

27/4/17

Σας γραφίαν
Δευτέρα 2:00-
Παρασκευή 11:00-

⊕ → Άσκηση από προηγούμενη φορά!

$$e^x = 1 + x + \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^3}{3!} + \frac{x^4}{4!} + \frac{x^5}{5!} + \dots + \frac{x^n}{n!} + \dots$$

$$A \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times m}$$

$$e^A = I_m + A + \frac{A^2}{2!} + \dots + \frac{A^n}{n!} + \dots$$

$$e^{\begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & & 0 \\ & \lambda_2 & \\ 0 & & \lambda_m \end{pmatrix}} = \begin{pmatrix} e^{\lambda_1} & & 0 \\ & e^{\lambda_2} & \\ 0 & & e^{\lambda_m} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 4 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \quad e^A = ;$$

A διαγωνισμός

$$\chi_A(x) = \begin{vmatrix} 1-x & 2 \\ 4 & 3-x \end{vmatrix} = (x-5)(x+1)$$

$$V(5) = \left\langle \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \right\rangle \quad V(-1) = \left\langle \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \right\rangle$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 5 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1/3 & 1/3 \\ 2/3 & -1/3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 4 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 2 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Lambda = P^{-1} \cdot A \cdot P$$

$$\begin{aligned}
e^A &= I_m + P\Delta P^{-1} + \frac{1}{2} P\Delta P^{-1} P\Delta P^{-1} + \frac{1}{n!} P\Delta P^{-1} P\Delta P^{-1} \dots P\Delta P^{-1} + \dots \\
&= I_m + P\Delta P^{-1} + \frac{1}{2!} P\Delta^2 P^{-1} + \dots + \frac{1}{n!} P\Delta^n P^{-1} + \dots \\
&= P I P_n^{-1} + P\Delta P^{-1} + \frac{1}{2!} P\Delta^2 P^{-1} + \dots + \frac{1}{n!} P\Delta^n P^{-1} + \dots \\
&= P \left(I_m + \Delta + \frac{\Delta^2}{2!} + \frac{\Delta^n}{n!} + \dots \right) P^{-1} \\
&= P e^{\Delta} P^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 2 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} e^5 & 0 \\ 0 & e^{-1} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1/3 & 1/3 \\ 2/3 & -1/3 \end{pmatrix} = \\
&= \begin{pmatrix} e^5 & e^{-1} \\ 2e^5 & -e^{-1} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1/3 & 1/3 \\ 2/3 & -1/3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} e^5 + \frac{2e^{-1}}{3} & \frac{e^5}{3} - \frac{e^{-1}}{3} \\ \frac{2}{3}e^5 - \frac{2}{3}e^{-1} & \frac{2}{3}e^5 + \frac{e^{-1}}{3} \end{pmatrix}
\end{aligned}$$

Ο.Κ.Β. $\gamma_1, \gamma_2, \dots, \gamma_n$ είναι του $(E, \langle, \rangle)$
Ορ: $\{\gamma_1, \gamma_2, \dots, \gamma_n\}$ ΟΚΒ αν και μόνο αν $\langle \vec{\gamma}_i, \gamma_j \rangle = \delta_{ij}$
 ορθοκανονική ή ορθομοναδιαία

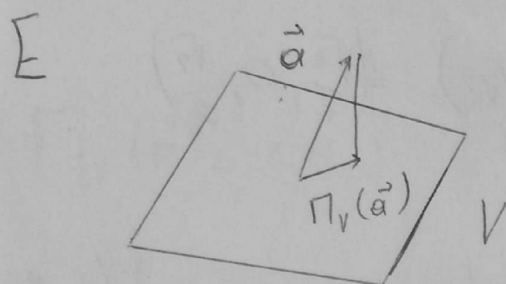
$$\vec{x} = x_1 \vec{f}_1 + x_2 \vec{f}_2 + \dots + x_n \vec{f}_n$$

$$\vec{y} = y_1 \vec{f}_1 + y_2 \vec{f}_2 + \dots + y_n \vec{f}_n$$

$$\langle \vec{x}, \vec{y} \rangle = x_1 y_1 + \dots + x_n y_n$$

$$\|\vec{x}\| = \sqrt{\langle \vec{x}, \vec{x} \rangle} = \sqrt{x_1^2 + x_2^2 + \dots + x_n^2}$$

