

# Aljabar Linear Elementer

MA1223

3 SKS

## Silabus :

Bab I Matriks dan Operasinya

Bab II Determinan Matriks

Bab III Sistem Persamaan Linear

Bab IV Vektor di Bidang dan di Ruang

Bab V Ruang Vektor

Bab VI Ruang Hasil Kali Dalam

Bab VII Transformasi Linear

Bab VIII Ruang Eigen

# Ruang Hasilkali Dalam (RHD)

## Sub Pokok Bahasan

- Definisi RHD
- Himpunan Ortonormal
- Proses *Gramm Schmidt*

## Aplikasi RHD :

bermanfaat dalam beberapa metode optimasi, seperti metode *least square* dalam meminimuman *error* dalam berbagai bidang rekayasa.

## Definisi RHD

$$\bar{u}, \bar{v} \in V$$

Misalnya  $V$  adalah suatu ruang vektor, dan maka notasi  $\langle \quad, \quad \rangle$  dinamakan

### hasil kali dalam

jika memenuhi keempat aksioma sebagai berikut:

1.  $\langle \bar{u}, \bar{v} \rangle = \langle \bar{v}, \bar{u} \rangle$  (Simetris)
2.  $\langle \bar{u} + \bar{v}, \bar{w} \rangle = \langle \bar{u}, \bar{w} \rangle + \langle \bar{v}, \bar{w} \rangle$  (Aditivitas)
3. untuk suatu  $k \in \mathbb{R}$ ,  $\langle k\bar{u}, \bar{v} \rangle = \langle \bar{u}, k\bar{v} \rangle = k \langle \bar{u}, \bar{v} \rangle$   
(Sifat Homogenitas)
4.  $\langle \bar{u}, \bar{u} \rangle \geq 0$ , untuk setiap  $\bar{u}$   
dan  $\langle \bar{u}, \bar{u} \rangle = 0 \Leftrightarrow \bar{u} = \bar{0}$   
(Sifat Positifitas)

Jika  $V$  merupakan suatu ruang hasil kali dalam,  
maka norm (panjang) sebuah vektor  $\bar{u}$   
dinyatakan oleh :  $\| \bar{u} \|$

yang didefinisikan oleh :  $\| \bar{u} \| = \langle \bar{u}, \bar{u} \rangle^{1/2} \geq 0$

### Contoh 1 :

Ruang Hasil Kali Dalam Euclides (  $\mathbb{R}^n$  )

Misalkan  $\bar{u}, \bar{v} \in \mathbb{R}^n$  maka  $\langle \bar{u}, \bar{v} \rangle = u_1 v_1 + u_2 v_2 + \dots + u_n v_n$

$$\| \bar{u} \| = \langle \bar{u}, \bar{u} \rangle^{1/2} \geq 0$$

$$= (u_1^2 + u_2^2 + \dots + u_n^2)^{1/2}$$

## Contoh 2 :

Misalnya  $W \subseteq \mathbb{R}^3$  yang dilengkapi dengan operasi hasil kali  $\langle \bar{u}, \bar{v} \rangle = 2u_1v_1 + u_2v_2 + 3u_3v_3$ ,

dimana  $\bar{u}, \bar{v} \in W$

Buktikan bahwa  $W$  adalah ruang hasilkali dalam

Jawab :

