

4.3. Matrixdarstellung von GO

Bsp.: Transform von Vektor \vec{x}, y, z

E:

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix}$$

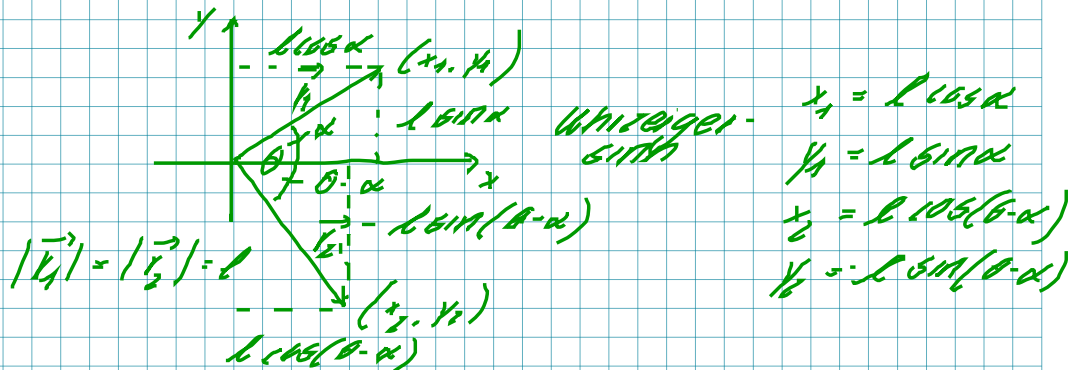
Matrix der E $T(E)$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ -z \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ -z \end{bmatrix}$$

Rot um z-Achse:

$$\begin{bmatrix} \cos \alpha & \sin \alpha & 0 \\ -\sin \alpha & \cos \alpha & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} x' \\ y' \\ z \end{bmatrix}$$



$$\begin{aligned} x_1 &= l \cos \alpha \\ y_1 &= l \sin \alpha \\ x_2 &= l \cos(\theta - \alpha) \\ y_2 &= -l \sin(\theta - \alpha) \end{aligned}$$

Trig. $\cos(\theta - \alpha) = \cos \theta \cos \alpha + \sin \theta \sin \alpha$
 $\sin(\theta - \alpha) = \sin \theta \cos \alpha - \cos \theta \sin \alpha$

4.3. Matrixdarstellung von SO

Bsp.: Transform von Vektor $\{x, y, z\}$

E:

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix}$$

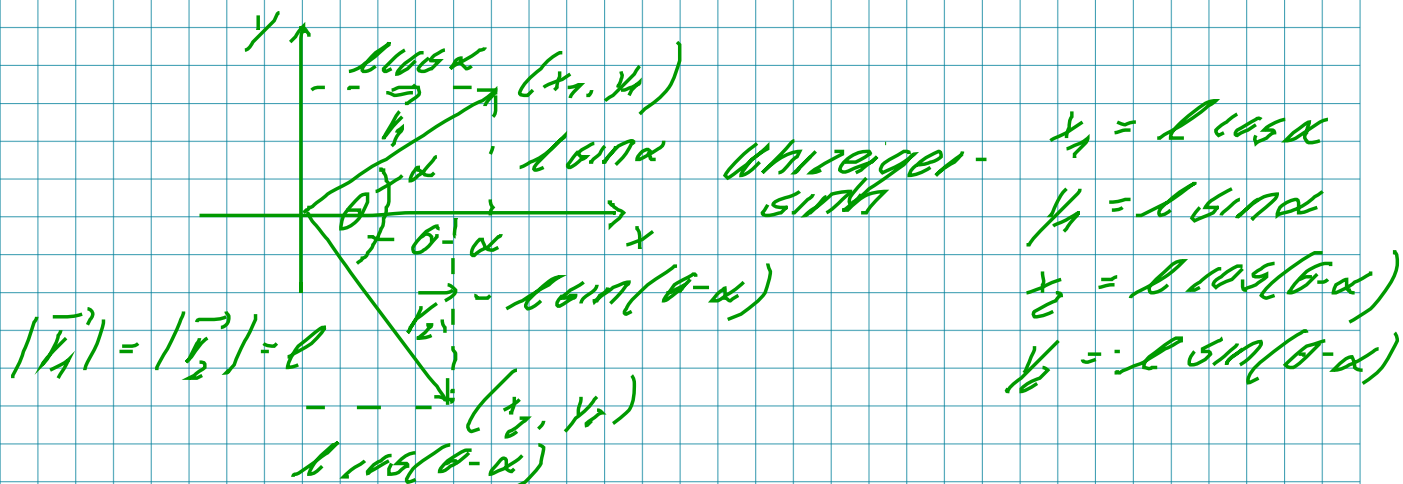
Matrixdarst. $T(E)$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ -z \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} -1 & & \\ & -1 & \\ & & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -x \\ -y \\ -z \end{bmatrix}$$

