

1. Test - Lösungen

20.11.2020

a)[25] Da die Identität unabhängig von Basis ist, wird sie mit der Standardbasis $\{\mathbf{e}_1, \mathbf{e}_2, \mathbf{e}_3\}$ bewiesen. ($\mathbf{e}_i \cdot \mathbf{e}_j = \delta_{ij}$ und $\mathbf{e}_i \times \mathbf{e}_j = \varepsilon_{ijk} \mathbf{e}^k$)

$$\begin{aligned} (\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b})^2 + |\mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{b}|^2 &= (a^i \mathbf{e}_i \cdot b^j \mathbf{e}_j)(a^k \mathbf{e}_k \cdot b^\ell \mathbf{e}_\ell) + (a^i \mathbf{e}_i \times b^j \mathbf{e}_j) \cdot (a^k \mathbf{e}_k \times b^\ell \mathbf{e}_\ell) \\ &= a^i b^j \delta_{ij} a^k b^\ell \delta_{k\ell} + (\varepsilon_{ijm} a^i b^j \mathbf{e}^m) \cdot (\varepsilon_{k\ell n} a^k b^\ell \mathbf{e}^n) = a^i b^i a^k b^k + \varepsilon_{ijm} \varepsilon_{k\ell n} a^i b^j a^k b^\ell \delta^{mn} \\ &= a^i b^i a^k b^k + \varepsilon_{ijm} \varepsilon_{k\ell m} a^i b^j a^k b^\ell = a^i b^i a^k b^k + (\delta_{ik} \delta_{j\ell} - \delta_{i\ell} \delta_{jk}) a^i b^j a^k b^\ell \\ &= a^i b^i a^k b^k + a^i b^j a^i b^j - a^i b^j a^j b^i = a^i b^j a^i b^j = |\mathbf{a}|^2 |\mathbf{b}|^2 \end{aligned}$$

b)[25]

Transformation der Basis: $d\mathbf{x} = dx^i \mathbf{e}_i = dx'^j (\partial'_j x^i) \mathbf{e}_i = dx'^j \mathbf{e}'_j \rightarrow \mathbf{e}'_j = \partial'_j x^i \mathbf{e}_i \quad (\partial'_j x^i = \frac{\partial x^i}{\partial x'^j})$

$$\mathbf{S} = (s^i_j) = (\partial'_j x^i) = \begin{pmatrix} \sin \theta \cos \phi & r \cos \theta \cos \phi & -r \sin \theta \sin \phi \\ \sin \theta \sin \phi & r \cos \theta \sin \phi & r \sin \theta \cos \phi \\ \cos \theta & -r \sin \theta & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

Metrische Tensoren :

$$\mathbf{g}' = \mathbf{S}^T \mathbf{S} \text{ (oder } g'_{ij} = \mathbf{e}'_i \cdot \mathbf{e}'_j) \rightarrow \mathbf{g}' = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & r^2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & r^2 \sin^2 \theta \end{pmatrix}, \mathbf{g}'^* = \mathbf{g}'^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1/r^2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1/(r^2 \sin^2 \theta) \end{pmatrix}$$

c) [25]

$$(\mathbf{f}_1 \quad \mathbf{f}_2) = (\mathbf{e}_1 \quad \mathbf{e}_2) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \equiv (\mathbf{e}_1 \quad \mathbf{e}_2) \mathbf{S}$$

$$(\mathbf{e}_1 \quad \mathbf{e}_2) = (\mathbf{f}_1 \quad \mathbf{f}_2) \mathbf{S}^{-1} = (\mathbf{f}_1 \quad \mathbf{f}_2) \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 2 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \equiv (\mathbf{f}_1 \quad \mathbf{f}_2) \mathbf{T}$$

$$\mathbf{A} = a^{ij} \mathbf{e}_i \otimes \mathbf{e}_j = a^{ij} t^k_i \mathbf{f}_k \otimes t^\ell_j \mathbf{f}_\ell = t^k_i a^{ij} t^\ell_j \mathbf{f}_k \otimes \mathbf{f}_\ell \equiv a'^{k\ell} \mathbf{f}_k \otimes \mathbf{f}_\ell$$

$$(a'^{ij}) = \mathbf{T}(a^{ij})\mathbf{T}^T = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 2 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -4 \\ 2 & -3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 \\ 2 & -1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -5 & 3 \\ -3 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

