

Tutorium Math für BMC 15.1.20

Erinnerung Trigonometrie sin/cos

$$\cos(\varphi) = \sin(90 + \varphi) = \sin(90 - \varphi) \quad \text{Beispiel } 30^\circ \Rightarrow 0,866 = 0,866 = 0,866$$

nicht verwechseln: $90 - \varphi \neq \varphi - 90$ gilt nur bei trivialer Lösung $\varphi = 90^\circ$

Übung: $\Rightarrow 0 = 0$ ✓

$$10 \cdot \sin\left(x + \frac{\pi}{6}\right) - 20 \cdot \cos(x) = \underline{A} \cdot \sin(x + \underline{\varphi})$$

$$\Rightarrow 10 \cdot \sin\left(x + \frac{\pi}{6}\right) - 20 \cdot \sin\left(x + \frac{\pi}{2}\right) = A \cdot \sin(x + \varphi)$$

$$\text{mit } \Rightarrow \sin(-\varphi) = -\sin(\varphi)$$

$$\Rightarrow 10 \cdot \sin\left(x + \frac{\pi}{6}\right) + 20 \sin\left(-x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right) = A \cdot \sin(x + \varphi) \quad \Rightarrow x = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 10 \cdot \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{6}\right) + 20 \cdot \sin\left(-\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = A \cdot \sin(x + \varphi)$$

mit $A = \sqrt{A_1^2 + A_2^2 + 2A_1A_2 \cdot \cos(\phi_1 - \phi_2)}$
 $= \sqrt{10^2 + 20^2 + 2 \cdot 10 \cdot 20 \cdot \cos(30 - 270)}$

$$-\frac{\pi}{2} = -90^\circ = 270^\circ$$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{\underline{A = 17,32}}$$

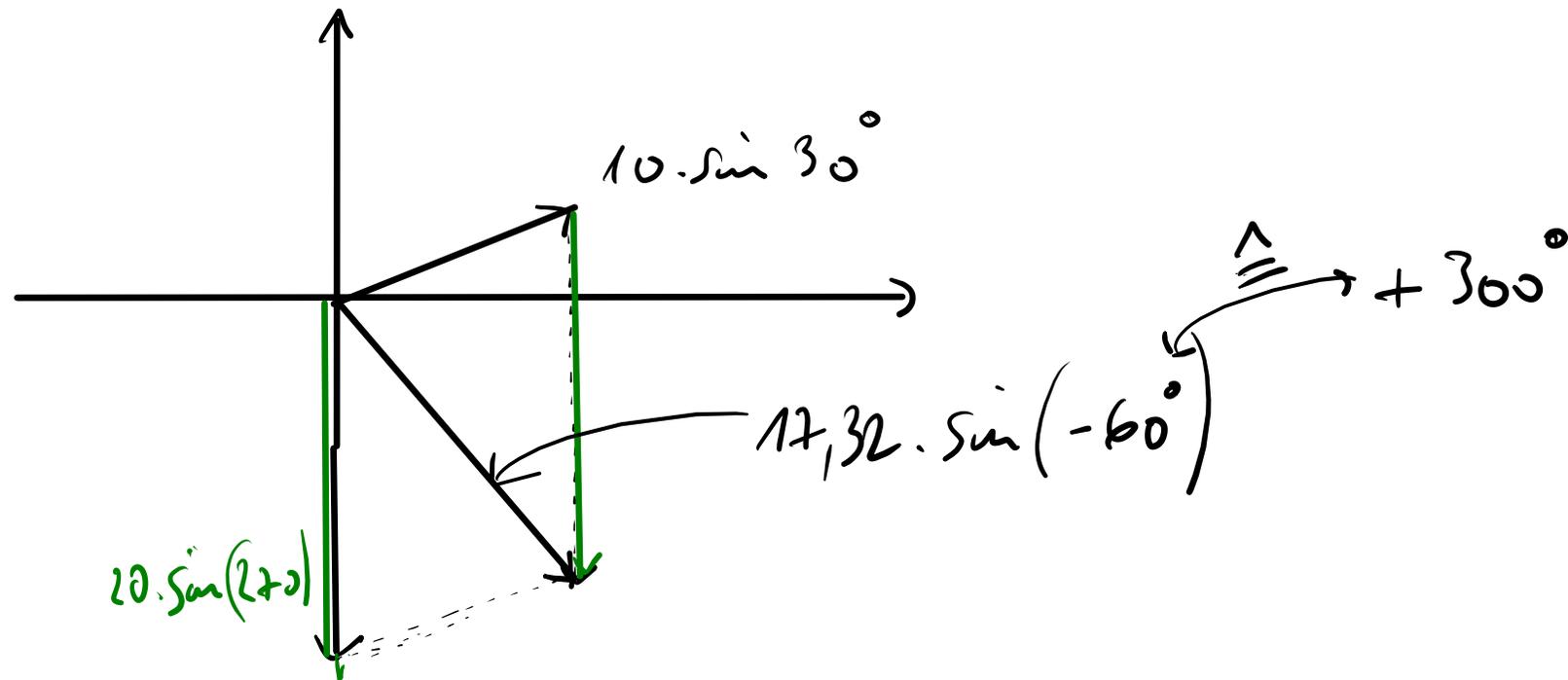
$$\text{und } \tan \phi = \frac{A_1 \sin \phi_1 + A_2 \sin \phi_2}{A_1 \cos \phi_1 + A_2 \cos \phi_2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \tan \phi = \frac{10 \cdot \sin(30) + 20 \cdot \sin(270)}{10 \cdot \cos(30) + 20 \cdot \cos(270)} = -1,732 = \underline{\underline{-60^\circ}} = \phi$$

