

## Γραμμική Άλγεβρα II

Φροντιστηριακές ασκήσεις #5, Απρίλιος 2016, Διαδικασία  
Gram-Schmidt

1. Στον Ευκλείδειο χώρο  $\mathbb{R}^4$  εφοδιασμένο με το συνήθες εσωτερικό γινόμενο να βρείτε μια ορθοκανονική βάση του υποχώρου  $V$  που παράγεται από τα διανύσματα

$$u_1 = (1, 1, 0, 0), \quad u_2 = (0, -1, 0, 2)$$

και να την συμπληρώσετε σε μια ορθοκανονική βάση του  $\mathbb{R}^4$ .

2. Στον Ευκλείδειο χώρο  $\mathbb{R}_3[x]$ , εφοδιασμένο με το εσωτερικό γινόμενο

$$\langle f, g \rangle = \int_0^1 f(x)g(x)dx,$$

να βρείτε μια ορθοκανονική βάση του υποχώρου  $V$  που παράγεται από τα  $1, x, x^2$ .

3. Έστω

$$V = \{(x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 : x - y - z = 0\}$$

και

$$W = \{(x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 : x + 2y - 3z = 0, 2x + y - 3z = 0\}$$

υπόχωροι του Ευκλείδειου χώρου  $\mathbb{R}^3$  με το συνήθες εσωτερικό γινόμενο. Να βρείτε:

(α) Ορθοκανονικές βάσεις των  $V$  και  $W$ .

(β) Την ορθογώνια προβολή του διανύσματος  $(1, 1, 1)$  στον υπόχωρο  $V$ .

4. Δείξτε ότι οι υπόχωροι

$$V = \{(x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4) \in \mathbb{R}^4 : x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + x_4 = 0\}$$

και

$$W = \{(x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4) \in \mathbb{R}^4 : x_1 = x_2 = x_3 = x_4\}$$

του Ευκλείδειου χώρου  $\mathbb{R}^4$  με το συνήθες εσωτερικό γινόμενο είναι ορθοσυμπληρωματικοί.

# Φροντιστηριακές ασκήσεις #5

## Άσκηση 1.

$$V \subseteq \mathbb{R}^4 \quad \bar{u}_1' = (1, 1, 0, 0) \\ V = \langle \bar{u}_1', \bar{u}_2' \rangle \quad \bar{u}_2' = (0, -1, 0, 2)$$

$$\bar{a}_1' = \bar{u}_1' \quad \bar{a}_2' = \bar{u}_2'$$

$$\bar{\beta}_1' = \bar{a}_1' = (1, 1, 0, 0)$$

$$\bar{\beta}_2' = \bar{a}_2' - \frac{\langle \bar{a}_2', \bar{\beta}_1' \rangle}{\langle \bar{\beta}_1', \bar{\beta}_1' \rangle} \bar{\beta}_1' = \frac{\langle (0, -1, 0, 2), (1, 1, 0, 0) \rangle}{\langle (1, 1, 0, 0), (1, 1, 0, 0) \rangle} (1, 1, 0, 0)$$

$$\bar{\beta}_2' = (0, -1, 0, 2) - \frac{-1}{2} (1, 1, 0, 0) = (0, -1, 0, 2) + \left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, 0, 0\right) =$$

$$= \left(\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}, 0, 2\right)$$

Ελέγχω αν  $\bar{\beta}_1' + \bar{\beta}_2' \perp \langle \bar{\beta}_1', \bar{\beta}_2' \rangle = 0$

$$\bar{\gamma}_1' = \frac{1}{\|\bar{\beta}_1'\|} \bar{\beta}_1' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (1, 1, 0, 0) = \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, 0, 0\right)$$

$$\bar{\gamma}_2' = \frac{1}{\|\bar{\beta}_2'\|} \bar{\beta}_2' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + 0^2 + 2^2}} \left(\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}, 0, 2\right) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{9/2}} \left(\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}, 0, 2\right)$$

$$= \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{6}, -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{6}, 0, \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3}\right)$$

- Ορθογώνια βάση του  $V$   $\bar{\beta}_1' = (1, 1, 0, 0), \bar{\beta}_2' = \left(\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}, 0, 2\right)$

