

Lösungen

S. 260/2

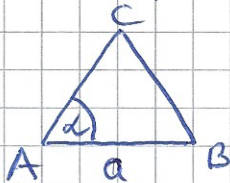
$$a) \vec{a} \circ \vec{b} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \circ \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} = -2 + 2 - 3 = \underline{\underline{-3}}$$

$$b) \vec{a} \circ \vec{c} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \circ \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = 2 + 2 - 1 = \underline{\underline{3}}$$

$$c) \vec{a} \circ (\vec{b} - \vec{c}) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \circ \left(\begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \circ \begin{pmatrix} -4 \\ 0 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} = \underline{\underline{-6}}$$

$$d) (\vec{a} + \vec{b}) \circ (\vec{b} - \vec{c}) = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 3 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \circ \begin{pmatrix} -4 \\ 0 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} = 4 + 4 = \underline{\underline{8}}$$

S. 260/3



$$\vec{AB} \circ \vec{AC} = \frac{1}{2} a^2$$

$$|\vec{AB}| \cdot |\vec{AC}| \cdot \cos 60^\circ = \frac{1}{2} a^2$$

$$\underline{\underline{a \cdot a \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} a^2}} \quad \text{w.z.z.w.}$$

S. 261/8b

$$\vec{a} \circ \vec{b} = 0 \quad \wedge \quad \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ y \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} \circ \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = 0$$

$$\wedge \quad 2 - y + 3 = 0 \quad \wedge \quad \underline{\underline{y = 5}}$$

S. 261/10a

$$\vec{n} \circ \vec{a} = 0 \quad \wedge \quad \vec{n} \circ \vec{b} = 0$$

$$\wedge \text{ I) } x + 2y + 3z = 0$$

$$\text{II) } 2x + 3z = 0$$

$$\wedge \quad 2x = -3z \quad \text{z ist Parameter}$$

$$\underline{\underline{x = -\frac{3}{2}z}} \quad \wedge \quad \underline{\underline{y = -\frac{3}{4}z}}$$

$$\wedge \quad \vec{n} = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{3}{2}z \\ -\frac{3}{4}z \\ z \end{pmatrix} \quad \wedge \quad \vec{n} = z \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{3}{2} \\ -\frac{3}{4} \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{bzw.} \quad \underline{\underline{\vec{n} = z \begin{pmatrix} -6 \\ -3 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}}}$$

5.264

1

3) a) geg. $\triangle ABC$

ges.: $A_{\Delta} = \frac{1}{2} |\vec{n}|$

Lös.: $A_{\Delta} = \frac{1}{2} |\vec{AB} \times \vec{AC}| = \frac{1}{2} \left\| \begin{pmatrix} \vec{e} & -4 & 4 \\ \vec{f} & -2 & 0 \\ \vec{g} & 4 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \right\|$

$$A_{\Delta} = \frac{1}{2} \left\| \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ \vec{f} \\ \vec{g} \end{pmatrix} \right\| = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{16 + 64 + 64} = \underline{\underline{6 FE}}$$

b) $A_{\Delta} = \sqrt{13} FE$

4) geg. $\square ABCD$

ges.: $A_p = |\vec{n}|$

Lös.: $A_p = |\vec{AB} \times \vec{AD}| = \left\| \begin{pmatrix} \vec{e} & -1 & -1 \\ \vec{f} & 0 & 1 \\ \vec{g} & 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \right\|$

$$A_p = \left\| \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ \vec{f} \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \right\| = \sqrt{4 + 4 + 1} = \underline{\underline{3 FE}}$$

6) geg. $\vec{a} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ \frac{1}{a} \end{pmatrix}$; $\vec{b} = \begin{pmatrix} a \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$ ges.: A_p ist unabhängig von a

Lös.: $A_p = |\vec{a} \times \vec{b}| = \left\| \begin{pmatrix} \vec{e} & 0 & a \\ \vec{f} & 0 & 0 \\ \vec{g} & \frac{1}{a} & 0 \end{pmatrix} \right\|$

$$A_p = \left\| \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \vec{f} \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \right\| = \sqrt{1} = \underline{\underline{1 FE}} \text{ unabh. } a!$$

7) geg.: $\left| \begin{pmatrix} a \\ 1 \\ a \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right| = 2\sqrt{2}$; $a \in \mathbb{R}$

$$\left\| \begin{pmatrix} \vec{e} & a & 1 \\ \vec{f} & 1 & 1 \\ \vec{g} & a & 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\| = 2\sqrt{2}$$

$$\left| \begin{pmatrix} 1-a \\ 0 \\ a-1 \end{pmatrix} \right| = 2\sqrt{2}$$

$$\sqrt{(1-a)^2 + (a-1)^2} = 2\sqrt{2} \quad ((1-a)^2 = (a-1)^2)$$

$$\sqrt{2(a-1)^2} = 2\sqrt{2}$$

$$\sqrt{2} \cdot |a-1| = 2\sqrt{2}$$

$$\begin{matrix} \swarrow & \searrow \\ \underline{\underline{a=3}} & \underline{\underline{a=-1}} \end{matrix}$$