

Рассмотрим на  $[-\pi; \pi]$

$1, \cos x, \sin x, \cos 2x, \sin 2x, \dots, \cos nx, \sin nx$

1) Проверим, что в данном семействе нет ортогональных

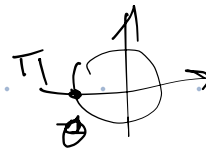
Скалярное п-е:  $(f_1, f_2) = \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f_1(x) \cdot f_2(x) dx$

$$f_1 + f_2 \Leftrightarrow (f_1, f_2) = 0$$

$$\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \cos nx \cdot 1 dx = \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \cos nx dx = \left. \frac{\sin nx}{n} \right|_{-\pi}^{\pi} =$$

$$\neq [u = nx \quad du = n dx]$$

$$= \frac{\sin \pi n}{n} - \frac{\sin(-\pi n)}{n} \stackrel{=0}{=} 0$$



$$\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \sin nx dx = [u = nx \quad du = n dx] =$$

$$= \frac{1}{n} \int \sin u du = -\frac{1}{n} \cos nx \Big|_{-\pi}^{\pi} =$$

$$= -\frac{1}{n} \cos \pi n + \frac{1}{n} \cos(-\pi n) \stackrel{=1}{=} 0.$$

$$\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \cos nx \sin nx dx \stackrel{\text{series}}{=} 0$$

$$\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \cos nx \cdot \cos kx dx = \frac{1}{2} \int (\cos(n-k)x + \cos(n+k)x) dx =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int \cos(n-k)x dx + \frac{1}{2} \int \cos(n+k)x dx =$$

$$= \left[ \begin{array}{l} u_1 = (n-k)x \quad du_1 = (n-k)dx \\ u_2 = (n+k)x \quad du_2 = (n+k)dx \end{array} \right] =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2(n-k)} \int \cos u_1 du_1 + \frac{1}{2(n+k)} \int \cos u_2 du_2 =$$

$$= \frac{\sin(n-k)x}{2(n-k)} \Big|_{-\pi}^{\pi} + \frac{\sin(n+k)x}{2(n+k)} \Big|_{-\pi}^{\pi} =$$

$$= 0$$

$$\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \cos^2 nx dx = \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \frac{1 + \cos 2nx}{2} dx = \frac{x}{2} \Big|_{-\pi}^{\pi} + \frac{1}{4n} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \sin 2nx dx =$$

$$= \pi + \frac{\sin 2nx}{2n} \Big|_{-\pi}^{\pi} = \pi,$$

NO!

$$\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \cos^2 nx dx = \pi \quad \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} 1^2 dx = x \Big|_{-\pi}^{\pi} = 2\pi$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \cos nx \perp \sin mx \quad \forall n, m \in \mathbb{N} \\ \sin nx \perp \sin mx \quad (n \neq m) \\ \cos nx \perp \cos mx \quad (n \neq m) \\ 1 \perp \cos nx \\ 1 \perp \sin nx \end{array} \right. \Rightarrow \text{orth. system}$$

$$\|f\| = \left( \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f^2(x) dx \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \quad \text{система нормированных векторов}$$

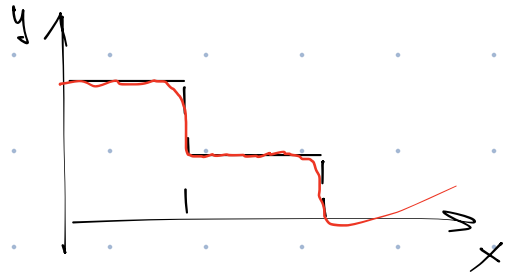
Нормирующие коэффициенты

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \quad \text{и} \quad \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}}; \quad \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \cos x; \quad \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \sin x; \quad \dots; \quad \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \cos nx; \quad \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \sin nx$$

$$\boxed{\frac{a_0}{2} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \cos nx + b_n \sin nx}$$