- Ορθοκανονική βάση  $\bar{\gamma}_1' = \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, 0, 0\right), \bar{\gamma}_2' = \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{6}, -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{6}, 0, \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3}\right)$

$$\vec{u}_1 = (1, 1, 0, 0)$$

$$\vec{u}_2 = (0, -1, 0, 0) \text{ Basis zu } \mathbb{R}^4$$

$$\vec{u}_3 = (0, 0, 1, 0)$$

$$\vec{u}_4 = (0, 0, 0, 1)$$

$$\vec{\beta}_1 = (1, 1, 0, 0)$$

$$\vec{\beta}_2 = (1/2, 1/2, 0, 2)$$

$$\vec{\beta}_3 = \vec{u}_3 - \frac{\langle \vec{u}_3, \vec{\beta}_1 \rangle}{\langle \vec{\beta}_1, \vec{\beta}_1 \rangle} \cdot \vec{\beta}_1 - \frac{\langle \vec{u}_3, \vec{\beta}_2 \rangle}{\langle \vec{\beta}_2, \vec{\beta}_2 \rangle} \cdot \vec{\beta}_2$$

$$= (0, 0, 1, 0) - \frac{\langle (0, 0, 1, 0), (1, 1, 0, 0) \rangle}{\langle (1, 1, 0, 0), (1, 1, 0, 0) \rangle} (1, 1, 0, 0) - \frac{\langle (0, 0, 1, 0), (\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, 0, 2) \rangle}{\langle (\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, 0, 2), (\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, 0, 2) \rangle} (\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, 0, 2)$$

$$= (0, 0, 1, 0) - 0(1, 1, 0, 0) - 0(1/2, 1/2, 0, 2) = (0, 0, 1, 0)$$

$$\text{Aber } \vec{\beta}_3 = (0, 0, 1, 0) \text{ (Ergebnis aus } \vec{\beta}_1 + \vec{\beta}_2 \text{ mit } \vec{\beta}_3 + \vec{\beta}_1)$$

$$\vec{\beta}_4 = \vec{u}_4 - \frac{\langle \vec{u}_4, \vec{\beta}_1 \rangle}{\langle \vec{\beta}_1, \vec{\beta}_1 \rangle} \vec{\beta}_1 - \frac{\langle \vec{u}_4, \vec{\beta}_2 \rangle}{\langle \vec{\beta}_2, \vec{\beta}_2 \rangle} \vec{\beta}_2 - \frac{\langle \vec{u}_4, \vec{\beta}_3 \rangle}{\langle \vec{\beta}_3, \vec{\beta}_3 \rangle} \vec{\beta}_3$$

$$= (0, 0, 0, 1) - \frac{\langle (0, 0, 0, 1), (1, 1, 0, 0) \rangle}{\langle (1, 1, 0, 0), (1, 1, 0, 0) \rangle} \cdot \vec{\beta}_1 -$$

$$\frac{\langle (0, 0, 0, 1), (\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, 0, 2) \rangle}{\langle (\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, 0, 2), (\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, 0, 2) \rangle} (\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, 0, 2) -$$

$$\frac{\langle (0, 0, 0, 1), (0, 0, 1, 0) \rangle}{\langle (0, 0, 1, 0), (0, 0, 1, 0) \rangle} (0, 0, 1, 0) = (0, 0, 0, 1) - \frac{2}{\frac{5}{2}} (\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, 0, 2) =$$

$$= (0, 0, 0, 1) - \frac{4}{3} \left( \frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}, 0, 2 \right) = \left( -\frac{2}{3}, \frac{2}{3}, 0, \frac{1}{3} \right)$$

$$\langle \bar{\beta}_2', \bar{\beta}_4' \rangle = \langle (1/2, -1/2, 0, 2), (-2/3, 2/3, 0, 1/3) \rangle$$

