Ejercicio: Dado el signiente producto escalar de IR3;

$$\vec{x} \cdot \vec{y} = (x_{11}x_{21}x_{31}) \cdot (y_{11}y_{21}y_{31}) = 3x_{1}y_{11} + x_{1}y_{21} + x_{2}y_{11} + x_{2}y_{21} + 2x_{3}y_{31}$$

y la base $B = \{[1,1,0], [0,1,1], [1,1,1]\}$, determinar une base ortogonal del e.v. euclides $([R]^3, \bullet)$.

Aplicamos el proceso de Gram - Schmidt para haller una base ortogonal:

$$\vec{w}_4 = \vec{v}_4 = (\underline{\Lambda, \Lambda, 0})$$

$$\vec{w}_2 = \vec{v}_2 - \frac{\vec{v}_2 \cdot \vec{w}_1}{|\vec{w}_1|^2} \cdot \vec{w}_1 = (0,1,1) - \frac{2}{6} (1,1,0) = (\frac{-1}{3},\frac{2}{3},1)$$

$$\vec{v}_{2} \cdot \vec{w}_{1} = (0 \ 1 \ 1) \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 3 \ 1 \ 0 \\ 1 \ 1 \ 0 \\ 0 \ 0 \ 2 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = G_{8}$$

$$|\vec{w}_1| = \sqrt{\vec{w}_1 \cdot \vec{w}_1} \qquad \vec{w}_1 \cdot \vec{w}_1 = |\vec{w}_1|^2$$

$$\vec{\omega}_1 \cdot \vec{\omega}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} =$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = 6$$

$$\vec{w}_{3} = \vec{v}_{3} - \frac{\vec{v}_{3} \cdot \vec{w}_{1}}{|\vec{w}_{1}|^{2}} \vec{w}_{1} - \frac{\vec{v}_{3} \cdot \vec{w}_{2}}{|\vec{w}_{2}|^{2}} \vec{w}_{2} =$$

$$= (1,1,1) - \frac{6}{6}(1,1,0) - \frac{2}{\frac{3}{3}}(-\frac{1}{3},\frac{2}{3},1) = (\frac{2}{7},-\frac{4}{7},\frac{4}{7})$$

$$\vec{v}_3 \cdot \vec{w}_4 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 2 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = G$$

$$\vec{V}_{3} \cdot \vec{W}_{2} = (1 \ 1 \ 1) \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 3 \ 1 \ 0 \\ 1 \ 1 \ 0 \\ 0 \ 0 \ 2 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{2}{3} \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} =$$

$$= (4 \ 2 \ 2) \cdot \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{2}{3} \\ \frac{2}{3} \end{pmatrix} = 2$$

$$\vec{w}_{2} \cdot \vec{w}_{2} = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{3} & \frac{z}{3} & 1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{z}{3} \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{3} & \frac{4}{3} & 2 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{z}{3} \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{9} + \frac{z}{9} + 2 = \frac{z}{3}$$

Base ortogonal:
$$B^{1} = \{(1,1,0), (-\frac{1}{3}, \frac{2}{3}, 1), (\frac{2}{7}, -\frac{4}{7}, \frac{1}{7})\}$$

Ejercicio: Determinar la expressión matricial de un producto escalar de IR3

para el cual los siguientes vectores sean una base ortogonal:

$$\vec{w}_1 = (1,1,0), \vec{w}_2 = (1,-1,1), \vec{w}_3 = (1,1,1)$$

y, ademas, se cumpla que $|\vec{w}_1| = 1$, $|\vec{w}_2| = \sqrt{2}$ y $|\vec{w}_3| = \sqrt{3}$,

siendo I.I la norma definida a partir de dicho producto escalar.

