

Mathematics for Physicists II  
Blatt 8 - Solutions

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Exercise 1

$$\begin{aligned} \bullet \quad A &= [\alpha_{ij}]_{\substack{i=1, \dots, m \\ j=1, \dots, n}} \\ &\in M_{m,n}(\mathbb{R}) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} A^t &= [\alpha_{ji}^t]_{\substack{i=1, \dots, m \\ j=1, \dots, n}} \\ &\in M_{n,m}(\mathbb{R}) \\ \alpha_{ji}^t &:= \alpha_{ij} \end{aligned}$$

(i):  $(A+B)^t = A^t + B^t$ , denn:

$$\bullet \quad (A+B)^t = [\alpha_{ij} + \beta_{ij}]^t = [\gamma_{ji}], \text{ wobei}$$

$$\gamma_{ji} := \alpha_{ij} + \beta_{ij}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \bullet \quad A^t &= [\alpha_{ji}^t], \alpha_{ji}^t := \alpha_{ij} \\ \bullet \quad B^t &= [\beta_{ji}^t], \beta_{ji}^t := \beta_{ij} \end{aligned} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \begin{aligned} A^t + B^t &= \\ &= [\alpha_{ji}^t + \beta_{ji}^t] \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow \alpha_{ji}^t + \beta_{ji}^t &= \gamma_{ji} \\ &= [\gamma_{ji}] = \\ &= (A+B)^t \end{aligned}$$

$$(ii) : (aB)^t = [a\beta_{ij}]^t = [\delta_{ji}], \text{ wobei } (2)$$

$$\delta_{ji} = a\beta_{ij} \quad \&$$

$$\bullet aB^t = a[\beta_{ij}]^t = a[\beta^t_{ji}] = [\alpha\beta^t_{ji}]$$

$$\text{Da } \delta_{ji} = a\beta_{ij} = a\beta^t_{ji}, \text{ folgt } (aB)^t = aB^t$$

$$(iii) : (A^t)^t = ([\alpha_{ij}]^t)^t = ([\alpha^t_{ji}])^t = [\theta_{ij}],$$

$$\text{wobei } \theta_{ij} = \alpha^t_{ji}$$

$$\text{Da } \theta_{ij} = \alpha^t_{ji} = \alpha_{ij}, \text{ folgt } (A^t)^t = A$$

$$(iv) : (C + C^t)^t \stackrel{(i)}{=} C^t + (C^t)^t \stackrel{(iii)}{=} C^t + C \\ = C + C^t$$

## Exercise 2

(3)

(i) : Sei  $\delta_{jk} := \begin{cases} 1, & \text{falls } j=k \\ 0 & \text{sonst} \end{cases}$  ("Kronecker-Delta")

$$\bullet \underbrace{[\alpha_{ij}]}_{=A}_{\uparrow M_{m,n}(\mathbb{R})} \cdot \underbrace{[\delta_{jk}]}_{=I_n}_{\uparrow M_n(\mathbb{R})} = \left[ \underbrace{\sum_{j=1}^n \alpha_{ij} \delta_{jk}}_{=\alpha_{ik}} \right] = [\alpha_{ik}] = A$$

$$\bullet \underbrace{[\delta_{ki}]}_{=I_m}_{\uparrow M_m(\mathbb{R})} \cdot \underbrace{[\alpha_{ij}]}_{=A}_{\uparrow M_{m,n}(\mathbb{R})} = \left[ \underbrace{\sum_{i=1}^m \delta_{ki} \alpha_{ij}}_{=\alpha_{kj}} \right] = [\alpha_{kj}] = A$$

$$(ii) : A(B+C) = [\alpha_{ij}] \underbrace{[b_{jk} + c_{jk}]}_{\in M_{n,l}(\mathbb{R})}$$

$$= \left[ \sum_{j=1}^n \alpha_{ij} (b_{jk} + c_{jk}) \right] = \left[ \sum_{j=1}^n \alpha_{ij} b_{jk} + \sum_{j=1}^n \alpha_{ij} c_{jk} \right]$$

