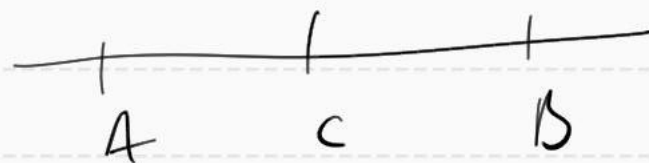
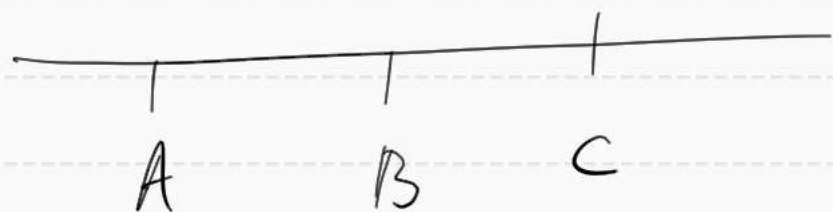


$$\vec{AC} = \vec{AB} + \vec{BC}$$

$$\|\vec{AC}\| < \|\vec{AB}\| + \|\vec{BC}\|$$



$$\|\vec{AC}\| = \|\vec{AB}\| + \|\vec{BC}\|$$

<

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= " < ...

Ορθολογικότητα γραμμικών

Παράδειγμα. $U \subset V$ (ΛΠ), $U^\perp = \{v \in V \mid \forall u \in U, (u, v) = 0\}$

— ορθογ. γραμ. με U

Зад. 1) e_1, \dots, e_k — some lin U ($U = \ell(e_1, \dots, e_k)$)

$$\forall u = \sum_{i=1}^k \lambda_i e_i$$

$$\boxed{\forall v \in V \quad (\forall u \in U \quad v \perp u) \Leftrightarrow (\forall i=1, \dots, k \quad v \perp e_i)}$$

$$U^\perp = \{ v \in V \mid \forall i=1, \dots, k \quad (v, e_i) = 0 \}$$

2) e_1, \dots, e_k — some lin U ; $e_1, \dots, e_k, e_{k+1}, \dots, e_n$ — some V

$\xrightarrow[\text{+ норм.}]{\Gamma\text{-нм}}$ f_1, \dots, f_k — ONB U ; f_1, \dots, f_n — ONB lin V

$$v = \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i f_i \in V; \quad v \perp f_i \Leftrightarrow \lambda_i = 0$$

$$v \in U^\perp \Leftrightarrow \forall i=1, \dots, k \quad v \perp f_i \Leftrightarrow \forall i=1, \dots, k \quad \lambda_i = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow v \in \mathcal{L}(f_{k+1}, \dots, f_n)$$

$$\underbrace{U = \mathcal{L}(f_1, \dots, f_k)}_{f_1, \dots, f_n = 0 \text{ на } U} \rightarrow U^\perp = \mathcal{L}(f_{k+1}, \dots, f_n); \quad U \oplus U^\perp = V$$

Те. $V = K \cap \mathbb{R} \cap \mathbb{C}$, $U \subset V \Rightarrow U \oplus U^\perp = V$

Сл. $V = K \cap \mathbb{R} \cap \mathbb{C} \Rightarrow (U^\perp)^\perp = U$

Зам. $x \in U$; $\varphi_x: V \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $\varphi_x(v) = (x, v)$

— $\varphi_x = 0$, $\varphi_x \in V^*$, нулевой.

