



# ALJABAR LINEAR

**Pertemuan ke-17 dan 18** - Inner Products dan Ortogonalitas pada Inner Product Spaces

**Oleh:**

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# Inner Product Spaces

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## Definisi-2

### Definisi

**Inner product** pada **Real Vector Space** ( $V$ ) adalah fungsi yang mengasosiasikan bilangan real  $\langle u, v \rangle$  pada setiap pasangan vektor  $u, v \in V$  sehingga memenuhi:

1.  $\langle u, v \rangle = \langle v, u \rangle$  (Symmetry)
2.  $\langle u + v, w \rangle = \langle u, w \rangle + \langle v, w \rangle$  (Additivity)
3.  $\langle ku, v \rangle = k\langle u, v \rangle$  (Homogeneity)
4.  $\langle v, v \rangle \geq 0$  dan  $\langle v, v \rangle = 0 \Leftrightarrow v = 0$  (Positivity)

Aksioma inner product didasarkan pada properti *dot product*. Oleh karena itu, keempat aksioma tersebut secara otomatis terpenuhi pada  $\mathbb{R}^n$ , dengan definisi:

$$\langle u, v \rangle = u \cdot v = u_1v_1 + u_2v_2 + \cdots + u_nv_n$$

Inner product ini dikenal sebagai **Euclidean inner product** pada  $\mathbb{R}^n$ .

# Inner Product pada Real Vector Space

## Matrix Inner Product

$$\langle A, B \rangle = \text{tr}(A^T B)$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix}, \quad B = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 6 \\ 7 & 8 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\langle A, B \rangle = 1(5) + 2(6) + 3(7) + 4(8) = 70$$

## Polynomial Inner Product

$$\langle p, q \rangle = \int_{-1}^1 p(x)q(x), dx$$

Let  $p(x) = 1 + x$ ,  $q(x) = x$  :

$$\langle p, q \rangle = \int_{-1}^1 (1+x)x = 0 + \frac{2}{3} = \frac{2}{3}$$

## Weighted Inner Product

$$\langle u, v \rangle = 2u_1v_1 + 3u_2v_2 + 5u_3v_3$$

$$u = (1, 2, 3), \quad v = (4, 5, 6)$$

$$\langle u, v \rangle = 2(1)(4) + 3(2)(5) + 5(3)(6) = 8 + 30 + 90 = 128$$

## Continuous Inner Product

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

$$f(x) = \sin x, g(x) = \cos x$$

$$\langle f, g \rangle = \int_0^\pi \sin x \cos x dx = 0$$







# Contoh 1: Weighted Inner Product - Follow Axioms

Diberikan dua vektor  $u = (u_1, u_2)$  dan  $v = (v_1, v_2)$  di  $\mathbb{R}^2$ . Buktikan aksioma inner product. Definisikan inner product bertimbang sebagai:

$$\langle u, v \rangle = 3u_1v_1 + 2u_2v_2$$

## Aksioma 1 (Symmetry):

$$\begin{aligned}\langle u, v \rangle &= 3u_1v_1 + 2u_2v_2 \\ &= 3v_1u_1 + 2v_2u_2 \\ &= \langle v, u \rangle\end{aligned}$$

## Aksioma 2 (Additivity):

Untuk  $w = (w_1, w_2)$ ,

$$\begin{aligned}\langle u + v, w \rangle &= 3(u_1 + v_1)w_1 + 2(u_2 + v_2)w_2 \\ &= (3u_1w_1 + 2u_2w_2) + (3v_1w_1 + 2v_2w_2) \\ &= \langle u, w \rangle + \langle v, w \rangle\end{aligned}$$

## Aksioma 3 (Homogeneity):

$$\begin{aligned}\langle ku, v \rangle &= 3(ku_1)v_1 + 2(ku_2)v_2 \\ &= k(3u_1v_1 + 2u_2v_2) \\ &= k\langle u, v \rangle\end{aligned}$$

## Aksioma 4 (Positivity):

$$\begin{aligned}\langle v, v \rangle &= 3(v_1v_1) + 2(v_2v_2) \\ &= 3v_1^2 + 2v_2^2 \geq 0\end{aligned}$$

**Kesimpulan:** Inner product  $\langle u, v \rangle = 3u_1v_1 + 2u_2v_2$  memenuhi seluruh aksioma inner product pada  $\mathbb{R}^2$ .