queremos que la base $B = \{\vec{w}_1, \vec{w}_2, \vec{w}_3\}$ sea ortogonal con respecto al prod. escalar desconocido. Para ello, la matriz de Gram GB debe ser diagonal:

$$G_{B} = (\vec{w}_{i} \cdot \vec{w}_{j}) = \begin{pmatrix} \vec{w}_{1} \cdot \vec{w}_{1} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \vec{w}_{2} \cdot \vec{w}_{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \vec{w}_{3} \cdot \vec{w}_{3} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} prod. \ escalar \\ desconocido \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} desconocido \end{array}$$

$$|\vec{w}_1|^2 = |\vec{w}_1 \cdot \vec{w}_1| = 1^2 = 1$$
 $|\vec{w}_3 \cdot \vec{w}_3| = (\sqrt{3})^2 = 3$
 $|\vec{w}_2 \cdot \vec{w}_2| = (\sqrt{2})^2 = 2$

Para hallar la expresión matricial del prod. escaler un base canónica, necesitamos 60:

$$G_B = P^{t} \cdot G_C \cdot P \longrightarrow (P^{t-1} \cdot G_B \cdot P) = G_C$$

where $G_C = G_C \cdot P$

vectores de B en (b)

 $G_C = (P^{-1}) \cdot G_B \cdot P$

$$P = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \longrightarrow P^{-1} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & -2 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$|P| = -1+1-(1+1) = -2 \qquad adj(P) = \begin{pmatrix} -2-1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 2 & 0 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{+-+}$$

$$G_{C} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 \\ -2 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix}, \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & -2 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & -3 \\ 0 & -2 & 3 \\ -2 & 0 & 6 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & -2 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{4} \begin{pmatrix} 9 & -5 & -10 \\ -5 & 5 & 6 \\ -10 & 6 & 16 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\vec{x} \cdot \vec{y} = (x_1 \ x_2 \ x_3) \cdot \begin{pmatrix} \frac{9}{4} & \frac{-5}{4} & \frac{-5}{2} \\ -\frac{5}{4} & \frac{5}{4} & \frac{3}{2} \\ -\frac{5}{2} & \frac{3}{2} & 4 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ y_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

Ejercicio: Calcular el complemento ortogonal de los siguientes subespacios de IR4:

$$U = \{x + y = 0, z + t = 0\}$$
 $W = \{x + y = 0, z = 0, t = 0\}$

Determinar también la proyección ortogonal del vector $\vec{x} = (1,1,1,0)$ sobre V y sobre V.

Base de
$$U$$
:
$$Bu = \{(1,-1,0,0),(0,0,1,-1)\}$$

$$x + y = 0$$

$$z + t = 0$$

$$+ t = -z$$

$$x + t = 0$$

$$(x,y,t,t) = \alpha(1,-1,0,0) + \beta(0,0,1,-1)$$
 $V.I$

Base de
$$W$$
: $B_W = \{(1, -1, 0, 0)\}$

$$x + y = 0$$

$$z = 0$$

$$b = 0$$

$$x = x$$

$$x = x$$

$$(x \in \mathbb{R})$$

$$y = -x$$

$$z = 0$$

$$x = x$$

$$x = x$$

$$(x, y, z, t) = x(x, y, z, t)$$

$$z = 0$$

$$x = x$$

• Cálculo de
$$U^{\perp}$$
: $U^{\perp} = \{\vec{v} \in \mathbb{R} / \vec{v} \perp \vec{u}_1 \wedge \vec{v} \perp \vec{u}_2 \}$

$$\vec{v} = (x, y, z, t) \longrightarrow (x, y, z, t) \cdot (1, -1, 0, 0) = 0$$

$$(x, y, z, t) \cdot (0, 0, 1, -1) = 0$$

ec. imp. de U1

$$[x,y,t,t) \cdot [1,-1,0,0) = 0 \rightarrow x-y = 0$$

· Projectiones ortogonales : Bu y Bw son ortogonales V

$$\text{proy}_{U}(\vec{x}) = \frac{\vec{x} \cdot \vec{u_1}}{|\vec{u_1}|^2} \vec{u_1} + \frac{\vec{x} \cdot \vec{u_2}}{|\vec{u_2}|^2} \vec{u_2} = \frac{1}{2} (0_1 0_1 1_1 - 1) = \frac{1}{2} (0_1 0_1 1_1 - 1)$$

$$\operatorname{proy}_{W}(\vec{x}) = \frac{\vec{x} \cdot \vec{w}}{|\vec{w}|^{2}} \vec{w} = [0, 0, 0, 0]$$