— $\varphi_x = \varphi_y \Leftrightarrow \forall v \in V \quad (x, v) = (y, v) \Leftrightarrow x = y$

$$\Leftrightarrow (\forall v \in V \quad (x-y, v) = 0 ; \quad v = x-y)$$

$$\bullet \quad \phi : V \rightarrow V^* \quad \left| \quad (\phi(x))(y) = \varphi_x(y) = (x, y) \right.$$

$$x \mapsto \varphi_x$$

$$- \text{lin.}; \quad \varphi_{x+y} = \varphi_x + \varphi_y ; \quad \varphi_{\lambda x} = \lambda \varphi_x$$

$$- \text{univ.} \Rightarrow V \cong \text{Im}(\phi) \subset V^*$$

$$- V = \text{KMN} \bar{U} \Rightarrow \dim V = \dim V^* \Rightarrow \phi - \text{isom}$$

$$- e_1 \mapsto e_1^* \text{ some basis in } V \Rightarrow e_1 = \phi(e_1) \rightarrow e_n = \phi(e_n)$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Zus. } \varphi : U \rightarrow V \text{ isom. } U = E \bar{U} \\ (u_1, u_2) \in \varphi^{-1}(v_1, v_2) = (u_1, u_2) \in V \\ \Rightarrow U \stackrel{ETI}{\cong} V \end{array} \right.$$

$$\delta_{ij} = (e_i, e_j) = \varphi_{e_i}(e_j) = \left(\underbrace{\phi(e_i)}_{\in V^*} \right) (e_j)$$

$$\Rightarrow \phi(e_1), \dots, \phi(e_n) \text{ — } g\text{-}\delta \text{ — } \xrightarrow{(0, \dots, 0, 1)} e_1 \rightarrow e_n \text{ — } V$$

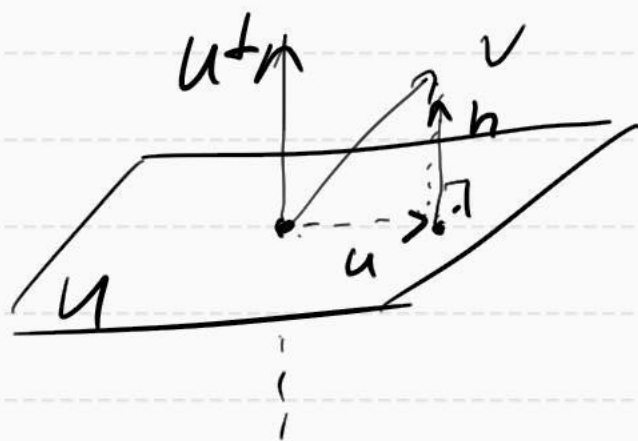
$$- U = \ell(e_1 \rightarrow e_k) \Rightarrow U^\circ = \ell(\phi(e_{k+1}) \rightarrow \phi(e_n))$$

$$\Rightarrow U^\circ \cong U^\perp = \ell(e_{k+1} \rightarrow e_n)$$

Θπρ. $U < V$ (κμλδ); $\forall v \in V \exists! u \in U, h \in U^\perp: v = u + h$

u — προσεγγισμός \leq σ/γ U

h — συμπληρωματικός ως V ισχύει U



Зад. 1) e_1, \dots, e_k - д.т.н. U ; $u = \sum_{i=1}^k \lambda_i e_i$, $v \in U$; $v = u + \underset{u^\perp}{h}$
 $v - u = h \in u^\perp \Leftrightarrow (v - u, e_i) = 0 \quad \forall i = 1, \dots, k$

$$\Leftrightarrow \forall i = 1, \dots, k \quad (u, e_i) = (u, e_i)$$

$$\begin{cases} \lambda_1 (e_1, e_1) + \lambda_2 (e_1, e_2) + \dots + \lambda_k (e_1, e_k) = (e_1, v) \\ \lambda_2 (e_2, e_1) + \lambda_2 (e_2, e_2) + \dots + \lambda_k (e_2, e_k) = (e_2, v) \\ \lambda_1 (e_k, e_1) + \lambda_2 (e_k, e_2) + \dots + \lambda_k (e_k, e_k) = (e_k, v) \end{cases}$$

linear - or is system. a is vector. u norm. (e_i, e_j)

Also $\boxed{\det(e_i, e_j) \neq 0}$ linear linear. also eigenvalues perm.

