



Mathematische Hilfsmittel

Matrizenalgebra und Matrizenanalysis

Skalar $\mu \in \mathbb{R}$

Vektor $\mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^n$: $\mathbf{x} = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{bmatrix}$, $x_i \in \mathbb{R}$

Matrix $\mathbf{A} \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$: $\mathbf{A} = \begin{bmatrix} A_{11} & \cdots & A_{1n} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ A_{m1} & \cdots & A_{mn} \end{bmatrix}$, $A_{ij} \in \mathbb{R}$

Elementare Operationen

Operation	Schreibweise	Koordinaten	Abbildung
Addition	$\mathbf{C} = \mathbf{A} + \mathbf{B}$	$C_{ij} = A_{ij} + B_{ij}$	$\mathbb{R}^{m \times n} \times \mathbb{R}^{m \times n} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$
Multiplikation mit Skalar	$\mathbf{C} = \mu \mathbf{A}$	$C_{ij} = \mu A_{ij}$	$\mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}^{m \times n} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$
Transponieren	$\mathbf{C} = \mathbf{A}^T$	$C_{ij} = A_{ji}$	$\mathbb{R}^{m \times n} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^{n \times m}$
Differentiation	$\mathbf{C} = \frac{d}{dt} \mathbf{A}$	$C_{ij} = \frac{d}{dt} A_{ij}$	$\mathbb{R}^{m \times n} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$
	$\mathbf{C} = \frac{\partial \mathbf{x}}{\partial \mathbf{y}}$	$C_{ij} = \frac{\partial x_i}{\partial y_j}$	$\mathbb{R}^m, \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$
Matrizenmultiplikation	$\mathbf{y} = \mathbf{A} \cdot \mathbf{x}$	$y_i = \sum_k A_{ik} x_k$	$\mathbb{R}^{m \times n} \times \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$
	$\mathbf{C} = \mathbf{A} \cdot \mathbf{B}$	$C_{ij} = \sum_k A_{ik} B_{kj}$	$\mathbb{R}^{m \times n} \times \mathbb{R}^{n \times p} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^{m \times p}$
Inneres Produkt (Skalarprodukt)	$\mu = \mathbf{x}^T \cdot \mathbf{y}$	$\mu = \sum_k x_k y_k$	$\mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$
Äußeres Produkt (Dyadisches Produkt)	$\mathbf{A} = \mathbf{x} \cdot \mathbf{y}^T$	$A_{ij} = x_i y_j$	$\mathbb{R}^m \times \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$



Rechenregeln:

Addition: $\mathbf{A} + (\mathbf{B} + \mathbf{C}) = (\mathbf{A} + \mathbf{B}) + \mathbf{C}$

$$\mathbf{A} + \mathbf{B} = \mathbf{B} + \mathbf{A}$$

Multiplikation mit Skalar: $\mu(\mathbf{A} \cdot \mathbf{B}) = (\mu\mathbf{A}) \cdot \mathbf{B} = \mathbf{A} \cdot (\mu\mathbf{B})$

$$\mu(\mathbf{A} + \mathbf{B}) = \mu\mathbf{A} + \mu\mathbf{B}$$

Transposition: $(\mathbf{A}^T)^T = \mathbf{A}$

$$(\mathbf{A} + \mathbf{B})^T = \mathbf{A}^T + \mathbf{B}^T$$

$$(\mu\mathbf{A})^T = \mu\mathbf{A}^T$$

$$(\mathbf{A} \cdot \mathbf{B})^T = \mathbf{B}^T \cdot \mathbf{A}^T$$

Differentiation: $\frac{d}{dt}(\mathbf{A} + \mathbf{B}) = \frac{d}{dt}\mathbf{A} + \frac{d}{dt}\mathbf{B}$

$$\frac{d}{dt}(\mathbf{A} \cdot \mathbf{B}) = \left(\frac{d}{dt}\mathbf{A}\right) \cdot \mathbf{B} + \mathbf{A} \cdot \left(\frac{d}{dt}\mathbf{B}\right)$$

$$\frac{d}{dt}\mathbf{x}(\mathbf{y}) = \frac{\partial \mathbf{x}}{\partial \mathbf{y}} \cdot \frac{d\mathbf{y}}{dt}$$

