

$$4) \quad \vec{x} = \vec{a} + r \cdot [\vec{b} - \vec{a}]$$

$$\vec{x} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} + r \begin{pmatrix} 3-2 \\ -2+1 \\ 1-3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} + r \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$5) \quad \vec{x} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix} + p \begin{pmatrix} 1-1 \\ -4-2 \\ 3+2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix} + p \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -6 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 8 \\ -7 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix} + p \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -6 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix} \quad / - \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1-1 & - & 1-2 \\ 8-2 & - & 2 \\ -7+2 & + & 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 6 \\ -5 \end{pmatrix} = p \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -6 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \rightarrow p \in \mathbb{R} \\ \rightarrow p = (-1) \\ \rightarrow p = (-1) \end{array} \right\} p = -1$$

\Rightarrow Punkt C auf der Gerade durch
 \vec{a} \vec{b} .

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & -4 & 8 & 0 \\ -2 & 3 & -7 & 0 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} (1.) \cdot (-2) \\ (2.) \cdot 2 \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -6 & 6 & 0 \\ 0 & 5 & -5 & 0 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} 1. \cdot 1/6 \\ 1. \cdot 1/5 \end{array} \right\}$$

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

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

$$\Rightarrow 0=0$$

$$\vec{c} - \vec{a} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 8 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 7 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 6 \\ -5 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\vec{b} - \vec{a} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -6 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix}$$

linear abhängig
Richtungsvektoren

linear abhängig und
somit auf einer
Geraden

$$2) \ b) \quad g_1: \vec{x} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -2 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix} + \alpha \begin{pmatrix} -1 & -2 \\ 1 & 4 \\ 3 & -5 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -2 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix} + \alpha \begin{pmatrix} -3 \\ 3 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$g_2: \vec{x} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 3 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} + \rho \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 & 1 \\ -2 & -3 \\ 5 & -2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 3 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} + \rho \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ -1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$1. \quad \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ -1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \gamma = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 3 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \gamma = -3/4 \quad \left. \vphantom{\begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ -1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}} \right\} \neq \rightarrow \begin{matrix} \text{Lind} \\ \text{Stief} \end{matrix}$$

$$2. \quad g_1 = g_2 \quad \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -2 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 3 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} = -\alpha \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 3 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix} + \rho \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ -1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\left| \begin{array}{l} 3 = 3\alpha + 4\rho \\ -5 = -3\alpha - 5\rho \\ 3 = 2\alpha + 3\rho \end{array} \right. \left. \vphantom{\begin{array}{l} 3 = 3\alpha + 4\rho \\ -5 = -3\alpha - 5\rho \\ 3 = 2\alpha + 3\rho \end{array}} \right\} + -2 = -\rho \Rightarrow \rho = 2$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{I} \\ \text{II} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} 3 = 3\alpha + 8 \Rightarrow -5 = 3\alpha \quad \alpha = -5/3 \\ -5 = -3\alpha - 10 \Rightarrow 5 = -3\alpha \quad \alpha = -5/3 \\ 3 = 2\alpha + 6 \Rightarrow -3 = 2\alpha \quad \alpha = -3/2 \end{array}$$