## Contoh 2: Weighted Inner Product - Violate Axioms

Diberikan dua vektor  $u = (u_1, u_2)$  dan  $v = (v_1, v_2)$  di  $\mathbb{R}^2$ . Buktikan aksioma inner product. Definisikan operasi berikut:

$$\langle u, v \rangle = u_1 v_1 - u_2 v_2$$

**Aksioma 1 (Symmetry):**

$$\begin{aligned}\langle u, v \rangle &= u_1 v_1 - u_2 v_2 \\ &= v_1 u_1 - v_2 u_2 \\ &= \langle v, u \rangle\end{aligned}$$

**Aksioma 3 (Homogeneity):**

$$\begin{aligned}\langle ku, v \rangle &= (ku_1)v_1 - (ku_2)v_2 \\ &= k(u_1 v_1 - u_2 v_2) \\ &= k\langle u, v \rangle\end{aligned}$$

**Aksioma 2 (Additivity):**

$$\begin{aligned}\langle u + v, w \rangle &= (u_1 + v_1)w_1 - (u_2 + v_2)w_2 \\ &= (u_1 w_1 - u_2 w_2) + (v_1 w_1 - v_2 w_2) \\ &= \langle u, w \rangle + \langle v, w \rangle\end{aligned}$$

**Aksioma 4 (Positivity):**

$$\begin{aligned}\langle v, v \rangle &= v_1^2 - v_2^2 \\ &= 1^2 - 2^2 = -3 < 0 \implies \boxed{\text{Jika } v = (1, 2)}\end{aligned}$$

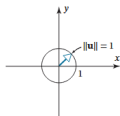
**Kesimpulan:** Operasi  $\langle u, v \rangle = u_1 v_1 - u_2 v_2$  **bukan inner product** karena tidak memenuhi aksioma keempat (positivity).

# Unit Circles dan Spheres pada Inner Product Spaces

## Definisi

Jika  $V$  adalah ruang produk dalam, himpunan titik-titik yang memenuhi disebut **Unit Sphere** dalam  $V$  (atau **Unit Circle** jika  $V = \mathbb{R}^2$ ).

$$\|u\| = 1$$

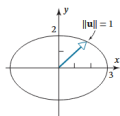


(a) The unit circle using the standard Euclidean inner product.

### Euclidean Inner Product:

Produk dalam:  $\langle u, v \rangle = u_1 v_1 + u_2 v_2$  Jika  $u = (x, y)$ , maka

$$\|u\| = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} = 1 \Rightarrow x^2 + y^2 = 1$$



(b) The unit circle using a weighted Euclidean inner product.

### Weighted Euclidean Inner Product:

Produk dalam:  $\langle u, v \rangle = \frac{1}{9}x^2 + \frac{1}{4}y^2$  Jika  $u = (x, y)$ , maka

$$\|u\| = \sqrt{\frac{1}{9}x^2 + \frac{1}{4}y^2} = 1 \Rightarrow \frac{x^2}{9} + \frac{y^2}{4} = 1$$

# Matrix Inner Products pada $\mathbb{R}^n$

## Definisi

Matriks inner product adalah generalisasi dari inner product Euclidean dan Weighted Inner Product pada  $\mathbb{R}^n$ . Jika  $u, v$  adalah vektor kolom di  $\mathbb{R}^n$  dan  $A$  adalah matriks  $n \times n$  yang invertibel. Jika  $u \cdot v$  adalah Euclidean Inner Product, maka:

$$\langle u, v \rangle = (Au) \cdot (Av)$$

Dari bentuk kolom, diketahui bahwa  $u \cdot v = v^T u$ , sehingga:

$$\begin{aligned}\langle u, v \rangle &= (Av)^T (Au) \\ &= v^T A^T A u\end{aligned}$$

### (a) Euclidean Inner Product

Untuk  $A = I$ , maka:

$$\langle u, v \rangle = (Iu) \cdot (Iv) = u \cdot v$$

sehingga inner product Euclidean standar dihasilkan oleh matriks identitas.

