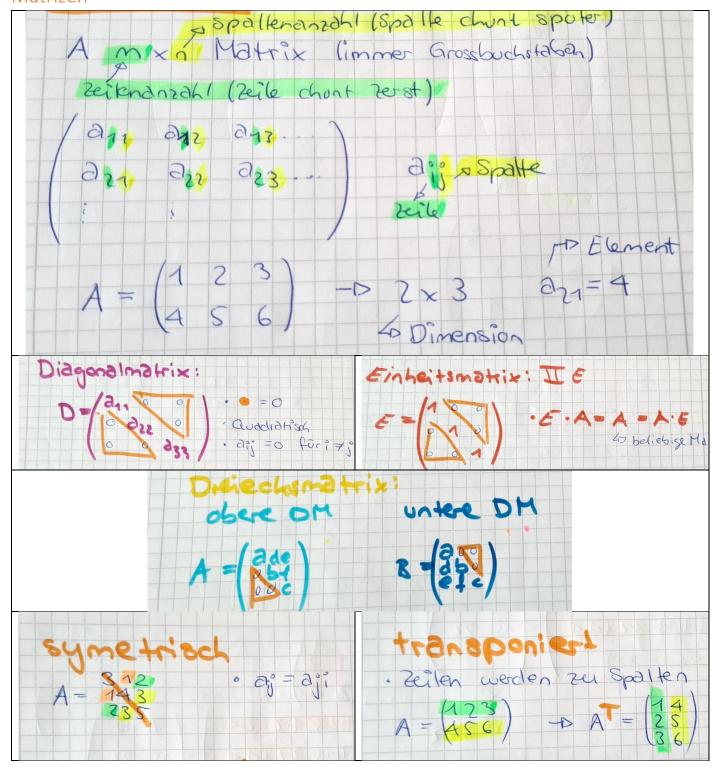
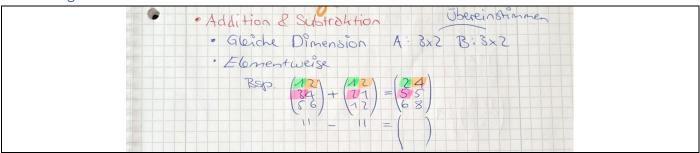
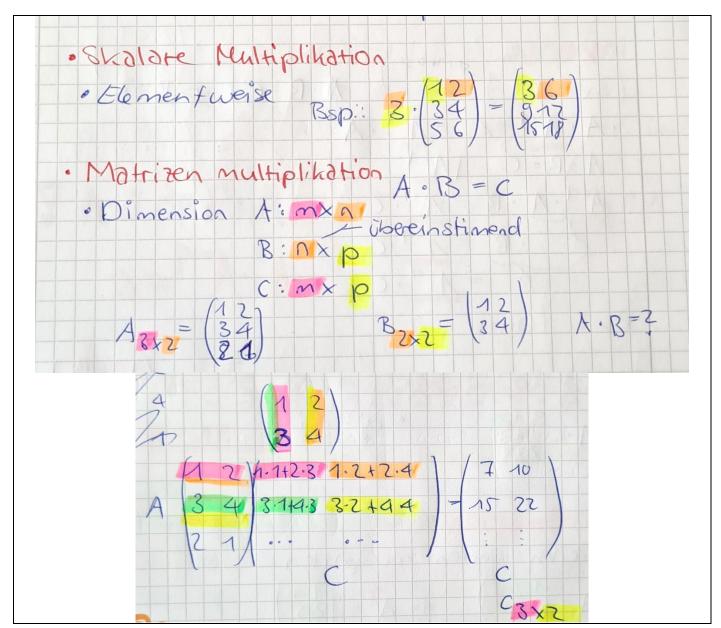
## Matrizen



