

ETH Zürich, D-MATL
Multilineare Algebra Musterlösungen
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1. a) $\tilde{\beta}^i(b_j) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 4 & 9 \end{pmatrix}, \det(\tilde{\beta}^i(b_j)) = 2 \neq 0.$

b)

$$\begin{aligned}\tilde{\beta}^1 &= \beta^1 + \beta^2 + \beta^3 \\ \tilde{\beta}^2 &= \beta^1 + 2\beta^2 + 3\beta^3 \\ \tilde{\beta}^3 &= \beta^1 + 4\beta^2 + 9\beta^3\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 4 & 9 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -\frac{5}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ -3 & 4 & -1 \\ 1 & -\frac{3}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

Also

$$\begin{aligned}\beta^1 &= 3\tilde{\beta}^1 - \frac{5}{2}\tilde{\beta}^2 + \frac{1}{2}\tilde{\beta}^3 \\ \beta^2 &= -3\tilde{\beta}^1 + 4\tilde{\beta}^2 - \tilde{\beta}^3 \\ \beta^3 &= \tilde{\beta}^1 - \frac{3}{2}\tilde{\beta}^2 + \frac{1}{2}\tilde{\beta}^3,\end{aligned}$$

deshalb

$$[\beta^1]_{\tilde{\mathcal{B}}^*} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ -\frac{5}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}, \quad [\beta^2]_{\tilde{\mathcal{B}}^*} = \begin{pmatrix} -3 \\ 4 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad [\beta^3]_{\tilde{\mathcal{B}}^*} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -\frac{3}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}.$$

c)

$$\begin{aligned}b_1 &= \tilde{b}_1 + \tilde{b}_2 + \tilde{b}_3 \\ b_2 &= \tilde{b}_1 + 2\tilde{b}_2 + 4\tilde{b}_3 \\ b_3 &= \tilde{b}_1 + 3\tilde{b}_2 + 9\tilde{b}_3\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 4 \\ 1 & 3 & 9 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -3 & 1 \\ -\frac{5}{2} & 4 & -\frac{3}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} & -1 & \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

Also

$$\begin{aligned}\tilde{b}_1 &= 3b_1 - 3b_2 + b_3 \\ \tilde{b}_2 &= -\frac{5}{2}b_1 + 4b_2 - \frac{3}{2}b_3 \\ \tilde{b}_3 &= \frac{1}{2}b_1 - b_2 + \frac{1}{2}b_3,\end{aligned}$$

deshalb

$$[\tilde{b}_1]_{\mathcal{B}} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ -3 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad [\tilde{b}_2]_{\mathcal{B}} = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{5}{2} \\ 4 \\ -\frac{3}{2} \end{pmatrix}, \quad [\tilde{b}_3]_{\mathcal{B}} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \\ -1 \\ \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix},$$

und

$$L = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -\frac{5}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ -3 & 4 & -1 \\ 1 & -\frac{3}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}.$$

d) $v = b_1 + b_2 + b_3 = (\tilde{b}_1 + \tilde{b}_2 + \tilde{b}_3) + (\tilde{b}_1 + 2\tilde{b}_2 + 4\tilde{b}_3) + (\tilde{b}_1 + 3\tilde{b}_2 + 9\tilde{b}_3) = 3\tilde{b}_1 + 6\tilde{b}_2 + 14\tilde{b}_3$
 $\Rightarrow [v]_{\mathcal{B}} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ und $[v]_{\tilde{\mathcal{B}}} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 6 \\ 14 \end{pmatrix}$.

e) $\mathcal{F}(b_1) = b_1, \mathcal{F}(b_2) = 2b_2, \mathcal{F}(b_3) = 3b_3$, also

$$[\mathcal{F}]_{\mathcal{B}} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$[\mathcal{F}]_{\tilde{\mathcal{B}}} = L^{-1}[\mathcal{F}]_{\mathcal{B}}L = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 4 & 9 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -\frac{5}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ -3 & 4 & -1 \\ 1 & -\frac{3}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 6 & -11 & 6 \end{pmatrix}.$$

f) Die Eigenwerte sind $\lambda_1 = 1, \lambda_2 = 2, \lambda_3 = 3$, und die Eigenvektoren sind $b_1 = e^t, b_2 = e^{2t}, b_3 = e^{3t}$.