Matrizenmultiplikation: $\mathbf{A} \cdot (\mathbf{B} + \mathbf{C}) = \mathbf{A} \cdot \mathbf{B} + \mathbf{A} \cdot \mathbf{C}$

$$\mathbf{A} \cdot (\mathbf{B} \cdot \mathbf{C}) = (\mathbf{A} \cdot \mathbf{B}) \cdot \mathbf{C}$$

aber i.a. $\mathbf{A} \cdot \mathbf{B} \neq \mathbf{B} \cdot \mathbf{A}$

Skalarprodukt: $\mathbf{x}^T \cdot \mathbf{y} = \mathbf{y}^T \cdot \mathbf{x}$

$$\mathbf{x}^T \cdot \mathbf{x} \geq 0 \quad \forall \mathbf{x}, \quad \mathbf{x}^T \cdot \mathbf{x} = 0 \Leftrightarrow \mathbf{x} = \mathbf{0}$$

$$\mathbf{x}^T \cdot \mathbf{y} = 0 \Leftrightarrow \mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y} \text{ orthogonal}$$

Quadratische Matrizen:

Einheitsmatrix $\mathbf{E} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

Diagonalmatrix $\mathbf{D} = \text{diag}\{d_i\} = \begin{bmatrix} d_1 & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & d_n \end{bmatrix}$

Inverse Matrix $\mathbf{A}^{-1} = \frac{1}{\det \mathbf{A}} \text{adj} \mathbf{A}$

$$\mathbf{A}^{-1} \cdot \mathbf{A} = \mathbf{A} \cdot \mathbf{A}^{-1} = \mathbf{E}$$

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



Symmetrische Matrix

$$\mathbf{A}^T = \mathbf{A}$$

Schiefsymmetrische Matrix

$$\mathbf{A} = -\mathbf{A}^T$$

Zerlegung

$$\mathbf{A} = \underbrace{\frac{1}{2}(\mathbf{A} + \mathbf{A}^T)}_{\mathbf{B} = \mathbf{B}^T} + \underbrace{\frac{1}{2}(\mathbf{A} - \mathbf{A}^T)}_{\mathbf{C} = -\mathbf{C}^T}$$

Schiefsymmetrische 3×3 Matrix

$$\tilde{\mathbf{a}} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -a_3 & a_2 \\ a_3 & 0 & -a_1 \\ -a_2 & a_1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\tilde{\mathbf{a}} \cdot \mathbf{b} \hat{=} \mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{b}$$

$$\tilde{\mathbf{a}} \cdot \mathbf{b} = -\tilde{\mathbf{b}} \cdot \mathbf{a} \quad \hat{=} \quad \mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{b} = -\mathbf{b} \times \mathbf{a}$$

$$\tilde{\mathbf{a}} \cdot \tilde{\mathbf{b}} = \mathbf{b} \cdot \mathbf{a}^T - (\mathbf{a}^T \cdot \mathbf{b}) \mathbf{E}$$

$$(\tilde{\tilde{\mathbf{a}}}) \cdot \mathbf{b} = \mathbf{b} \cdot \mathbf{a}^T - \mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b}^T$$

↑
Rösselsprung
↓

$$\mathbf{a} = \begin{bmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ a_3 \end{bmatrix}$$

Symmetrische, positiv definite Matrix:

$$\mathbf{x}^T \cdot \mathbf{A} \cdot \mathbf{x} > 0 \quad \forall \mathbf{x} \neq \mathbf{0}$$

⇔ Hauptabschnittsdeterminante

$$H_\alpha > 0, \quad \alpha = 1(1)n$$

⇔ Eigenwerte $\lambda_\alpha > 0, \quad \alpha = 1(1)n$

Symmetrische, positiv semidefinite Matrix:

$$\mathbf{x}^T \cdot \mathbf{A} \cdot \mathbf{x} \geq 0 \quad \forall \mathbf{x}$$

⇔ Eigenwerte $\lambda_\alpha \geq 0, \quad \alpha = 1(1)n$

Symmetrische, negativ definite Matrix:

$$\mathbf{x}^T \cdot \mathbf{A} \cdot \mathbf{x} < 0 \quad \forall \mathbf{x} \neq \mathbf{0}$$