$$\Rightarrow 17,32 \cdot \sin(x - 60^\circ)$$

Zeigerdiagramm:

"graphische Lösung"



$$u_1(t) = 2 \cdot \sin\left(\omega \cdot t + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) \quad u_2(t) = 4 \cdot \cos\left(\omega \cdot t + \frac{\pi}{4}\right)$$

$$u_1 + u_2 = U \cdot \sin(\omega \cdot t + \vartheta)$$

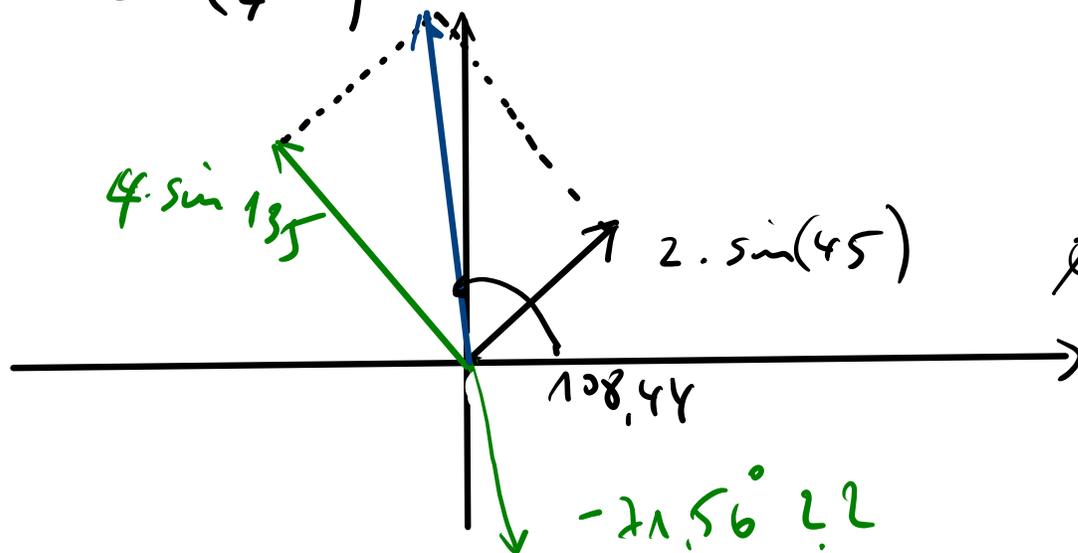
$$A = \sqrt{2^2 + 4^2 + 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 4 \cdot \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{3}{4}\pi\right)}$$

$$= 4,47 \text{ L.E.}$$

$$\tan \vartheta = \frac{2 \cdot \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) + 4 \cdot \sin\left(\frac{3}{4}\pi\right)}{2 \cdot \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) + 4 \cdot \cos\left(\frac{3}{4}\pi\right)}$$

$$\Rightarrow \vartheta = \arctan(\dots) = \underline{\underline{-71,56^\circ}} \text{ um } 180^\circ$$

