## iq çarpım Uzoyları



Tanım: V, R de bir vektor ujayı olnun.

$$(\vec{\varkappa}, \vec{y}) \longrightarrow \langle \vec{\varkappa}, \vec{y} \rangle$$

dônûşûmûne V de bir iç-çarpım denir.

cebirsel oforok.

$$\overline{\chi} = (\chi_{11} \chi_2, \chi_3), \ \overline{y} = (y_1, y_2, y_3) \in \mathbb{R}^3$$
 olmok üzer

$$\langle \overline{\chi}, \overline{y} \rangle = \langle (\chi_{1}, \chi_{2}, \chi_{3}), (y_{1}, y_{2}, y_{3}) \rangle$$
  
=  $\chi_{1}y_{1} + \chi_{2}y_{2} + \chi_{3}y_{3} \in \mathbb{R}$ 

seklinde reel bir sayıdır.

Tanım: Bir REV vektorûnûn norma (boyu) diye

$$\|\vec{\chi}\| = \sqrt{\langle \vec{\chi}, \vec{\chi} \rangle} = \sqrt{\langle (\chi_1, \chi_2, \chi_3), (\chi_1, \chi_2, \chi_3) \rangle}$$

$$=\sqrt{\chi_1^2+\chi_2^2+\chi_3^2}\in\mathbb{R}.$$

din

Başlangıç nobtolori aynı arosındeki açı O olan Rive y vektorleri i gin,

$$Cos\theta = \frac{\langle \vec{x}, \vec{y} \rangle}{||\vec{x}|| \cdot ||\vec{y}||}$$

\*

formula vardir.

Ornek

$$\overline{\chi} = (1,2,3)$$
,  $\overline{y} = (0,-1,4)$  yehterleri oronnolohi açıyı bulunuz.

$$\|\overrightarrow{R}\| = \sqrt{1^{2} + 2^{2} + 3^{2}} = \sqrt{14}$$

$$||\overrightarrow{q}|| = \sqrt{0^{2} + 1^{2} + 4^{2}} = \sqrt{17}$$

$$= 0 - 2 + 12$$

$$= 10$$

$$Cos\theta = \frac{10}{\sqrt{14}\sqrt{17}} \Rightarrow \theta = arcos\left(\frac{10}{\sqrt{14.19}}\right)$$

olarah bulunur.

Tanım: Yukarıdaki formülü tehrar gözönüne

alirsak,

$$\frac{\cos \theta = \langle \vec{x}, \vec{y} \rangle}{\|\vec{x}\| \cdot \|\vec{y}\|} = 0$$

 $\begin{array}{ccc}
\cos\theta &=& \langle \overline{\chi}, \overline{y} \rangle \\
& & ||\overline{\chi}|| \cdot ||\overline{y}|| \\
\text{olman} & \cos\theta &=& 0 \implies \theta &=& \overline{\chi} \\
& & & & & & & & & & & & & & \\
\end{array}$ 

iki vehtorun birbirine dik olma sorti

$$\langle \vec{\chi}, \vec{y} \rangle = 0$$
 olacalıtır.

Tanım: Normu 1 olan vehtore birim

vehtör denir (117/1=1).

Eger verilen bir vehtöru birim vehtör yopmah igin verilen vehtörün normunu bilerenlerik

bôlerch elde ederiz

$$\frac{y}{y} = \frac{\pi}{17\pi 11} = \frac{(1,2,3)}{\sqrt{14}} = (\frac{1}{\sqrt{14}}, \frac{2}{\sqrt{14}}, \frac{3}{\sqrt{14}})$$

$$|| || || || - 1 || 1 ||$$

= 1/4/1= 1 olur

Tanım: V, n-boyutla bir vehtor azayı olsun.

