

## Lösung zu den Übungen zur lineare Unabhängigkeit

Aufgabe	Rechenweg
<p>1. Aufgabe</p> <p>a. <math>\vec{a} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 6 \end{pmatrix}, \vec{b} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 9 \end{pmatrix}</math></p> <p>b. <math>\vec{a} = \begin{pmatrix} -8 \\ 7 \end{pmatrix}, \vec{b} = \begin{pmatrix} 16 \\ -14 \end{pmatrix}</math></p> <p>c. <math>\vec{a} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \vec{b} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}</math></p> <p>d. <math>\vec{a} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 6 \end{pmatrix}, \vec{b} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 12 \end{pmatrix}</math></p> <p>e. Wie viele linear unabhängige Vektoren kann es in einem zweidimensionalen Raum höchstens geben?</p>	<p>a. <math>\begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 9 \end{pmatrix} = 1,5 \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 6 \end{pmatrix}</math>, also <b>linear abhängig</b></p> <p>b. <math>\begin{pmatrix} -8 \\ 7 \end{pmatrix} = (-0,5) \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 16 \\ -14 \end{pmatrix}</math>, also <b>linear abhängig</b></p> <p>c. <math>\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = r \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} 0 = r \\ 1 = 0 \end{cases}</math>; da die 2. Zeile einen Widerspruch darstellt, sind die Gleichungen nicht lösbar, also sind die Vektoren <b>linear unabhängig</b></p> <p>d. <math>\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 6 \end{pmatrix} = 0,5 \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 12 \end{pmatrix}</math>, also <b>linear abhängig</b></p> <p>e. Es können höchstens zwei linear unabhängige Vektoren in einem zweidimensionalen Raum geben.</p>
<p>2. Aufgabe</p> <p>a. <math>\vec{a} = \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ -3 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}, \vec{b} = \begin{pmatrix} 15 \\ -9 \\ -3 \end{pmatrix}</math></p> <p>b. <math>\vec{a} = \begin{pmatrix} 6 \\ 18 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}, \vec{b} = \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ -6 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}</math></p>	<p>a. <math>3 \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ -3 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 15 \\ -9 \\ -3 \end{pmatrix}</math>, also <b>linear abhängig</b></p> <p>b. <math>\begin{cases} 6 = -2r \\ 18 = -6r \\ 4 = -r \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} -3 = r \\ -3 = r \\ -4 = r \end{cases}</math>, d.h. <b>linear unabhängig</b></p>

$$c. \vec{a} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 3 \\ -11 \end{pmatrix}, \vec{b} = \begin{pmatrix} -7 \\ -4 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}, \vec{c} = \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 3 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$d. \vec{a} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}, \vec{b} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \vec{c} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$e. \vec{a} = \begin{pmatrix} 16 \\ -12 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}, \vec{b} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 8 \\ 6 \end{pmatrix}, \vec{c} = \begin{pmatrix} 8 \\ -2 \\ 4,5 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$f. \vec{a} = \begin{pmatrix} 6 \\ 9 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}, \vec{b} = -2 \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ -2 \\ 9 \end{pmatrix}, \vec{c} = 4 \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

g. Wie viele linear unabhängige Vektoren kann es in einem dreidimensionalen Raum höchstens geben?

$$c. \left| \begin{array}{l} 0 = -r - 7s + 4t \quad I \cdot 3 \\ 0 = -3r - 4s + 3t \quad II \cdot 4 \\ 0 = -11r - 2s - t \quad III \cdot 12 \end{array} \right| \Leftrightarrow \left| \begin{array}{l} 0 = -3r - 21s + 12t \quad I + III \\ 0 = -12r - 16s + 12t \quad II + III \\ 0 = -132r - 24s - 12t \quad III \end{array} \right| \Leftrightarrow \left| \begin{array}{l} 0 = -135r - 45s \quad I \cdot (-40) \\ 0 = -144r - 40s \quad II \cdot 45 \\ 0 = -132r - 24s - 12t \quad III \end{array} \right|$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \left| \begin{array}{l} 0 = 5400r + 1800s \quad I + II \\ 0 = -6480r - 1800s \quad II \\ 0 = -132r - 24s - 12t \quad III \end{array} \right| \Leftrightarrow \left| \begin{array}{l} 0 = -1080r \\ 0 = -6480r - 1665s \\ 0 = -132r - 24s - 12t \end{array} \right| \Leftrightarrow \left| \begin{array}{l} 0 = r \\ 0 = s \\ 0 = t \end{array} \right|, \text{ also linear unabhängig.}$$

$$d. \left| \begin{array}{l} 0 = 3s \\ 0 = 2t \\ 0 = 2r \end{array} \right| \Leftrightarrow \left| \begin{array}{l} 0 = r \\ 0 = s \\ 0 = t \end{array} \right| \Rightarrow \text{Die Vektoren sind linear unabhängig.}$$

$$e. \left| \begin{array}{l} 0 = 16r + 8t \\ 0 = -12r + 8s - 2t \\ 0 = 3r + 6s + 4,5t \end{array} \right| \Leftrightarrow \left| \begin{array}{l} t = -2r \\ 0 = -12r + 8s - 2 \cdot (-2r) \\ 0 = 3r + 6s + 4,5 \cdot (-2r) \end{array} \right| \Leftrightarrow \left| \begin{array}{l} t = -2r \\ 0 = -12r + 8s + 4r \\ 0 = 3r + 6s - 9r \end{array} \right| \Leftrightarrow \left| \begin{array}{l} t = -2r \\ 0 = -8r + 8s \quad II \cdot (-3) \\ 0 = -6r + 6s \quad III \cdot 4 \end{array} \right|$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \left| \begin{array}{l} t = -2r \\ 0 = 24r - 24s \\ 0 = -24r + 24s \end{array} \right| \begin{array}{l} I \\ II \\ III + II \end{array} \Leftrightarrow \left| \begin{array}{l} t = -2r \\ 0 = 24r - 24s \\ 0 = 0 \end{array} \right| \begin{array}{l} I \\ II \\ III \end{array} \Rightarrow \infty - \text{viele Lösungen, d.h. linear abhängig}$$

$$f. \left| \begin{array}{l} 0 = 6r - 6s + 12t \\ 0 = 9r + 4r + 4t \\ 0 = -2r - 18r + 16s \end{array} \right| \begin{array}{l} I \cdot (-4) \\ II \cdot 12 \\ III \cdot 3 \end{array} \Leftrightarrow \left| \begin{array}{l} 0 = -24r + 24s - 48t \\ 0 = 108r + 48r + 48t \\ 0 = -6r - 54r + 48s \end{array} \right| \begin{array}{l} I \\ II + I \\ III + I \end{array} \Leftrightarrow \left| \begin{array}{l} 0 = -24r + 24s - 48t \\ 0 = 84r + 72r \\ 0 = -30r - 30r \end{array} \right| \begin{array}{l} I \\ II \cdot 5 \\ III \cdot 12 \end{array}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \left| \begin{array}{l} 0 = -24r + 24s - 48t \\ 0 = 420r + 360r \\ 0 = -360r - 360r \end{array} \right| \begin{array}{l} I \\ II \\ III + II \end{array} \Leftrightarrow \left| \begin{array}{l} 0 = -24r + 24s - 48t \\ 0 = 420r + 360r \\ 0 = 60r \end{array} \right| \Leftrightarrow \left| \begin{array}{l} 0 = r \\ 0 = s \\ 0 = t \end{array} \right|, \text{ also linear unabhängig.}$$

g. Es gibt höchstens drei linear unabhängige Vektoren in einem dreidimensionalen Raum.