

Einführung in die Physikalische Chemie, Mathematische Methoden (B) SS 14

Blatt 12

Aufgabe 42

$$\mathbf{C} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}; \mathbf{C}^2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}; \mathbf{C}^3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \mathbf{E}$$

$$\mathbf{CA} = \begin{pmatrix} a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \\ a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \end{pmatrix}$$

Zeile 1 → Zeile 3; Zeile 2 → Zeile 1; Zeile 3

→ Zeile 2.

$$\mathbf{C}^2\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \\ a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \end{pmatrix}$$

Zeile 1 → Zeile 2; Zeile 2 → Zeile 3; Zeile 3

→ Zeile 1.

$$\mathbf{C}^3\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{pmatrix} = \mathbf{A}$$

Aufgabe 43

$$\begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 & -1 & 4 \\ -2 & 3 & 2 & -5 \\ -1 & 2 & -3 & 2 \\ -4 & -3 & 2 & -2 \end{vmatrix}$$

II-3I

III-2I

IV+3I

$$\begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 & -1 & 4 \\ -8 & 0 & 5 & -17 \\ -3 & 0 & -1 & -6 \\ 2 & 0 & -1 & 10 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= (-1)^{2+1} \begin{vmatrix} -8 & 5 & -17 \\ -3 & -1 & -6 \\ 2 & -1 & 10 \end{vmatrix} = +1 \cdot \begin{vmatrix} -8 & 5 & -17 \\ 3 & 1 & 6 \\ 2 & -1 & 10 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} -23 & 0 & -47 \\ 3 & 1 & 6 \\ 5 & 0 & 16 \end{vmatrix} = (-1)^{2+2} \cdot \begin{vmatrix} -23 & -47 \\ 5 & 16 \end{vmatrix}$$

I-5II

III+II

$$= -23 \cdot 16 - (-47 \cdot 5) = -133$$

Aufgabe 44

$$\begin{vmatrix} x-1 & 2 & -2 \\ -5 & x+6 & -2 \\ -5 & 5 & x-3 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= (x-1)(x+6)(x-3) + 20 + 50 - 10(x+6) + 10(x-1) + 10(x-3) = 0 \\ &= x^3 + 2x^2 - 11x - 12 = 0 \end{aligned}$$

Rate erste Nullstelle: $x = -1$

Polynomdivision ergibt:

$$(x^3 + 2x^2 - 11x - 12) \div (x + 1) = x^2 + x - 12$$

Lösen der quadratischen Gleichung liefert:

$$x^2 + x - 12 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow x_2 = 3$$

$$x_3 = -4$$

Aufgabe 45

Gleichungssystem in Matrizenschreibweise:

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 4 & -3 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 + x_2 \\ 4x_1 - 3x_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \text{Matrix } \mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 4 & -3 \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$\mathbf{A}^{-1} = ? : \quad \mathbf{A}^{-1} \mathbf{A} = \mathbf{E}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} a_1 & a_3 \\ a_2 & a_4 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 4 & -3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a_1 + 4a_3 & a_1 - 3a_3 \\ a_2 + 4a_4 & a_2 - 3a_4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

→ LGS:

$$(1) \quad a_1 + 4a_3 = 1$$

$$(2) \quad a_2 + 4a_4 = 0$$

$$(3) \quad a_1 - 3a_3 = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad a_1 = 3a_3$$

$$(4) \quad a_2 - 3a_4 = 1 \quad \Rightarrow \quad a_2 = 1 + 3a_4$$

$$a_1 \text{ in (1): } 3a_3 + 4a_3 = 7a_3 = 1 \Rightarrow a_3 = \frac{1}{7} \Rightarrow a_1 = \frac{3}{7}$$

$$a_2 \text{ in (2): } 1 + 3a_4 + 4a_4 = 0 \Rightarrow a_4 = -\frac{1}{7} \Rightarrow a_2 = \frac{4}{7}$$

$$\Rightarrow \mathbf{A}^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{3}{7} & \frac{1}{7} \\ \frac{4}{7} & -\frac{1}{7} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\vec{x} = ? : \quad \vec{x} = \mathbf{A}^{-1} \vec{b}$$

$$\vec{x} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{3}{7} & \frac{1}{7} \\ \frac{4}{7} & -\frac{1}{7} \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{9}{7} + \frac{5}{7} \\ \frac{12}{7} - \frac{5}{7} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{14}{7} \\ \frac{7}{7} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow x_1 = 2 \quad x_2 = 1$$

Aufgabe 46

$$\mathbf{D} = \begin{pmatrix} a & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & b & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & c \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{D} \mathbf{D}^{-1} = \mathbf{E}: \quad \begin{pmatrix} a & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & b & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & c \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} d_1 & d_4 & d_7 \\ d_2 & d_5 & d_8 \\ d_3 & d_6 & d_9 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} ad_1 & ad_4 & ad_7 \\ bd_2 & bd_5 & bd_8 \\ cd_3 & cd_6 & cd_9 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

→ LGS:

$$(1) \quad ad_1 = 1 \qquad (5) \quad bd_5 = 1 \qquad (9) \quad cd_9 = 1$$

$$(2) \quad bd_2 = 0 \qquad (6) \quad cd_6 = 0$$

$$(3) \quad cd_3 = 0 \qquad (7) \quad ad_7 = 0$$

$$(4) \quad ad_4 = 0 \qquad (8) \quad bd_8 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow d_2 = d_3 = d_4 = d_6 = d_7 = d_8 = 0$$

$$d_1 = \frac{1}{a} \quad d_5 = \frac{1}{b} \quad d_9 = \frac{1}{c}$$

$$\Rightarrow \mathbf{D}^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{a} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{b} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{c} \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{Damit } \mathbf{D}^{-1} \text{ existiert, muss } a \neq 0, b \neq 0 \text{ und } c \neq 0 \text{ sein.}$$

Alle Lösungen ohne Gewähr!!!