### (b) Weighted Inner Product

Untuk bobot positif  $w_1, w_2, \dots, w_n$ , inner product:

$$\langle u, v \rangle = w_1 u_1 v_1 + w_2 u_2 v_2 + \dots + w_n u_n v_n$$

dihasilkan oleh matriks diagonal:

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} \sqrt{w_1} & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & \sqrt{w_2} & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & \sqrt{w_n} \end{bmatrix}$$

## Contoh 1: Matrix Inner Products pada $\mathbb{R}^n$

Diberikan dua vektor  $u = (u_1, u_2)$  dan  $v = (v_1, v_2)$  di  $\mathbb{R}^2$ . Ubah ke dalam matrix inner products. Definisikan inner product bertimbang sebagai:

$$\langle u, v \rangle = 3u_1v_1 + 2u_2v_2$$

merupakan inner product pada  $\mathbb{R}^2$  yang dihasilkan oleh matriks:

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} \sqrt{3} & 0 \\ 0 & \sqrt{2} \end{bmatrix}$$

Karena:

$$A^T A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

sehingga inner product tersebut memenuhi definisi umum  $\langle u, v \rangle = v^T A^T A u$ .

## Inner Product pada $\mathbb{M}_{n \times n}$

Jika  $u = U$  dan  $v = V$  adalah matriks dalam ruang vektor  $M_{nn}$ , maka:

$$\langle u, v \rangle = \text{tr}(U^T V)$$

mendefinisikan **inner product standar** pada ruang matriks tersebut.

Pada matriks  $M_{2 \times 2}$ :

$$U = \begin{bmatrix} u_1 & u_2 \\ u_3 & u_4 \end{bmatrix}, \quad V = \begin{bmatrix} v_1 & v_2 \\ v_3 & v_4 \end{bmatrix}$$

diperoleh:

$$\langle u, v \rangle = \text{tr}(U^T V) = u_1 v_1 + u_2 v_2 + u_3 v_3 + u_4 v_4$$

Dari definisi inner product tersebut, norma matriks  $U$  diberikan oleh:

$$\|u\| = \sqrt{\langle u, u \rangle} = \sqrt{\text{tr}(U^T U)} = \sqrt{u_1^2 + u_2^2 + u_3^2 + u_4^2}$$

# Inner Product pada $\mathbb{M}_{n \times n}$

## Aksioma 1 — Symmetry

$$\begin{aligned}\langle A, B \rangle &= \text{tr}(A^T B) \\ &= \text{tr}((A^T B)^T) \\ &= \text{tr}(B^T A) \\ \langle B, A \rangle &= \text{tr}(B^T A) \implies \boxed{\langle A, B \rangle = \langle B, A \rangle}\end{aligned}$$

## Aksioma 2 — Additivity

$$\begin{aligned}\langle A + C, B \rangle &= \text{tr}((A + C)^T B) \\ &= \text{tr}(A^T B) + \text{tr}(C^T B) \\ &= \langle A, B \rangle + \langle C, B \rangle.\end{aligned}$$

## Aksioma 3 — Homogeneity

$$\begin{aligned}\langle A, B \rangle &= \text{tr}((kA)^T B) \\ &= \text{tr}(kA^T B) \\ &= k \text{tr}(A^T B) \\ &= k \langle A, B \rangle.\end{aligned}$$

## Aksioma 4 — Positivity

$$\langle A, A \rangle = \text{tr}(A^T A).$$

Tulis  $A = (a_{ij})$ . Maka

$$\text{tr}(A^T A) = \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij}^2 \geq 0.$$

Jika  $\text{tr}(A^T A) = 0$  maka semua  $a_{ij} = 0$ , sehingga  $A = 0$ . Sebaliknya jika  $A = 0$  jelas  $\text{tr}(A^T A) = 0$ . Jadi  $\langle A, A \rangle = 0 \iff A = 0$ .

**Kesimpulan:**  $\langle A, B \rangle = \text{tr}(A^T B)$  adalah inner product pada  $M_{n \times n}(\mathbb{R})$ .

Misalkan:

$$U = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix}, \quad V = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 3 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

Maka:

$$\langle u, v \rangle = \text{tr}(U^T V) = 1(-1) + 2(0) + 3(3) + 4(2) = 16$$

$$\|u\| = \sqrt{\text{tr}(U^T U)} = \sqrt{1^2 + 2^2 + 3^2 + 4^2} = \sqrt{30}$$

$$\|v\| = \sqrt{\text{tr}(V^T V)} = \sqrt{(-1)^2 + 0^2 + 3^2 + 2^2} = \sqrt{14}$$



