Spatji vectoriale enclidiene

Fie V un R gratui vectorial. Aplication

(., . >: V XV -) R se numerte produs scalar real pe V daca .

a) (#, \$\vec{x}, \vec{x} > \vec{y} 0 + \vec{x}, \vec{x} \vec{y}

() (2, x) = 0 (=) x = 0 () (2, y) > = < y, x > 1 + x, y eV c) $(\vec{x} + \vec{x}', \vec{y}) = (\vec{x}, \vec{y}) + (\vec{x}', \vec{y}), \forall \vec{x}, \vec{x}' \in V$

d) <xx, g> = x <x, g>, +x eR, x, geV

Det Un R-gratur vectorial V pe care s-a definit in produs scalar real se numerte gratur vectorial euclidian real.

mer. Jora V este un spațui enclidian real, atunci are loc inegalitatea

(\$\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2} \geq \leq (\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2} \geq (\frac{1}{2}) \geq (\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2} \geq (\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2} \

Schwarz.

Deux - Tema / la seminar)

Obs 1. Ineg C-B-S se mai soure si sub forma 1(R,g) >1 < V(R, 2). < g', g'>

2. Daca V=12n, stunei = (21, 22, ... 2n), y = (ys, yz, - Jm) atunci $\langle \vec{x}, \vec{j} \rangle = \sum_{i=1}^{M} \chi_i J_i \qquad \left(= \chi_1 J_1 + \chi_2 J_2 + \dots + \chi_M J_M \right)$ cer inegalitatea C-B-5 devine $\left(\frac{2}{2} + i \cdot j \cdot\right)^2 \leq \left(\frac{2}{2} + i^2\right) \left(\frac{2}{2} + i^2\right) \left(\frac{2}{2} + i^2\right)$ 4x : = (1,2,3), = (2,-1,2) => = 1,2 +2,(-1) +3,2 = 6 Det Daci Verte un R- patri rectorial, atunci o aplicative 11.11: V -> R' au propriétable 1) ||x|| >0 + x eV, ||x|| = 0 (=) x = 0, 2) 11/2/11/2/11 , Y XER, ZEV 3) 112+J11 < 11211+117 11, + 12, g' EV (megalitatea tuinghului) re numerte norma pe V. Tet Spatuil V pe care D-a definit o norma de numerte spatui rectorial normat. Fro V un natur edelidian roal, Atunci aplication 11:11:11 -> IR definità prin || \(\frac{1}{2} \), \(\frac{1}{2} \) este o normà re V. Accasta o. m. mormà indusa de produsul xalar si D.M. normà eucliduanà. vector uniter son versor. Versond unu vector $\vec{x} \in V \setminus \{\vec{0}\}$ et $\vec{v} = \frac{1}{\|\vec{x}\|}, \vec{x}$ 11 Fill reprezentà lungimes vectorului 22.

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Tie V - un R - gatui vectorial enclidian \vec{x} $\vec{x}, \vec{y} \in V \mid \vec{z} = V \mid \vec{z} \mid \vec{$ Det 1 submultime SCV se numeré ortagonala daci \(\varxi\) (\varxi\) (\varxi\) (\varxi\) O multime ortagonale 50 V/164 se numeste ortanonmata daca orice element al sau este verson a) Orice multime ortagonale 5 a unui gratur euclidian V (5 CV1703) este linear independenta feoremad) Dara dem V=m, atunci onice submultime ortogonali a lui V1707 au n elemente este basei in V. Prop In orice gratui encludran Vy/42 existà a basa ortogonala. Fre S = { x1, x2, ... 2 u g c V/12 ni fie 5 = 1 y1, y2, ... yn/ bara ontagonale re care umeurà sà a construim. Consideram $y_1 = \overline{x}_1$ $y_2 = \overline{x}_1 + \overline{x}_2$

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unde & se determina ontfel incat $y_1 + y_2$ unde prøsse determina æstfel incat y, 1 yz, yz Lyz ÿ_m = ¾_n, + λ₁ ȳ₁ + λ₂ ȳ₂ + ··· + λ_n ȳ_m, ȳ₂ + ··· + λ_n ȳ_m, ȳ₂ + ··· + λ_n ȳ_m, ȳ₂ + ȳ_m, ȳ₂ + ȳ_m, ȳ₂ + ȳ_m, - - · Jn-1 I Jn => 5^t=1ÿ1, J1... Jn } e o batei ortogonala Crice restem de vectori limas independente den Vn se poete ortogonaliza dupei procedent anterior, numit procedent de ortogonalizare Gram-Schmidt. Sa se ortegonalizere armàtourele risteme de vectori a) $5 = \frac{1}{2}(1, 1, -1), (1, 0, -1), (0, 1, 2) \frac{1}{2} CR^3/R$ W $S = \{(1,2,2), (1,1,-5), (3,2,0)\} \subset \mathbb{R}^3 / \mathbb{R}^2$ C $S = \{(-1,2,1), (1,-1,2), (1,2,0)\} \subset \mathbb{R}^3 / \mathbb{R}^2$ $y_{1} = x_{1} = (x, 1, -1)$ $y_{2} = x_{2} + \alpha y_{1}$ $y_{3} = x_{4} + \alpha y_{5}$ =) < \frac{1}{21, \frac{1}{2}_1} > = <\frac{2}{12}, \frac{1}{2}_1 > + \lambda < \frac{1}{2}_1, \frac{1}{2}_1 >

