

Computergestuetzte Mathematik (Lineare Algebra mit Maple)

Lektion 7 (3. Dez.)

▼ Vektoren und Matrizen

```
> x := <1,2,3>;
```

$$x := \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} \quad (1.1)$$

```
> y := <4|5|6>;
```

$$y := [4 \ 5 \ 6] \quad (1.2)$$

```
> A := << 1 | 2 | 3 >,  
      < 4 | 5 | 6 >,  
      < 7 | 8 | 9 >>;
```

$$A := \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 \\ 7 & 8 & 9 \end{bmatrix} \quad (1.3)$$

```
> about(A);
```

```
Matrix(3, 3, [[1,2,3],[4,5,6],[7,8,9]]):  
property aliased to Matrix(3, 3, [[1,2,3],[4,5,6],[7,8,9]])
```

```
> about(x);
```

```
Vector(3, [1,2,3]):  
property aliased to Vector(3, [1,2,3])
```

```
> AA := Matrix(3, 3, [[1, 2, 3], [4, 5, 6], [7, 8, 9]]); #  
alternative Eingabe
```

$$AA := \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 \\ 7 & 8 & 9 \end{bmatrix} \quad (1.4)$$

```
> xx := Vector(3,[1,2,3]);
```

(1.5)

$$xx := \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} \quad (1.5)$$

```
> A*x;
Error, (in rtable/Product) invalid arguments
```

```
> A . x;
```

$$\begin{bmatrix} 14 \\ 32 \\ 50 \end{bmatrix} \quad (1.6)$$

```
> B := << 1, 4, 7 > | < 2, 5, 8 > | < 3, 6, 9 >>;
```

$$B := \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 \\ 7 & 8 & 9 \end{bmatrix} \quad (1.7)$$

```
> A - B;
```

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad (1.8)$$

```
> A *~ B;
```

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 4 & 9 \\ 16 & 25 & 36 \\ 49 & 64 & 81 \end{bmatrix} \quad (1.9)$$

```
> A^2;
```

$$\begin{bmatrix} 30 & 36 & 42 \\ 66 & 81 & 96 \\ 102 & 126 & 150 \end{bmatrix} \quad (1.10)$$

```
> < A | B >;
```

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 & 4 & 5 & 6 \\ 7 & 8 & 9 & 7 & 8 & 9 \end{bmatrix} \quad (1.11)$$

```
> < A , B >;
```

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 \\ 7 & 8 & 9 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 \\ 7 & 8 & 9 \end{bmatrix} \quad (1.12)$$

```
> Id := A^0; #Achtung
```

$$Id := 1 \quad (1.13)$$

```
> about(Id);
```

```
1:
```

All numeric values are properties as well as objects.
Their location in the property lattice is obvious,
in this case integer.

```
> C := A + 1;
```

$$C := \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 6 & 6 \\ 7 & 8 & 10 \end{bmatrix} \quad (1.14)$$

```
> C^(-1);
```

$$\begin{bmatrix} -6 & -2 & 3 \\ -1 & \frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ 5 & 1 & -2 \end{bmatrix} \quad (1.15)$$

```
> % . (A + 1);
```

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad (1.16)$$

```
> (A + 1) . (1.15);
```

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad (1.17)$$

```
> Matrix(3, shape = identity);
```

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad (1.18)$$

```
> Matrix( <1,2,3>, shape = diagonal);
```

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

(1.19)

```
> circ := Matrix(4, (i,j) -> (i-j)^3);
```

$$\text{circ} := \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 & -8 & -27 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 & -8 \\ 8 & 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 27 & 8 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

(1.20)

```
> circ^(-1);
```

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & -\frac{1}{36} & \frac{2}{9} & -\frac{1}{36} \\ \frac{1}{36} & 0 & -\frac{3}{4} & \frac{2}{9} \\ -\frac{2}{9} & \frac{3}{4} & 0 & -\frac{1}{36} \\ \frac{1}{36} & -\frac{2}{9} & \frac{1}{36} & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

(1.21)

```
> hilbert := Matrix(4, (i,j) -> 1/(i+j-1));
```

$$\text{hilbert} := \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{4} \\ \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{4} & \frac{1}{5} \\ \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{4} & \frac{1}{5} & \frac{1}{6} \\ \frac{1}{4} & \frac{1}{5} & \frac{1}{6} & \frac{1}{7} \end{bmatrix}$$

