GRAM-SCHMIDT

Dorda una bose B = { va, vz, ..., vn } de un esp. vedorial con producto interno, definimos recursivamente

$$Z_{\perp} = V_{\perp}$$
, $Z_{r+1} = V_{r+1} - \sum_{i=1}^{r} \frac{\langle V_{r+1}, Z_i \rangle}{\|Z_i\|^2} Z_i \quad \forall 1 \leq r \leq n-1$

Entonces $\{z_1, z_2, ..., z_n\}$ es una base orbjoral del espacio, que además cumple $\langle v_1, v_2, ..., v_k \rangle = \langle z_1, z_2, ..., z_k \rangle$ $\forall 1 \leq k \leq n$.

EJEMPLO: Sea $V = R_2[X]$ con el producto intermo definido por $\langle p,q \rangle := \int_{a}^{\infty} p(x)q(x) dx$ Hallar una base entonormal (BON) de V.

Tomamis la base {1, X, X²}.

$$\begin{aligned}
Z_{4} &= V_{4} & \overline{Z_{4}} &= A \\
\overline{Z_{2}} &= V_{2} - \frac{\langle v_{2}, \overline{z}_{1} \rangle}{\| \overline{z}_{4} \|^{2}} \, \overline{Z_{4}} \\
&= \chi - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} \cdot 1 \\
&= \chi - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} \cdot 1 \\
\overline{Z_{2}} &= \chi^{2} - \frac{\langle v_{3}, \overline{z}_{1} \rangle}{\| \overline{z}_{4} \|^{2}} \, \overline{Z_{4}} \\
&= \chi^{2} - \frac{\langle v_{3}, \overline{z}_{1} \rangle}{\| \overline{z}_{4} \|^{2}} \, \overline{Z_{4}} - \frac{\langle v_{3}, \overline{z}_{2} \rangle}{\| \overline{z}_{2} \|^{2}} \, \overline{Z_{2}} \\
&= \chi^{2} - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} \cdot \Lambda - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2}} (\chi - \sqrt{2}) \\
&= \chi^{2} - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} \cdot \Lambda - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2}} (\chi - \sqrt{2}) \\
&= \chi^{2} - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{3} - (\chi - \sqrt{2}) \\
\overline{Z_{3}} &= \chi^{2} - \chi + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{6}
\end{aligned}$$

 $= \sum_{\substack{2 \\ 2 \\ 3}} \left\{ \frac{1}{2}, \frac{x^2 + 1}{2}, \frac{x^2 - x + 1}{6} \right\} \text{ es base ontogenal de V.}$

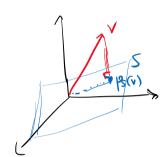
$$\|z_{1}\| = 1 \qquad \|z_{2}\| = \frac{1}{\sqrt{180}} \qquad \|z_{3}\|^{2} = \langle z_{3}, z_{3} \rangle = \int_{0}^{2} (x^{2} - x + \frac{1}{6}) dx = \frac{1}{180}$$

$$\|z_{3}\| = \frac{1}{\sqrt{180}}$$

 $\Rightarrow \{1, \sqrt{12}(x-\frac{1}{2}), \sqrt{180}(x^2-x+\frac{1}{6})\} \text{ es BON be V}.$

¿ qué tiene de bueno toner una BON?

- (1) Coordinades: $Ni B = \{V_1, V_2, ..., V_n\}$ is una BON de V in $V \in V$, endonces $(V)_B = (\langle V_1, V_2 \rangle, \langle V_1, V_2 \rangle, ..., \langle V_1, V_n \rangle)$ es decin $V = \sum_{i=1}^n \langle V_i, V_i \rangle \cdot V_i$
- 2 Projection ortogonal: si S \(\sigma \) es un subempacio y \(v \in V \), \(\frac{1}{3}! \sigma \) \(\frac{1}{3}! \) \(\frac{1}! \) \(\frac{



 $p_{S}(v)$ es el vector de Smás cercamo a v, ypor la tamb $\|v-p_{S}(v)\|=d(v,S)$.

Si
$$\{v_{\lambda_1}, v_{\lambda_2}, \dots, v_{\kappa}\}$$
 or Bon de S
$$\Rightarrow p_3(v) = \sum_{i=1}^{\kappa} \langle v_i, v_i \rangle \cdot v_i$$

$$S_{L+T} = \Lambda^{L+T} - \sum_{i=T}^{I=T} \langle \Lambda^{L+T}, \frac{||S_i||}{||S_i||} \rangle \frac{S_i}{|S_i||}$$

$$= \Lambda^{L+T} - \sum_{i=T}^{I=T} \langle \Lambda^{L+T}, \frac{||S_i||}{||S_i||} \rangle \frac{||S_i||}{||S_i||}$$

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⊗ EJERCICIO: Hallan el polinomio de grado ≤ 2 més cercano a la función $f(x) = e^x$.

(Medimos las distancias de acuerdo al produdo interno $\langle f_1g \rangle = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x)g(x) \ dx$.)

Sea $S = R_2[x] = \langle 1, x, x^2 \rangle$. Querents el elements de S mais curcano αf , α decir $p_S(f)$. Virmos que $\{\Lambda, \sqrt{n_2}(x-\frac{1}{2}), \sqrt{180}(x^2-x+\frac{1}{6})\}$ es una BON de S.

$$p_{S}(t) = \langle f, v_{a} \rangle v_{A} + \langle f, v_{2} \rangle v_{2} + \langle f, v_{3} \rangle v_{3}$$

$$\langle f, v_{a} \rangle = \int_{0}^{3} e^{x} dx = e - 1$$

$$\langle f, v_{2} \rangle = \sqrt{n_{0}} \int_{0}^{3} e^{x} (x^{2} - x + \frac{1}{6}) dx =$$

$$\langle f, v_{3} \rangle = \sqrt{n_{0}} \cdot \int_{0}^{3} e^{x} (x^{2} - x + \frac{1}{6}) dx =$$