Misalkan  $\bar{u}, \bar{v}, \bar{w} \in W$

$$\begin{aligned}\langle \bar{u}, \bar{v} \rangle &= 2u_1v_1 + u_2v_2 + 3u_3v_3 \\ &= 2v_1u_1 + v_2u_2 + 3v_3u_3 \\ &= \langle \bar{v}, \bar{u} \rangle \quad (\text{terbukti simetris})\end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{(ii)} \quad & \langle \bar{u} + \bar{v}, \bar{w} \rangle = \langle (u_1 + v_1, u_2 + v_2, u_3 + v_3), (w_1, w_2, w_3) \rangle \\
 & = 2(u_1 + v_1)w_1 + (u_2 + v_2)w_2 + 3(u_3 + v_3)w_3 \\
 & = 2u_1w_1 + 2v_1w_1 + u_2w_2 + v_2w_2 + 3u_3w_3 + 3v_3w_3 \\
 & = 2u_1w_1 + u_2w_2 + 3u_3w_3 + 2v_1w_1 + v_2w_2 + 3v_3w_3 \\
 & = \langle \bar{u}, \bar{w} \rangle + \langle \bar{v}, \bar{w} \rangle \quad \text{(bersifat aditivitas)}
 \end{aligned}$$

(iii) untuk suatu  $k \in \mathbb{R}$ ,

$$\begin{aligned}
 \langle k\bar{u}, \bar{v} \rangle & = \langle (ku_1, ku_2, ku_3), (v_1, v_2, v_3) \rangle \\
 & = 2ku_1v_1 + ku_2v_2 + 3ku_3v_3 \\
 & = k2u_1v_1 + ku_2v_2 + k.3u_3v_3 \\
 & = k \langle \bar{u}, \bar{v} \rangle = \langle \bar{u}, k\bar{v} \rangle \quad \text{(bersifat homogenitas)}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$(iv) \langle \bar{u}, \bar{u} \rangle = 2u_1^2 + u_2^2 + 3u_3^2$$

Jelas bahwa  $\langle \bar{u}, \bar{u} \rangle^{1/2} \geq 0$  untuk setiap  $\bar{u}$   
 dan  $\langle \bar{u}, \bar{u} \rangle = 0$  hanya jika  $\bar{u} = \bar{0}$

### Contoh 3 :

Tunjukkan bahwa  $\langle \bar{u}, \bar{v} \rangle = u_1v_1 + 2u_2v_2 - 3u_3v_3$   
**bukan** merupakan hasil kali dalam

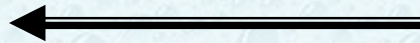
### Jawab :

Perhatikan  $\langle \bar{u}, \bar{u} \rangle = 2u_1^2 + u_2^2 - 3u_3^2$

Pada saat  $3u_3^2 > u_1^2 + 2u_2^2$

maka

$$\langle \bar{u}, \bar{u} \rangle \leq 0$$



Tidak memenuhi  
 Sifat positività

## Contoh 4 :

Diketahui  $\langle \bar{u}, \bar{v} \rangle = ad + cf$

dimana  $\bar{u} = (a, b, c)$  dan  $\bar{v} = (d, e, f)$

Apakah  $\langle \bar{u}, \bar{v} \rangle$  merupakan hasil kali dalam?

## Jawab :

Jelas bahwa  $\langle \bar{u}, \bar{u} \rangle = (a^2 + c^2) \geq 0$

Misalkan  $\bar{u} = (0, 2, 0)$  diperoleh  $\langle \bar{u}, \bar{u} \rangle = 0$

**Padahal** ada  $\bar{u} \neq \bar{0}$

Aksioma terakhir tidak terpenuhi.

Jadi

$\langle \bar{u}, \bar{v} \rangle = ad + cf$  **bukan** merupakan hasil kali dalam.



## Himpunan Ortonormal

Sebuah himpunan vektor pada ruang hasil kali dalam dinamakan himpunan **ortogonal**

jika semua pasangan vektor yang berbeda dalam himpunan tersebut adalah ortogonal (saling tegak lurus).

Himpunan **ortonormal**  $\rightarrow$  himpunan ortogonal yang setiap vektornya memiliki panjang (normnya) satu.