$$= \underbrace{\left[ \sum_{j=1}^n \alpha_{ij} b_{jk} \right]}_{=AB} + \underbrace{\left[ \sum_{j=1}^n \alpha_{ij} c_{jk} \right]}_{=AC} = AB + AC$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{(iii)}: A \cdot (aB) &= [\alpha_{ij}] [a b_{jk}] \quad (4) \\
 &= \left[ \sum_{j=1}^n \alpha_{ij} (a b_{jk}) \right] = a \underbrace{\left[ \sum_{j=1}^n \alpha_{ij} b_{jk} \right]}_{= AB} \\
 &= a(AB)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{(iv)}: (AB)D &= \underbrace{\left[ \sum_{j=1}^n \alpha_{ij} b_{jk} \right]}_{M_{1,s}(\mathbb{R})} [d_{kr}] = \\
 &= \left[ \sum_{k=1}^l \left( \sum_{j=1}^n \alpha_{ij} b_{jk} \right) d_{kr} \right] \quad l \\
 &\quad \cdot A(BD) = [\alpha_{ij}] \left( \left[ \sum_{k=1}^l b_{jk} d_{kr} \right] \right) \\
 &= \left[ \sum_{j=1}^n \alpha_{ij} \left( \sum_{k=1}^l b_{jk} d_{kr} \right) \right].
 \end{aligned}$$

Bleibt zu bemerken:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \sum_{k=1}^l \left( \sum_{j=1}^n \alpha_{ij} b_{jk} \right) d_{kr} &= \sum_{k=1}^l \sum_{j=1}^n \alpha_{ij} b_{jk} d_{kr} \\
 &= \sum_{j=1}^n \alpha_{ij} \left( \sum_{k=1}^l b_{jk} d_{kr} \right).
 \end{aligned}$$

$$(v) \cdot A^t \in M_{n,m}(\mathbb{R}), B^t \in M_{e,n}(\mathbb{R}) \quad (5)$$

$\Rightarrow B^t A^t \in M_{e,n}(\mathbb{R})$  ist wohl-definiert  $\checkmark$

$$\bullet (AB)^t = \left[ \underbrace{\sum_{j=1}^n \alpha_{ij} b_{jk}}_{=: \gamma_{ik}} \right]^t = [\delta_{ki}], \text{ wo}$$

bei  $\delta_{ki} := \gamma_{ik}$ , aber auch

$$B^t A^t = [b_{kj}^t] [\alpha_{ji}^t] = \left[ \sum_{j=1}^n b_{kj}^t \alpha_{ji}^t \right]$$

Da  $\delta_{ki} = \sum_{j=1}^n \alpha_{ij} b_{jk} = \sum_{j=1}^n b_{kj}^t \alpha_{ji}^t$ , gilt auch

$$(AB)^t = [\delta_{ki}] = \left[ \sum_{j=1}^n b_{kj}^t \alpha_{ji}^t \right] = B^t A^t$$

### Exercise 3

$$(i): \operatorname{Tr}(A+B) = \operatorname{Tr}(\underbrace{[a_{ij} + b_{ij}]}_{=: c_{ij}})$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^n c_{ii} = \sum_{i=1}^n (a_{ii} + b_{ii}) = \sum_{i=1}^n a_{ii} + \sum_{i=1}^n b_{ii}$$

$$= \operatorname{Tr}(A) + \operatorname{Tr}(B)$$

$$(ii): \operatorname{Tr}(\lambda A) = \operatorname{Tr}([ \lambda a_{ij} ]) =$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda a_{ii} = \lambda \sum_{i=1}^n a_{ii} = \lambda \cdot \operatorname{Tr}(A)$$

$$(iii): \operatorname{Tr}(AB) = \operatorname{Tr}([ \sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij} b_{jk} ])$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij} b_{ji} \quad \&$$

$$\operatorname{Tr}(BA) = \operatorname{Tr}([ \sum_{j=1}^n b_{ij} a_{jk} ])$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n b_{ij} a_{ji} = \sum_{j=1}^n \sum_{i=1}^n b_{ij} a_{ji}, \text{ wobei}$$

wir merken:

$$\operatorname{Tr}(AB) = \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij} b_{ji} = \sum_{j=1}^n \sum_{i=1}^n a_{ji} b_{ij} = \operatorname{Tr}(BA)$$

$$\underline{\text{(iv)}}: \text{Tr}(B^{-1}AB) = \text{Tr}(B^{-1}(AB))$$

$$\stackrel{\text{(iii)}}{=} \text{Tr}(AB)B^{-1} = \text{Tr}(A(BB^{-1})) \stackrel{\text{(ii)}}{=} \text{Tr}(A)$$