Ejercicio: En un e.v. real V, tenemos un producto escalar que, respecto a una base $B = \{\vec{v}_1, \vec{v}_2, \vec{v}_3\}$ cumple que:

a) |
$$\vec{v}_1 | = \sqrt{2} , | \vec{v}_2 | = \sqrt{7}$$
 y $| \vec{v}_3 | = \sqrt{4} .$

b) El complemento ortogonal de
$$U = L\{\vec{v}_3\}$$
 es $U^{\perp} = \{5y + 4z = 0\}$.

c) da proyección ortogonal del vector
$$\vec{v}_2 + \vec{v}_3$$
 sobre $W = L \{\vec{v}_1 + \vec{v}_2 + \vec{v}_3\}$
es el vector $\frac{22}{25} (\vec{v}_1 + \vec{v}_2 + \vec{v}_3)$.

Determinar la matriz de Gram del producto escalar en la base B.

De la matriz de Gram GB = [Vi · Vj | sabemos que :

$$\vec{v}_1 \cdot \vec{v}_1 = (\vec{v}_1)^2 = (\vec{v}_2)^2 = 2$$
, $\vec{v}_2 \cdot \vec{v}_2 = (\vec{v}_7)^2 = 7$, $\vec{v}_3 \cdot \vec{v}_3 = (\vec{v}_4)^2 = 4$

$$GB = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & a & b \\ a & 7 & c \\ b & c & 4 \end{pmatrix} \qquad (a_1b_1c \in IR)$$

Por otro lado, los vectores de U son I a los de UI:

base de
$$U$$
: Bu = $\{\vec{v}_3\}$ = $\{(\alpha_1\beta_1,\delta)_B\}$ = $\{(0,0,1)_B\}$
 \vec{v}_3 en base B is: $\vec{v}_3 = \alpha_1 \vec{v}_1 + \beta_1 \vec{v}_2 + \gamma_2 \vec{v}_3$

base de
$$0^{+}$$
: $B_{0+} = \{(1,0,0), (0,4,-5), B\}$

$$5y + 4z = 0 \implies y = -\frac{4}{5}z \implies y = -\frac{4}{5}\beta$$

$$3 \text{ inc-1ec} = 2 \text{ par.}$$

$$z = \beta$$

$$(\alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{R})$$

$$(x,y,t) = \alpha(1,0,0) + \beta(0,-\frac{\alpha}{5})$$

Se complisé que :
$$\vec{V}_3 \cdot \vec{M}_1 = 0$$
 y $\vec{V}_3 \cdot \vec{M}_2 = 0$

$$\vec{v}_3 \cdot \vec{u}_1 = (0 \ 0 \ 1) \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 2 & a & b \\ a & 7 & c \\ b & c & 4 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} =$$

$$= (b c 4) \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = b = 0 \rightarrow (b = 0)$$

$$\vec{v}_3 \cdot \vec{u}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ b \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 4 \\ -5 \end{pmatrix} = 4c - 20 = 0 \rightarrow (c = 5)$$