## Secara Operasional

Misalkan,  $T = \{\bar{c}_1, \bar{c}_2, \dots, \bar{c}_n\}$  pada suatu RHD

T dikatakan himpunan vektor *ortogonal* jika

$$\langle \bar{c}_i, \bar{c}_j \rangle = 0 \quad \text{untuk setiap } i \neq j$$

Sedangkan, T dikatakan himpunan vektor *ortonormal*

**jika** untuk setiap  $i$  berlaku  $\|\bar{c}_i\| = 1$

## Contoh 5 :

$$1. \quad A = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$$

Pada RHD Euclides,  $A$  bukan himpunan ortogonal.

$$2. \quad B = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$$

Pada RHD Euclides,  $B$  merupakan himpunan ortonormal.

$$3. \quad C = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{pmatrix} \right\}$$

Pada RHD Euclides,  $C$  merupakan himpunan ortonormal.

Misalkan

$$S = \{\bar{v}_1, \bar{v}_2, \dots, \bar{v}_n\}$$

adalah basis ortonormal untuk RHD  $V$

Jika  $\bar{u}$  adalah sembarang vektor pada  $V$ ,  
maka

$$\bar{u} = k_1 \bar{v}_1 + k_2 \bar{v}_2 + \dots + k_n \bar{v}_n$$

Perhatikan bahwa, untuk suatu  $i$  berlaku :

$$\begin{aligned} \langle \bar{u}, \bar{v}_i \rangle &= \langle k_1 \bar{v}_1 + k_2 \bar{v}_2 + \dots + k_n \bar{v}_n, \bar{v}_i \rangle \\ &= k_1 \langle \bar{v}_1, \bar{v}_i \rangle + k_2 \langle \bar{v}_2, \bar{v}_i \rangle + \dots + k_i \langle \bar{v}_i, \bar{v}_i \rangle + \dots + k_n \langle \bar{v}_n, \bar{v}_i \rangle \end{aligned}$$

Karena  $S$  merupakan himpunan ortonormal dan

$$\langle \bar{v}_i, \bar{v}_j \rangle = 0 \text{ untuk setiap } i \neq j \quad \text{dan} \quad \langle \bar{v}_i, \bar{v}_i \rangle = 1 \text{ untuk setiap } i$$

Sehingga, untuk setiap  $i$  berlaku

$$\langle \bar{u}, \bar{v}_i \rangle = k_i$$

Kombinasi linear  $\bar{u} = k_1 \bar{v}_1 + k_2 \bar{v}_2 + \dots + k_n \bar{v}_n$

Ditulis menjadi

$$\bar{u} = \langle \bar{u}, \bar{v}_1 \rangle \bar{v}_1 + \langle \bar{u}, \bar{v}_2 \rangle \bar{v}_2 + \dots + \langle \bar{u}, \bar{v}_n \rangle \bar{v}_n$$

### Contoh 6 :

Tentukan kombinasi linear dari  $\bar{a} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$

pada RHD Euclides berupa bidang yang dibangun

$$\bar{u} = \begin{pmatrix} 1/\sqrt{2} \\ 1/\sqrt{2} \end{pmatrix} \text{ dan } \bar{v} = \begin{pmatrix} 1/\sqrt{2} \\ -1/\sqrt{2} \end{pmatrix}$$



Jawab :

$$\bar{a} = k_1 \bar{u} + k_2 \bar{v}$$

$$\bar{a} = \langle \bar{a}, \bar{u} \rangle \bar{u} + \langle \bar{a}, \bar{v} \rangle \bar{v}$$

**Perhatikan .....  
u dan v mrp  
Basis ortonormal**

$$\bar{a} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} = \left\langle \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1/\sqrt{2} \\ 1/\sqrt{2} \end{pmatrix} \right\rangle \bar{u} + \left\langle \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1/\sqrt{2} \\ -1/\sqrt{2} \end{pmatrix} \right\rangle \bar{v}$$