# Inner Product pada $\mathbb{P}_n$

Misalkan

$$p(x) = a_0 + a_1x + \cdots + a_nx^n, \quad q(x) = b_0 + b_1x + \cdots + b_nx^n \in \mathbb{P}_n.$$

Definisikan **inner product standar** sebagai:

$$\langle p, q \rangle = a_0b_0 + a_1b_1 + \cdots + a_nb_n.$$

Norma dari  $p$  terhadap inner product ini adalah:

$$\|p\| = \sqrt{\langle p, p \rangle} = \sqrt{a_0^2 + a_1^2 + \cdots + a_n^2}.$$

# Inner Product pada $\mathbb{P}_n$

Misalkan

$$p(x) = a_0 + a_1x + \cdots + a_nx^n, \quad q(x) = b_0 + b_1x + \cdots + b_nx^n, \quad r(x) = c_0 + c_1x + \cdots + c_nx^n \in \mathbb{P}_n,$$

dan  $c \in \mathbb{R}$ . Definisikan inner product standar:

$$\langle p, q \rangle = a_0b_0 + a_1b_1 + \cdots + a_nb_n.$$

## Aksioma 1 — Symmetry:

$$\langle p, q \rangle = a_0b_0 + \cdots + a_nb_n = b_0a_0 + \cdots + b_na_n = \langle q, p \rangle.$$

## Aksioma 2 — Additivity:

Untuk  $p, q, r \in \mathbb{P}_n$ ,

$$\begin{aligned} \langle p + q, r \rangle &= (a_0 + b_0)c_0 + (a_1 + b_1)c_1 + \cdots + (a_n + b_n)c_n \\ &= a_0c_0 + \cdots + a_nc_n + b_0c_0 + \cdots + b_nc_n \\ &= \langle p, r \rangle + \langle q, r \rangle. \end{aligned}$$

## Aksioma 3 — Homogeneity:

Untuk  $c \in \mathbb{R}$ ,

$$\langle cp, q \rangle = (ca_0)b_0 + \cdots + (ca_n)b_n = c(a_0b_0 + \cdots + a_nb_n) = c\langle p, q \rangle.$$

## Aksioma 4 — Positivity:

$$\langle p, p \rangle = a_0^2 + a_1^2 + \cdots + a_n^2 \geq 0,$$

dengan kesetaraan hanya jika  $a_0 = a_1 = \cdots = a_n = 0$ ,  
 artinya  $p \equiv 0$ .

**Kesimpulan:**  $\langle p, q \rangle = a_0b_0 + \cdots + a_nb_n$  memenuhi keempat aksioma inner product.

## Contoh 1: Inner Product pada $\mathbb{P}_n$

Titik sampel:

$$x_0 = -2, \quad x_1 = 0, \quad x_2 = 2$$

Polinomial:

$$p(x) = x^2, \quad q(x) = 1 + x$$

$$\langle p, q \rangle = p(-2)q(-2) + p(0)q(0) + p(2)q(2) = (4)(-1) + (0)(1) + (4)(3) = 8$$

$$\|p\| = \sqrt{p(-2)^2 + p(0)^2 + p(2)^2} = \sqrt{4^2 + 0^2 + 4^2} = \sqrt{32} = 4\sqrt{2}$$

# Inner Product pada Continuous Space

Misalkan

$$p(x) = a_0 + a_1x + \cdots + a_nx^n, \quad q(x) = b_0 + b_1x + \cdots + b_nx^n \in \mathbb{P}_n.$$

Definisikan **inner product kontinu** sebagai:

$$\langle p, q \rangle = \int_{-1}^1 p(x)q(x) dx.$$

Norma dari  $p$  terhadap inner product ini adalah:

$$\|p\| = \sqrt{\langle p, p \rangle} = \sqrt{\int_{-1}^1 p(x)^2 dx}.$$

# Inner Product pada Continous Space

Misalkan

$$p(x), q(x), r(x) \in \mathbb{P}_n, \quad c \in \mathbb{R}.$$

Definisikan

$$\langle p, q \rangle = \int_{-1}^1 p(x)q(x) dx.$$

**Aksioma 1 — Symmetry:**

$$\langle p, q \rangle = \int_{-1}^1 p(x)q(x) dx = \int_{-1}^1 q(x)p(x) dx = \langle q, p \rangle.$$

