

4. Tutorium - Lösungen

13.11.2015

- ANMERKUNG: Es liegt in der Verantwortung des Einzelnen, sich die Beispiele zunächst alleine und ganz ohne Hilfsmittel zu rechnen. Google, Wolfram Alpha, Lösungssammlungen, etc. helfen nur kurzfristig - leider nicht beim Test!

4.1 Multiple Choice Fragen

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \mathbf{B} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

a) $\det(2\mathbf{A}) = 2^3 \det \mathbf{A} = -8$ oder $\det(2\mathbf{A}) = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = -8$

b) $\det(\mathbf{A}^{-1}\mathbf{B}\mathbf{A}\mathbf{B}^{-1}) = (\det \mathbf{A}^{-1})(\det \mathbf{B})(\det \mathbf{A})(\det \mathbf{B}^{-1}) = (\det \mathbf{A})^{-1}(\det \mathbf{B})(\det \mathbf{A})(\det \mathbf{B})^{-1} = 1$

c) $\text{Spur}(\mathbf{A}^T + \mathbf{B}) = \text{Spur}(\mathbf{A}^T) + \text{Spur}(\mathbf{B}) = \text{Spur}(\mathbf{A}) + \text{Spur}(\mathbf{B}) = 8$

d) $\text{Spur}((\mathbf{A}^{-1}\mathbf{B})^{-1}\mathbf{B}) = \text{Spur}(\mathbf{B}^{-1}\mathbf{A}\mathbf{B}) = \text{Spur}(\mathbf{B}\mathbf{B}^{-1}\mathbf{A}) = \text{Spur}(\mathbf{A}) = 2$

e) Die Matrixdarstellung des Projektors in der Basis $\{\mathbf{e}_1 \otimes \mathbf{f}_1, \mathbf{e}_1 \otimes \mathbf{f}_2, \mathbf{e}_2 \otimes \mathbf{f}_1, \mathbf{e}_2 \otimes \mathbf{f}_2\}$:

$$\mathbf{E}_x = \mathbf{x} \otimes \mathbf{x}^T = \frac{1}{2}(\mathbf{e}_1 \otimes \mathbf{f}_2 + \mathbf{e}_2 \otimes \mathbf{f}_1) \otimes (\mathbf{e}_1 \otimes \mathbf{f}_2 + \mathbf{e}_2 \otimes \mathbf{f}_1)^T \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \text{Rang } 1$$

f) $\text{Spur}_f \mathbf{E}_x = \sum_{i=1}^2 \mathbf{f}_i^T \mathbf{E}_x \mathbf{f}_i = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^2 \mathbf{e}_i^T \mathbf{e}_i \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \text{Rang } 2$

4.2 Kommutator

a) Wenn $[\mathbf{A}, [\mathbf{A}, \mathbf{B}]] = 0$, $\mathbf{A}[\mathbf{A}, \mathbf{B}] = [\mathbf{A}, \mathbf{B}]\mathbf{A} \rightarrow \mathbf{A}^2[\mathbf{A}, \mathbf{B}] = \mathbf{A}[\mathbf{A}, \mathbf{B}]\mathbf{A} = [\mathbf{A}, \mathbf{B}]\mathbf{A}^2 \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow \mathbf{A}^n[\mathbf{A}, \mathbf{B}] = \mathbf{A}^{n-1}[\mathbf{A}, \mathbf{B}]\mathbf{A} = \mathbf{A}^{n-2}[\mathbf{A}, \mathbf{B}]\mathbf{A}^2 = \dots = [\mathbf{A}, \mathbf{B}]\mathbf{A}^n$

$$\rightarrow e^{\mathbf{A}}[\mathbf{A}, \mathbf{B}] = \sum_n \frac{1}{n!} \mathbf{A}^n [\mathbf{A}, \mathbf{B}] = [\mathbf{A}, \mathbf{B}] \sum_n \frac{1}{n!} \mathbf{A}^n = [\mathbf{A}, \mathbf{B}] e^{\mathbf{A}}$$

b) $\mathbf{C}(t) = e^{\mathbf{A}t} e^{\mathbf{B}t}$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \mathbf{C}(t) = \mathbf{A} e^{\mathbf{A}t} e^{\mathbf{B}t} + e^{\mathbf{A}t} \mathbf{B} e^{\mathbf{B}t} = \mathbf{A} e^{\mathbf{A}t} e^{\mathbf{B}t} + \underbrace{e^{\mathbf{A}t} \mathbf{B} e^{-\mathbf{A}t}}_{\equiv \mathbf{B}(t)} e^{\mathbf{A}t} e^{\mathbf{B}t} = (\mathbf{A} + \mathbf{B}(t)) \mathbf{C}(t)$$