2) $q_n \rightarrow q_c = 0 \text{ in } U \rightarrow \lambda_i = (v, e_i) \rightarrow \exists \text{ norm } u$
 $(q_n \rightarrow q_c = \delta \text{ in } U \xrightarrow[\text{+ norm.}]{\Gamma \cdot u} h_n \rightarrow h_c = 0 \text{ in } U)$ \downarrow norm h

TE. $U \subset V$, $v \in V$, $v = u + h$, $u \in U$, $h \in U^\perp$. Then
 $(h = v - u)$

$\forall u' \in U \quad \|h\| = \|v - u\| \leq \|v - u'\|$; " $=$ " $\Leftrightarrow u = u'$

D.C. $\|v - u'\|^2 = (v - u', v - u') = (h + \underbrace{(u - u')}_{\in U}, h + (u - u')) =$
 $\underbrace{h \perp u - u'}_{h \perp u - u'}$ $(h, h) + (u - u', u - u') = \|h\|^2 + \|u - u'\|^2 \geq \|h\|^2$ $\left| \begin{array}{l} \text{"} = \text{"} \Leftrightarrow \\ u = u' \end{array} \right.$

Детская книга по Брону

Def. $V = E \bar{u}$; $a_1 \rightarrow a_n \in V$

$$\Gamma(a_1 \rightarrow a_k) = \begin{vmatrix} (a_1, a_1) & (a_1, a_2) & \dots & (a_1, a_k) \\ (a_2, a_1) & (a_2, a_2) & \dots & (a_2, a_k) \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ (a_k, a_1) & (a_k, a_2) & \dots & (a_k, a_k) \end{vmatrix}$$

гетеромеризации в бром

Зад. Т/Г → Г_с/ гст. на а сар. на саст. За примерот
на перпендикуларност и одредете

Th. Also $a_1 \rightarrow a_k \in \Lambda^3$, so $\Gamma(a_1 \rightarrow a_k) = 0$

$a_1 \rightarrow a_k = \Lambda^3$ $\frac{\Gamma \cdot \omega}{+ k \omega a_1}$ $e_1 \rightarrow e_k = \underline{0}$ in $\ell(a_1 \rightarrow a_k)$
 $(\Rightarrow \text{some in } \ell(a_1 \rightarrow a_k))$

So $i = 1 \rightarrow k$ $a_i = \sum_{j=1}^k \lambda_{ji} e_j$; $\Lambda = (\lambda_{ij})_{i,j=1}^k$ - map. on $\mathbb{R}^k \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^k$
 $i, p = 1 \rightarrow k$

$$(a_i, a_p) = \left(\sum_{j=1}^k \lambda_{ji} e_j, \sum_{q=1}^k \lambda_{qp} e_q \right) = \sum_{j=1}^k \lambda_{ji} \lambda_{jp} =$$

$$= \sum_{j=1}^k (\Lambda^t)_{ij} (\Lambda)_{jp}$$

$$A = ((a_i, a_j))_{i,j=1}^k \Rightarrow A = \Lambda^t \Lambda \Rightarrow \Gamma(a_1 \rightarrow a_k) = \det A =$$

$$= (\det \Lambda)^2 \geq 0 \stackrel{\neq 0}{\Rightarrow} > 0$$

Зад. $a_1 \rightarrow a_k - \Lambda H \xrightarrow{\Gamma_{\text{м.}}} a_1 \rightarrow a_k - 0 H$

$a_1 \rightarrow a_k, a_1 \rightarrow a_k - \delta$ форма (м. $\ell(a_1 \rightarrow a_k) = \ell(a_1 \rightarrow a_k)$)
 $\Lambda = T_e^a$ - метр. на переходе $a \rightarrow a$

