

Kombinerer prájeksjan og Pythagovas:

 $\frac{2}{|\vec{a}|^2 + |\vec{p}|^2} = \frac{|\vec{a} \cdot \vec{p}|^2 + |\vec{p}|^2}{|\vec{k}|^2} = \frac{|\vec{a} \cdot \vec{k}|}{|\vec{k}|^2}$ 

 $\left|\vec{a}\right| \left|\vec{b}\right|^2 \geq \left|\vec{a}\cdot\vec{b}\right|^2$  $\left(\left|\vec{a}\right|\left|\vec{k}\right|\right)^2 \ge \left|\vec{a}\cdot\vec{k}\right|^2$ 

 $|\vec{a}||\vec{k}| \ge |\vec{a} \cdot \vec{k}|$ 

Schwarz' ulikhl: For alle a, F & P  $|\vec{c} \cdot \vec{k}| \leq |\vec{c}| |\vec{k}|$ 

Benertung: I pland og ronned en a li = 10/11/cosv  $|\vec{a} \cdot \vec{k}| = |\vec{a} \cdot |\vec{k}| |\cos v| \leq |\vec{a}||\vec{k}||$ 

Vi han vå veneres deme prosedeprer og defenere unhelen v mellam n-tuplene a og ti ved a sè v er vinhelen mellom 0.09 180' slik el

COST = a.b. (Ok sider Schwarz garanteer of

12/12/ clbs higgs melan-1

Lit kalnes ulhyll:  $V = avccos \frac{\vec{a} \cdot \vec{k}}{|\vec{a}| |\vec{a}|}$ 

Trekanhlikher: His a,teR", Da

(a+1) < (a) +(1)

Beis 1 1 2 = ( a+ 1, (a+ 1)

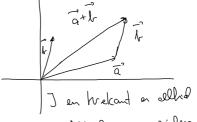
= 7.7 + 20. 1 + 1.1

 $\leq \left[\vec{a}\right]^{2} + 2\left[\vec{a}\cdot\vec{k}\right] + \left[\vec{k}\right]^{2}$ 

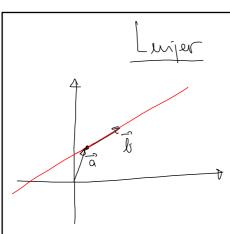
 $\leq \left(\overline{\alpha}\right)^2 + 2\left|\overline{\alpha}\right|\left|\overline{k}\right| + \left|k\right|^2 = \left(|\overline{\alpha}| + |\overline{k}|\right)^2$ 

 $dv_1 = \left(\frac{1}{2} + \overline{k}\right)^2 \leq \left(\frac{1}{2} + \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2\right)^2$ 

Derul: [a+b] < |a|+(b)



lengder til der ene siden punde em senner au lenglene fil de la ardre



Livjen gjernam å i volung to

Definisjan: Lunjen grennam å parallell med Ir heder eur alle purher på former

$$\vec{r}(t) = \vec{a} + t \vec{k}$$
 der  $t \in \mathbb{R}$ 

Elsempel: Linjen gjernam a= (3,-1,2,1) parallel med  $\vec{l}_s = (1, 2, -3, 1)$  ex

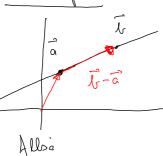
 $\overline{Y}(t) = (3,-1,2,1) + t(1,2,-3,1) = (3+t,-1+2t,2-3t,1+t)$ Ligger == (2,3,-1,0) pè luijen? I sà fell mà aut feines en t shi at  $\overline{r}(t)=\overline{c}$ , dus

$$3+t=2$$
,  $-1+2t=3$ ,  $2-3t=-1$ ,  $1+t=0$   
 $t=-1$   $t=2$ 

a ligger ilde på hijen.

han ikke oppfules av same t'

Ebsempel: Firm lugen gjennom = (2,-1,3,0) og b=(1,2,-1,3)



I Aha, lette må ven linger gjerman ā i rehung b-ā.

Spörsnad: Imuhelen denne lrigen a og &?

 $\vec{r}(t) = (2,-1,3,0) + f(1,2,-1,3) - (2,-1,3,0)$ 

$$= (2,-1,3,0) + (-1,3,-4,3) = (2-t,-1+3t,3-4t,3t)$$

## Komplekse ntupler

Et (completed n-toppel: == (2,122, 2n) de 2,122, 2n &

Ebsempel: == (1-i, 2+3i, 7, T1, 1-iV2) & C5

Sow for: == (2,1,2,), w= (w,1,w2,1,w)

7+W= (2,1W,2,1W2),12v1Wn)

(2) = (c2,1(22)...(2n)

To ting or amerledes.

Lengden / normen: | Z = \( |2\_1|^2 + |2\_2|^2 + ... + |2\_n|^2 \)

Skalar produkter: Quelin à beholde 2.2 - 1212

Definer skolar produkti red

$$\vec{2} \cdot \vec{W} = \vec{2}_1 \cdot \vec{W}_1 + \vec{2}_2 \cdot \vec{W}_2 + \dots + \vec{2}_n \cdot \vec{W}_n$$

Dermed

$$\frac{7}{2} \cdot \frac{7}{2} = \frac{2}{1} \cdot \frac{2}{1} + \frac{2}{2} \cdot \frac{2}{2} + \dots + \frac{2}{12} \cdot \frac{2}{12} = \frac{2}{12} \cdot \frac{2}{12} + \frac{2}{12} \cdot \frac{2}{12} \cdot$$

Manjugarjanen i annen faller gjór al ir mó passe litt po regraragleus:

$$= 2_{1}, (cw_{1}) + 2_{2} (cw_{2}) + \cdots + 2_{n} (cw_{n})$$

$$= \overline{C} \left( \overline{2}_{1} \overline{W}_{1} + \overline{2}_{2} \overline{W}_{2} + \cdots + \overline{2}_{N} \overline{W}_{N} \right) = \overline{C} \left( \overline{2} \cdot \overline{W} \right)$$

lequerezles: 
$$(\overline{2}) \cdot \vec{W} = (\overline{2} \cdot \vec{W})$$

$$\vec{2} \cdot (\vec{w}) = \vec{c} \cdot (\vec{2} \cdot \vec{w})$$

$$= \overline{2}_1 W_1 + \overline{2}_2 W_2 + \cdots + \overline{2}_n W_n = \overline{W}^{-2}$$

$$\frac{Aus}{\hat{W} \cdot \hat{z} = \hat{z} \cdot \hat{w}}$$

Peelle:  $\vec{a} = (a_1, ..., a_n)$   $|\vec{a}| = \sqrt{a_1^2 + a_2^2 + ... + a_n^2}$ although positive  $\vec{i} = -1$ 

Jal valle hyfeld liher vi velospana  $\vec{a} \cdot \vec{a} = |\vec{a}|^2$