Ορισμός προβολής: $\vec{a} \in (E, \langle, \rangle)$ και V υποχώρος του



Έστω $\vec{f}_1, \dots, \vec{f}_m$ μια ορθοκανονική βάση

$$\Pi_V(\vec{a}) = \langle \vec{a}, \vec{f}_1 \rangle \vec{f}_1 + \langle \vec{a}, \vec{f}_2 \rangle \vec{f}_2 + \dots + \langle \vec{a}, \vec{f}_m \rangle \vec{f}_m$$

③ (Φυσικάδα #5) $V = \{(x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 \mid x - y - z = 0\}$
 $V = \{(x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 \mid \begin{matrix} x + 2y - 3z = 0 \\ 2x + y - 3z = 0 \end{matrix}\}$

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

$$x - y - z = 0 \quad (1 \ -1 \ -1 \mid 0) = \langle (1, 0, 1), (1, 1, 0) \rangle$$

$$\begin{aligned} x &= s+t \\ y &= t \\ z &= s \end{aligned}$$

Είναι βάση του V;

③

$$\vec{a}_1 = (1, 0, 1), \quad \vec{a}_2 = (1, 1, 0)$$

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

$$\vec{b}_2 = \vec{a}_2 - \frac{\langle \vec{a}_2, \vec{b}_1 \rangle}{\langle \vec{b}_1, \vec{b}_1 \rangle} \vec{b}_1 = (1, 1, 0) - \frac{\langle (1, 1, 0), (1, 0, 1) \rangle}{\langle (1, 0, 1), (1, 0, 1) \rangle} (1, 0, 1)$$

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

$$\vec{y}_1 = \frac{\vec{b}_1}{\|\vec{b}_1\|} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (1, 0, 1) = \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, 0, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right) = \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, 0, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \right)$$

$$\vec{y}_2 = \frac{\vec{b}_2}{\|\vec{b}_2\|} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{4} + 1 + \frac{1}{4}}} \left(\frac{1}{2}, 1, -\frac{1}{2} \right) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3/2}} \left(\frac{1}{2}, 1, -\frac{1}{2} \right) = \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}, \frac{2}{\sqrt{6}}, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \right)$$

OK B zu W;

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

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

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 2 & -3 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 2 & -3 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & -3 & 0 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{r_2 - 2r_1} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 2 & -3 & 0 \\ 0 & -3 & 3 & 0 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\begin{aligned} x + 2y - 3z &= 0 \\ y - z &= 0 \end{aligned} \Rightarrow \begin{aligned} x &= t \\ y &= t \\ z &= t \end{aligned}$$

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

Apax $(1, 1, 1)$ einu bdrnu zw W $(1, 1, 1) \neq (0, 0, 0)$

$$\vec{a}_1 = (1, 1, 1)$$

$$\vec{b}_1 = \vec{a}_1 = (1, 1, 1)$$

$$\vec{f}_1 = \frac{\vec{b}_1}{\|\vec{b}_1\|} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} (1, 1, 1) = \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \right) = \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \right)$$

$$\Pi_V(\vec{a}) = \langle \vec{a}, \vec{f}_1 \rangle \vec{f}_1 + \langle \vec{a}, \vec{f}_2 \rangle \vec{f}_2 + \dots \quad \begin{matrix} \text{O.K.B zw} \\ \vec{f}_1, \vec{f}_2, \dots, \vec{f}_m \end{matrix}$$

$$\Pi_V(\vec{a}) = \frac{\langle \vec{a}, \vec{b}_1 \rangle}{\langle \vec{b}_1, \vec{b}_1 \rangle} \vec{b}_1 + \frac{\langle \vec{a}, \vec{b}_2 \rangle}{\langle \vec{b}_2, \vec{b}_2 \rangle} \vec{b}_2 + \dots + \frac{\langle \vec{a}, \vec{b}_m \rangle}{\langle \vec{b}_m, \vec{b}_m \rangle} \vec{b}_m$$