Lösung 1

$$\text{Metrischer Tensor : } \mathbf{g} = (\mathbf{f}_i \cdot \mathbf{f}_j) = \mathbf{S}^T \mathbf{S} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 3 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(a'^i_j) = (a'^{ik}) \mathbf{g} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, (a'^j_i) = \mathbf{g}(a'^{kj}) = \begin{pmatrix} -19 & 12 \\ -30 & 19 \end{pmatrix}, (a'_{ij}) = \mathbf{g}(a'^k_j) = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 3 \\ -3 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$$

Lösung 2

In der Standardbasis, $a^{ij} = a^i_j = a_{ij} = a_{ij}$

$$(a'^i_j) = \mathbf{T}(a^i_j)\mathbf{S} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, (a'^j_i) = \mathbf{S}^T(a^i_j)\mathbf{T}^T = \begin{pmatrix} -19 & 12 \\ -30 & 19 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$(a'_{ij}) = \mathbf{S}^T(a_{ij})\mathbf{S} = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 3 \\ -3 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$$

d)

Säkular determinante :

$$\det(a^{ij} - \lambda \delta^{ij}) = \det \begin{vmatrix} 1 - \lambda & -2 \\ -2 & 1 - \lambda \end{vmatrix} = (1 - \lambda)(1 - \lambda) - 4 = \lambda^2 - 2\lambda - 3 = (\lambda - 3)(\lambda + 1) = 0$$

→ Eigenwerte : $\lambda_1 = 3, \lambda_2 = -1$

Eigenvektoren $\mathbf{f} = (1, a)$

$$\rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ -2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ a \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 - 2a \\ -2 + a \end{pmatrix} = \lambda \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ a \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\lambda_1 = 3 \rightarrow a = -1 \rightarrow \mathbf{f}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}, \lambda_2 = -1 \rightarrow a = 1 \rightarrow \mathbf{f}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \text{ (cf } \mathbf{f}_i \text{ (} c \neq 0 \text{) sind auch die}$$

Eigenvektoren.)

Lösung 1

$$\text{Projektor : } \mathbf{E}_1 = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \mathbf{E}_2 = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Spektraltheorem : $\mathbf{A} = 3\mathbf{E}_1 - \mathbf{E}_2$ (oder $= 3\mathbf{f}_1 \otimes \mathbf{f}_1 - \mathbf{f}_2 \otimes \mathbf{f}_2$.)

Orthogonalität : $\mathbf{E}_1 \mathbf{E}_2 = 0, \rightarrow \mathbf{A}^2 = (3\mathbf{E}_1 - \mathbf{E}_2)^2 = 3^2 \mathbf{E}_1 + (-1)^2 \mathbf{E}_2, \dots, \mathbf{A}^n = 3^n \mathbf{E}_1 + (-1)^n \mathbf{E}_2$.

In der Standardbasis

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

Lösung 2

Oder Spektraltheorem in Matrixform $\mathbf{A} \rightarrow \mathbf{S} \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \mathbf{S}^{-1}$ wobei $\mathbf{f}_i = \mathbf{e}_j s^j_i$ (Wenn \mathbf{f}_i normiert ist, gilt $\mathbf{S}^{-1} = \mathbf{S}^T$.)

$$\mathbf{A}^2 \rightarrow \mathbf{S} \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \mathbf{S}^{-1} \mathbf{S} \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \mathbf{S}^{-1} = \mathbf{S} \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}^2 \mathbf{S}^{-1} = \mathbf{S} \begin{pmatrix} 3^2 & 0 \\ 0 & (-1)^2 \end{pmatrix} \mathbf{S}^{-1}, \dots,$$

$$\mathbf{A}^n \rightarrow \mathbf{S} \begin{pmatrix} 3^n & 0 \\ 0 & (-1)^n \end{pmatrix} \mathbf{S}^{-1}$$

In der Standardbasis

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

Anmerkung : \mathbf{A} ist ein Tensor und $(a^{ij}) = \mathbf{S} \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 0 \\ 0 & (-1) \end{pmatrix} \mathbf{S}^{-1}$ ist eine Matrix (oder eine Matrixdarstellung des Tensors).