$\bar{\beta}_1', \bar{\beta}_2', \bar{\beta}_3', \bar{\beta}_4'$  orthogonale Basis zu  $\mathbb{R}^4$

$$\bar{\beta}_1' = \frac{1}{\|\bar{\beta}_1\|} \cdot \bar{\beta}_1 = \left( \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, 0, 0 \right)$$

$$\bar{\beta}_2' = \frac{1}{\|\bar{\beta}_2\|} \cdot \bar{\beta}_2 = \left( \frac{\sqrt{2}}{6}, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{6}, 0, \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3} \right)$$

$$\bar{\beta}_3' = \frac{1}{\|\bar{\beta}_3\|} \cdot \bar{\beta}_3 = \frac{1}{1} (0, 0, 1, 0) = (0, 0, 1, 0)$$

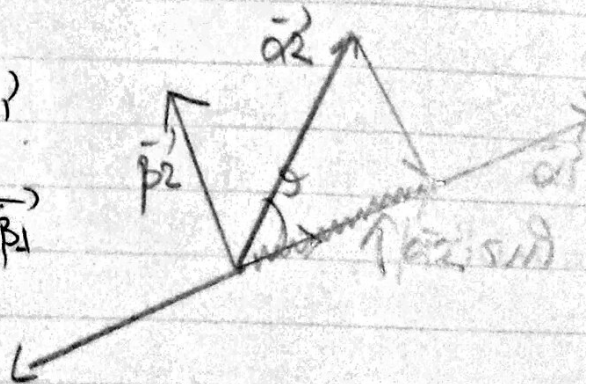
$$\bar{\beta}_4' = \frac{1}{\|\bar{\beta}_4\|} \cdot \bar{\beta}_4 = \left( -\frac{2}{3}, \frac{2}{3}, 0, \frac{1}{3} \right)$$

$$\|\bar{\beta}_4\| = \sqrt{\left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^2 + 0 + \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^2} = \sqrt{\frac{4}{9} + \frac{4}{9} + \frac{1}{9}} = \sqrt{\frac{9}{9}} = 1$$

$\vec{\alpha}_1, \vec{\alpha}_2$

$\bar{\beta}_1' = \vec{\alpha}_1$

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{\beta}_2' &= \vec{\alpha}_2 - \frac{\langle \vec{\alpha}_2, \bar{\beta}_1' \rangle}{\langle \bar{\beta}_1', \bar{\beta}_1' \rangle} \cdot \bar{\beta}_1' \\ &= \vec{\alpha}_2 \cdot \frac{\|\vec{\alpha}_2\| \cdot \|\bar{\beta}_1'\| \cos \vartheta}{\|\bar{\beta}_1'\|^2} \end{aligned}$$



Aufgabe 2

$$\mathbb{R}^3[x] \quad \langle f, g \rangle = \int_0^1 f(x)g(x)dx$$

$$V = \langle 1, x, x^2 \rangle = \mathbb{R}^2[x] \subseteq \mathbb{R}^3[x]$$

Lösung

Gram-Schmidt

$$\text{Basis } \bar{\alpha}_1 = 1, \bar{\alpha}_2 = x, \bar{\alpha}_3 = x^2$$

$$\bar{\beta}_1 = \bar{\alpha}_1 = 1$$

$$\bar{\beta}_2 = \bar{\alpha}_2 - \frac{\langle \bar{\alpha}_2, \bar{\beta}_1 \rangle}{\langle \bar{\beta}_1, \bar{\beta}_1 \rangle} \cdot \bar{\beta}_1 = x - \frac{\langle x, 1 \rangle}{\langle 1, 1 \rangle} \cdot 1$$

$$\bullet \langle x, 1 \rangle = \int_0^1 x \cdot 1 dx = \int_0^1 x dx = \frac{x^2}{2} \Big|_0^1 = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\text{Also } \bar{\beta}_2 = x - \frac{1}{2} \quad \langle 1, 1 \rangle = \int_0^1 1 dx = x \Big|_0^1 = 1$$