(1.22)

```
> with(LinearAlgebra);
```

[&x, Add, Adjoint, BackwardSubstitute, BandMatrix, Basis, BezoutMatrix, BidiagonalForm, BilinearForm, CARE, CharacteristicMatrix, CharacteristicPolynomial, Column, ColumnDimension, ColumnOperation, ColumnSpace, CompanionMatrix, CompressedSparseForm, ConditionNumber, ConstantMatrix, ConstantVector, Copy, CreatePermutation, CrossProduct, DARE, DeleteColumn, DeleteRow, Determinant, Diagonal, DiagonalMatrix, Dimension, Dimensions, DotProduct, EigenConditionNumbers,

(1.23)

Eigenvalues, Eigenvectors, Equal, ForwardSubstitute, FrobeniusForm, FromCompressedSparseForm, FromSplitForm, GaussianElimination, GenerateEquations, GenerateMatrix, Generic, GetResultDataType, GetResultShape, GivensRotationMatrix, GramSchmidt, HankelMatrix, HermiteForm, HermitianTranspose, HessenbergForm, HilbertMatrix, HouseholderMatrix, IdentityMatrix, IntersectionBasis, IsDefinite, IsOrthogonal, IsSimilar, IsUnitary, JordanBlockMatrix, JordanForm, KroneckerProduct, LA_Main, LUdecomposition, LeastSquares, LinearSolve, LyapunovSolve, Map, Map2, MatrixAdd, MatrixExponential, MatrixFunction, MatrixInverse, MatrixMatrixMultiply, MatrixNorm, MatrixPower, MatrixScalarMultiply, MatrixVectorMultiply, MinimalPolynomial, Minor, Modular, Multiply, NoUserValue, Norm, Normalize, NullSpace, OuterProductMatrix, Permanent, Pivot, PopovForm, ProjectionMatrix, QRdecomposition, RandomMatrix, RandomVector, Rank, RationalCanonicalForm, ReducedRowEchelonForm, Row, RowDimension, RowOperation, RowSpace, ScalarMatrix, ScalarMultiply, ScalarVector, SchurForm, SingularValues, SmithForm, SplitForm, StronglyConnectedBlocks, SubMatrix, SubVector, SumBasis, SylvesterMatrix, SylvesterSolve, ToeplitzMatrix, Trace, Transpose, TridiagonalForm, UnitVector, VandermondeMatrix, VectorAdd, VectorAngle, VectorMatrixMultiply, VectorNorm, VectorScalarMultiply, ZeroMatrix, ZeroVector, Zip]

> Transpose(A);

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 4 & 7 \\ 2 & 5 & 8 \\ 3 & 6 & 9 \end{bmatrix} \quad (1.24)$$

> B := A;

$$B := \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 \\ 7 & 8 & 9 \end{bmatrix} \quad (1.25)$$

> B[1,2] := 222;

$$B_{1,2} := 222 \quad (1.26)$$

> B;

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 222 & 3 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 \\ 7 & 8 & 9 \end{bmatrix} \quad (1.27)$$

```
> A;
```

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 222 & 3 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 \\ 7 & 8 & 9 \end{bmatrix} \quad (1.28)$$

```
> A[1,2] := 2;
```

$$A_{1,2} := 2 \quad (1.29)$$

```
> B := Copy(A);
```

$$B := \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 \\ 7 & 8 & 9 \end{bmatrix} \quad (1.30)$$

```
> B[1,2] := 777;
```

$$B_{1,2} := 777 \quad (1.31)$$

```
> B;
```

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 777 & 3 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 \\ 7 & 8 & 9 \end{bmatrix} \quad (1.32)$$

```
> A;
```

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 \\ 7 & 8 & 9 \end{bmatrix} \quad (1.33)$$

