

$$1) a) (T\vec{x}, \vec{z}) = (\vec{x} \times \vec{y}, \vec{z}) = \det(\vec{x}, \vec{y}, \vec{z}) = -\det(\vec{z}, \vec{y}, \vec{x}) = -(\vec{z} \times \vec{y}, \vec{x}) = (\vec{x}, -T\vec{z}) \\ = (\vec{x}, T^A \vec{z})$$

$$T^A = -T$$

$$c) 0 = T\vec{x} = \vec{x} \times \vec{y} \Leftrightarrow \vec{x}, \vec{y} \text{ lin. abhängig} \\ \Rightarrow \text{Kern}(T) = \text{lin}(\vec{y})^\perp$$

$$d) \text{Bild } T = \text{Kern}(T^A)^\perp$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Bild } T = \text{Kern}(T^A)^\perp = (\text{Kern } T)^\perp = \text{lin}(\vec{y})^\perp = \{\vec{x} \in \mathbb{R}^3 : (\vec{x}, \vec{y}) = 0\}$$

$$b) |T - \lambda| = \begin{vmatrix} 0 - \lambda & -y_3 & y_2 \\ y_3 & 0 - \lambda & -y_1 \\ y_2 & y_1 & 0 - \lambda \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} -\lambda & -y_3 & y_2 \\ y_3 & -\lambda & -y_1 \\ -y_2 & y_1 & -\lambda \end{vmatrix} = -\lambda^3 - \lambda(y_1^2 + y_2^2 + y_3^2)$$

$$= -\lambda(\lambda^2 + \|\vec{y}\|^2) \Rightarrow \lambda_1 = 0$$

$$\lambda_{2,3} = \pm i \|\vec{y}\| \leftarrow \text{Im Eigenwert mit } \mathbb{R}^3 \text{ is Vektorraum mit reelle Körper}$$

$$\text{Eigenwerte von } T = \{0\}$$

2)
a) a)

$$L = \begin{pmatrix} I_p & 0 \\ -D^{-1}C & I_q \end{pmatrix}$$

$$ML = \begin{pmatrix} A & B \\ C & D \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} I_p & 0 \\ -D^{-1}C & I_q \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} A - BD^{-1}C & B \\ 0 & D \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} I_p & BD^{-1} \\ 0 & I_q \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} A - BD^{-1}C & 0 \\ 0 & D \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\det ML = \det M \det L = \det I_p \det I_q \det M = \det(A - BD^{-1}C) \det D$$

$$\det M = \det D \det(A - BD^{-1}C)$$

$$\text{a) b) } \det(A - BD^{-1}C) = \det A - \det(BD^{-1}C) \stackrel{\uparrow}{=} \det A - \det(BCD^{-1}) = \det A - \det BC \det D^{-1}$$

$$CD = DC \Rightarrow D^{-1}C = CD^{-1}$$

$$\det M = \det D (\det A - \det BC \det D^{-1}) = \det AD - \underbrace{\det D \det D^{-1}}_1 \det BC = \det AD - \det BC$$

b) a)

$$\vec{a} \times (\vec{b} \times \vec{c}) = \vec{b} \langle \vec{a}, \vec{c} \rangle - \vec{c} \langle \vec{a}, \vec{b} \rangle$$

$$\vec{a} \times (\vec{b} \times \vec{c}) + \vec{b} \times (\vec{c} \times \vec{a}) + \vec{c} \times (\vec{a} \times \vec{b}) = \vec{b} \langle \vec{a}, \vec{c} \rangle - \vec{c} \langle \vec{a}, \vec{b} \rangle + \vec{c} \langle \vec{b}, \vec{a} \rangle - \vec{a} \langle \vec{b}, \vec{c} \rangle + \vec{a} \langle \vec{c}, \vec{b} \rangle - \vec{b} \langle \vec{c}, \vec{a} \rangle = 0$$

$$\text{b) b) } \langle \vec{a} \times \vec{b}, \vec{c} \times \vec{d} \rangle = \det(\vec{a}, \vec{b}, \vec{c} \times \vec{d}) = \det(\vec{b}, \vec{c} \times \vec{d}, \vec{a}) = \langle \vec{b} \times (\vec{c} \times \vec{d}), \vec{a} \rangle$$

$$\vec{b} \times (\vec{c} \times \vec{d}) = \vec{c} \langle \vec{b}, \vec{d} \rangle - \vec{d} \langle \vec{b}, \vec{c} \rangle$$

$$\langle \vec{b} \times (\vec{c} \times \vec{d}), \vec{a} \rangle = \langle \vec{c}, \vec{a} \rangle \langle \vec{b}, \vec{d} \rangle - \langle \vec{d}, \vec{a} \rangle \langle \vec{b}, \vec{c} \rangle = \langle \vec{a}, \vec{c} \rangle \langle \vec{b}, \vec{d} \rangle - \langle \vec{a}, \vec{d} \rangle \langle \vec{b}, \vec{c} \rangle$$