Anmerkung: $\frac{d}{dt} e^{\mathbf{A}t} = \frac{d}{dt} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} \mathbf{A}^n t^n = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} \mathbf{A}^n \frac{d}{dt} t^n = \frac{1}{0!} \mathbf{A}^0 \frac{d}{dt} t^0 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} \mathbf{A}^n \frac{d}{dt} t^n = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(n-1)!} \mathbf{A}^n t^{n-1} =$

$$\sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{m!} \mathbf{A}^{m+1} t^m = \mathbf{A} \underbrace{\left(\sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{m!} \mathbf{A}^m t^m \right)}_{e^{\mathbf{A}t}} = \underbrace{\left(\sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{m!} \mathbf{A}^m t^m \right)}_{e^{\mathbf{A}t} \mathbf{A}} \mathbf{A}$$

c) $\frac{d}{dt} \mathbf{B}(t) = \frac{d}{dt} (e^{\mathbf{A}t} \mathbf{B} e^{-\mathbf{A}t}) = e^{\mathbf{A}t} \mathbf{A} \mathbf{B} e^{-\mathbf{A}t} - e^{\mathbf{A}t} \mathbf{B} \mathbf{A} e^{-\mathbf{A}t} = \underbrace{e^{\mathbf{A}t} [\mathbf{A}, \mathbf{B}] e^{-\mathbf{A}t}}_{\equiv [\mathbf{A}, \mathbf{B}]} = [\mathbf{A}, \mathbf{B}] e^{\mathbf{A}t} e^{-\mathbf{A}t} = [\mathbf{A}, \mathbf{B}]$
 = $[\mathbf{A}, \mathbf{B}] e^{\mathbf{A}t}$
 (Bsp.a)

Für $n > 1$, $\frac{d^n}{dt^n} \mathbf{B}(t) = \frac{d^{n-1}}{dt^{n-1}} [\mathbf{A}, \mathbf{B}] = 0$

$\rightarrow \mathbf{B}(t) = \mathbf{B} + [\mathbf{A}, \mathbf{B}]t$

d) $\frac{d}{dt} \mathbf{C}(t) = (\mathbf{A} + \mathbf{B}(t)) \mathbf{C}(t) = (\mathbf{A} + \mathbf{B} + [\mathbf{A}, \mathbf{B}]t) \mathbf{C}(t)$

$\rightarrow \mathbf{C}(t) = \mathbf{C}(t=0) \exp(\mathbf{A}t + \mathbf{B}t + \frac{1}{2}[\mathbf{A}, \mathbf{B}]t^2) = \exp(\mathbf{A}t + \mathbf{B}t + \frac{1}{2}[\mathbf{A}, \mathbf{B}]t^2)$

Für $t = 1$, $\mathbf{C}(1) = e^{\mathbf{A}} e^{\mathbf{B}} = \exp(\mathbf{A} + \mathbf{B} + \frac{1}{2}[\mathbf{A}, \mathbf{B}])$