$\uparrow$   
B invert.

$$\underline{\text{(v)}}: \text{Tr}(A(B+C)) = \text{Tr}(AB+AC)$$

$$\stackrel{\text{(i)}}{=} \text{Tr}(AB) + \text{Tr}(AC)$$

$$\underline{\text{(vi)}}: \text{Tr}((\lambda A)B) = \text{Tr}(\lambda(AB)) \stackrel{\text{(ii)}}{=} \lambda \cdot \text{Tr}(AB)$$

(vii): Angenommen:  $A, B \in M_n(\mathbb{R})$  &  
 $AB - BA = I_n$ . Dann gilt

$$\text{Tr}(AB - BA) = \text{Tr}(I_n)$$

$$\stackrel{\text{(i)}}{\Leftrightarrow} \text{Tr}(AB) - \text{Tr}(BA) = \sum_{i=1}^n 1 = n$$

$\stackrel{\text{(ii)}}{\Leftrightarrow}$

$$\stackrel{\text{(iii)}}{\Leftrightarrow} \underbrace{\text{Tr}(AB) - \text{Tr}(AB)}_{=0} = n \quad \begin{matrix} \swarrow \\ \searrow \end{matrix} \text{Die}$$

Annahme führt zum Widerspruch und somit folgt die Behauptung.

(viii): Angenommen,  $A \in M_n(\mathbb{R})$  &  
 $\forall B \in M_n(\mathbb{R})$  ( $\text{Tr}(AB) = 0$ ). Insbesondere  
gilt dann:

$$\text{Tr}(AA^t) = 0 \quad = A^t(j, k)$$

$$\text{Tr} \left( \left[ \sum_{j=1}^n \alpha_{ij} \alpha_{kj} \right] \right)$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n \alpha_{ij} \alpha_{ij} = \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n \alpha_{ij}^2 \quad \text{und}$$

Somit  $\alpha_{ij} = 0 \quad \forall i$ , da

$$\sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n \alpha_{ij}^2 > 0 \Leftrightarrow \alpha_{ij} = 0 \quad \forall \begin{matrix} i=1, \dots, n, \\ j=1, \dots, n. \end{matrix}$$

## Exercise 4

(i): Jede Matrix in  $\text{Sym}_n(\mathbb{R})$  <sup>kann</sup> ~~lässt sich~~ als Linearkombination von  $\frac{n(n+1)}{2}$  in  $\text{Sym}_n(\mathbb{R})$  lin. unabh. Matrizen eindeutig dargestellt werden:

•  $n$  Matrizen mit einer 1 auf der Hauptdiagonalen und Nullen sonst:

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \dots, \begin{pmatrix} 0 & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & 1 \end{pmatrix} \text{ und}$$

•  $\frac{n^2-n}{2}$  Matrizen mit einer 1 auf  $(i,j)$  mit  $i > j$  und einer 1 auf  $(j,i)$  und Nullen sonst:

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & & \\ 1 & & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \dots, \begin{pmatrix} 0 & & & 1 \\ & & 1 & \\ & & & \ddots \\ 1 & & & 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

Insgesamt sind es also

$$n + \frac{n^2-n}{2} = \frac{n^2+n}{2} = \frac{n(n+1)}{2} \text{ Basis-}$$

matrizen und damit  $\dim(\text{Sym}_n(\mathbb{R})) = \frac{n(n+1)}{2}$ .