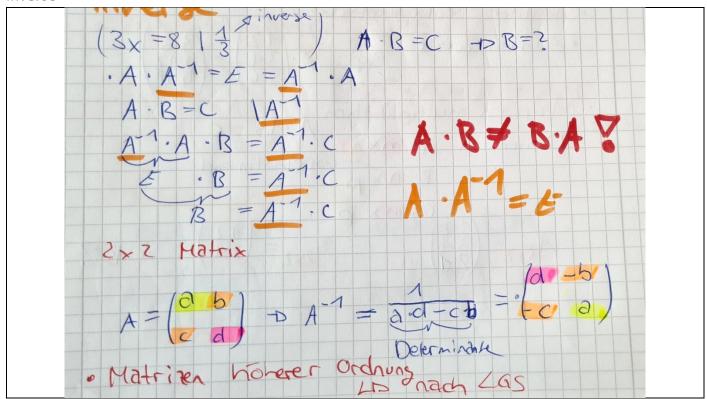
Rechenregeln



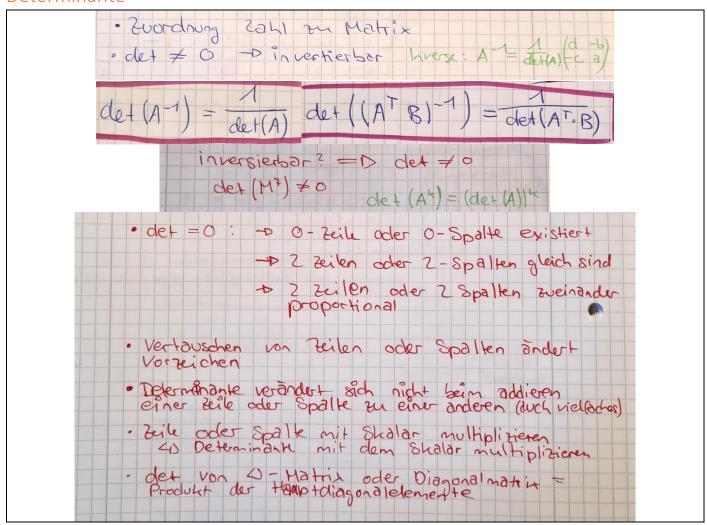


Rang

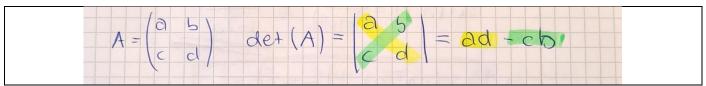
#### Inverse



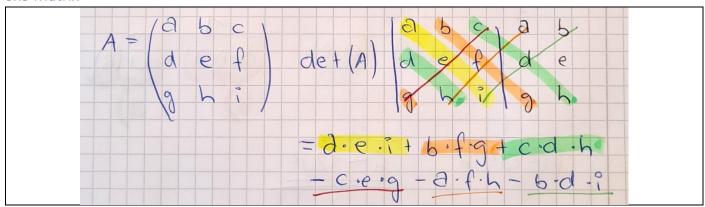
## Determinante



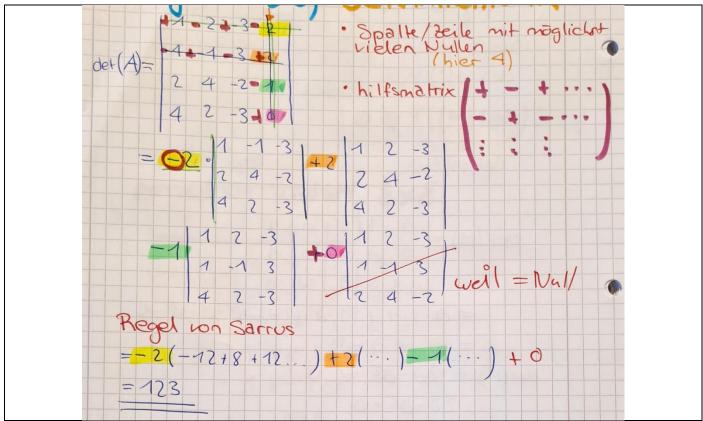
### 2x2 Matrix



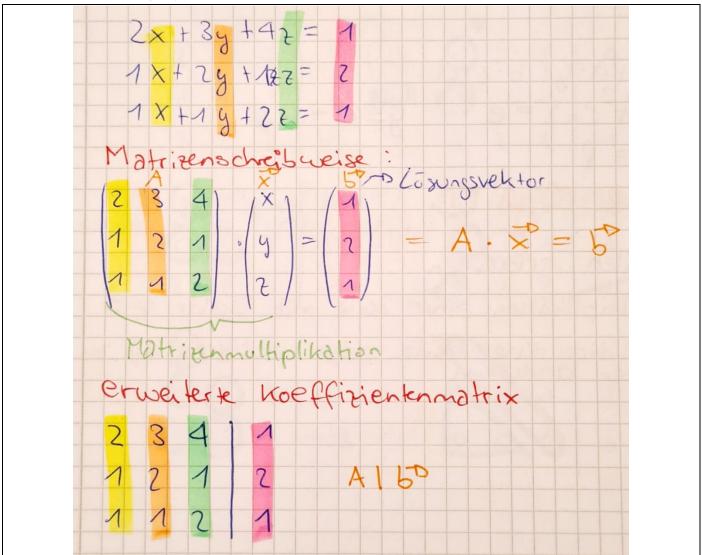