или Фурье



линейные операторы

$$\underline{A: V^n \rightarrow W^m}$$

$$1) x_1, x_2 \in V^n \Rightarrow A(x_1 + x_2) = A(x_1) + A(x_2)$$

$$2) \alpha \in \mathbb{R}, x \in V^n \Rightarrow A(\alpha x) = \alpha A(x)$$

1) Проверим ли отображение A лин. оператором, если:

$$a) x = (v_1, v_2, v_3)^T \Rightarrow A(x) = (v_1, -v_2, v_3)^T$$

$$y = (u_1, u_2, u_3)^T$$

$$x+y = (v_1+u_1, v_2+u_2, v_3+u_3)^T$$

$$A(x+y) = \underbrace{(v_1, -v_2, v_3)^T}_{A(x)} + \underbrace{(u_1, -u_2, u_3)^T}_{A(y)} = (v_1, -v_2+u_1-u_2, v_3+u_3)^T$$

$\perp \mathbb{R}$

$$\perp A(x) = \perp (v_1, -v_2, v_3)$$

$$A(\perp x) = (\perp(v_1, -v_2), \perp v_3) = \perp(v_1, -v_2, v_3) = \perp A(x)$$

$$2) \quad x = (v_1, v_2, v_3)^T \in V^3 \Rightarrow A(x) = (v_1, (v_2+v_3)^2)$$

$$y = (u_1, u_2, u_3)$$

$$x+y_i = u_i+v_i$$

$$A(x) = (v_1, (v_2+v_3)^2)$$

$$A(y) = (u_1, (u_2+u_3)^2)$$

$$A(x+y) = (v_1+u_1, (v_2+v_3+u_2+u_3)^2)^T$$

$$A(x) + A(y) = (v_1+u_1, (v_2+v_3)^2 + (u_2+u_3)^2)^T$$

$\perp \in \mathbb{R}$

$$A(\perp x) = (\perp v_1, \perp (v_2+v_3)^2)^T = \perp A(x) =$$

$$= (\perp v_1, \perp^2 v_2^2 + 2\perp^2 v_2 v_3 + \perp^2 v_3^2) = \perp A(x)$$

$$\perp^2 (v_2+v_3)^2$$

$$A: V \rightarrow V$$

$\{\bar{e}_1, \bar{e}_2, \dots, \bar{e}_n\}$  базис в  $V$

Пусть  $\bar{x} = (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$

Найти  $\bar{y} = A(\bar{x})$

$$\bar{y} = A(x_1 \bar{e}_1 + \dots + x_n \bar{e}_n) = x_1 A(\bar{e}_1) + \dots + x_n A(\bar{e}_n)$$

Назв. линейное отображение на базис. век.

$$A(\bar{e}_1) = a_{11} \bar{e}_1 + a_{12} \bar{e}_2 + \dots + a_{1n} \bar{e}_n$$

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$$A(\bar{e}_n) = a_{n1} \bar{e}_1 + a_{n2} \bar{e}_2 + \dots + a_{nn} \bar{e}_n$$

$$? A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & \dots & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix}$$

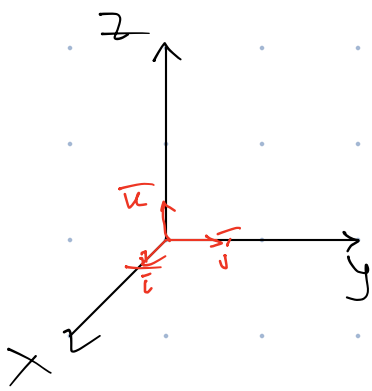
$$\bar{y} = A(\bar{x}) = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & \dots & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix}$$

Задача 3

$f$  — линейное отображение  $XOZ$  в  $E^3$

1) матрица для оператора  $f$

2) найти образ вектора  $\bar{a} = (1, 2, 3)$



$$\vec{i} = (1, 0, 0)$$

$$\vec{j} = (0, 1, 0)$$

$$\vec{k} = (0, 0, 1)$$

$$f(\vec{i}) = \vec{i}$$

$$f(\vec{j}) = \vec{0}$$

$$f(\vec{k}) = \vec{k}$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

3x3

$$\cdot (1, 2, 3)^T =$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A(\vec{x}) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$$