$$\bar{a} = 1/\sqrt{2} \bar{u} + \left(-1/\sqrt{2}\right) \bar{v}$$

# Proses *Gramm-Schmidt*

$$S = \{ \bar{c}_1, \bar{c}_2, \dots, \bar{c}_n \}$$

**basis bagi suatu RHD  $V$**



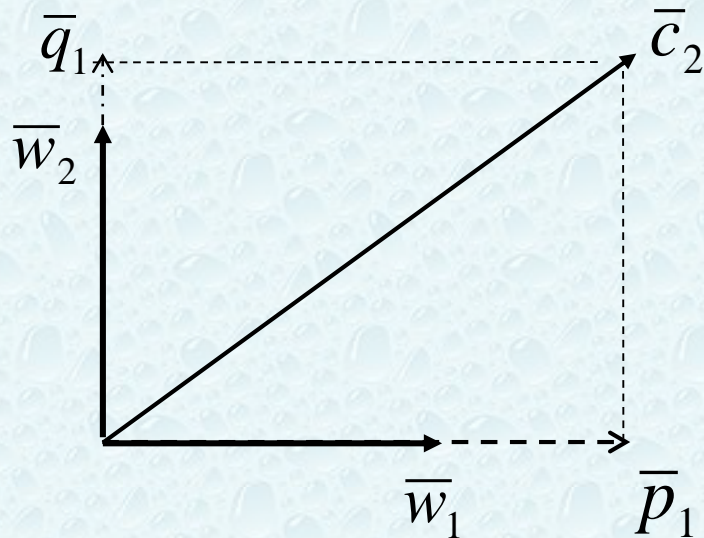
$$B = \{ \bar{w}_1, \bar{w}_2, \dots, \bar{w}_n \}$$

**basis ortonormal bagi  $V$**

Langkah yang dilakukan

$$1. \bar{w}_1 = \frac{\bar{c}_1}{\|\bar{c}_1\|}$$

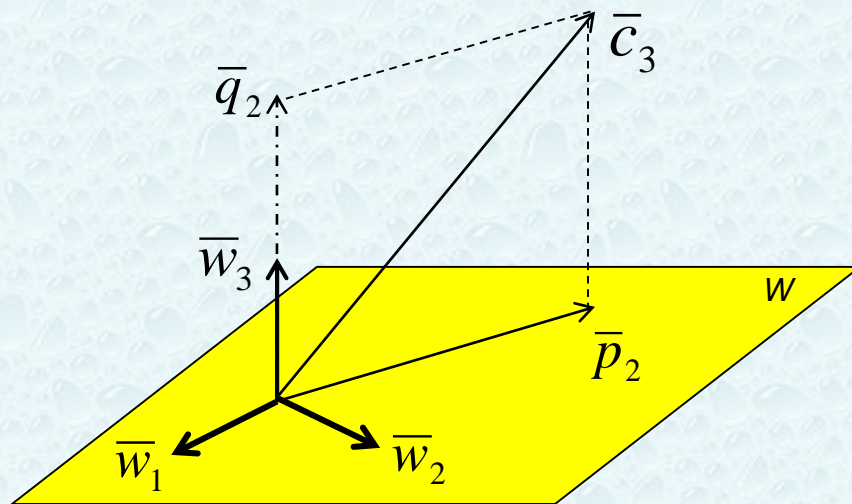
2. Langkah kedua  $\bar{c}_2 \longrightarrow \bar{w}_2$



$$\bar{p}_1 = \text{proj}_{\bar{w}_1} \bar{c}_2 = \frac{\langle \bar{c}_2, \bar{w}_1 \rangle \bar{w}_1}{\|\bar{w}_1\|} = \langle \bar{c}_2, \bar{w}_1 \rangle \bar{w}_1 \quad \bar{q}_1 = \bar{c}_2 - \bar{p}_1$$

$$\bar{w}_2 = \frac{\bar{c}_2 - \langle \bar{c}_2, \bar{w}_1 \rangle \bar{w}_1}{\|\bar{c}_2 - \langle \bar{c}_2, \bar{w}_1 \rangle \bar{w}_1\|} \longrightarrow \text{Vektor satuan searah } \bar{q}_1$$