### 3x3 Matrix



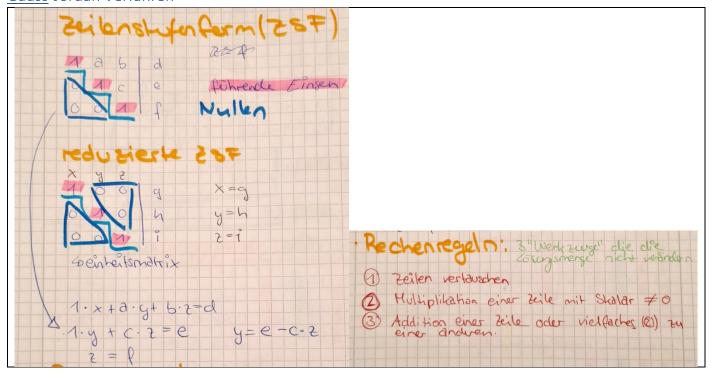
## n-Matrizen

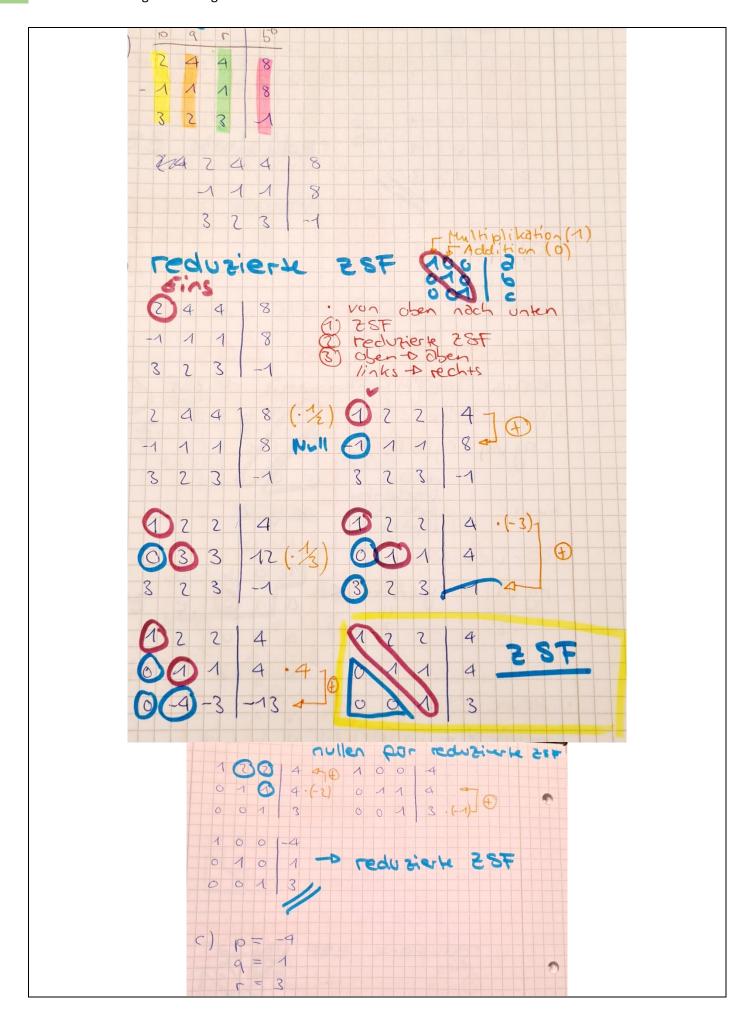


# Lineare Gleichungssysteme

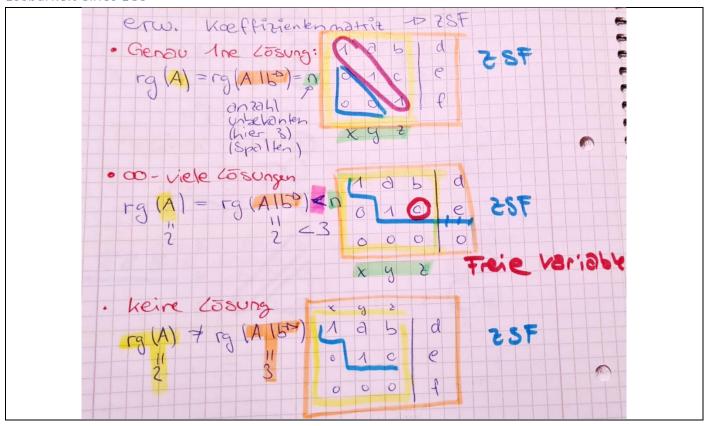


#### Gauss-Jordan Verfahren

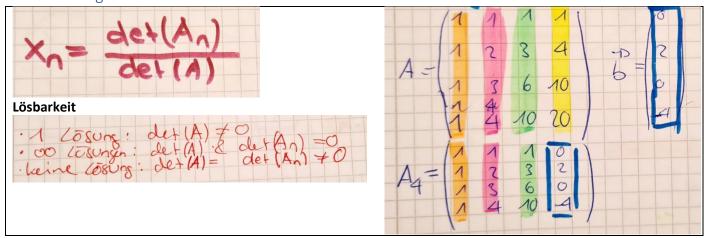




#### Lösbarkeit eines LGS



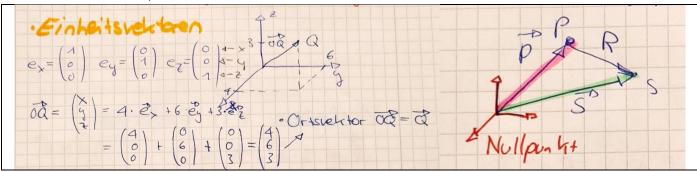
## Cramsche Regel



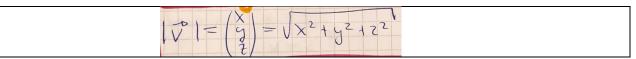
