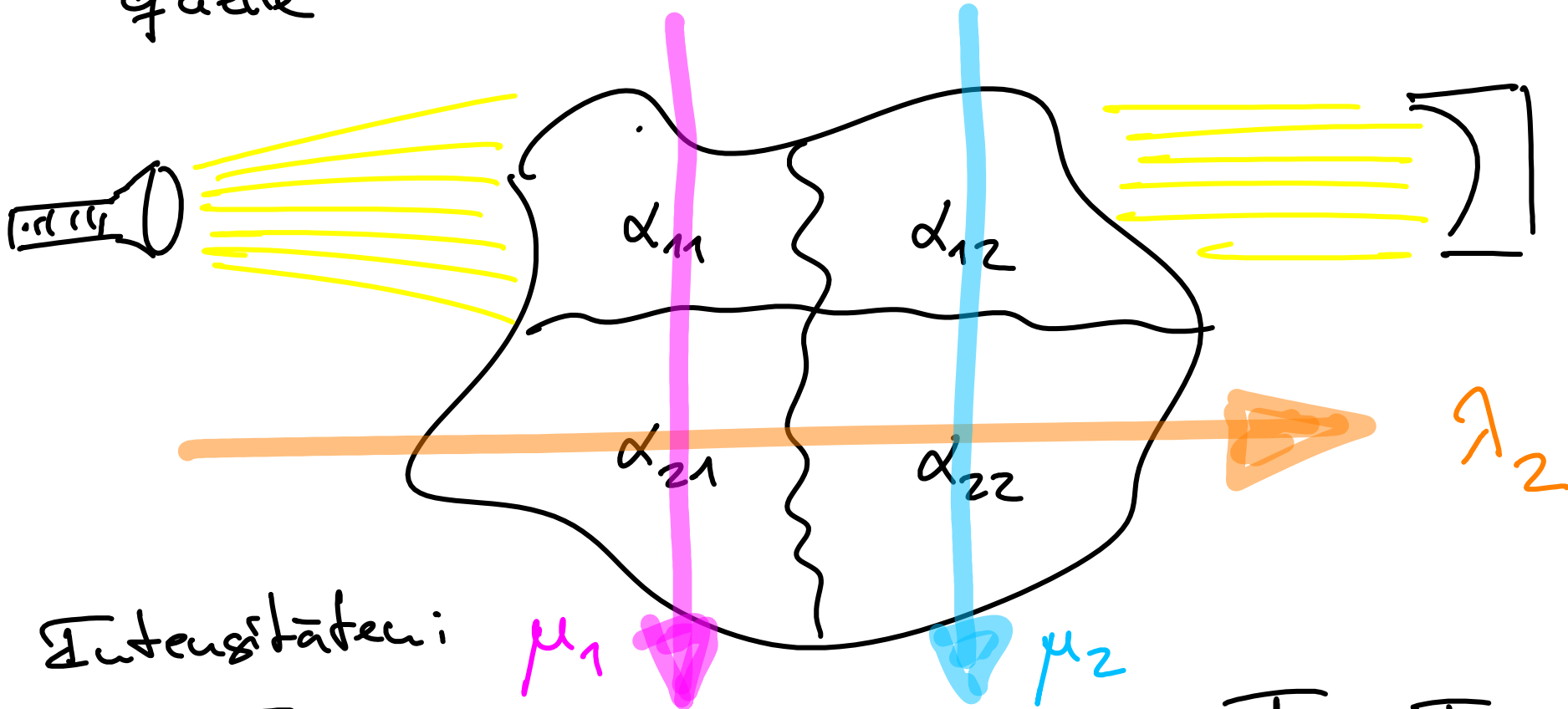


Strahlungsquelle

Probe

Detektor



Intensitäten:

$I_0$

$$I = I_0 \alpha_{11} \alpha_{12}$$

$$\lambda_1 = \frac{I}{I_0} = \alpha_{11} \alpha_{12} \text{ interessiert uns}$$

messen

Kurzschreibweise

$$\left( \begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 \end{array} \right)$$

bedeutet

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 4 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \vec{x} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 6 \end{pmatrix}$$

bzw.

$$\begin{aligned} x_1 + 2x_2 &= 3 \\ 4x_1 + 5x_2 &= 6 \end{aligned}$$

$$\left( \begin{array}{cccc|c} \textcircled{4} & 4 & 3 & -2 & 16 \\ 2 & 2 & 3 & -4 & 14 \\ -5 & -5 & -\frac{2}{3} & -\frac{11}{3} & -\frac{23}{3} \end{array} \right) \quad | \cdot \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\left( \begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 1 & \frac{3}{4} & -\frac{1}{2} & 4 \\ \textcircled{2} & 2 & 3 & -4 & 14 \\ \textcircled{-5} & -5 & -\frac{2}{3} & -\frac{11}{3} & -\frac{23}{3} \end{array} \right) \quad \left[ \begin{array}{l} \leftarrow \textcircled{-2} \\ \leftarrow \textcircled{5} \end{array} \right]$$

$$\left( \begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 1 & \frac{3}{4} & -\frac{1}{2} & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & \textcircled{\frac{3}{2}} & -3 & 6 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{37}{12} & -\frac{37}{6} & \frac{37}{3} \end{array} \right) \quad \left[ \begin{array}{l} | \cdot \frac{2}{3} \\ | \cdot \frac{12}{37} \end{array} \right]$$

$$\left( \begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 1 & \frac{3}{4} & -\frac{1}{2} & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -2 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -2 & 4 \end{array} \right) \quad \left[ \begin{array}{l} \leftarrow \textcircled{-1} \end{array} \right]$$

$$\left( \begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 1 & 3/4 & -1/2 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -2 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right)$$