### 3. Langkah ketiga $\bar{c}_3 \longrightarrow \bar{w}_3$



$$\bar{p}_2 = \text{proj}_W \bar{c}_3 = \langle \bar{c}_3, \bar{w}_1 \rangle \bar{w}_1 + \langle \bar{c}_3, \bar{w}_2 \rangle \bar{w}_2$$

$$\bar{q}_2 = \bar{c}_3 - \bar{p}_2$$

$$\bar{w}_3 = \frac{\bar{c}_3 - \langle \bar{c}_3, \bar{w}_1 \rangle \bar{w}_1 - \langle \bar{c}_3, \bar{w}_2 \rangle \bar{w}_2}{\| \bar{c}_3 - \langle \bar{c}_3, \bar{w}_1 \rangle \bar{w}_1 - \langle \bar{c}_3, \bar{w}_2 \rangle \bar{w}_2 \|}$$



**Vektor satuan  
Yang tegak lurus  
Bidang W**

## Contoh 7 :

Diketahui :

$$B = \left\{ \bar{u}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \bar{u}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \bar{u}_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$$

B merupakan basis pada RHD Euclides di  $\mathbb{R}^3$ .

Transformasikan basis tersebut menjadi basis Ortonormal

## Jawab :

Langkah 1.

$$\bar{v}_1 = \frac{\bar{u}_1}{\|\bar{u}_1\|} = \frac{(1, 1, 1)}{\sqrt{3}} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \end{pmatrix}$$



## Langkah 2

$$\bar{v}_2 = \frac{\bar{u}_2 - \text{proy}_{\bar{v}_1} \bar{u}_2}{\|\bar{u}_2 - \text{proy}_{\bar{v}_1} \bar{u}_2\|}$$

Sementara itu,  $\bar{u}_2 - \text{proy}_{\bar{v}_1} \bar{u}_2 = \bar{u}_2 - \langle \bar{u}_2, \bar{v}_1 \rangle \bar{v}_1$

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

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

Karena itu,

$$\|\bar{u}_2 - \text{proy}_{\bar{v}_1} \bar{u}_2\| = \sqrt{\frac{4}{9} + \frac{1}{9} + \frac{1}{9}} = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{3}$$

sehingga :

$$\bar{v}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{2}{\sqrt{6}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \end{pmatrix}$$

## Langkah 3

$$\bar{v}_3 = \frac{\bar{u}_3 - \text{proy}_W \bar{u}_3}{\|\bar{u}_3 - \text{proy}_W \bar{u}_3\|}$$

Sementara itu,

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{u}_3 - \text{proy}_W \bar{u}_3 &= \bar{u}_3 - \langle \bar{u}_3, \bar{v}_1 \rangle \bar{v}_1 - \langle \bar{u}_3, \bar{v}_2 \rangle \bar{v}_2 \\ &= (0, 0, 1) - \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \right) - \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \left( -\frac{2}{\sqrt{6}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \right) \\ &= \left( 0, -\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2} \right) \end{aligned}$$

sehingga :

$$\bar{v}_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{pmatrix}$$

Jadi,

$$\{\bar{v}_1, \bar{v}_2, \bar{v}_3\} = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{2}{\sqrt{6}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{pmatrix} \right\}$$

merupakan **basis ortonormal** untuk ruang vektor  $\mathbb{R}^3$  dengan hasil kali dalam Euclides

**Contoh 8 :**

Diketahui bidang yang dibangun oleh  $\left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$   
merupakan subruang  
dari RHD Euclides di  $\mathbb{R}^3$

Tentukan proyeksi orthogonal dari vektor

$$\bar{u} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

pada bidang tersebut.

## Jawab :

Diketahui

$$\bar{v}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \bar{v}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

merupakan basis bagi subruang pada RHD tsb.

Karena  $\{\bar{v}_1, \bar{v}_2\}$

Selain membangun subruang pada RHD  
himpunan tsb juga saling bebas linear  
(terlihat bahwa ia tidak saling berkelipatan).