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{\beta}_3 &= \bar{\alpha}_3 - \frac{\langle \bar{\alpha}_3, \bar{\beta}_1 \rangle}{\langle \bar{\beta}_1, \bar{\beta}_1 \rangle} \bar{\beta}_1 - \frac{\langle \bar{\alpha}_3, \bar{\beta}_2 \rangle}{\langle \bar{\beta}_2, \bar{\beta}_2 \rangle} \bar{\beta}_2 = \\ &= x^2 - \frac{\langle x^2, 1 \rangle}{\langle 1, 1 \rangle} \cdot 1 - \frac{\langle x^2, x - \frac{1}{2} \rangle}{\langle x - \frac{1}{2}, x - \frac{1}{2} \rangle} \cdot (x - \frac{1}{2}) \end{aligned}$$

$$\langle x^2, 1 \rangle = \int_0^1 x^2 dx = \frac{x^3}{3} \Big|_0^1 = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \langle x^2, x - \frac{1}{2} \rangle &= \int_0^1 x^2 (x - \frac{1}{2}) dx = \int_0^1 (x^3 - \frac{1}{2}x^2) dx = \frac{x^4}{4} - \frac{1}{2} \frac{x^3}{3} \Big|_0^1 = \\ &= \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{6} = \frac{2}{12} = \frac{1}{6} \end{aligned}$$

$$\langle x - \frac{1}{2}, x - \frac{1}{2} \rangle = \int_0^1 (x - \frac{1}{2})^2 dx = \int_0^1 (x^2 - x + \frac{1}{4}) dx = \frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{1}{4}x \Big|_0^1 =$$

$$\frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} = \frac{4 - 6 + 3}{12} = \frac{1}{12}$$

$$\text{Aer } \bar{\beta}_3' = x^2 - \frac{113 \cdot 1}{1} - \frac{1112}{1112} \left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right) = x^2 - \frac{1}{3} - x + \frac{1}{2} = x^2 - x + \frac{1}{6}$$

Bpina 3 upodjivna. To eniptwo pifka em u w row upodkowniki

$$\bar{f}_1' = \frac{\bar{\beta}_1'}{\|\bar{\beta}_1'\|} = 1$$

$$\bar{f}_2' = \frac{\bar{\beta}_2'}{\|\bar{\beta}_2'\|} = \frac{(x-1) \cdot 1}{\sqrt{12}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{12}} \cdot (x-1)$$

$$\bar{f}_3' = \frac{\bar{\beta}_3'}{\|\bar{\beta}_3'\|} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{180}} (x^2 - x + \frac{1}{6}) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{180}} (x^2 - x + \frac{1}{6})$$

$$\langle x^2 - x + \frac{1}{6}, x^2 - x + \frac{1}{6} \rangle = \int_0^1 (x^2 - x + \frac{1}{6})^2 dx =$$

$$\int_0^1 x^4 + x^2 + \frac{1}{36} - 2x^3 - \frac{2x}{6} + \frac{2x^2}{6} dx =$$

$$\left. \frac{x^5}{5} + \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{x}{36} - \frac{2x^4}{4} - \frac{1}{3} \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{1}{3} \frac{x^3}{3} \right|_0^1 = \frac{1}{180}$$

ilpa 1,  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{12}}(x-1)$ ,  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{180}}(x^2-x+\frac{1}{6})$  em upodkowniki

biru w  $\mathbb{R}_2[x]$

Φροντιστήριο ασκήσεων #5

Άσκηση 3

$$V = \{ (x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 \mid x - y - z = 0 \}$$

$$W = \{ (x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 \mid x + 2y - 3z = 0, 2x + y - 3z = 0 \}$$

υποχρηστώ τον  $\mathbb{R}^3$  με το συνήθε ευρωταγικό γινόμενο

Λύση

Αρχικά θα βρω ευχία βάση στο  $V$

$$x - y - z = 0 \quad \wedge \quad (1 \quad -1 \quad -1 \quad | \quad 0)$$

$$x = s + t$$

↓  
τις άλλους να  $y, z$

$$y = s$$

$$z = t \quad V = \{ (s+t, s, t) \mid s, t \in \mathbb{R} \} = \{ s(1, 1, 0) + t(1, 0, 1) \mid s, t \in \mathbb{R} \}$$

