

## Blatt 8

### Aufgabe 30

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

[> A := <<1|1|4>, <1|-3|2>, <1|2|-1>>;
[> B := <<7|8|9>, <4|5|6>, <1|2|3>>;
[> b := <-1, 0, 1>;
[> Rank(A);
[> # Die Matrix A hat Rang 3. Daher ist das Gleichungssystem Ax=b
    eindeutig loesbar, denn es gibt genau eine Loesung.

[> Rank(B);
[> # Die Matrix B hat Rang 2. Daher besitzt das Gleichungssystem
    Bx=b mehrere oder keine Loesungen.

[> # Zeilenstufenformen der Matrizen <A|b>, <B|b>
[> G1 := <A|b>;
[> G2 := <B|b>;
[> ZA := ReducedRowEchelonForm(G1);
[> ZB := ReducedRowEchelonForm(G2);

[> # Loesen der Gleichungssysteme
[> x_a := LinearSolve(A, b);
[> x_b := LinearSolve(B, b);

[> # Ueberpruefen der Ergebnisse durch Einsetzen
[> A . x_a;
[> B . x_b;
```

### Aufgabe 31

```
[> restart;
[> with(plots);
[> with(LinearAlgebra);

[> dreh := <<3, 1> | <1, 4>>;

[> # Sei y in Bild(f). Dann gilt y = A*x fuer ein x aus K. Da A
    invertierbar, gilt x = A^(-1)*y.
[> # Somit folgt y = A*( A^(-1)*y ), wobei A^(-1)*y in K, also
```

```
[ Norm 1 hat.
```

```
[> G := dreh^(-1) . <x,y>;
```

```
[> implicitplot(VectorNorm(G,2)=1,x=-5..5,y=-5..5,numpoints=100000);
```

```
[> # mit Parametrisierung
```

```
[> K := plot([ cos(t), sin(t), t=0..2*Pi ],color=red,numpoints=2000);
```

```
[> par := < cos(t), sin(t) >;
```

```
[> E1 := dreh.par;
```

```
[> E_1 := plot([E1[1],E1[2],t=0..2*Pi],color=green,numpoints=3000)
```

```
[> :
```

```
[> display({ K, E_1 }, numpoints = 2000, scaling = constrained);
```

## ▼ Aufgabe 32

```
[> restart:
```

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

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

```
[ (a)
```

```
[> A := << 4, 2, 1 > | < 2, 3, 1 > | < 1, 1, 2 >>;
```

```
[#A := << 4, 1, 0 > | < 1, 3, 0 > | < 0, 0, 1 >>;
```

```
[> # Gleichung
```

```
[> G := expand(Transpose(A^(-1) . < x, y, z >).(A^(-1) . < x, y, z >));
```

```
[> # Parametrisierung
```

```
[> B := A . < cos(t) * sin(s), sin(t) * sin(s), cos(s) >;
```

```
[> plot3d([ B[1], B[2], B[3] ], t = 0..2*Pi, s = 0..Pi, numpoints = 3000, style = wireframe, shading = zgrayscale, axes = boxed, scaling=constrained);
```

```
[> implicitplot3d(G = 1, x = -5..5, y = -5..5, z = -3..3,numpoints = 5000, style = wireframe, shading = zgrayscale, axes = boxed, scaling = constrained);
```

```
[ (b)
```

```
[> E_W, E_V := Eigenvectors(A):
```

```
[> # Test
```

```
[> for kk from 1 to 3 do
```

```
    simplify(E_W[kk] * E_V[1..-1, kk] - A . E_V[1..-1, kk]);
```

```
end do;
```

```
[> # Etwas kompakter vielleicht?
```

```
[> EW := map(simplify@evalc, E_W);
```

```
[> EV := map(simplify@evalc, E_V):
```

```

> # Die aufgespannten Eigenräume
> V1 := t * (EV[1..-1, 1] / Norm(EV[1..-1, 1], 2));
> V2 := t * (EV[1..-1, 2] / Norm(EV[1..-1, 2], 2));
> V3 := t * (EV[1..-1, 3] / Norm(EV[1..-1, 3], 2));

> P1 := plot3d([ B[1], B[2], B[3] ], t = 0..2*Pi, s = 0..Pi,
numpoints = 3000, style = wireframe, axes = boxed, scaling=
constrained);
> # Eigenräume einzeichnen
> P2 := spacecurve(Matrix(V1), t = 0 .. EW[1], thickness = 2,
colour = red);
> P3 := spacecurve(Matrix(V2), t = 0 .. EW[2], thickness = 2,
colour = blue);
> P4 := spacecurve(Matrix(V3), t = 0 .. EW[3], thickness = 2,
colour = green);
> Matrix(V1);
> display(P1, P2, P3, P4);

```

### ▼ Aufgabe 33

```

[> restart;

[> f := cos(x) / x;
[> G := Int(f, x);
[> G = value(G);
[> F := simplify(value(G));

[> Tf := series(f, x = 0, 12);
[> Pf := convert(Tf, polynom);

[> TF := series(F, x = 0, 12);
[> PF := convert(TF, polynom);

[> Abl_Taylor := diff(PF, x);
[> vergleich := Abl_Taylor - Pf;

```