Langkah awal :

Basis tersebut → basis ortonormal.



$$\begin{aligned}\bar{w}_1 &= \frac{\bar{v}_1}{\|\bar{v}_1\|} \\ &= \frac{(1, 0, 1)}{\sqrt{(1)^2 + (0)^2 + (1)^2}} \\ &= \frac{(1, 0, 1)}{\sqrt{2}} \\ &= \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, 0, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right)\end{aligned}$$

Perhatikan bahwa :  $\langle \bar{v}_2, \bar{w}_1 \rangle = \langle (0, 1, 1) \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, 0, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right) \rangle$

$$\begin{aligned}&= 0 + 0 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\end{aligned}$$

Sehingga:

$$\begin{aligned}\langle \bar{v}_2, \bar{w}_1 \rangle \bar{w}_1 &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, 0, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right) & \bar{v}_2 - \langle \bar{v}_2, \bar{w}_1 \rangle \bar{w}_1 &= (0, 1, 1) - \left( \frac{1}{2}, 0, \frac{1}{2} \right) \\ &= \left( \frac{1}{2}, 0, \frac{1}{2} \right) & &= \left( -\frac{1}{2}, 1, \frac{1}{2} \right)\end{aligned}$$

Akibatnya :

$$\begin{aligned}\| \bar{v}_2 - \langle \bar{v}_2, \bar{w}_1 \rangle \bar{w}_1 \| &= \sqrt{\left( -\frac{1}{2} \right)^2 + (1)^2 + \left( \frac{1}{2} \right)^2} \\ &= \sqrt{\frac{1}{4} + 1 + \frac{1}{4}} \\ &= \sqrt{\frac{6}{4}} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{6}\end{aligned}$$

Akhirnya, diperoleh

$$\begin{aligned}\bar{w}_2 &= \frac{\bar{v}_2 - \langle \bar{v}_2, \bar{w}_1 \rangle \bar{w}_1}{\|\bar{v}_2 - \langle \bar{v}_2, \bar{w}_1 \rangle \bar{w}_1\|} \\ &= \frac{\left(-\frac{1}{2}, 1, \frac{1}{2}\right)}{\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{6}} \\ &= \left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}, \frac{2}{\sqrt{6}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}\right) =\end{aligned}$$

Jadi Basis Orthonormal bagi bidang tsb

$$\left\{ \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ 0 \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \\ \frac{2}{\sqrt{6}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \end{pmatrix} \right\}$$

# Proyeksi Orthogonal Vektor

$$\bar{u} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

pada bidang tersebut adalah

$$\text{Proy}_W \bar{u} = \langle \bar{u}, \bar{w}_1 \rangle \bar{w}_1 + \langle \bar{u}, \bar{w}_2 \rangle \bar{w}_2$$

Perhatikan bahwa :

$$\begin{aligned} \langle \bar{u}, \bar{w}_1 \rangle &= \langle (1, 1, 1), \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, 0, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right) \rangle \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + 0 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ &= \frac{2}{\sqrt{2}} \\ &= \sqrt{2} \end{aligned}$$

Sementara itu :

$$\begin{aligned}\langle \bar{u}, \bar{w}_2 \rangle &= \left\langle \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \\ \frac{2}{\sqrt{6}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \end{pmatrix} \right\rangle \\ &= -\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} + \frac{2}{\sqrt{6}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \\ &= \frac{2}{\sqrt{6}}\end{aligned}$$



Dengan demikian,

$$\text{Proy}_W \bar{u} = \langle \bar{u}, \bar{w}_1 \rangle \bar{w}_1 + \langle \bar{u}, \bar{w}_2 \rangle \bar{w}_2$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{2}{3} \\ \frac{1}{3} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} \frac{2}{3} \\ \frac{2}{3} \\ \frac{4}{3} \end{pmatrix}$$

## Contoh 9 :

Diketahui bidang yang dibangun oleh  $\left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$

merupakan subruang dari RHD Euclides

Tentukan proyeksi orthogonal dari vektor  $\bar{u} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$  pada bidang tersebut.