Zeilenstufenform

bedeutet

$$x_1 + x_2 + 3/4 x_3 - \frac{1}{2} x_4 = 4$$

$$x_3 - 2x_4 = 4$$

zweite Zeile: wähle  $x_4 = t \in \mathbb{R}$  beliebig

$$\Rightarrow x_3 = 4 + 2t$$

erste Zeile: wähle  $x_2 = s \in \mathbb{R}$  beliebig

$$\Rightarrow x_1 = 4 - s - \frac{3}{4}(4 + 2t) + \frac{1}{2}t$$

$$= 1 - s - t$$

Lösung

allgemeine Lösung:

$$\vec{x} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 4 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + s \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + t \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

"Ebene im  $\mathbb{R}^4$ "  $\leftarrow$  Lösungsmenge des LGS

z.z.:  $L_{\vec{0}}$  ist Unterraum

•  $L_{\vec{0}} \subseteq \mathbb{R}^m$  (offensichtlich)

•  $\vec{u}, \vec{v} \in L_{\vec{0}}$  d.h.  $A\vec{u} = \vec{0} = A\vec{v}$

Ist auch  $(\forall \alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{R})$   $\alpha\vec{u} + \beta\vec{v} \in L_{\vec{0}}$  ?

löst dieser Vektor  
das LGS ?

$$\begin{aligned} A(\alpha\vec{u} + \beta\vec{v}) &= A(\alpha\vec{u}) + A(\beta\vec{v}) \\ &= \alpha(A\vec{u}) + \beta(A\vec{v}) \\ &= \alpha \cdot \vec{0} + \beta \cdot \vec{0} \\ &= \vec{0} \quad \square \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{z.z.: } \vec{y} \in L_{\vec{b}} \iff \vec{y} = \vec{u} + \vec{x} \text{ mit } \vec{x} \in L_{\vec{0}}$$

( $\vec{u}$  war bereits gegeben)

$$\text{"} \Leftarrow \text{" : } \vec{y} = \vec{u} + \vec{x}$$

$$\Rightarrow A\vec{y} = A\vec{u} + A\vec{x} = \vec{b} + \vec{0} = \vec{b}$$

$$\text{d.h. } \vec{y} \in L_{\vec{b}}$$

$$\text{"} \Rightarrow \text{" : } \vec{y} \in L_{\vec{b}} \iff A\vec{y} = \vec{b}$$

$$\vec{x} := \vec{y} - \vec{u}$$

$$A\vec{x} = A\vec{y} - A\vec{u} = \vec{b} - \vec{b} = \vec{0}$$

$$\text{d.h. } \vec{x} \in L_{\vec{0}}$$

und damit können wir  $\vec{y}$  schreiben als

$$\vec{y} = \vec{u} + \vec{x} \text{ mit } \vec{x} \in L_{\vec{0}} \text{ (wie definiert)} \quad \square$$

$S_A = \#$  Schwestern von Anton

$S_B = \#$  ————— u ————— Berta

$b_A = \#$  Brüder von Anton

$b_B = \#$  ————— u ————— Berta

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$$S_A = S_B + 1$$

$$b_B = b_A + 1$$

$$S_A = 2 b_A$$

$$b_B = S_B$$

$$\vec{x} = \begin{pmatrix} S_A \\ S_B \\ b_A \\ b_B \end{pmatrix}$$



$$S_A - S_B = 1$$

$$b_A - b_b = -1$$

$$S_A - 2b_A = 0$$

$$S_B - b_b = 0$$

$$\left( \begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 & -2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 & 0 \end{array} \right)$$

Diagram showing row operations: a bracket on the right side of the matrix spans rows 1 and 2, with an arrow pointing to row 2 and a '-1' next to it. A second arrow points from row 2 to row 3.

$$\left( \begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 & 0 \end{array} \right)$$

Diagram showing row operations: a bracket on the right side of the matrix spans rows 2 and 3, with an arrow pointing to row 3 and a '-1' next to it. A second arrow points from row 3 to row 4.

$$\left( \begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & -1 & 1 \end{array} \right) \begin{array}{l} \left. \vphantom{\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ -1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{array}} \right\} -2 \\ \leftarrow \end{array}$$

$$\left( \begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 3 \end{array} \right)$$

$$b_b = 3, \quad b_A = -1 + b_B = 2$$

$$S_b = -1 + 2b_A = 3$$

$$S_A = 1 + S_b = 4$$

7 Kinder  
(incl. Anton  
& Berta)