$\vec{b}_1, \dots, \vec{b}_m$ orthonormal bdrnu

$$\Pi_V((1, 1, 1)) = \langle (1, 1, 1), \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, 0, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right) \rangle \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, 0, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right) + \langle (1, 1, 1), \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}, \frac{2}{\sqrt{6}}, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \right) \rangle \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}, \frac{2}{\sqrt{6}}, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \right)$$

$$= \frac{2}{\sqrt{2}} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, 0, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right) + \frac{2}{\sqrt{6}} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}, \frac{2}{\sqrt{6}}, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \right)$$

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

(5)

Ορισμός: Έστω V ένας υπόχωρος του Ευκλείδειου χώρου E . Τότε ορίζουμε το ορθογώνιο συμπλήρωμα του V να είναι το σύνολο $V^\perp = \{ \vec{a} \in E \mid \langle \vec{a}, \vec{b} \rangle = 0 \ \forall \vec{b} \in V \}$

Παρατήρηση: $V^\perp$ είναι υπόχωρος του E

- i) $\vec{0} \in V^\perp$ αφού $\langle \vec{0}, \vec{b} \rangle = 0$ για κάθε $\vec{b}$
- ii) $\vec{a}_1, \vec{a}_2 \in V^\perp \Rightarrow \langle \vec{a}_1, \vec{b} \rangle = 0, \langle \vec{a}_2, \vec{b} \rangle = 0$ για κάθε $\vec{b} \in V$
 $\langle \vec{a}_1 + \vec{a}_2, \vec{b} \rangle = \langle \vec{a}_1, \vec{b} \rangle + \langle \vec{a}_2, \vec{b} \rangle = 0 + 0 = 0 \Rightarrow \vec{a}_1 + \vec{a}_2 \in V^\perp$
- iii) $\vec{a} \in V^\perp \Rightarrow \langle \vec{a}, \vec{b} \rangle = 0 \ \forall \vec{b} \in V$

$$\lambda \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\langle \lambda \vec{a}, \vec{b} \rangle = \lambda \langle \vec{a}, \vec{b} \rangle = \lambda \cdot 0 = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda \vec{a} \in V^\perp$$

$$\text{iv) } E^\perp = \{ \vec{0} \}$$

$$\{ \vec{0} \}^\perp = E$$

Θεώρημα: Έστω $(E, \langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle)$ ένας Ευκλείδειος χώρος με $\dim E = n$ και V υπόχωρος του E τότε ισχύει $E = V \oplus V^\perp$

$\vec{f}_1, \dots, \vec{f}_m$ ΟΚΒ του V

$$\Pi_V(\vec{a}) = \langle \vec{a}, \vec{f}_1 \rangle \vec{f}_1 + \dots + \langle \vec{a}, \vec{f}_m \rangle \vec{f}_m$$

$\in V$

Έστω $\vec{a} \in E$
 $\vec{a} = \underbrace{\Pi_V(\vec{a})}_{\in V} + (\vec{a} - \underbrace{\Pi_V(\vec{a})}_{\in V}) \in V^\perp$