# Vektorgeometrie

Vektor hat Betrag, Länge und Richtung

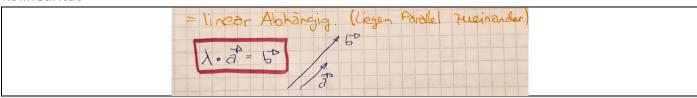
#### Einheitsvektor & Nullpunkt



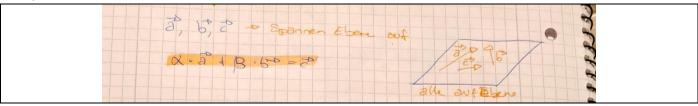
#### Betrag



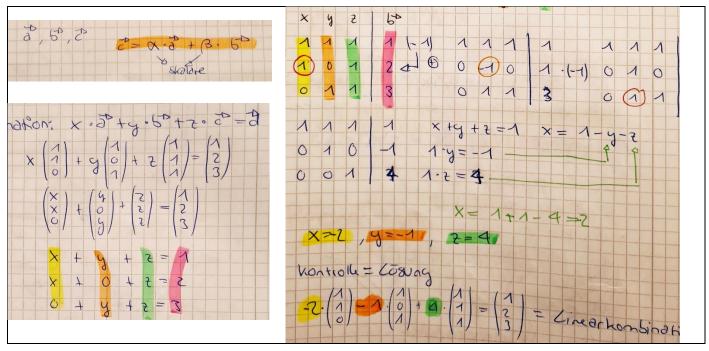
#### Kolinearität



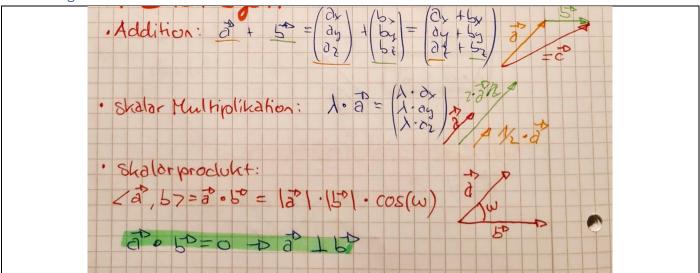
#### Komplanar

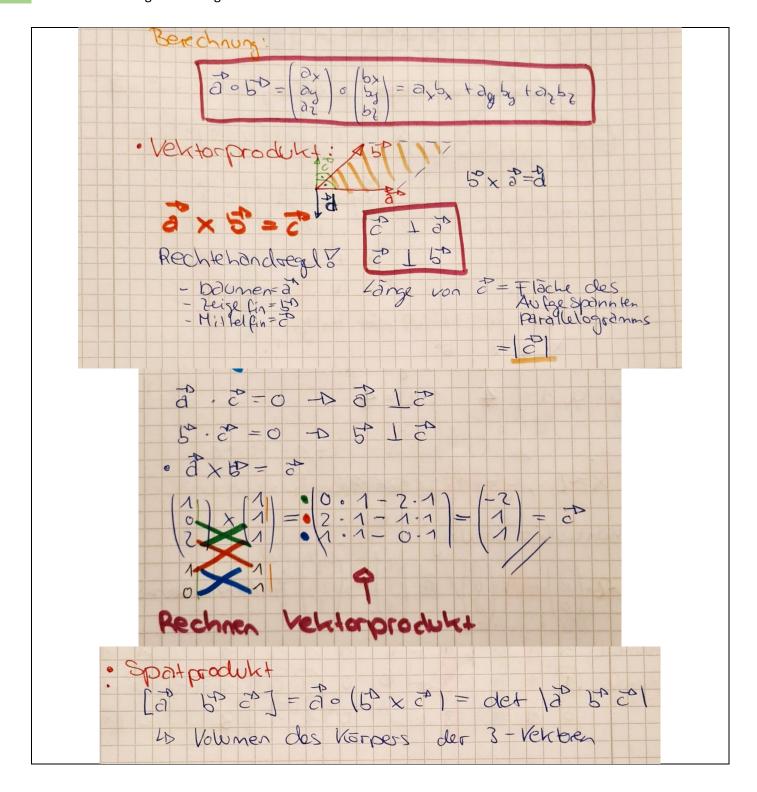