Abom:
$$\langle \vec{y}_{2}, \vec{y}_{1} \rangle = 0$$
 (decarce $\vec{y}_{1}, \vec{y}_{1}, \text{ sunt entryonall})$

$$\langle \vec{x}_{2}, \vec{y}_{1} \rangle = 1.4 + 0.4 + (-1) \cdot (-1) = 2$$

$$\langle \vec{y}_{1}, \vec{y}_{1} \rangle = 1.4 + 1.4 + (-1) \cdot (-1) = 3$$

$$= 0 = 2 + 3.4 = 3.2 = -2 = 3.4 = -\frac{2}{3}$$

$$\vec{y}_{1} = (1, 0, -1) - \frac{2}{3}(1, 1, -1) = (1, 0, -1) - (\frac{2}{3}, \frac{2}{3}, -1)$$

$$= (\frac{1}{3}, -\frac{2}{3}, 0) \cdot \frac{2}{3}, -4 + 1) = (\frac{1}{3}, -\frac{2}{3}, 0)$$

$$\vec{y}_{2} = \vec{k}_{3} + \vec{\beta}_{1} \vec{y}_{1} + \vec{\beta}_{2} \vec{y}_{2} + \vec{\beta}_{3} (\vec{y}_{1}, \vec{y}_{1}) + \vec{\beta}_{2} (\vec{y}_{2}, \vec{y}_{1}) > 0$$

$$(\vec{y}_{1}, \vec{y}_{1}) = 0$$

$$(\vec{y}_{2}, \vec{y}_{1}) = 0$$

$$(\vec{y}_{3}, \vec{y}_{2}) = 0$$

$$(\vec{y}_{3}, \vec{y}_{2}) = 0.4 + 1.4 + 2.4 - 1) = -1$$

$$(\vec{y}_{3}, \vec{y}_{2}) = 0$$

$$(\vec{y}_{3}, \vec{y}_{3}) = 0$$

$$(\vec{y}_{3},$$

=
$$\int_{-3}^{1} \int_{-3}^{1} (1,1,-1), (\frac{1}{3},-\frac{2}{3},0), (\frac{11}{15},\frac{2}{15},\frac{5}{3}) \int_{-3}^{1} (1,1,-\frac{1}{3},\frac{1}{3},\frac{1}{3},\frac{1}{3},\frac{1}{3}) \int_{-3}^{1} (1,1,-\frac{1}{3},\frac{1}{3},\frac{1}{3},\frac{1}{3},\frac{1}{3},\frac{1}{3},\frac{1}{3}) \int_{-3}^{1} (1,1,-\frac{1}{3},\frac{$$

mor morice patie ouclidian VIIR courtà o basa ortenormata.

Sem je determina bara ortogonala 5-191,72. Just Atumi bara ortonormata este

$$5m = \frac{1}{119n!} \vec{y}_{n} \cdot \vec{y}_{n} \cdot \vec{y}_{n}$$

Sà se ortonormere resteurele dui exemplul antonion.

$$\frac{Rex}{a} = \sqrt{\frac{3}{3}, \frac{3}{3}} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} + (-1)^{2}} = \sqrt{\frac{3}{3}}$$

$$||\vec{y}_{1}|| = \sqrt{\frac{3}{2}, \frac{3}{2}} > = \sqrt{\frac{1}{3}} + (-\frac{2}{3})^{2} + 0^{2}} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{9}} = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{3}$$

$$||\vec{y}_{2}|| = \sqrt{\frac{3}{2}, \frac{3}{2}} > = \sqrt{\frac{11}{3}} + (\frac{2}{3})^{2} + 0^{2}} = \sqrt{\frac{12}{9}} = \frac{\sqrt{12}}{215} + \frac{64}{215} + \frac{25}{9}$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{121 + 64 + 627}{215}} = \sqrt{\frac{210}{225}} = \frac{9\sqrt{10}}{15} = \frac{3\sqrt{10}}{5}$$

=>
$$5_{m}^{+} = \left\{ \frac{1}{13} (1,1,-1), \frac{3}{15} (\frac{1}{3},-\frac{2}{3},0), \frac{5}{3\sqrt{10}} (\frac{11}{15},\frac{2}{15},\frac{5}{3}) \right\}$$

 $(4),(5) = 7 \text{ Lema}$

Produsel û x v one a resultat en vector payandicular Ne I'm I コンプ || u x v || representa ana porablogramului construct

cu vectorii u n v v

daca u x v = 0, atunci punem ca vectorii u n v

ment colimani Top (oordonatele lui u'xv'in rejend canonic sunt En Produsul rectorial al vectorier ii = (3,1,2), v=(1,0,2) = 2 41 - 4 = 2 - = 3 =(2,-4,-1)iet se numerte padus mixt a the vector liberer i, v, v, vi) definit prin (1,2,2) = (1,2,2x)

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[[ū], v, vi] - representà volumul paralelique dului construit pe vectorii necoplanari v, v, vi.

Sa se determine produsul mist alvectoriter $\vec{v} = (1,2,-1), \vec{v} = (-1,0,2), \vec{v} = (0,2,5)$

 $\frac{\text{Ret}}{(\vec{u}, \vec{s}, \vec{w})} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 2 \\ -1 & 2 & 5 \end{vmatrix} = 2 - 4 + 10 = 8$

Johnson tetrachului construit pe vectorii i, v, vi este [(i, v, w)]