Finalmente, la proyección de $\vec{v}_2 + \vec{v}_3$ sobre W es:

$$\operatorname{proy}_{W} \left(\overrightarrow{v}_{2} + \overrightarrow{v}_{3} \right) = \underbrace{\left(\overrightarrow{v}_{2} + \overrightarrow{v}_{3} \right) \cdot \overrightarrow{w}}_{\left| \overrightarrow{w} \right|^{2}} \overrightarrow{w} = \underbrace{\frac{22}{25}}_{\left| \overrightarrow{w} \right|^{2}} \overrightarrow{w} \rightarrow \underbrace{\left(\overrightarrow{v}_{2} + \overrightarrow{v}_{3} \right) \cdot \overrightarrow{w}}_{\left| \overrightarrow{w} \right|^{2}} = \underbrace{\frac{22}{25}}_{\left| \overrightarrow{w} \right|^{2}} \overrightarrow{w} \rightarrow \underbrace{\left(\overrightarrow{v}_{1} + \overrightarrow{v}_{2} + \overrightarrow{v}_{3} \right) \cdot \overrightarrow{w}}_{\left| \overrightarrow{w} \right|^{2}} = \underbrace{\frac{22}{25}}_{\left| \overrightarrow{w} \right|^{2}} \overrightarrow{w} \rightarrow \underbrace{\left(\overrightarrow{v}_{1} + \overrightarrow{v}_{2} + \overrightarrow{v}_{3} \right) \cdot \overrightarrow{w}}_{\left| 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\overrightarrow{w} \right|^{2}} \overrightarrow{w} \rightarrow \underbrace{\left(\overrightarrow{v}_{1} + \overrightarrow{v}_{2} + \overrightarrow{v}_{3} \right) \cdot \overrightarrow{w}}_{\left| \overrightarrow{w} \right|^{2}} = \underbrace{\frac{22}{25}}_{\left| \overrightarrow{w} \right|^{2}} \overrightarrow{w} \rightarrow \underbrace{\left(\overrightarrow{v}_{1} + \overrightarrow{v}_{2} + \overrightarrow{v}_{3} \right) \cdot \overrightarrow{w}}_{\left| \overrightarrow{w} \right|^{2}} = \underbrace{\frac{22}{25}}_{\left| \overrightarrow{w} \right|^{2}} = \underbrace{\frac{22}{25}}_{\left| \overrightarrow{w} \right|^{2}} \overrightarrow{w} \rightarrow \underbrace{\left(\overrightarrow{w}_{1} + \overrightarrow{w}_{2} + \overrightarrow{w}_{3} \right) \cdot \overrightarrow{w}}_{\left| \overrightarrow{w} \right|^{2}} = \underbrace{\frac{22}{25}}_{\left| \overrightarrow{w} \right|^{2}} \overrightarrow{w} \rightarrow \underbrace{\left(\overrightarrow{w}_{1} + \overrightarrow{w}_{2} + \overrightarrow{w}_{3} \right) \cdot \overrightarrow{w}}_{\left| \overrightarrow{w} \right|^{2}} = \underbrace{\frac{22}{25}}_{\left| \overrightarrow{w} \right|^{2}} = \underbrace{\frac{22}{25}}_{\left| \overrightarrow{w} \right|^{2}} = \underbrace{\frac{22}{25}}_{\left|$$

$$\vec{v}_2 + \vec{v}_3 = (0, 1, 1)_B \qquad \vec{w} = (1, 1, 1)_B$$

$$(\overrightarrow{V}_2 + \overrightarrow{Y}_3) \cdot \overrightarrow{W} = (0 \ 1 \ 1) \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 2 & \alpha & 0 \\ a & 7 & 5 \\ 0 & 5 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \underbrace{a + 21}_{1}$$

$$|\vec{w}|^2 = \vec{w} \cdot \vec{w} = (1 \ 1 \ 1) \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 2 & \alpha & 0 \\ \alpha & 7 & 5 \\ 0 & 5 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = 2a + 23$$

$$\frac{a+21}{2a+23} = \frac{22}{25} \longrightarrow 25a+525 = 44a+506$$

$$19a = 19 \longrightarrow \boxed{a=1}$$

$$G_{0} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 7 & 5 \\ 0 & 5 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$$