$$3) \gamma: [0, 2\pi] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$$

$$\gamma = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \varphi \\ \sin \varphi \\ 1 - \cos \varphi - \sin \varphi \end{pmatrix} \in \mathbb{Z}^2$$

$$\gamma' = \begin{pmatrix} -\sin \varphi \\ \cos \varphi \\ \sin \varphi - \cos \varphi \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\int_{\gamma} (-y^3, x^3, z^3) \cdot ds = \int_0^{2\pi} \sin^4 \varphi + \cos^4 \varphi - (\sin \varphi - \cos \varphi)(1 - \cos \varphi - \sin \varphi)^3 d\varphi = (*)$$

$$\int_0^{2\pi} \underbrace{(\sin \varphi - \cos \varphi)}_{f^1} \underbrace{(1 - \cos \varphi - \sin \varphi)^3}_{f^3} d\varphi = \left[\frac{1}{4} (1 - \cos \varphi - \sin \varphi)^4 \right]_0^{2\pi} = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^{2\pi} \sin^4 \varphi + \cos^4 \varphi d\varphi &= 2 \int_0^{2\pi} \sin^4 \varphi d\varphi = 2 \int_0^{2\pi} \left(\frac{1 - \cos 2\varphi}{2} \right)^2 d\varphi = 2 \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{1}{4} - \cos 2\varphi + \frac{(\cos 2\varphi)^2}{4} d\varphi = \\ &= 2 \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{1}{4} - \cos 2\varphi + \frac{1 + \cos 4\varphi}{8} d\varphi = 2 \left[\frac{3}{8} \varphi - \frac{\sin 2\varphi}{2} + \frac{\sin 4\varphi}{32} \right]_0^{2\pi} = \frac{3}{2} \pi \end{aligned}$$

$$(*) = \frac{3}{2} \pi$$

$$\begin{aligned} b) \int_A x y z dx dy dz &= \begin{bmatrix} x = r \sin \varphi \\ y = r \cos \varphi \\ z = r \end{bmatrix} = \int_0^1 \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^1 r^3 r \sin \varphi \cos \varphi dr d\varphi dz = \int_0^1 r^3 dr \int_0^{2\pi} r dr \int_0^{2\pi} \cos \varphi \sin \varphi d\varphi \\ &= \left[\frac{r^4}{4} \right]_0^1 \left[\frac{r^2}{2} \right]_0^1 \left[\frac{\sin^2 \varphi}{2} \right]_0^{2\pi} = 0 \end{aligned}$$

4)

$$\nabla g(x,y) = \begin{pmatrix} 6x^2 - 3y \\ -3x + 6y^2 \end{pmatrix} \stackrel{!}{=} 0 \Rightarrow \begin{matrix} x^2 = y \frac{1}{2} \\ x = 2y^2 \end{matrix} \Rightarrow x_1 = y_1 = 0, \quad x_2 = y_2 = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$g''(x,y) = \begin{pmatrix} 12x & -3 \\ -3 & 12y \end{pmatrix}$$

$$g''\left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right) = \begin{pmatrix} 6 & -3 \\ -3 & 6 \end{pmatrix} \leftarrow \text{positiv definit} \Rightarrow \left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right) \text{ Minimum}$$

$$g''(0,0) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -3 \\ -3 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \leftarrow \text{diese Matrix nicht positiv oder negativ definit} \Rightarrow (0,0) \text{ kein Maximum oder Minimum}$$

$$b) G: \mathbb{R}^4 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$$

$$G(x,y,m,r) = \begin{pmatrix} x^2 + y^2 - m^2 + r^2 \\ x^2 + 2y^2 - 3m^2 + 4r^2 - 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{l\u00f6sen: } G(x,y,m,r) = 0 \text{ neben } (x,y,m,r) = (0,0,1,1)$$

$$G(0,0,1,1) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$G'(x,y,m,r) = \begin{pmatrix} 2x & 2y & -2m & 2r \\ 2x & 4y & -6m & 8r \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{invertieren } \frac{\partial G}{\partial (m,r)}(0,0,1,1)$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} -2 & 2 & | & 1 & 0 \\ -6 & 8 & | & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 2 & | & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & | & -3 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 & | & \frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & | & -\frac{3}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & | & 2 & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 1 & | & -\frac{3}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix} \\ \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & | & -2 & \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 1 & | & -\frac{3}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

von Sol. über implizit definierte Funktionen $\exists (0,0) \in U \subseteq \mathbb{R}^2, (1,1) \in V \subseteq \mathbb{R}^2 : \varphi \in C^1(U,V)$

$$G(x,y,m,r) = 0 \Leftrightarrow (m,r) = (\varphi_1(x,y), \varphi_2(x,y))$$

$$\varphi'(x,y) = - \left(\frac{\partial G}{\partial (m,r)}(x,y, \varphi(x,y)) \right)^{-1} \frac{\partial G}{\partial (x,y)}(\varphi_1(x,y), \varphi_2(x,y))$$

$$\varphi'(0,0) = - \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 1 \\ -\frac{3}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$m'(0,0) = (0,0) = r'(0,0)$$