \\ 3000 \\ 6000 \end{array}$

$\left(\begin{array}{ccc} 0,5 & 0 & 0,5 \\ 0 & 0,5 & 0,5 \\ 0,25 & 0,25 & 0,5 \end{array} \right)$	$\begin{array}{l} 1500 + 0 + 1500 \\ 0 + 1500 + 1500 \\ 1500 + 1500 + 3000 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{l} 3000 \\ 3000 \\ 6000 \end{array}$
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$\left(\begin{array}{ccc} 0,5 & 0 & 0,5 \\ 0 & 0,5 & 0,5 \\ 0,25 & 0,25 & 0,5 \end{array} \right)$	$\begin{array}{l} 3000 \\ 3000 \\ 6000 \end{array}$
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9.)

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 4 & 3 \\ 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 4 & 3 \\ 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{matrix} 4+9 & 2+6 \\ 13 & 14 \\ 2+3 & 4+4 \\ 5 & 8 \end{matrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{matrix} 4+4 & 3+2 \\ 8 & 5 \\ 12+8 & 9+4 \\ 20 & 13 \end{matrix}$$

✓

sie darf nicht symmetrisch sein und,

$A \cdot B = 1$ darf nicht gelten

$\Rightarrow A + B^{-1}!$

10.)

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A \cdot B = B \cdot A$$

$$\forall a=d, b=c=0$$

$$\begin{array}{c|cc} & \begin{pmatrix} e & f \\ g & h \end{pmatrix} \\ \hline \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} & ae+bg & af+bh \\ & ce+dg & cf+dh \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c|cc} & \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} \\ \hline \begin{pmatrix} e & f \\ g & h \end{pmatrix} & ae+fc & be+fd \\ & ge+hc & gb+hd \end{array}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} ae+bg & af+bh \\ ce+dg & cf+dh \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} ae+fc & be+fd \\ ge+hc & gb+hd \end{pmatrix}$$

$$ae+bg \stackrel{!}{=} ae+fc \Rightarrow c=b=0$$

$$af+bh \stackrel{!}{=} be+fd \Rightarrow f(e-d) \stackrel{!}{=} b(e-h) \Rightarrow a \stackrel{!}{=} d$$

$$c e + d g \stackrel{!}{=} p e + h c \Rightarrow c(e-h) \stackrel{!}{=} g(e-d) \Rightarrow a \stackrel{!}{=} d$$

$$c f + d h \stackrel{!}{=} g b + h d \Rightarrow c f = g b \Rightarrow c = b = 0$$

M₁)

$$\begin{pmatrix} \cos \beta & \sin \beta \\ -\sin \beta & \cos \beta \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \cos \alpha & \sin \alpha \\ -\sin \alpha & \cos \alpha \end{pmatrix} \begin{matrix} \cos \alpha \cdot \cos \beta - \sin \alpha \cdot \sin \beta = \textcircled{a} \\ -\cos \beta \cdot \sin \alpha - \sin \beta \cos \alpha = \textcircled{b} \\ \cos \alpha \sin \beta + \sin \alpha \cdot \cos \beta = \textcircled{c} \\ -\sin \alpha \sin \beta + \cos \alpha \cos \beta = \textcircled{d} \end{matrix}$$

- \textcircled{a} $\cos(\alpha + \beta)$ ~~a~~ b
- \textcircled{b} $\sin(\alpha + \beta)$ c ~~d~~
- \textcircled{c} $\sin(\alpha - \beta)$
- \textcircled{d} $\cos(\alpha - \beta)$

Inverse: $A = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \alpha & \sin \alpha \\ -\sin \alpha & \cos \alpha \end{pmatrix}$

$$A^{-1} = \frac{1}{\cos \alpha \cos \alpha - (\sin \alpha \cdot (-\sin \alpha))} \begin{pmatrix} \cos \alpha & -\sin \alpha \\ +\sin \alpha & -\cos \alpha \end{pmatrix}$$

$= 1$

$$12.) \quad A = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} \quad \nexists A^{-1} \quad \forall \quad ad - bc = 0$$

$$A^{-1} = \frac{1}{\underbrace{ad - bc}_{=0}} \begin{pmatrix} d & -b \\ -c & a \end{pmatrix}$$

$\frac{1}{0}$ nicht definiert!

$$? \quad \exists B \neq 0: A \cdot B = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow A \neq 0 \quad (\text{siehe aber } 0)$$

$$? \quad \exists C \neq 0: C \cdot A = I$$

$$\Rightarrow A = C^{-1}$$

$$B \cdot C^{-1} = 0 \quad \S \quad \forall B \neq 0 \quad \forall C \neq 0$$

$$B = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\det A = 0$$

$$13.) \quad A = n \times n$$

$$B = n \times n$$

$$A \cdot B = n \times n = A^{-1} \cdot B^{-1}$$

regular: $\exists A, B : A \cdot B = I$

$$B = A^{-1}$$

$$B^{-1} \cdot A^{-1} = A \cdot B$$

$$B^{-1} (A^{-1} \cdot A) \cdot B = I$$

I

$$B^{-1} \cdot (I \cdot B) = I$$

$$B^{-1} \cdot B = I \quad \checkmark$$

140.)

$$\begin{array}{cccccc} 1 & 1 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & -1 & 1 & 2 \\ 4 & 3 & 2 & 4 & 3 \end{array}$$

$$1 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 + 1 \cdot (-1) \cdot 4 + 1 \cdot 1 \cdot 3 = 3$$

$$-1 [4 \cdot 2 \cdot 1 + 3(-1)1 + 2 \cdot 1 \cdot 1] = -7 \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} 3 \\ -7 \end{array} \right\} +3 - 7 = -4$$

$$\begin{array}{cccccc} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ -2 & -3 & 0 & -2 & -3 \\ 1 & 2 & -1 & 1 & 2 \end{array}$$

$$-1 [1(-3)1 + 0 + (-1)(-2)1] = 1$$

$$1(-3)(-1) + 0 + 1(-2)(2) = -1 \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} 1 \\ -1 \end{array} \right\} = 0$$