Aufgabe 17.43

Führen Sie die Hauptachsentransformation für $5x^2 + 8y^2 + 5z^2 + 8xy - 2xz + 8yz = 12$ aus! Um was für eine Fläche handelt es sich? Wie groß sind die Hauptachsenabschnitte? Skizzieren Sie die Fläche in den transformierten Koordinaten!

Lösung:

$$(x \ y \ z) \begin{pmatrix} 5 \ 4 \ -1 \\ 4 \ 8 \ 4 \\ -1 \ 4 \ 5 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = 12$$

$$\det(\mathbf{A} - \lambda \mathbf{E}) = \begin{vmatrix} 5 - \lambda & 4 & -1 \\ 4 & 8 - \lambda & 4 \\ -1 & 4 & 5 - \lambda \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= (8 - \lambda)(5 - \lambda)^2 - 16 - 16 - (8 - \lambda) - 16(5 - \lambda) - 16(5 - \lambda)$$

$$= (8 - \lambda)(\lambda^2 - 10\lambda + 25) - 32 - (8 - \lambda) - 32(5 - \lambda)$$

$$= (8 - \lambda)(\lambda^2 - 10\lambda + 25) - 32 - (8 - \lambda) - 32(5 - \lambda)$$

$$= 8\lambda^2 - 80\lambda + 200 - \lambda^3 + 10\lambda^2 - 25\lambda - 32 - 8 + \lambda - 160 + 32\lambda$$

$$= -\lambda^3 + 18\lambda^2 - 72\lambda = 0 \Longrightarrow \lambda^3 - 18\lambda^2 + 72\lambda = 0$$

$$\lambda_1 = 0 \qquad \lambda_{2/3} = 9 \pm \sqrt{81 - 72} = \begin{cases} 6 \\ 12 \end{cases}$$

EV zu 0

5 4 -1

4 8 4

-1 4 5

1 -4 -5

1 2 1

2 1 2

1 -4 -5

0 6 6

0 24 24

1 -4 -5

0 1 1

1 0 1

0 1 1

EV:
$$A\begin{pmatrix} 1\\ -1\\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

EV: $B\begin{pmatrix} -1\\ 0\\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$

EV: $C\begin{pmatrix} 1\\ 2\\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$

norm. EV: $\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\begin{pmatrix} 1\\ -1\\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$

norm. EV: $\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\begin{pmatrix} 1\\ -1\\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$

EV zu 12

-7 4 -1

-7 4 -1

-1 1 -1 1

-1 1 -1 1

-1 4 -7

-7 4 -1

-7 4 -1

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$$V = \begin{pmatrix} 1/\sqrt{3} & -1/\sqrt{2} & 1/\sqrt{6} \\ -1/\sqrt{3} & 0 & 2/\sqrt{6} \\ 1/\sqrt{3} & 1/\sqrt{2} & 1/\sqrt{6} \end{pmatrix}$$

Aufgabe 17.43 2

$$\mathbf{V}^{\mathsf{T}} \mathbf{A} \mathbf{V} = \begin{pmatrix} 1/\sqrt{3} & -1/\sqrt{3} & 1/\sqrt{3} \\ -1/\sqrt{2} & 0 & 1/\sqrt{2} \\ 1/\sqrt{6} & 2/\sqrt{6} & 1/\sqrt{6} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 4 & -1 \\ 4 & 8 & 4 \\ -1 & 4 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1/\sqrt{3} & -1/\sqrt{2} & 1/\sqrt{6} \\ -1/\sqrt{3} & 0 & 2/\sqrt{6} \\ 1/\sqrt{3} & 1/\sqrt{2} & 1/\sqrt{6} \end{pmatrix} \\
= \begin{pmatrix} 1/\sqrt{3} & -1/\sqrt{3} & 1/\sqrt{3} \\ -1/\sqrt{2} & 0 & 1/\sqrt{2} \\ 1/\sqrt{6} & 2/\sqrt{6} & 1/\sqrt{6} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -6/\sqrt{2} & 12/\sqrt{6} \\ 0 & 0 & 24/\sqrt{6} \\ 0 & 6/\sqrt{2} & 12/\sqrt{6} \end{pmatrix} \\
= \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 12/2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 72/6 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 6 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 12 \end{pmatrix} \text{ (da Diagonal matrix aus EW ohnehin klar)}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = V \begin{pmatrix} \xi \\ \eta \\ \zeta \end{pmatrix} \implies (\xi \quad \eta \quad \zeta) V^{\mathsf{T}} A V \begin{pmatrix} \xi \\ \eta \\ \zeta \end{pmatrix} = (\xi \quad \eta \quad \zeta) \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 6 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 12 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \xi \\ \eta \\ \zeta \end{pmatrix} = 12$$
$$6\eta^2 + 12\zeta^2 = 12 \implies \eta^2/2 + \zeta^2 = 1 \implies \underline{(\eta/\sqrt{2})^2 + \zeta^2 = 1}$$

Es handelt sich um einen elliptischen Zylinder mit den Halbachsen ∞ , $\sqrt{2}$ und 1.