Zeichnerdiagramm:



$$\vartheta = -71,56^\circ + 180^\circ = 108,44^\circ$$

Komplexe Lösung gesucht.

$$2 \cdot \sin(3t) + \underbrace{3 \cdot \cos(3t + \pi)}_{3 \cdot \sin(3t + \frac{3\pi}{2})} + \sin(3t + \frac{\pi}{2}) = A \cdot \sin(3t + \varnothing)$$

$$z_1 = 2 \cdot e^{i(3t+0)} = 2 \cdot e^{i3t} \quad \uparrow 270^\circ$$

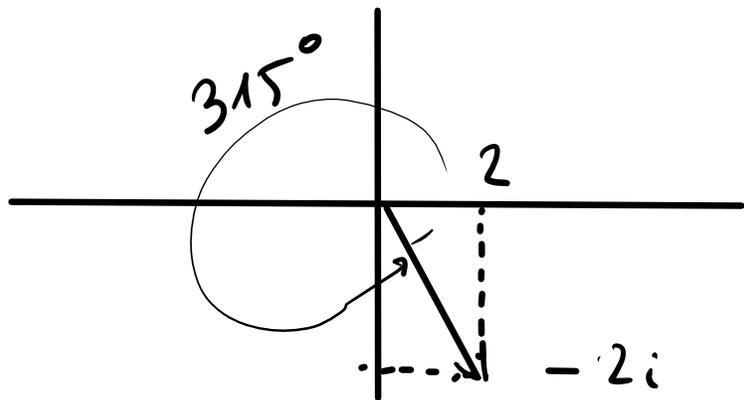
$$z_2 = 3 e^{i(3t + \frac{3\pi}{2})} = 3 \cdot e^{i3t} \cdot e^{i\frac{3\pi}{2}}$$

$$z_3 = 1 e^{i3t} \cdot e^{i\frac{\pi}{2}}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} z_1 = 2 \\ z_2 = 3 \cdot e^{i\frac{3\pi}{2}} \\ z_3 = e^{i\frac{\pi}{2}} \end{array} \right\} t=0 \Rightarrow \begin{array}{l} z_1 = 2 \\ z_2 = (\cos(\frac{3\pi}{2}) + i \sin(\frac{3\pi}{2})) \\ z_3 = i \end{array} \quad \text{weil } e^0 = 1$$

$$\sum_1^3 z = 2 - 3i + i = 2 - 2i$$

$$|z| = \sqrt{(2-2i)(2+2i)} \quad \text{oder} \quad \sqrt{2^2 + 2^2} = \sqrt{8} = \underline{\underline{2\sqrt{2}}} \neq A$$



$$\varnothing \text{ über arc tan} \Rightarrow \varnothing = -\frac{\pi}{4} \hat{=} -45^\circ$$

Gegeben \vec{A} mit a und \vec{b}

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 2 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & a & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \vec{b} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\rightarrow \text{DET} = -3 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{a} - 2\right) \neq 0$$

$$\text{wenn } 0? \Rightarrow -\frac{3}{a} + 6 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{3}{a} = 6 \Rightarrow a = \frac{3}{6}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}$$

a) $\text{Det } A = -3 \left(\frac{1}{a} - 2\right)$

b) für welche a ist $A \cdot \vec{x} = \vec{b}$ eindeutig lösbar.

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 2 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & a & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} : a \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 2 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & \frac{1}{a} \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{-II} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 2 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & (\frac{1}{a} - 2) \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{-2I} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & -3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & (\frac{1}{a} - 2) \end{pmatrix}$$

eindeutig

wenn

$$a \neq \frac{1}{2}$$