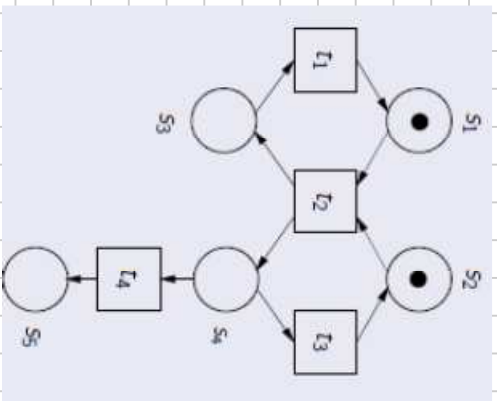


# Modellierung 20.11.13



$$\varphi \cdot \begin{pmatrix} a_1 & a_2 & a_3 & a_4 & a_5 \\ x_1 & x_2 & x_3 & x_4 & x_5 \end{pmatrix} = (0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0)$$

$$\varphi_1 \sim \varphi_3 = 0 \mid \varphi_1 = \varphi_3$$

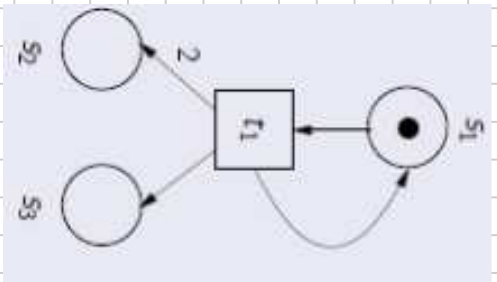
$$-\varphi_1 - \varphi_2 + \varphi_3 + \varphi_4 = 0$$

$$\varphi_2 - \varphi_4 = 0 \mid \varphi_2 = \varphi_4$$

$$-\varphi_4 + \varphi_5 = 0 \mid \varphi_4 = \varphi_5 = \varphi_2$$

$$U = (a \ a \ a \ a \ a) = a(1 \ 0 \ 1 \ 0 \ 0) + 0(0 \ 1 \ 0 \ 1 \ 1)$$

$$\varphi \cdot \vec{m} = (a \ a \ a \ a \ a) \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = a+2a \mid \varphi \cdot \vec{m}_0 = (a \ a \ a \ a \ a) \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = a+a$$



$$(U_1 U_2 U_3) \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = 0 \Leftrightarrow 2U_2 + U_3 = 0$$

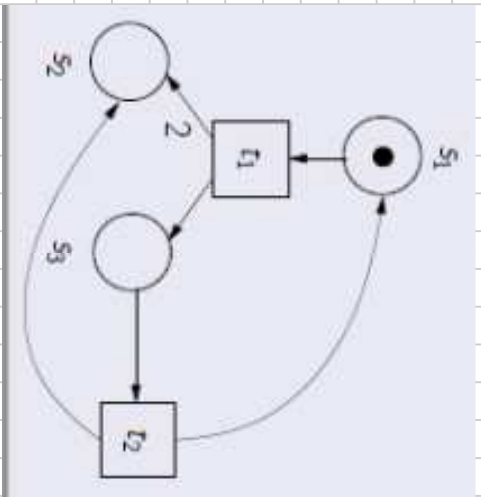
$$U_3 = -2U_2$$

$$U = \mathcal{L} \cdot (0 \ 1 \ -2)$$

$$U \cdot \vec{m} \stackrel{\rightarrow}{=} 0 \quad m_1 + m_2 - 2m_3 = 0 \Rightarrow m_2 = 2m_3$$

$$U \cdot m_D = 0 = 0 \cdot 1$$


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$$A \cdot \begin{pmatrix} x_1 & x_2 \\ x_1 & x_2 \\ x_2 & x_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$-x_1 + 2x_2 + x_3 = 0$$

$$x_1 + x_2 - x_3 = 0$$

$$x_2 = x_3$$

$$x_1 = x_3$$

$$v = \mathcal{L} \cdot (1 \ 0 \ 1)$$

$$v \cdot \vec{m}_0 = (1 \ 0 \ 1) \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = 1$$

gemäß S-Invariante  
erreichbar,

$$v \cdot \vec{m} = (1 \ 0 \ 1) \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = 1$$

statistisch aber nicht!

$$\begin{array}{c}
 K_1 \text{ und } K_2 \text{ auf } K_1 \\
 K_2 \\
 N_{K_1} \\
 N_{K_2} \\
 S
 \end{array}
 \begin{pmatrix}
 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
 -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 & -1 \\
 0 & 0 & -1 & 1 & 1 \\
 -1 & 1 & -1 & 1 & 1
 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l}
 v_1 - v_2 - v_5 = 0 \\
 -v_1 + v_2 + v_5 = 0
 \end{array} \right\} v_1 = v_2 + v_5$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l}
 v_3 - v_4 - v_5 = 0 \\
 -v_3 + v_4 + v_5 = 0
 \end{array} \right\} v_3 = v_4 + v_5$$

$$v = (v_2 + v_5, v_2, v_4 + v_5, v_4, v_5)$$

$$= v_2(1 \ 1 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0) + v_4(0 \ 0 \ 1 \ 1 \ 0) + v_5(1 \ 0 \ 1 \ 0 \ 1)$$

$$\vec{v} \cdot m = m_1 + m_2 + m_3 + m_4 + m_5 \stackrel{!}{=} 0 \cdot m_0 = 0 \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = 1$$

Annahme: auf  $K_1$  und  $K_2$  jeweils mind. 1 Klasse

$$m_1 \geq 1, m_2 \geq 1 \Rightarrow 2 \leq m_1 + m_2 + m_3 = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Widerspruch!} \Rightarrow m_1 + m_2 \leq 1$$

$$\begin{array}{c}
 1 \\
 2 \\
 3 \\
 4 \\
 5 \\
 6 \\
 7 \\
 8
 \end{array}
 \begin{pmatrix}
 -1 & 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 & 1 \\
 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 & -1 & 1 \\
 -1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 1 \\
 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\
 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\
 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\
 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -1
 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$-v_1 - v_3 + v_5 = 0 \quad | \quad v_5 = v_1 + v_3$$

$$-v_2 - v_5 + v_7 = 0$$

$$v_1 + v_2 + v_3 - v_7 = 0 \quad | \quad v_7 = v_1 + v_2 + v_3$$

$$-v_1 - v_4 + v_6 = 0 \quad | \quad v_6 = v_1 + v_4$$

$$-v_2 - v_6 + v_8 = 0$$

$$v_1 + v_2 + v_4 - v_8 = 0 \quad | \quad v_8 = v_1 + v_2 + v_4$$

$$v_1, v_2, v_3, v_4, v_1 + v_3, v_1 + v_4, v_1 + v_2 + v_3, v_1 + v_2 + v_4$$

$$v_1(1 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 1 \ 1 \ 1 \ 1) + v_2(0 \ 1 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 1) +$$

$$v_3(0 \ 0 \ 1 \ 0 \ 1 \ 0) + v_4(0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 1 \ 0 \ 1 \ 0 \ 1)$$

$$(1 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 1 \ 1 \ 1 \ 1)$$

$$v \cdot \vec{m} = 2$$

$$v \cdot \vec{m}_0 \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = 1$$

$\vec{m}_5$  f.  $v \cdot \vec{m}$

$\Rightarrow \vec{m}$  ist nicht erreichbar