4.3 Satz von Cayley-Hamilton

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{a) } p(\lambda) &= \det(\lambda \mathbf{I} - \mathbf{A}) = \varepsilon_{ijk}(\lambda \delta_{1i} - a_{1i})(\lambda \delta_{2j} - a_{2j})(\lambda \delta_{3k} - a_{3k}) = \varepsilon_{ijk} \delta_{1i} \delta_{2j} \delta_{3k} \lambda^3 \\
 &- \varepsilon_{ijk} (a_{1i} \delta_{2j} \delta_{3k} + \delta_{1i} a_{2j} \delta_{3k} + \delta_{1i} \delta_{2j} a_{3k}) \lambda^2 + \varepsilon_{ijk} (a_{1i} a_{2j} \delta_{3k} + \delta_{1i} a_{2j} a_{3k} + a_{1i} \delta_{2j} a_{3k}) \lambda - \varepsilon_{ijk} a_{1i} a_{2j} \delta_{3k} \\
 &= \lambda^3 - (a_{11} + a_{22} + a_{33}) \lambda^2 + (a_{11} a_{22} - a_{12} a_{21} + a_{22} a_{33} - a_{23} a_{32} + a_{11} a_{33} - a_{13} a_{31}) \lambda - \det \mathbf{A} \\
 &= \lambda^3 - (a_{11} + a_{22} + a_{33}) \lambda^2 + \frac{1}{2} (a_{ii} a_{jj} - a_{ij} a_{ji}) \lambda - \det \mathbf{A} = \lambda^3 - \text{Spur}(\mathbf{A}) \lambda^2 + \frac{1}{2} (\text{Spur}(\mathbf{A}^2) - \text{Spur}(\mathbf{A}^2)) \lambda - \det \mathbf{A}
 \end{aligned}$$

Anmerkung:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Spur}(\mathbf{A})^2 &= a_{ii} a_{jj} = (a_{11} + a_{22} + a_{33})(a_{11} + a_{22} + a_{33}) = a_{11} a_{11} + a_{22} a_{22} + a_{33} a_{33} + 2a_{11} a_{22} + 2a_{22} a_{33} + 2a_{33} a_{11}, \\
 \text{Spur}(\mathbf{A}^2) &= a_{ij} a_{ji} = a_{11} a_{11} + a_{12} a_{21} + a_{13} a_{31} + (a_{21} a_{12} + a_{22} a_{22} + a_{23} a_{32}) + \\
 &(a_{31} a_{13} + a_{32} a_{23} + a_{33} a_{33}) = a_{11} a_{11} + a_{22} a_{22} + a_{33} a_{33} + 2a_{12} a_{21} + 2a_{23} a_{32} + 2a_{13} a_{31}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{b) } \mathbf{A} &= \mathbf{U} \mathbf{D} \mathbf{U}^T \text{ mit } \mathbf{D} = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda_2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda_3 \end{pmatrix} \text{ und } \mathbf{U}^T \mathbf{U} = \mathbf{I} \rightarrow \mathbf{A}^n = \mathbf{U} \mathbf{D}^n \mathbf{U}^T = \mathbf{U} \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1^n & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda_2^n & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda_3^n \end{pmatrix} \mathbf{U}^T \\
 \rightarrow p(\mathbf{A}) &= \mathbf{U} \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1^3 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda_2^3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda_3^3 \end{pmatrix} \mathbf{U}^T - \text{Spur}(\mathbf{A}) \mathbf{U} \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1^2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda_2^2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda_3^2 \end{pmatrix} \mathbf{U}^T \\
 &+ \frac{1}{2} (\text{Spur}(\mathbf{A})^2 - \text{Spur}(\mathbf{A}^2)) \mathbf{U} \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1^1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda_2^1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda_3^1 \end{pmatrix} \mathbf{U}^T - (\det \mathbf{A}) \mathbf{U} \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1^0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda_2^0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda_3^0 \end{pmatrix} \mathbf{U}^T \\
 &= \mathbf{U} \begin{pmatrix} p(\lambda_1) & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & p(\lambda_2) & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & p(\lambda_3) \end{pmatrix} \mathbf{U}^T = \mathbf{0}
 \end{aligned}$$

Anmerkung 1: $p(\mathbf{A}) \neq \det(\mathbf{A} \mathbf{I} - \mathbf{A})$. Die richtige Ersetzung von λ durch \mathbf{A} ist $p(\mathbf{A}) = \det(\mathbf{A} \otimes \mathbf{I} - \mathbf{I} \otimes \mathbf{A})$ wobei z.B. $\mathbf{A} \otimes \mathbf{I}$ eine Blockdiagonalmatrix mit \mathbf{A} als den diagonalen Blockmatrizen ist. Die Determinante ist eine partielle Determinante über der 2 Matrix im Tensorprodukt.

Anmerkung 2: Der Satz von Cayley-Hamilton, $p(\mathbf{A}) = \mathbf{0}$, gilt für (beliebige) $n \times n$ Matrizen.