2. a) Typ der Tensoren:

$$u : (1, 0)\text{-Tensor}, \quad \beta : (0, 1)\text{-Tensor}, \quad g : (0, 2)\text{-Tensor}, \quad h : (1, 2)\text{-Tensor}.$$

$$g_{ij} = g(b_i, b_j) = \beta(h(b_i, b_j)) = \beta(h_{ij}^k b_k) = h_{ij}^k \beta(b_k) = h_{ij}^k \beta_k.$$

b) $(0, 2): \tilde{T}_{ij} = L_i^a L_j^b T_{ab}$

$$(4, 0): \tilde{T}^{ijkl} = \Lambda_a^i \Lambda_b^j \Lambda_c^k \Lambda_d^l T^{abcd}$$

$$(1, 2): \tilde{T}_{jk}^i = \Lambda_a^i L_j^b L_k^c T_{bc}^a$$

$$(2, 2): \tilde{T}_{kl}^{ij} = \Lambda_a^i \Lambda_b^j L_k^c L_l^d T_{cd}^{ab}$$

c) Q ist ein $(3, 0)$ -Tensor.

R ist kein Tensor.

S : j ist ein freier Parameter, Typ: $(1, 1)$.

$\delta_a^l L_j^a = L_j^l$, also $\tilde{T}_j^i = \delta_a^l \Lambda_k^i L_j^a T_l^k = \Lambda_k^i L_j^l T_l^k$. Also T ist ein $(1, 1)$ -Tensor.

d) $\dim \mathcal{R} = 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 = 16$.

$\dim \mathcal{S} = 4 \cdot 2 = 8$, weil eine zyklische Permutation von (i, j, k) in der Menge $\{(1, 1, 1), (1, 1, 2), (1, 2, 2), (2, 2, 2)\}$ ist, und $l \in \{1, 2\}$.

Jetzt sei $\{e_1, e_2\}$ die Standardbasis, $T_{ijk}^l = i + j + k - l$, $u = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$, $v = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$, $w = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$.

Dann ist $T: V \times V \times V \rightarrow V$ eine multilineare Abbildung, und $T(u, v, w) = T_{ijk}^l u^i v^j w^k e_l$. Also

$$\begin{aligned} (T(u, v, w))^1 &= (i + j + k - 1) u^i v^j w^k \stackrel{w^2=0}{=} 2(i + j) u^i v^j = \\ &= 2(2 \cdot 1 \cdot (-1) + 3 \cdot 1 \cdot 1 + 3 \cdot 2 \cdot (-1) + 4 \cdot 2 \cdot 1) = 6, \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (T(u, v, w))^2 &= (i + j + k - 2) u^i v^j w^k \stackrel{w^2=0}{=} 2(i + j - 1) u^i v^j = \\ &= 2(1 \cdot 1 \cdot (-1) + 2 \cdot 1 \cdot 1 + 2 \cdot 2 \cdot (-1) + 3 \cdot 2 \cdot 1) = 6. \end{aligned}$$

Deshalb $T\left(\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}\right) = \begin{pmatrix} 6 \\ 6 \end{pmatrix}$.

3. a)

$$L = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \Lambda = L^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 0 \\ -1 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

b) $g_{ij} = G = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & 1 \\ -1 & 3 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$

$$g'_{ij} = L^\top G L = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & 1 \\ -1 & 3 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 15 & 10 & 5 \\ 10 & 7 & 4 \\ 5 & 4 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

c) $b^i = g^{ij} b_j$, wobei

$$g^{ij} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & 1 \\ -1 & 3 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 & 4 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{8}{31} & \frac{6}{31} & -1 \\ \frac{1}{31} & \frac{7}{31} & -1 \\ -1 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix},$$

also

$$b^1 = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{8}{31} \\ \frac{1}{31} \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad b^2 = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{6}{31} \\ \frac{7}{31} \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad b^3 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

$b^i \neq b_i \Rightarrow \mathcal{B}$ ist nicht eine Orthonormalbasis.