## Jawab

Jelas bahwa  $\{\bar{v}_1, \bar{v}_2\}$

merupakan basis bagi bidang tersebut, karena

$\bar{v}_1$  dan  $\bar{v}_2$  saling bebas linear

Basis tersebut akan ditransformasikan menjadi basis ortonormal.

$$\begin{aligned}\bar{w}_1 &= \frac{\bar{v}_1}{\|\bar{v}_1\|} \\ &= \frac{(1, 0, 1)}{\sqrt{(1)^2 + (0)^2 + (1)^2}} \\ &= \frac{(1, 0, 1)}{\sqrt{2}} \\ &= \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, 0, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right)\end{aligned}$$

Perhatikan bahwa :

$$\begin{aligned}\langle \bar{v}_2, \bar{w}_1 \rangle &= \langle (0, 1, 1) \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, 0, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right) \rangle \\ &= 0 + 0 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\end{aligned}$$

Sehingga:

$$\langle \bar{v}_2, \bar{w}_1 \rangle \bar{w}_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, 0, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right) = \left( \frac{1}{2}, 0, \frac{1}{2} \right)$$

akibatnya

$$\begin{aligned}\bar{v}_2 - \langle \bar{v}_2, \bar{w}_1 \rangle \bar{w}_1 &= (0, 1, 1) - \left( \frac{1}{2}, 0, \frac{1}{2} \right) \\ &= \left( -\frac{1}{2}, 1, \frac{1}{2} \right)\end{aligned}$$

Proyeksi Orthogonal Vektor  $\bar{u}$   
pada bidang W adalah:

$$\text{Proy}_W \bar{u} = \langle \bar{u}, \bar{w}_1 \rangle \bar{w}_1 + \langle \bar{u}, \bar{w}_2 \rangle \bar{w}_2$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{2}{3} \\ \frac{1}{3} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} \frac{2}{3} \\ \frac{2}{3} \\ \frac{4}{3} \end{pmatrix}$$



$$\begin{aligned}\bar{w}_2 &= \frac{\bar{v}_2 - \langle \bar{v}_2, \bar{w}_1 \rangle \bar{w}_1}{\|\bar{v}_2 - \langle \bar{v}_2, \bar{w}_1 \rangle \bar{w}_1\|} \\ &= \frac{\left(-\frac{1}{2}, 1, \frac{1}{2}\right)}{\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{6}} \\ &= \left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}, \frac{2}{\sqrt{6}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}\right)\end{aligned}$$

Jadi Basis Orthonormal bagi bidang tersebut adalah :

$$\left\{ \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ 0 \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \\ \frac{2}{\sqrt{6}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \end{pmatrix} \right\}$$

# Latihan Bab VI

1. Periksa apakah operasi berikut merupakan hasil kali dalam atau bukan

a.  $\langle \bar{u}, \bar{v} \rangle = u_1^2 v_1 + u_2 v_2^2$  di  $\mathbb{R}^2$

b.  $\langle \bar{u}, \bar{v} \rangle = u_1 v_1 + 2u_2 v_2 - u_3 v_3$  di  $\mathbb{R}^3$

c.  $\langle \bar{u}, \bar{v} \rangle = u_1 v_3 + u_2 v_2 + u_3 v_1$  di  $\mathbb{R}^3$

2. Tentukan nilai  $k$  sehingga vektor  $(k, k, 1)$  dan vektor  $(k, 5, 6)$  adalah orthogonal dalam ruang Euclides !

3.  $W$  merupakan subruang RHD euclides di  $\mathbb{R}^3$  yang dibangun oleh vektor

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \text{ dan } \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Tentukan proyeksi orthogonal vektor  $\begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$  pada  $W$