▼ Lineare Gleichungssysteme

```
> restart;
```

```
> g1 := x + y - z = 1;
```

$$g1 := x + y - z = 1 \quad (2.1)$$

```
> g2 := 2*x + y - 3*z = 0;
```

$$g2 := 2x + y - 3z = 0 \quad (2.2)$$

```
> g3 := x - 2*z = -1;
```

$$g3 := x - 2z = -1 \quad (2.3)$$

```
> solve({g1, g2, g3}, {x,y,z});
```

$$\{x = -1 + 2z, y = 2 - z, z = z\} \quad (2.4)$$

```
> subs(%, {g1, g2, g3});
```

$$\{-1 = -1, 0 = 0, 1 = 1\} \quad (2.5)$$

```
> with(LinearAlgebra):
```

```
> B := GenerateMatrix([g1, g2, g3], [x, y, z], augmented = true)
```

```
;
```

$$B := \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & -3 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & -2 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \quad (2.6)$$

```
> A := SubMatrix(B, 1..3, 1..3);
```

$$A := \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 2 & 1 & -3 \\ 1 & 0 & -2 \end{bmatrix} \quad (2.7)$$

```
> SubMatrix(B, 1..3, 4..4);
```

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} \quad (2.8)$$

```
> whattype(%);
```

Matrix (2.9)

```
> b := convert((2.8), Vector);
```

$$b := \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} \quad (2.10)$$

```
> whattype(%);
```

Vector_{column} (2.11)

```
> x := LinearSolve(A, b);
```

$$x := \begin{bmatrix} -1 + 2 _t_3 \\ 2 - _t_3 \\ - _t_3 \end{bmatrix} \quad (2.12)$$

```
> A . x;
```

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} \quad (2.13)$$

```
> ReducedRowEchelonForm(B);
```

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -2 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad (2.14)$$

▼ Zeilenweise Manipulation

```
> B;
```

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

(3.1)

```
> A1 := RowOperation(B, [2,1], -2);
```

$$A1 := \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & -1 & -2 \\ 1 & 0 & -2 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

(3.2)

```
> A2 := RowOperation(A1, [3,1], -1);
```

$$A2 := \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & -1 & -2 \\ 0 & -1 & -1 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$$

(3.3)

```
> A3 := RowOperation(A2, [3,2], -1);
```

$$A3 := \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & -1 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

(3.4)

```
> A4 := RowOperation(A3, [1,2], 1);
```

$$A4 := \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -2 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & -1 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

(3.5)

```
> A5 := RowOperation(A4, 2, -1);
```

$$A5 := \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -2 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

(3.6)

```
> B
```

Warning, inserted missing semicolon at end of statement

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

(3.7)

▼ Rang und Determinante

```
> Rank(B)
```


Warning, inserted missing semicolon at end of statement

2

(4.1)

> Determinant(A);

0

(4.2)

Normalformen

> A; Eigenvalues(A);

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

(5.1)

> ew,T := Eigenvectors(A);

$$ew, T := \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 2 & 0 \\ 5 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

(5.2)

> J := Matrix(ew, shape=diagonal);

$$J := \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$$

(5.3)

> T . J . T⁽⁻¹⁾;

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

(5.4)

> M := << -14 | -18 | 3 | 11 | -1 | 16>,
< -28 | -36 | 18 | 24 | -6 | 40>,
<-134 | -182 | 90 | 126 | -16 | 198>,
< -12 | -12 | 2 | 10 | -2 | 8>,
< 190 | 254 | -126 | -178 | 24 | -278>,
< 46 | 62 | -32 | -46 | 4 | -66>>;

(5.5)

$$M := \begin{bmatrix} -14 & -18 & 3 & 11 & -1 & 16 \\ -28 & -36 & 18 & 24 & -6 & 40 \\ -134 & -182 & 90 & 126 & -16 & 198 \\ -12 & -12 & 2 & 10 & -2 & 8 \\ 190 & 254 & -126 & -178 & 24 & -278 \\ 46 & 62 & -32 & -46 & 4 & -66 \end{bmatrix} \quad (5.5)$$

```
> J, T := JordanForm(M, output = ['J', 'Q']);
```

$$J, T := \begin{bmatrix} -4 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -2I & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2I & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 4 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 4 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 4 \end{bmatrix}, \quad (5.6)$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 6 & -10 - 24I & -10 + 24I & -72 & 46 & 15 \\ 3 & -7 + 17I & -7 - 17I & 144 & -128 & 11 \\ 0 & \frac{41}{2} - \frac{3}{2}I & \frac{41}{2} + \frac{3}{2}I & 0 & 36 & -41 \\ 6 & -17 - 7I & -17 + 7I & 0 & -72 & 28 \\ 0 & -\frac{7}{2} + \frac{17}{2}I & -\frac{7}{2} - \frac{17}{2}I & -144 & 128 & 7 \\ 3 & -12 + 5I & -12 - 5I & 72 & -46 & 21 \end{bmatrix}$$

```
> T . J . T^(-1) - M;
```