$$\begin{aligned} \langle \vec{a} - \Pi_V(\vec{a}), \vec{y}_i \rangle &= \langle \vec{a}, \vec{y}_i \rangle - \langle \Pi_V(\vec{a}), \vec{y}_i \rangle = \langle \vec{a}, \vec{y}_i \rangle - \langle \vec{a}, \vec{y}_1 \vec{y}_i + \\ &\dots + \langle \vec{a}, \vec{y}_m \rangle \vec{y}_m, \vec{y}_i \rangle = \\ &= \langle \vec{a}, \vec{y}_i \rangle - \langle \vec{a}, \vec{y}_1 \rangle \langle \vec{y}_1, \vec{y}_i \rangle - \langle \vec{a}, \vec{y}_2 \rangle \langle \vec{y}_2, \vec{y}_i \rangle + \dots - \langle \vec{a}, \vec{y}_m \rangle \langle \vec{y}_m, \vec{y}_i \rangle \\ &\quad + \langle \vec{a}, \vec{y}_m \rangle \langle \vec{y}_m, \vec{y}_i \rangle \end{aligned}$$

Άρα το $\vec{a} - \Pi_V(\vec{a})$ είναι κάθετο σε κάθε $\vec{y}_i$

Έστω $\vec{b} \in V = \langle \vec{y}_1, \dots, \vec{y}_m \rangle \Rightarrow \vec{b} = \lambda_1 \vec{y}_1 + \dots + \lambda_m \vec{y}_m$

$$\begin{aligned} \langle \vec{a} - \Pi_V(\vec{a}), \vec{b} \rangle &= \langle \vec{a} - \Pi_V(\vec{a}), \lambda_1 \vec{y}_1 + \dots + \lambda_m \vec{y}_m \rangle \\ &= \lambda_1 \langle \vec{a} - \Pi_V(\vec{a}), \vec{y}_1 \rangle + \dots + \lambda_m \langle \vec{a} - \Pi_V(\vec{a}), \vec{y}_m \rangle \\ &= \lambda_1 0 + \dots + \lambda_m 0 = 0 \end{aligned}$$

Άρα $\vec{a} - \Pi_V(\vec{a}) \in V^\perp$ Άρα $E = V + V^\perp$

Έστω $\vec{u} \in V \cap V^\perp \Rightarrow \vec{u} \in V, \vec{u} \in V^\perp \Rightarrow \langle \vec{u}, \vec{u} \rangle = 0 \xrightarrow[\text{μολέται}]{\text{ορίση}} \vec{u} = \vec{0}$

Άρα $V \cap V^\perp = \{\vec{0}\}$

$\Rightarrow E = V \oplus V^\perp$

(7)

Πρόταση: Έστω $(E, \langle, \rangle)$ ένας Ευκλείδειος χώρος διόριστος η και V υποχώρος του E τότε $(V^\perp)^\perp = V$.

Απόδειξη: Έστω $\vec{a} \in V \Rightarrow \langle \vec{a}, \vec{b} \rangle = 0 \quad \forall \vec{b} \in V^\perp$
 $\Rightarrow \vec{a} \in (V^\perp)^\perp \Rightarrow V \subset (V^\perp)^\perp$

$$E = V \oplus V^\perp = (V^\perp)^\perp \oplus V^\perp$$

$$n = \dim E = \dim V + \dim V^\perp = \dim (V^\perp)^\perp + \dim V^\perp$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \Rightarrow \dim V = \dim ((V^\perp)^\perp) \\ V \subset (V^\perp)^\perp \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow (V^\perp)^\perp = V$$

$$E = V \oplus V^\perp = V^\perp \oplus (V^\perp)^\perp = (V^\perp)^\perp \oplus V^\perp$$

Ορισμός: Έστω $(E, \langle, \rangle)$ Ευκλείδειος χώρος διόριστος η και V, W δύο υποχώροι του. Ο, V, W ονομάζονται ορθογώνιοι αν
και αν $W = V^\perp$
 $(V = W^\perp)$

$$W = V^\perp$$

$$W^\perp = (V^\perp)^\perp = V$$

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

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

V, W ορθογώνια;