⇔ Hauptabschnittsdeterminante

$$(-1)^\alpha H_\alpha > 0, \quad \alpha = 1(1)n$$

⇔ Eigenwerte $\lambda_\alpha < 0, \quad \alpha = 1(1)n$

Symmetrische, negativ semidefinite Matrix:

$$\mathbf{x}^T \cdot \mathbf{A} \cdot \mathbf{x} \leq 0 \quad \forall \mathbf{x}$$

⇔ Eigenwerte $\lambda_\alpha \leq 0, \quad \alpha = 1(1)n$

Orthogonale Matrix

$$\mathbf{A}^{-1} = \mathbf{A}^T, \quad \mathbf{A} \cdot \mathbf{A}^T = \mathbf{A}^T \cdot \mathbf{A} = \mathbf{E}$$

Determinante

$$\det \mathbf{A} = \sum_{i=1}^n A_{ik} B_{ik} = \sum_{k=1}^n A_{ik} B_{ik}$$

Adjungierte Matrix

$$\text{adj } \mathbf{A} = \begin{bmatrix} B_{11} & \dots & B_{1n} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ B_{n1} & \dots & B_{nn} \end{bmatrix}^T$$



Adjunkte eines Elementes einer Matrix

$$B_{ik} = (-1)^{i+k} \det \begin{bmatrix} A_{11} & \dots & A_{1,k-1} & A_{1,k+1} & \dots & A_{1n} \\ \vdots & & & & & \vdots \\ A_{i-1,1} & & & & & A_{i-1,n} \\ A_{i+1,1} & & & & & A_{i+1,n} \\ \vdots & & & & & \vdots \\ A_{n,1} & \dots & A_{n,k-1} & A_{n,k+1} & \dots & A_{nn} \end{bmatrix}$$

Komplexe Zahlen

$$u = a + ib, \quad v = c + id, \quad i^2 = -1$$

$$\text{Konjugiert komplexe Zahl: } u^* = a - ib, \quad v^* = c - id$$

Polardarstellung

$$u = r e^{i\varphi}$$

$$u^* = r e^{-i\varphi}$$

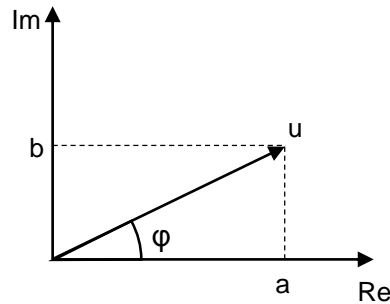
$$r = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2}$$

$$\tan \varphi = \frac{b}{a}$$

$$a = r \cos \varphi$$

$$b = r \sin \varphi$$

$$v = R e^{i\psi}$$



Regeln

$$u \pm v = (a \pm c) + i(b \pm d)$$

$$u v = (a c - b d) + i(a d + b c) = r R e^{i(\varphi+\psi)}$$

Äquivalente Darstellung harmonischer Funktionen $h(t) \in \mathbb{R}$

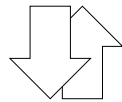
$$h(t) = h_0 e^{i\omega t} + h_0^* e^{-i\omega t}$$

$$\text{Euler-Formel: } e^{\pm i\omega t} = \cos \omega t \pm i \sin \omega t$$

$$h^c = h_0 + h_0^*$$

$$h_0 = \frac{1}{2}(h^c - ih^s)$$

$$h^s = i(h_0 - h_0^*)$$



$$= h^c \cos \omega t + h^s \sin \omega t$$

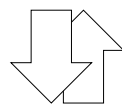
$$\text{Trigonometrie: } \cos(\omega t - \varphi) = \cos \varphi \cos \omega t + \sin \varphi \sin \omega t$$

$$a = \sqrt{(h^c)^2 + (h^s)^2}$$

$$h^c = a \cos \varphi$$

$$\varphi = \arctan \frac{h^s}{h^c}$$

$$h^s = a \sin \varphi$$



$$= a \cos(\omega t - \varphi)$$