

$$S \ 88 \ \text{Nr. 5 a)} \quad e_1: 4x + y - z = 13$$

$$e_2: 2x + 2y + z = 11$$

$$\vec{n}_1 = (4; 1; -1)^T \quad ; \quad \vec{n}_2 = (2; 2; 1)^T$$

Lineare Abhängigkeit:  $\begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \gamma = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{matrix} \gamma = 1/2 \\ \gamma = 2 \end{matrix} \quad \swarrow$

$\Rightarrow$  Schn. Hgerade: Richtungsvektor Geraden:  $\vec{n}_1 \times \vec{n}_2$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1+2 \\ -2-4 \\ 8-2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ -6 \\ 6 \end{pmatrix} \approx \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\left| \begin{array}{l} 4x + y - z = 13 \\ 2x + 2y + z = 11 \end{array} \right|_{x=1} \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} y - z = 9 \\ 2y + z = 9 \end{array} \right|_{(1)^+} \quad \begin{matrix} 3y = 18 \\ y = 6 \\ z = -3 \end{matrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 6 \\ -3 \end{pmatrix} + \delta \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

b)  $Q(1; 1; 1)^T$  in  $e_1$  ?

$$4 \cdot 1 + 1 \cdot 1 - 1 \cdot 1 = 4 \Leftrightarrow 13$$

$\Rightarrow Q$  liegt nicht in  $e_1$

$$d = \frac{ax + by + cz - d}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2 + c^2}}$$

$$d = \left| \frac{4 + 1 - 1 - 13}{\sqrt{4^2 + 1^2 + (-1)^2}} \right| = \left| \frac{-9}{\sqrt{18}} \right| = \frac{9}{\sqrt{18}}$$

S 92 Nr. 6 a)

$$e_1: \vec{x} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} + \alpha \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 2 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} + \beta \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\vec{x} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} + \alpha \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \\ -3 \end{pmatrix} + \beta \cdot \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{Parameterform}$$

$$\vec{n}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \\ -3 \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 - 0 \\ 3 - 6 \\ 0 + 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -3 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \end{pmatrix}$$

$$e_1: \quad \underset{1}{2}x - \underset{1}{3}y + \underset{2}{z} = d$$

$$2 - 3 + 2 = 1 = d$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} 2x - 3y + z = d \\ 2x - 3y + z = 1 \end{array} \right\}$$

↓  
Parameterfreie Form

Koordinatengleichung

$$e_2: -x_1 + 2x_2 - 2x_3 = 4$$

$$A = (0; 1; -1)^T, \quad B = (-2; 0; -1)^T, \quad C = (0; 2; 0)^T$$

$$e_2: \vec{x} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} + \gamma \cdot \begin{pmatrix} -2 & -0 \\ 0 & -1 \\ -1 & +1 \end{pmatrix} + \delta \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -0 \\ 2 & -1 \\ 0 & +1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\vec{x} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} + \gamma \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + \delta \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$b) \quad \vec{h}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -3 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \varepsilon = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 2 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix} = \vec{h}_2 \quad \begin{matrix} \varepsilon = -1/2 \\ \varepsilon = -2/3 \end{matrix} \quad \downarrow$$

$$\text{Richtungsvektor: } \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -3 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 2 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 6-2 \\ -1+4 \\ 4-3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 3 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{cases} 2x - 3y + z = 1 \\ -x + 2y - 2z = 4 \end{cases} \quad y = 1$$

$$\begin{cases} 2x + z = 4 \\ -x - 2z = 2 \end{cases} \quad \rightarrow z = 4 - 2x$$

$$-x - 2(4 - 2x) = -x - 8 + 4x = 3x - 8 = 2$$
$$x = 10/3$$

$$z = 4 - 2 \cdot \frac{10}{3} = -\frac{8}{3}$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{x} = \begin{pmatrix} 10/3 \\ 1 \\ -8/3 \end{pmatrix} + 0 \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 3 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$