#### Linearkombination



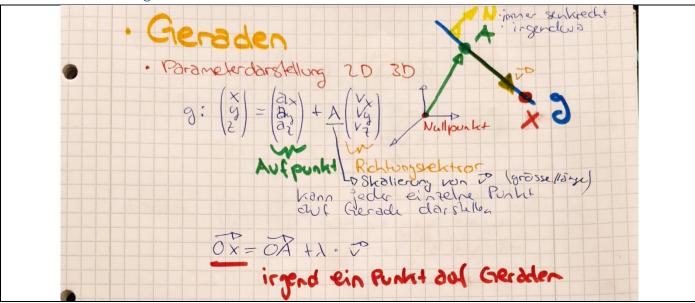
## Rechenregeln



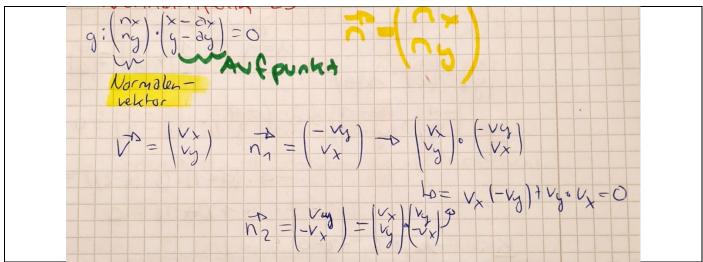


## Geraden

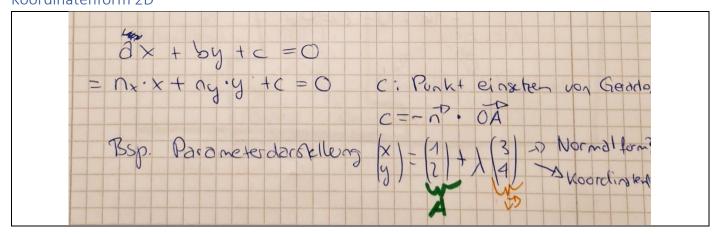
#### Parameterdarstellung 2D und 3D



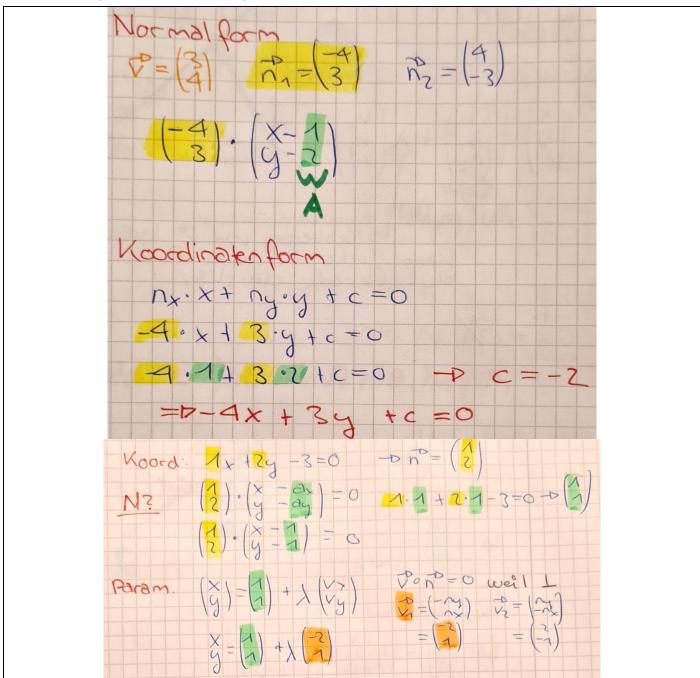
#### Normalenform 2D



## Koordinatenform 2D

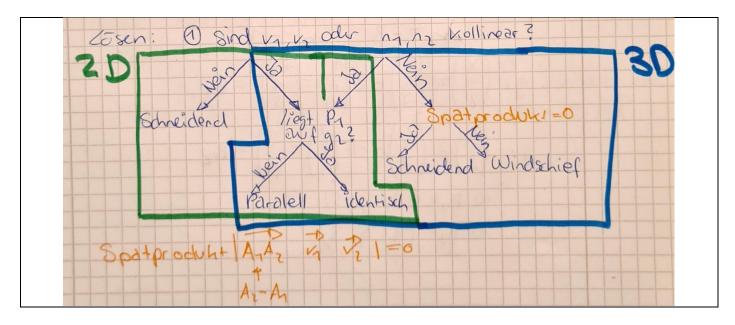


## Normalform $\rightarrow$ Koordinatenform $\rightarrow$ Parameterform



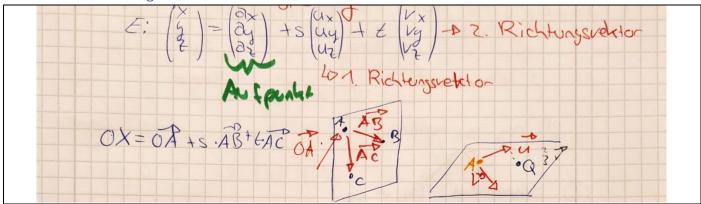
Lage von Geraden

zage von deraden	
	Identisch: in oder it kallinear
•	Parallel: no oder it kollinear aber keinen zemeinsamen Punkt
	Schneidend: -D Schnittpunkt (Gleichsehen) -D Schnittwinkel
	· nur 30: Wind schief