\mathbf{B} ist die Matrix, die die Bedingung $\mathbf{B}(\lambda \mathbf{I} - \mathbf{A}) = \det(\lambda \mathbf{I} - \mathbf{A}) \mathbf{I} = p(\lambda) \mathbf{I}$ erfüllt. (Diese Matrix \mathbf{B} heißt "adjunkte Matrix".) Weil $p(\lambda)$ das charakteristische Polynom vom Grad n ($p(\lambda) = \sum_{i=0}^n c_i \lambda^i$) ist, ist \mathbf{B} eine Funktion von λ und hat die Polynomform vom Grad $n-1$ ($\mathbf{B} = \mathbf{B}(\lambda) = \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \lambda^i \mathbf{B}_i$).

$$p(\lambda) \mathbf{I} = \mathbf{B}(\lambda \mathbf{I} - \mathbf{A}) = \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \lambda^i \mathbf{B}_i (\lambda \mathbf{I} - \mathbf{A}) = \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} (\lambda^{i+1} \mathbf{B}_i - \lambda^i \mathbf{B}_i \mathbf{A})$$

$$= \mathbf{B}_0 \mathbf{A} + \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} \lambda^i (\mathbf{B}_{i-1} - \mathbf{B}_i \mathbf{A}) + \lambda^n \mathbf{B}_{n-1}$$

Vergleich mit $p(\lambda) = \sum_{i=0}^n c_i \lambda^i$:

$$c_0 \mathbf{I} = -\mathbf{B}_0 \mathbf{A}, \quad c_i \mathbf{I} = \mathbf{B}_{i-1} - \mathbf{B}_i \mathbf{A} \quad (0 < i < n), \quad c_n \mathbf{I} = \mathbf{B}_{n-1}$$

$$\rightarrow c_0 \mathbf{I} = -\mathbf{B}_0 \mathbf{A}, \quad c_i \mathbf{A}^i = \mathbf{B}_{i-1} \mathbf{A}^i - \mathbf{B}_i \mathbf{A}^{i+1} \quad (0 < i < n), \quad c_n \mathbf{A}^n = \mathbf{B}_{n-1} \mathbf{A}^n$$

$$\rightarrow p(\mathbf{A}) = \sum_{i=0}^n c_i \mathbf{A}^i = -\mathbf{B}_0 \mathbf{A} + (\mathbf{B}_0 \mathbf{A}^1 - \mathbf{B}_1 \mathbf{A}^2) + (\mathbf{B}_1 \mathbf{A}^2 - \mathbf{B}_2 \mathbf{A}^3) + \dots + (\mathbf{B}_{n-2} \mathbf{A}^{n-1} - \mathbf{B}_{n-1} \mathbf{A}^n) + \mathbf{B}_{n-1} \mathbf{A}^n = \mathbf{0}$$

$$\text{c) } p(\mathbf{A}) = \mathbf{A}^3 - \text{Spur}(\mathbf{A}) \mathbf{A}^2 + \frac{1}{2} (\text{Spur}(\mathbf{A})^2 - \text{Spur}(\mathbf{A}^2)) \mathbf{A} - \det(\mathbf{A}) \mathbf{I} = \mathbf{0}$$

$$\rightarrow \mathbf{A}^2 - \text{Spur}(\mathbf{A}) \mathbf{A} + \frac{1}{2} (\text{Spur}(\mathbf{A})^2 - \text{Spur}(\mathbf{A}^2)) \mathbf{I} - \det(\mathbf{A}) \mathbf{A}^{-1} = \mathbf{0}$$

$$\rightarrow \mathbf{A}^{-1} = \frac{1}{\det(\mathbf{A})} [\mathbf{A}^2 - \text{Spur}(\mathbf{A}) \mathbf{A} + \frac{1}{2} (\text{Spur}(\mathbf{A})^2 - \text{Spur}(\mathbf{A}^2)) \mathbf{I}]$$

$$\text{d) } \mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \mathbf{A}^2 = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \text{ und } \det(\mathbf{A}) = 2 - 1 = 1$$

$$\mathbf{A}^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} + \frac{1}{2} (1 - 7) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$