Λύση: $W = \{ (x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4) \mid x_1 = x_2 = x_3 = x_4 \}$

$$= \{ (x_1, x_1, x_1, x_1) \mid x_1 \in \mathbb{R} \}$$

$$= \{ x_1 (1, 1, 1, 1) \mid x_1 \in \mathbb{R} \} = \langle (1, 1, 1, 1) \rangle$$

$$W^\perp = \{ (x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4) \in \mathbb{R}^4 \mid \langle (x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4), (\lambda, \lambda, \lambda, \lambda) \rangle = 0 \}$$

$\forall \lambda \in \mathbb{R}$

$$W^\perp = \{ (x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4) \in \mathbb{R}^4 \mid \lambda x_1 + \lambda x_2 + \lambda x_3 + \lambda x_4 = 0 \quad \forall \lambda \in \mathbb{R} \}$$

$$= \{ (x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4) \in \mathbb{R}^4 \mid \lambda (x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + x_4) = 0 \quad \forall \lambda \in \mathbb{R} \}$$

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

Ισομετρίες:

Ορισμός: Έστω $(E, \langle, \rangle)$ και $(F, \langle, \rangle)$ Ευκλείδειοι χώροι
και $f: E \rightarrow F$ γραμμική αντιστοιχία. f ονομάζεται ισομετρία
αν ισχύει $\|\vec{a}\| = \|f(\vec{a})\|$ για κάθε $\vec{a} \in E$.

Παράδειγμα Ισομετρίας: $f: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$ και οι δύο είναι με
20 άξονες Ευκλ.
μοτίμο

$$\|f(x, y)\| = ;$$

$$\|(x, y)\| = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$$

$$\|f(x, y)\| = \left\| \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}x + \frac{1}{2}y, \frac{1}{2}x - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}y \right) \right\| =$$

$$= \sqrt{\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}x + \frac{1}{2}y \right)^2 + \left(\frac{1}{2}x - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}y \right)^2} =$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{3}{4}x^2 + \frac{y^2}{4} + 2 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}x \cdot \frac{1}{2} + \frac{x^2}{4} + \frac{3}{4}y^2 + 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2}x \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}y}$$

$$= \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} = \|(x, y)\|$$

Θεώρημα: Έστω $(E, \langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle)$ και $(F, \langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle)$ δύο Ευκλείδειοι χώροι και $f: E \rightarrow F$ γραμμική απεικόνιση. Η f είναι ισομετρία αν και μόνο αν ισχύει $\langle \vec{a}, \vec{b} \rangle_E = \langle f(\vec{a}), f(\vec{b}) \rangle_F$ για κάθε $\vec{a}, \vec{b} \in E$

Απόδειξη: ($\leftarrow$) $\langle \vec{a}, \vec{a} \rangle_E = \langle f(\vec{a}), f(\vec{a}) \rangle_F$

$$\sqrt{\langle \vec{a}, \vec{a} \rangle} = \sqrt{\langle f(\vec{a}), f(\vec{a}) \rangle}$$

$$\|\vec{a}\|_E = \|f(\vec{a})\|_F$$

($\rightarrow$) Έστω $\vec{a}, \vec{b} \in E$ f ισομετρία

$$\|\vec{a} + \vec{b}\| = \|f(\vec{a} + \vec{b})\|$$

$\uparrow$
 f γραμμική

$$\|\vec{a} + \vec{b}\| = \|f(\vec{a}) + f(\vec{b})\|$$

$$\|\vec{a} + \vec{b}\|^2 = \|f(\vec{a}) + f(\vec{b})\|^2$$

$$\|\vec{a}\|^2 + \|\vec{b}\|^2 + 2\langle \vec{a}, \vec{b} \rangle = \|f(\vec{a})\|^2 + \|f(\vec{b})\|^2 + 2\langle f(\vec{a}), f(\vec{b}) \rangle$$

$$\Rightarrow 2\langle \vec{a}, \vec{b} \rangle = 2\langle f(\vec{a}), f(\vec{b}) \rangle$$

$$\Rightarrow \langle \vec{a}, \vec{b} \rangle = \langle f(\vec{a}), f(\vec{b}) \rangle$$