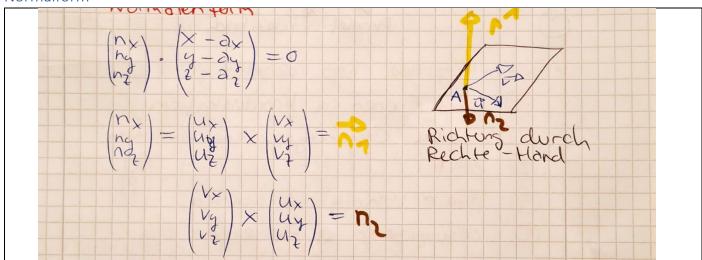


## Ebene

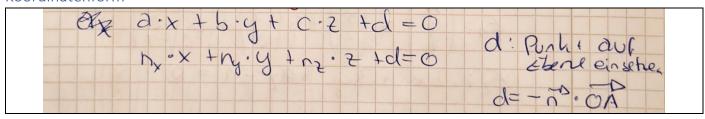
## Parameterdarstellung



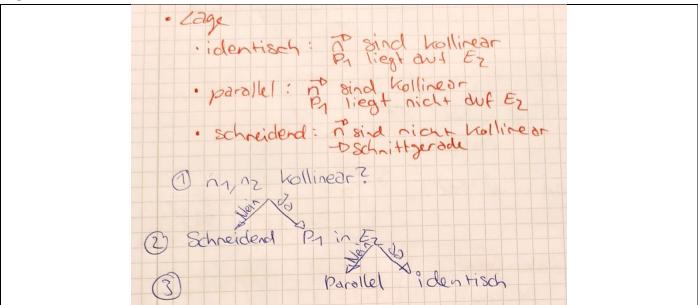
#### Normalform



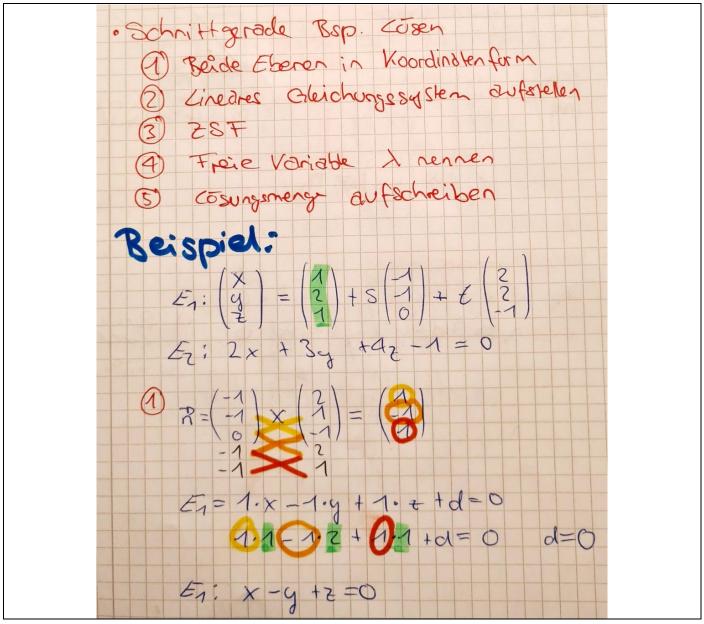
### Koordinatenform

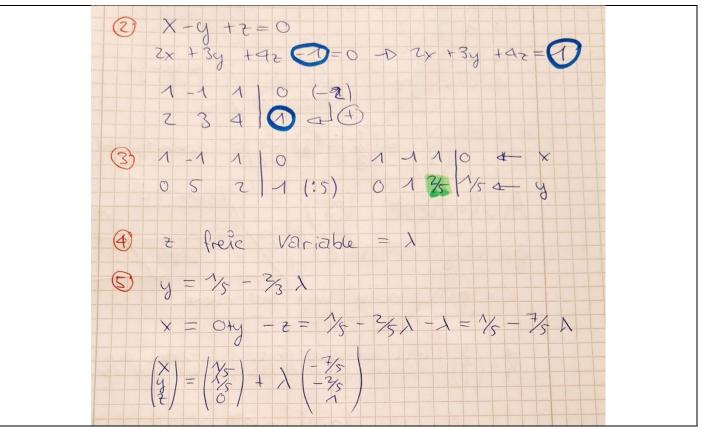


#### Lage der Ebene



## Schnittgerade





Schnittpunkt Gerader-Ebenen

