

$$8. a) \langle f, g \rangle = \sum_{k=0}^n f\left(\frac{k}{n}\right) g\left(\frac{k}{n}\right)$$

$$i) \langle f+h, g \rangle = \sum_{k=0}^n \left[f\left(\frac{k}{n}\right) + h\left(\frac{k}{n}\right) \right] g\left(\frac{k}{n}\right) \\ = \sum_{k=0}^n f\left(\frac{k}{n}\right) g\left(\frac{k}{n}\right) + \sum_{k=0}^n g\left(\frac{k}{n}\right) h\left(\frac{k}{n}\right) \\ = \langle f, g \rangle + \langle h, g \rangle$$

$$ii) \langle f, g \rangle = \langle f, g \rangle \checkmark$$

$$iii) \langle f, g \rangle = \langle g, f \rangle \checkmark$$

$$iv) \langle f, f \rangle = \sum_{k=0}^n f^2\left(\frac{k}{n}\right) \geq 0$$

$$(\Leftrightarrow) f=0, \langle f, f \rangle = 0$$

$$(\Leftarrow) \langle f, f \rangle = 0 = \sum_{k=0}^n f^2\left(\frac{k}{n}\right) \quad (*)$$

Como P_n es esp. de polinomios de grado a lo sumo n , $(*)$ implica que tengo $n+1$ raíces para dichos polinomios de donde $f=0$.

$$b) \text{ Calcular } \langle f, g \rangle \\ f(t) = t, \quad g(t) = at+b$$

$$\langle f, g \rangle = \sum_{k=0}^n \left(\frac{k}{n}\right) \left(\frac{ak+b}{n}\right)$$

$$\langle f, g \rangle = \frac{a}{n^2} \sum_{k=0}^n k^2 + \frac{b}{n} \sum_{k=0}^n k \\ = \frac{a}{n^2} \left(\frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{6} \right) + \frac{b}{n} \left(\frac{n(n+1)}{2} \right) \\ = \frac{a}{6n} (n+1)(2n+1) + \frac{b}{2} (n+1) \\ = (n+1) \left[\frac{a(2n+1)}{6n} + \frac{b}{2} \right]$$

$$c) f(t) = t$$

$$\langle f, g \rangle = \sum_{k=0}^n \left(\frac{k}{n}\right) \left(\frac{ak+b}{n}\right) \\ = \frac{1}{(n+1)} \left[\frac{a(2n+1)}{6n} + \frac{b}{2} \right] = 0 \\ \frac{a(2n+1)}{6n} = -\frac{b}{2} \\ a = -\frac{3nb}{2n+1}$$

$$d) \text{ Como?}$$

$$\text{Solida 42.}$$

$$b) V = \mathbb{R}^3, \quad H = \{(x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 : 4x - y + 6z = 0\}$$

$$H = \{(x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 : 4x + 6z = y\}$$

$$= \{(x, 4x + 6z, z) : x, z \in \mathbb{R}\}$$

$$= \{x(1, 4, 0) + z(0, 6, 1) : x, z \in \mathbb{R}\}$$

$$= \text{gen} \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 4 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 6 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$$

$$\text{Sea } h \in H^\perp \text{ luego } \begin{cases} \langle h, u_1 \rangle = 0 \rightarrow a + 4b = 0 \rightarrow a = -4b \\ \langle h, u_2 \rangle = 0 \rightarrow 6b + c = 0 \rightarrow c = -6b \end{cases} \\ \text{luego, } h = (-4b, b, -6b) \\ h = b(-4, 1, -6) \\ \Rightarrow H^\perp = \text{gen} \{(-4, 1, -6)\}$$

$$e) \text{ Sea } (\alpha, \beta, \gamma) \in \mathbb{R}^3$$

$$\text{Veamos que } (\alpha, \beta, \gamma) = h + h', \text{ con } h \in H, h' \in H^\perp$$

$$(\alpha, \beta, \gamma) = \lambda(1, 4, 0) + \omega(0, 6, 1) + \tau(-4, 1, -6)$$

$$\underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -4 \\ 4 & 6 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -6 \end{bmatrix}}_A \begin{bmatrix} \lambda \\ \omega \\ \tau \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \alpha \\ \beta \\ \gamma \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{Veamos que } \det(A) \neq 0$$

$$\det(A) = 1(-36 - 1) - 0(\dots) - 4(4) = -53 \neq 0$$

$$\text{Luego, el sistema tiene solución única}$$

$$\Rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3 = H + H^\perp$$

$$\text{Ahora veamos } H \cap H^\perp = \{0\}$$

$$\text{Veamos que } 0 \in H, (0, 0, 0) = \lambda(1, 4, 0) + \omega(0, 6, 1) \\ \text{de donde } \lambda = 0 = \omega.$$