**Aksioma 2 — Additivity:**

$$\begin{aligned} \langle p + q, r \rangle &= \int_{-1}^1 (p(x) + q(x))r(x) dx \\ &= \int_{-1}^1 p(x)r(x) dx + \int_{-1}^1 q(x)r(x) dx \\ &= \langle p, r \rangle + \langle q, r \rangle. \end{aligned}$$

**Kesimpulan:** Relasi

memenuhi keempat aksioma inner product. Normanya:

$$\langle p, q \rangle = \int_{-1}^1 p(x)q(x) dx$$

$$\|p\| = \sqrt{\int_{-1}^1 p(x)^2 dx}.$$

**Aksioma 3 — Homogeneity:**

$$\langle cp, q \rangle = \int_{-1}^1 (cp(x))q(x) dx = c \int_{-1}^1 p(x)q(x) dx = c\langle p, q \rangle.$$

**Aksioma 4 — Positivity:**

$$\langle p, p \rangle = \int_{-1}^1 p(x)^2 dx \geq 0,$$

dengan kesetaraan hanya jika  $p(x) = 0$  untuk semua  $x \in [-1, 1]$ , artinya  $p \equiv 0$ .

# Contoh 1: Inner Product pada Continuous Space

Polinomial:

$$p(x) = x^2, \quad q(x) = 1 + x$$

$$\langle p, q \rangle = \int_{-1}^1 x^2(1 + x) dx = \int_{-1}^1 x^2 dx + \int_{-1}^1 x^3 dx = \frac{2}{3} + 0 = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$\|p\| = \sqrt{\int_{-1}^1 x^4 dx} = \sqrt{\frac{2}{5}}.$$

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# Pertidaksamaan Cauchy–Schwarz

Pada rumus sudut antara dua vektor  $u$  dan  $v$  di  $\mathbb{R}^n$ :

$$\theta = \cos^{-1} \left( \frac{u \cdot v}{\|u\| \|v\|} \right)$$

Rumus ini valid karena memenuhi ketidaksamaan Cauchy–Schwarz:

$$-1 \leq \frac{u \cdot v}{\|u\| \|v\|} \leq 1$$

Pertidaksamaan ini dapat digeneralisasi ke **Inner Product Space**

$$|\langle u, v \rangle| \leq \|u\| \|v\|$$



## Contoh 1: Sudut pada $\mathbb{M}_{2 \times 2}$

Diketahui ruang  $M_{22}$  dengan **inner product standar**. Diberikan dua matriks:

$$u = U = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix}, \quad v = V = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 3 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \langle A, B \rangle &= \text{trace}(A^T B) \\ &= (1)(-1) + (2)(0) + (3)(3) + (4)(2) \\ &= 16 \end{aligned}$$

$$\|U\| = \sqrt{1^2 + 2^2 + 3^2 + 4^2} = \sqrt{30}$$

$$\|V\| = \sqrt{(-1)^2 + 0^2 + 3^2 + 2^2} = \sqrt{14}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \cos \theta &= \frac{\langle U, V \rangle}{\|U\| \|V\|} \\ &= \frac{16}{\sqrt{30} \sqrt{14}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\approx 0.78 \implies \boxed{\theta \approx 38.7^\circ}$$

# Pertidaksamaan Cauchy-Schwarz

## Triangle Inequality

Jika  $u, v, w \in V$  dan  $k$  adalah skalar real, maka:

$$(a) \quad \|u + v\| \leq \|u\| + \|v\| \quad (b) \quad d(u, v) \leq d(u, w) + d(w, v)$$

**Bukti (a):**

$$\begin{aligned} \|u + v\|^2 &= \langle u + v, u + v \rangle \\ &= \langle u, u \rangle + \langle u, v \rangle + \langle v, u \rangle + \langle v, v \rangle \\ &\leq \|u\|^2 + 2|\langle u, v \rangle| + \|v\|^2 \\ &\leq \|u\|^2 + 2\|u\|\|v\| + \|v\|^2 \\ &= (\|u\| + \|v\|)^2 \\ \|u + v\| &= \|u\| + \|v\| \end{aligned}$$

**Bukti (b):**

$$\begin{aligned} d(u, v) &= \|u - v\| \\ &= \|u - w + w - v\| \\ &\leq \|u - w\| + \|w - v\| \\ &\leq d(u, w) + d(w, v) \end{aligned}$$

# Ortogonalitas dalam Inner Product Space

## Ortogonalitas

Dua vektor  $u$  dan  $v$  dalam ruang inner product  $V$  dikatakan **ortogonal** jika:

$$\langle u, v \rangle = 0$$

### Contoh pada Euclidean Inner Product dan Weighted Inner Product:

Diberikan dua vektor pada  $\mathbb{R}^2$ :

$$u = (1, 1), \quad v = (1, -1)$$

Dengan **inner product Euclidean standar**, diperoleh:

$$u \cdot v = (1)(1) + (1)(-1) = 0$$

Maka  $u$  dan  $v$  **ortogonal** dalam  $\mathbb{R}^2$ .