(ii) :  $\text{Tr} : M_n(\mathbb{R}) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$   
 $A \mapsto \text{Tr}(A) = \sum_{i=1}^n a_{ii}$  linear ,

$$\underbrace{\dim(M_n(\mathbb{R}))}_{=n^2} = \dim(\text{Ker}(\text{Tr})) +$$

$$\underbrace{\dim(\text{Im}(\text{Tr}))}$$

$$= 1, \text{ da } \text{Im}(\text{Tr}) = \mathbb{R}$$

~~Wasser~~  
 $\Rightarrow$

$$\underline{\dim(\text{Ker}(\text{Tr})) = n^2 - 1}$$

## Exercise 5

$R(\theta)$  ist eine Drehmatrix, d.h. die Multiplikation mit  $R(\theta)$  entspricht der Drehung um  $\theta$  im math. positiven Sinn ("gegen den Uhrzeigersinn"):

Sei  $x = \begin{pmatrix} r \cos(\tilde{\theta}) \\ r \sin(\tilde{\theta}) \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $r \geq 0$ , dann gilt

$$R(\theta) \cdot x = \begin{pmatrix} r \cos(\theta + \tilde{\theta}) \\ r \sin(\theta + \tilde{\theta}) \end{pmatrix} \quad (\text{siehe (iii)}).$$

$$\underline{(i)}: R(\theta_1)R(\theta_2) = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta_1 & -\sin \theta_1 \\ \sin \theta_1 & \cos \theta_1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta_2 & -\sin \theta_2 \\ \sin \theta_2 & \cos \theta_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta_1 \cos \theta_2 - \sin \theta_1 \sin \theta_2 \\ \sin \theta_1 \cos \theta_2 + \cos \theta_1 \sin \theta_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$= \sin(\theta_1 + \theta_2)$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} -(\cos \theta_1 \sin \theta_2 + \sin \theta_1 \cos \theta_2) \\ \cos \theta_1 \cos \theta_2 - \sin \theta_1 \sin \theta_2 \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} \text{Additions-} \\ \text{theoreme} \end{array} \begin{pmatrix} \cos(\theta_1 + \theta_2) \\ \sin(\theta_1 + \theta_2) \end{pmatrix}$$

$= \cos(\theta_1 + \theta_2)$

$$\begin{pmatrix} -\sin(\theta_1 + \theta_2) \\ \cos(\theta_1 + \theta_2) \end{pmatrix} = R(\theta_1 + \theta_2).$$

(ii): Die Inverse von  $R(\theta)$  ist die Drehmatrix, die zur Drehung um  $\theta$  'im Uhrzeigersinn' gehört:

$$R(\theta)R(-\theta) \stackrel{(i)}{=} R(\theta - \theta) = R(0) = \begin{pmatrix} \cos 0 & -\sin 0 \\ \sin 0 & \cos 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

Ebenso gilt  $R(-\theta)R(\theta) = R(0) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

(iii): 
$$R(\theta) \begin{pmatrix} r \cos(\tilde{\theta}) \\ r \sin(\tilde{\theta}) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta & -\sin \theta \\ \sin \theta & \cos \theta \end{pmatrix} r \begin{pmatrix} \cos \tilde{\theta} \\ \sin \tilde{\theta} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= r \begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta \cos \tilde{\theta} - \sin \theta \sin \tilde{\theta} \\ \sin \theta \cos \tilde{\theta} + \cos \theta \sin \tilde{\theta} \end{pmatrix} \stackrel{\substack{\text{Additions-} \\ \text{Theoreme}}}{=} r \begin{pmatrix} \cos(\theta + \tilde{\theta}) \\ \sin(\theta + \tilde{\theta}) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \|R(\theta) \begin{pmatrix} r \cos \tilde{\theta} \\ r \sin \tilde{\theta} \end{pmatrix}\| = r \left\| \begin{pmatrix} \cos(\theta + \tilde{\theta}) \\ \sin(\theta + \tilde{\theta}) \end{pmatrix} \right\|$$

$$= r \cdot \underbrace{\sqrt{\cos^2(\theta + \tilde{\theta}) + \sin^2(\theta + \tilde{\theta})}}_{1, \text{ denn } \sin^2 + \cos^2 = 1} = r = \left\| \begin{pmatrix} r \cos \tilde{\theta} \\ r \sin \tilde{\theta} \end{pmatrix} \right\|$$

(iv):  $R^2(\theta) = \begin{pmatrix} \cos(2\theta) & -\sin(2\theta) \\ \sin(2\theta) & \cos(2\theta) \end{pmatrix}$ , denn

nach (i) gilt  $R(\theta) \circ R(\theta) = R(\theta + \theta)$

$$= R(2\theta) = \begin{pmatrix} \cos(2\theta) & -\sin(2\theta) \\ \sin(2\theta) & \cos(2\theta) \end{pmatrix}$$