άρα  $V = \langle (1, 1, 0), (1, 0, 1) \rangle$  (π.Α. (ω ένα set είναι αναστρέψιμο)

$$2 = 3 - \text{rank}(A)$$

Είμαι βάση να  $(1, 1, 0), (1, 0, 1)$ , όπως φέρει δείκτη ορθογωνικότητας, άρα θα εφαρμόσω τον αλγόριθμο Gram-Schmidt

$$\bar{\alpha}_1 = (1, 1, 0), \quad \bar{\alpha}_2 = (1, 0, 1)$$

$$\bar{\beta}_1 = \bar{\alpha}_1 = (1, 1, 0)$$

$$\bar{\beta}_2 = \bar{\alpha}_2 - \frac{\langle \bar{\alpha}_2, \bar{\beta}_1 \rangle}{\langle \bar{\beta}_1, \bar{\beta}_1 \rangle} \cdot \bar{\beta}_1 =$$

$$= (1, 0, 1) - \frac{1}{2} (1, 1, 0) = \left( \frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}, 1 \right) \text{ ελέγχω αν } \bar{\beta}_1 \perp \bar{\beta}_2$$

$$\bar{\beta}_1 = \frac{1}{\|\bar{\beta}_1\|} \cdot \bar{\beta}_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (1, 1, 0) = \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, 0 \right) = \left( \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, 0 \right)$$

$$\bar{\beta}_2 = \frac{1}{\|\bar{\beta}_2\|} \cdot \bar{\beta}_2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} + 1}} \left( \frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}, 1 \right) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3/2}} \left( \frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}, 1 \right) = \left( \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2\sqrt{3}}, -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2\sqrt{3}}, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{3}} \right)$$

$$\text{Εντέλει } V = \{ (x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 \mid x - y - z = 0 \} = \left\langle \left( \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, 0 \right), \left( \frac{\sqrt{2}}{6}, -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{6}, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{3} \right) \right\rangle$$

ορθογωνική βάση να

Για να βρούμε W:

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -3 & | & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & -3 & | & 0 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{R_2 - 2R_1} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -3 & | & 0 \\ 0 & -3 & 3 & | & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -3 & | & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & | & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$x + 2y - 3z = 0$$

$$y - z = 0$$

$$x = t$$

$$y = t$$

$$z = t$$

$$W = \{ (t, t, t) \mid t \in \mathbb{R} \} = \{ t(1, 1, 1) \mid t \in \mathbb{R} \} = \langle (1, 1, 1) \rangle$$

$$\hat{\beta} = \frac{1}{\|\beta\|} \beta = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+1+1}} (1, 1, 1) = \left( \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \right)$$

άρα  $W = \left( \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \right)$

ii)  $\pi_V(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(1, 1, 1)) = \langle (1, 1, 1), (\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, 0) \rangle (\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, 0) +$

$$\langle (1, 1, 1), (\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, 0) \rangle (\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, 0) + \langle (1, 1, 1), (\frac{\sqrt{6}}{6}, \frac{\sqrt{6}}{6}, \frac{\sqrt{6}}{3}) \rangle (\frac{\sqrt{6}}{6}, \frac{\sqrt{6}}{6}, \frac{\sqrt{6}}{3})$$

$$= \sqrt{2} \left( \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, 0 \right) + \frac{\sqrt{6}}{3} \left( \frac{\sqrt{6}}{6}, \frac{\sqrt{6}}{6}, \frac{\sqrt{6}}{3} \right)$$

$$= (1, 1, 0) + \left( \frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{3}, \frac{2}{3} \right) = \left( \frac{4}{3}, \frac{4}{3}, \frac{2}{3} \right)$$



Аналогично

$$W = \{ (x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4) \in \mathbb{R}^4 \mid x_1 = x_2 = x_3 = x_4 \} = \{ (x_4, x_4, x_4, x_4) \mid x_4 \in \mathbb{R} \} =$$

$$\{ x_4 (1, 1, 1, 1) \mid x_4 \in \mathbb{R} \} = \langle (1, 1, 1, 1) \rangle$$

$$W^\perp = \{ (x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4) \mid \langle (x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4), (s, s, s, s) \rangle = 0 \ \forall (s, s, s, s) \in W \}$$
$$\langle (x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4), (1, 1, 1, 1) \rangle = 0$$

$$W^\perp = \{ (x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4) \mid x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + x_4 = 0 \} = V$$

Итак  $V, W$  ортогональны