Jika Weighted Inner Product:

$$\langle u, v \rangle = 3u_1v_1 + 2u_2v_2$$

maka diperoleh:

$$\langle u, v \rangle = 3(1)(1) + 2(1)(-1) = 1 \neq 0$$

## Contoh 2 — Inner Product Ortogonal pada $\mathbb{M}_{2 \times 2}$

Misalkan ruang  $M_{22}$  memiliki **inner product standar** seperti pada Contoh 6:

$$\langle U, V \rangle = \text{tr}(U^T V)$$

Diberikan matriks:

$$U = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad V = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Perhitungan inner product:

$$\langle U, V \rangle = 1(0) + 0(2) + 1(0) + 1(0) = 0$$

**Kesimpulan:**  $U$  dan  $V$  ortogonal.

## Contoh 3 — Inner Product Ortogonal pada $\mathbb{P}_2$

Ruang polinomial  $P_2$  dengan inner product:

$$\langle p, q \rangle = \int_{-1}^1 p(x)q(x) dx$$

Diberikan polinomial:

$$p(x) = x, \quad q(x) = x^2$$

Norma:

$$\|p\| = \sqrt{\langle p, p \rangle} = \sqrt{\int_{-1}^1 x^2 dx} = \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}$$

$$\|q\| = \sqrt{\langle q, q \rangle} = \sqrt{\int_{-1}^1 x^4 dx} = \sqrt{\frac{2}{5}}$$

Inner product:

$$\langle p, q \rangle = \int_{-1}^1 x \cdot x^2 dx = \int_{-1}^1 x^3 dx = 0$$

**Kesimpulan:** Polinomial  $p = x$  dan  $q = x^2$  ortogonal terhadap integral inner product ini.

# Orthogonal Complements

## Teori

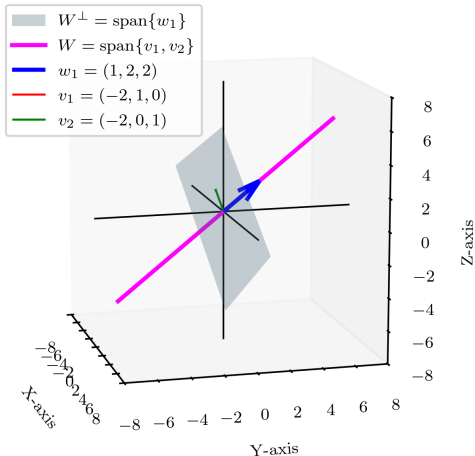
Jika  $W$  adalah **subspace dari real inner product space**  $V$ , maka **Orthogonal Complements** dari  $W$  adalah himpunan semua vektor di  $V$  yang ortogonal terhadap setiap vektor di  $W$ .

$$W^\perp = \{v \in V \mid \langle v, w \rangle = 0, \forall w \in W\}$$

dengan:

1.  $W^\perp$  merupakan **subruang** dari  $V$ .
2.  $W \cap W^\perp = \{0\}$ .

# Orthogonal Complement



Jika  $W$  adalah subspace dari  $\mathbb{R}^3$  yang spanning oleh vektor:

$$W = \text{span}\{v_1, v_2\}, \quad v_1 = (-2, 1, 0), \quad v_2 = (-2, 0, 1).$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 1 & 0 \\ -2 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}.$$

Basis dari nullspace:

$$\underbrace{A}_{\text{Row space}} \underbrace{x}_{\text{Null space}} = 0$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} -2 & 1 & 0 \\ -2 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{RREF}} \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$x_1 = \frac{1}{2}x_3 = \frac{1}{2}t, \quad x_2 = x_3 = t, \quad x_3 = t$$

Maka basis dari nullspace:

$$\begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} = t \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \boxed{\text{Basis Orthogonal Complement}}$$

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# Daftar Pustaka I