$$\text{Veamos que } 0 \in H^\perp, (0, 0, 0) = \tau(-4, 1, -6) \\ \Rightarrow \tau = 0.$$

$$\text{Luego } 0 \in H \cap H^\perp$$

$$\text{Veamos que si } x \in H \cap H^\perp \Rightarrow x = 0.$$

$$\text{Como } x \in H \cap H^\perp \Rightarrow x \in H \wedge x \in H^\perp$$

$$\text{Como } x \in H^\perp \Rightarrow \forall h \in H, \langle x, h \rangle = 0$$

$$\text{y como } x \in H, \langle x, x \rangle = 0$$

$$\text{Como } \langle x, x \rangle = 0 \text{ p.i.} \Rightarrow x = 0$$

$$\text{Luego, } \mathbb{R}^3 = H \oplus H^\perp.$$

$$10. V = C[-1, 1], \quad H = \{f(t) \in V : f(-t) = f(t), \forall t \in [-1, 1]\}$$

$$\langle f, g \rangle = \int_{-1}^1 f(t) g(t) dt.$$

$$a) \text{ Sea } g \in V, f \in H$$

$$\langle f, g \rangle = \int_{-1}^1 f(t) g(t) dt \stackrel{!}{=} 0$$

$$= \int_{-1}^0 f(t) g(t) dt + \int_0^1 f(t) g(t) dt = 0$$

$$= \int_0^1 f(-t) g(-t) dt + \int_0^1 f(t) g(t) dt = 0$$

$$= \int_0^1 f(t) g(-t) dt + \int_0^1 f(t) g(t) dt = 0$$

$$= \int_0^1 f(t) [g(-t) + g(t)] dt = 0$$

$$\int_0^1 f(t) g(-t) dt = - \int_0^1 f(t) g(t) dt$$

$$\int_0^1 f(t) g(-t) dt = \int_0^1 f(t) [-g(t)] dt.$$

$$\text{Como esta igualdad debe cumplirse } \forall f \in H,$$

$$\Rightarrow \left. \begin{matrix} g(-t) + g(t) = 0 \\ \forall t \in [-1, 1] \end{matrix} \right\} \Rightarrow g(-t) = -g(t) \quad \text{luego } H^\perp \text{ son las funciones impares.}$$

$$b) \text{ Veamos que } V = H + H^\perp.$$

$$\text{Sea } h \in H \text{ y } h' \in H^\perp, \text{ sea } f \in V.$$

$$\text{Veamos que } f(t) = h(t) + h'(t) \quad \forall t \in [-1, 1]$$

$$\Rightarrow f(t) = h(t) + h'(t), \quad \forall t \in [0, 1] \quad (1)$$

$$f(-t) = h(-t) + h'(-t), \quad \forall t \in [0, 1]$$

$$\hookrightarrow f(-t) = h(t) - h'(t), \quad \forall t \in [0, 1] \quad (2)$$

$$(1) + (2): f(t) + f(-t) = 2 h(t)$$

$$\hookrightarrow h(t) = \frac{f(t) + f(-t)}{2} \quad (1) - (2): f(t) - f(-t) = 2 h'(t)$$

$$h(t) = \frac{f(-t) + f(t)}{2} = h(t)$$

$$\hookrightarrow \text{par.}$$

$$\hookrightarrow h'(t) = \frac{f(t) - f(-t)}{2}$$

$$h'(-t) = \frac{f(-t) - f(t)}{2} = - \frac{f(t) - f(-t)}{2} = -h'(t)$$

$$\text{Luego, } \exists h \in H \text{ y } h' \in H^\perp \text{ t.q. } \forall f \in V \quad \forall t \in [-1, 1] \\ f(t) = h(t) + h'(t). \quad \hookrightarrow \text{impar.}$$

$$\Rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3 = H + H^\perp.$$

$$\text{Veamos ahora que } H \cap H^\perp = \{0\}$$

$$\text{Claramente, } f(t) = 0 = f(-t) = -f(t)$$

$$\Rightarrow f \in H \text{ y } f \in H^\perp \Rightarrow f \in H \cap H^\perp$$

$$\text{Sea } g \in H \cap H^\perp \Rightarrow g \in H \text{ y } g \in H^\perp$$

$$\text{Como } g \in H^\perp \Rightarrow \forall h \in H, \langle g, h \rangle = 0$$

$$\text{Como } g \in H \Rightarrow \langle g, g \rangle = 0 \\ \Rightarrow g(t) = 0 \quad \forall t \in [-1, 1]$$