Rot um z-Achse:

$$\begin{bmatrix} \cos \theta & \sin \theta & 0 \\ -\sin \theta & \cos \theta & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} x' \\ y' \\ z \end{bmatrix}$$



Trig. $\cos(\theta - \alpha) = \cos \theta \cos \alpha + \sin \theta \sin \alpha$
 $\sin(\theta - \alpha) = \sin \theta \cos \alpha - \cos \theta \sin \alpha$

$$x_2 = r \cos \theta \cos \alpha + r \sin \theta \sin \alpha$$

$$y_2 = -r \sin \theta \cos \alpha + r \cos \theta \sin \alpha$$

$$\begin{cases} x_2 = x_1 \cos \theta + y_1 \sin \theta \\ y_2 = -x_1 \sin \theta + y_1 \cos \theta \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \cos \theta & \sin \theta & 0 \\ -\sin \theta & \cos \theta & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$\rightarrow B_3$

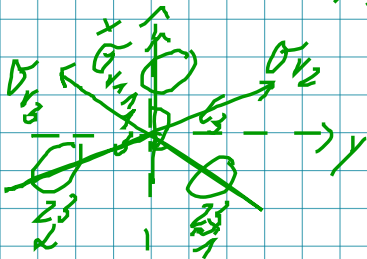
$$M(B_3) = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} & 0 \\ -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{Übung: } M(B_3^{-1})?$$

Zusammenfassung.

Geom 50 \rightarrow Algebra
 Matrixmultiplikation

Bsp. Punktgruppe $G_4 \rightarrow E, G_1, G_2^2, G_4, G_2, G_4$

$$M(B_3) M(G_{11}) = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} & 0 \\ -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} & 0 \\ \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = M(G_{12})$$



4.4. Eigenschaften von Matrixdiagonal

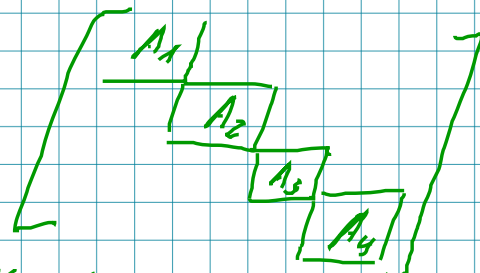
a) Ähnlichkeitstransf. Q

Matrizen A, B, \dots

$$A' = Q^{-1} A Q$$

$$B' = Q^{-1} B Q$$

\vdots



Blockdiagonalisierung

$A, B \rightarrow A', B', \dots$ reduzierbare
Matrizen

kein Q "reduz. "

$\hookrightarrow A, B, \dots$ u. A', B' folgen derselben
Multiplikationsregel

z.B. $AB = C$

$$A'B' = C'$$

$$\begin{aligned} A'B' &= (Q^{-1}AQ)(Q^{-1}BQ) \\ &= Q^{-1}ABQ \\ &= Q^{-1}CQ \\ &= C' \end{aligned}$$

Bsp. $\begin{matrix} 6 & 5 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{matrix}$

b) Charakter

Charakter \rightarrow Spur

$$\chi(R) = \text{tr } M(R) = \sum_i \lambda_i(R)$$

SO

\rightarrow bleibt erhalten
bei Ähnlichkeits-
Transformation

z.B. $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 4 & 7 \\ 2 & 5 & 6 \\ 3 & 6 & 9 \end{bmatrix} = 1 + 5 + 9 = 15$

c) Klasse

Def. $R' = S^{-1}RS$
Konjugierte

Bsp: G_3, G_3, G_3^2 ?

$$G_{1/4}^{-1} G_3 G_{1/4} = G_{1/4} G_{1/4} = G_3^2$$

G_3 50 einer Klasse besitzen den gleichen Charakter

$$\begin{aligned} \chi(R') &= \chi \Gamma(R') = \chi \Gamma(S^{-1}) \Gamma(E) \Gamma(S) \\ &= \chi \Gamma(E) \underbrace{\Gamma(S) \Gamma(S^{-1})}_{\Gamma(E)} \end{aligned}$$

Zyklische Permutationen

$$\begin{aligned} \chi(ABC) &= \sum_{i,j,k} A_{ij} B_{jk} C_{ki} \\ &= \sum_{i,k} C_{ki} A_{ij} B_{jk} \\ &= \sum_{i,k} B_{jk} C_{ki} A_{ij} \end{aligned}$$

Bsp: $G_3 \rightarrow E, \sqrt[3]{G_3}, \sqrt[3]{G_3}^2$

G_3	E	$\sqrt[3]{G_3}$	$\sqrt[3]{G_3}^2$	
$\Gamma_1 = A_1$	1	1	1	
Γ_2	?	?	?	
$\Gamma_3 = E$	2	-1	0	

„Charakter-
tabelle“