$b^i = g^{ij}b'_j$, wobei

$$g^{ij} = \begin{pmatrix} 15 & 10 & 5 \\ 10 & 7 & 4 \\ 5 & 4 & 4 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{12}{5} & -4 & 1 \\ -4 & 7 & -2 \\ 1 & -2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 3 & 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{12}{5} & -4 & 1 \\ -4 & 7 & -2 \\ 1 & -2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{4}{5} & 2 & -1 \\ -\frac{8}{5} & 3 & -1 \\ 1 & -2 & 1 \end{pmatrix},$$

also

$$b^1 = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{4}{5} \\ -\frac{8}{5} \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad b^2 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}, \quad b^3 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

$b^i \neq b'_i \Rightarrow \mathcal{B}'$ ist nicht eine Orthonormalbasis.

d) $v_i = g_{ij}v^j$, also $\begin{pmatrix} v_1 \\ v_2 \\ v_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & 1 \\ -1 & 3 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 3 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}.$

e) $v^i = [v]_{\mathcal{B}'} = \Lambda[v]_{\mathcal{B}} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 0 \\ -1 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -3 \\ 5 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}.$

4. a) $E = \frac{1}{2}I_{ij}\omega^i\omega^j = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 5 & -4 & 0 \\ -4 & 7 & -4 \\ 0 & -4 & 9 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} = 74.$

b) Charakteristisches Polynom von $A = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & -4 & 0 \\ -4 & 7 & -4 \\ 0 & -4 & 9 \end{pmatrix}$:

$$\begin{aligned} \det \begin{pmatrix} \lambda - 5 & 4 & 0 \\ 4 & \lambda - 7 & 4 \\ 0 & 4 & \lambda - 9 \end{pmatrix} &= (\lambda - 5)(\lambda - 7)(\lambda - 9) - 16(\lambda - 5) - 16(\lambda - 9) = \\ &= \lambda^3 - 21\lambda^2 + 111\lambda - 91 = (\lambda - 1)(\lambda - 7)(\lambda - 13). \end{aligned}$$

Eigenwerte: 1, 7, 13. Also die Hauptträgheitsmomente sind $I_1 = 1$, $I_2 = 7$, $I_3 = 13$.

Eigenräume:

$$\begin{aligned} \ker(A - I) &= \ker \begin{pmatrix} 4 & -4 & 0 \\ -4 & 6 & -4 \\ 0 & -4 & 8 \end{pmatrix} = \ker \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ -2 & 3 & -2 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} = \\ &= \ker \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} = \ker \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \mathbb{R} \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \ker(A - 7I) &= \ker \begin{pmatrix} -2 & -4 & 0 \\ -4 & 0 & -4 \\ 0 & -4 & 2 \end{pmatrix} = \ker \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \\ &= \ker \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & 1 \\ 0 & -2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \ker \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \mathbb{R} \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}, \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \ker(A - 13I) &= \ker \begin{pmatrix} -8 & -4 & 0 \\ -4 & -6 & -4 \\ 0 & -4 & -4 \end{pmatrix} = \ker \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ 2 & 3 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \\ &= \ker \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \ker \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \mathbb{R} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}. \end{aligned}$$

Also die Hauptträgheitsachsen sind $\mathbb{R} \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$, $\mathbb{R} \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$, $\mathbb{R} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$.

(Orthonormalbasis: $\tilde{e}_1 = \frac{1}{3} \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$, $\tilde{e}_2 = \frac{1}{3} \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$, $\tilde{e}_3 = \frac{1}{3} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$.)

c) Allgemeine Gleichung: $I_1x^2 + I_2y^2 + I_3z^2 = 1$. Also die Gleichung des Trägheitsellipsoids ist $x^2 + 7y^2 + 13z^2 = 1$.