1、以下列基本要素计算二元组 $[3,2]^T$ 的扩展系数并写出对应的扩展:

(a) 以二元实数集合
$$R^2$$
 为基础的 $\varphi_0 = [1/\sqrt{2}, 1/\sqrt{2}]^T$ 和 $\varphi_1 = [1/\sqrt{2}, -1/\sqrt{2}]^T$

(b) 以
$$R^2$$
 为基的 $\varphi_0 = [1,0]^T$, $\varphi_1 = [1,1]^T$ 和它的对偶 $\bar{\varphi_0} = [1,-1]^T$, $\bar{\varphi_1} = [0,1]^T$

(c) 以 R^2 为基的 $\varphi_0 = [1,0]^T$, $\varphi_1 = [-1/2,\sqrt{3}/2]^T$ 和 $\varphi_2 = [-1/2,-\sqrt{3}/2]^T$, 以及它们的对偶 $\bar{\varphi}_i = 2\varphi_i/3$.

解:

(a) 由于展开函数 φ_0 与 φ_1 构成正交基。

根据公式: $\alpha_k = \langle \varphi_k(x), f(x) \rangle$ 可得展开系数:

$$\alpha_0 = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 3\\2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{5\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$\alpha_1 = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 3\\2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

可使得:

$$\frac{5\sqrt{2}}{2}\varphi_0 + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\varphi_1 = \frac{5\sqrt{2}}{2} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{bmatrix} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{bmatrix}$$
$$= \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} = f.$$

(b) 由于展开函数 φ_0 与 φ_1 构成双正交。

根据公式: $\alpha_k = \langle \widetilde{\varphi}_k(x), f(x) \rangle$, 展开系数为:

$$\alpha_0 = \langle \tilde{\varphi}_0^T, f \rangle = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} = 1$$

$$\alpha_1 = \langle \tilde{\varphi}_1^T, f \rangle = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} = 2$$

可使得:

$$\alpha_0 \varphi_0 + \alpha_1 \varphi_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} + 2 \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} = f$$

(c)展开函数集对 R^2 来说不是函数基,这样的展开函数及其对偶是超完备(冗余)的,因此, $\alpha_k = \langle \widetilde{\varphi}_k(x), f(x) \rangle$ 与 $\alpha_k = \langle \varphi_k(x), f(x) \rangle$ 都可以,求得:

$$\alpha_0 = \langle \tilde{\varphi}_0^T, f \rangle = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} = 3$$

$$\alpha_1 = \langle \tilde{\varphi}_1^T, f \rangle = \begin{bmatrix} -1/2 & \sqrt{3}/2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} = -3/2 + \sqrt{3}$$

$$\alpha_2 = \langle \tilde{\varphi}_1^T, f \rangle = \begin{bmatrix} -1/2 & -\sqrt{3}/2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} = -3/2 - \sqrt{3}$$