Тождество $\Gamma(a_1 \rightarrow a_k) = (\det \Lambda)^2$

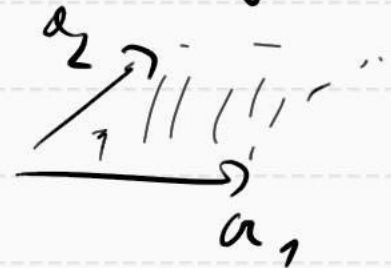
Тб. $a_1 \rightarrow a_k - \Lambda H \Rightarrow \Gamma(a_1 \rightarrow a_k) > 0$

Тб. $a_1 \rightarrow a_k \in V \Rightarrow \Gamma(a_1 \rightarrow a_k) \geq 0$

$\Gamma(a_1 \rightarrow a_k) = 0 \Leftrightarrow a_1 \rightarrow a_k - \Lambda H$

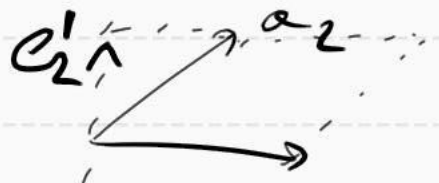
Зад. Заметим, что $\left. \begin{array}{l} a_1 \rightarrow a_k - \Lambda H \Rightarrow \Gamma = 0 \\ a_1 \rightarrow a_k - \Lambda H \Rightarrow \Gamma > 0 \end{array} \right\}$

3.5. Let Λ - symmetric order on \mathbb{R}^n -
 metric space with v.g. basis. $a_1 \sim a_k$ ($\leq k \leq n$)



a_1, a_2, a_3 - orthog. base

$$\text{let } \Lambda = \mathbb{I} \sqrt{\Gamma(a_1 \sim a_k)}$$



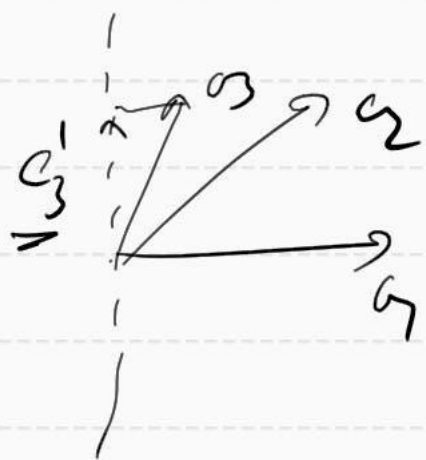
$$S_{\text{yot}} = \|e_1'\| \cdot \|e_2'\| ; e_1 = \frac{e_1'}{\|e_1'\|}, e_2 = \frac{e_2'}{\|e_2'\|}$$

$$a_1 = \frac{e_1'}{\sqrt{(a_1, a_1)}}$$

$$e_2' = a_2 - \frac{(a_2, a_1)}{(a_1, a_1)} a_1 ; e_1' = a_1$$

$$S = \|a_1\| \cdot \sqrt{(a_2, a_2) + \left(\frac{(a_2, a_1)}{(a_1, a_1)}\right)^2 (a_1, a_1) - 2 \frac{(a_2, a_1)}{(a_1, a_1)} (a_1, a_2)} =$$

$$= \sqrt{\Gamma(a_1, a_2)}$$



$$V_{a_2 a_3} = S_{a_2 a_3} \cdot \|e_3'\|$$

$$a_3 = u + h; \quad u \in \ell(a_1, a_2) \\ h = e_3'$$

u - пер. вект. \in гев. $\ell(a_1, a_2) \rightarrow h$

Зад. \mathbb{R}^3

$$\ell(a, b, c) = \frac{(a, b, c)^2}{\text{соев. и пов.}}; \quad \underline{V_{abc} = \pm (a, b, c)}$$

$$(a, b, c) = (a \times b, c)$$

Сл. (н. е. по Коши-Бунзевену)

$$\forall u, v \in V (ET) \Rightarrow |(u, v)| \leq \|u\| \cdot \|v\|$$

$$|| = " \Leftrightarrow u \wedge v \Leftrightarrow \exists \Leftrightarrow \underline{u \wedge v} - \text{коммутативн}$$