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad (5.7)$$

▼ Andere Operationen mit Matrizen

```
[> restart:
[> with(LinearAlgebra):
```

```
> v := Vector(3, symbol = x, orientation = column);
```

$$v := \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} \quad (6.1)$$

```
> w := Vector(3, symbol=y, orientation = column);
```

$$w := \begin{bmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ y_3 \end{bmatrix} \quad (6.2)$$

```
> w[1];
```

$$y_1 \quad (6.3)$$

```
> v . w;
```

$$\bar{x}_1 y_1 + \bar{x}_2 y_2 + \bar{x}_3 y_3 \quad (6.4)$$

```
> v . w assuming real;
```

$$x_1 y_1 + x_2 y_2 + x_3 y_3 \quad (6.5)$$

```
> CrossProduct(v, w);
```

$$\begin{bmatrix} x_2 y_3 - x_3 y_2 \\ -x_1 y_3 + x_3 y_1 \\ x_1 y_2 - x_2 y_1 \end{bmatrix} \quad (6.6)$$

```
> VectorNorm(v);
```

$$\max(|x_1|, |x_2|, |x_3|) \quad (6.7)$$

```
> VectorNorm(v, 2);
```

$$\sqrt{|x_1|^2 + |x_2|^2 + |x_3|^2} \quad (6.8)$$

```
> with(plots):
```

```
> A := <<3, 1, 2>|<5, 2, 1>>;
```

$$A := \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 5 \\ 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad (6.9)$$

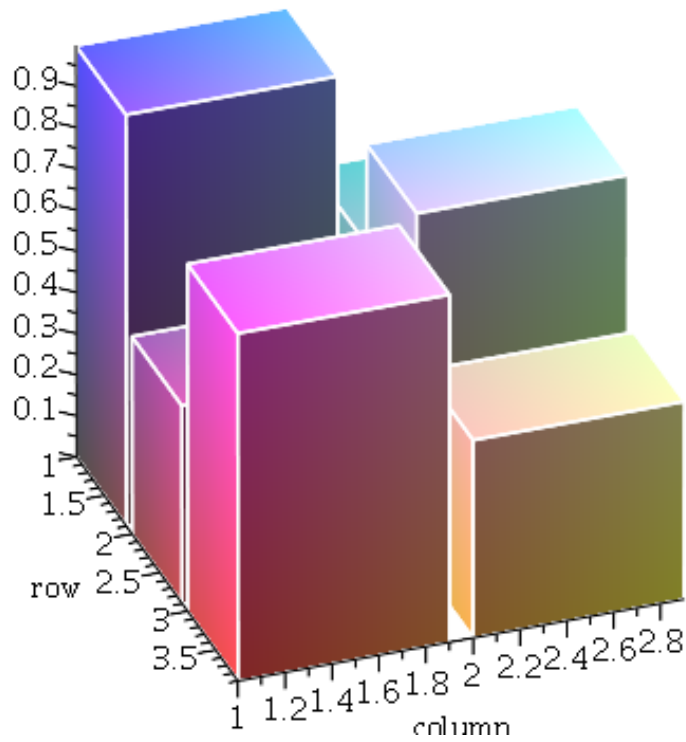
```
> map( x -> x^2, A);
```

$$\begin{bmatrix} 9 & 25 \\ 1 & 4 \\ 4 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad (6.10)$$

```
> B:=map( x -> sin(x/2), A);
```

$$B := \begin{bmatrix} \sin\left(\frac{3}{2}\right) & \sin\left(\frac{5}{2}\right) \\ \sin\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) & \sin(1) \\ \sin(1) & \sin\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) \end{bmatrix} \quad (6.11)$$

```
> matrixplot(evalf(B), heights = histogram,gap=0.1,axes=frame,
orientation=[-20,60]);
```



[>