Figer birbirinden forhlı herhangi iki vebtorler  $\langle \vec{n}, \vec{n} \rangle = 0$  ise  $V'_{nin} \{ \vec{n}, \vec{n}, \vec{n}, \vec{n} \}$ sistemi ortogonal dir (Birbinine dihtir) Eger ortoponalliginin yoninda Vii i gin  $\|\overline{\chi}_i\|_2 1$  ise  $\{\overline{\chi}_i, \overline{\chi}_2, ..., \overline{\chi}_n\}$  sistemi orto normaldir denir

ORTONORMACES TIRME YONTEMI

(Grom-Schmidth metodu) Ujaya sarpistirilmis n-tane vektor 2, x, -, Xn olsun. Bu vehtorleri asagida verecepimis metadli { Tu, Tu, -, That igin { e, e, or en fortonormal

sistemini elde edecepiz.

$$\frac{\vec{y}_1 = \vec{\chi}_1}{\vec{y}_2 = \vec{\chi}_2 - \frac{\langle \vec{\chi}_2, \vec{y}_1 \rangle \vec{y}_1}{\langle \vec{y}_1, \vec{y}_1 \rangle} \vec{y}_1}$$

$$\frac{\vec{y}_2 = \vec{\chi}_2 - \frac{\langle \vec{\chi}_2, \vec{y}_1 \rangle \vec{y}_1}{\langle \vec{y}_1, \vec{y}_1 \rangle} \vec{y}_1 - \frac{\langle \vec{\chi}_3, \vec{y}_2 \rangle \vec{y}_2}{\langle \vec{y}_2, \vec{y}_2 \rangle} \vec{y}_2$$

$$\frac{\vec{y}_3 = \vec{\chi}_3 - \frac{\langle \vec{\chi}_3, \vec{y}_1 \rangle \vec{y}_1}{\langle \vec{y}_1, \vec{y}_1 \rangle} - \frac{\langle \vec{\chi}_3, \vec{y}_2 \rangle \vec{y}_2}{\langle \vec{y}_2, \vec{y}_2 \rangle} \vec{y}_2$$

$$\frac{\vec{y}_1 = \vec{\chi}_2 - \frac{\langle \vec{\chi}_3, \vec{y}_1 \rangle \vec{y}_1}{\langle \vec{y}_1, \vec{y}_1 \rangle} - \frac{\langle \vec{\chi}_3, \vec{y}_2 \rangle \vec{y}_2}{\langle \vec{y}_2, \vec{y}_2 \rangle} \vec{y}_2$$

$$\frac{\vec{y}_1 = \vec{\chi}_2 - \frac{\langle \vec{\chi}_3, \vec{y}_1 \rangle \vec{y}_1}{\langle \vec{y}_1, \vec{y}_1 \rangle} - \frac{\langle \vec{\chi}_3, \vec{y}_2 \rangle \vec{y}_2}{\langle \vec{y}_1, \vec{y}_1 \rangle} \vec{y}_1$$

$$\frac{\vec{y}_2 = \vec{\chi}_2 - \frac{\langle \vec{\chi}_3, \vec{y}_1 \rangle \vec{y}_1}{\langle \vec{y}_1, \vec{y}_1 \rangle} - \frac{\langle \vec{\chi}_3, \vec{y}_2 \rangle \vec{y}_2}{\langle \vec{y}_1, \vec{y}_1 \rangle} \vec{y}_1$$

$$\frac{\vec{y}_2 = \vec{\chi}_2 - \frac{\langle \vec{\chi}_3, \vec{y}_1 \rangle \vec{y}_1}{\langle \vec{y}_1, \vec{y}_1 \rangle} - \frac{\langle \vec{\chi}_3, \vec{y}_2 \rangle \vec{y}_2}{\langle \vec{y}_1, \vec{y}_1 \rangle} \vec{y}_1$$

$$\frac{\vec{y}_1 = \vec{\chi}_2 - \frac{\langle \vec{\chi}_3, \vec{y}_1 \rangle \vec{y}_1}{\langle \vec{y}_1, \vec{y}_1 \rangle} - \frac{\langle \vec{\chi}_3, \vec{y}_2 \rangle \vec{y}_2}{\langle \vec{y}_1, \vec{y}_1 \rangle} \vec{y}_1$$

$$\frac{\vec{y}_1 = \vec{\chi}_2 - \frac{\langle \vec{\chi}_3, \vec{y}_1 \rangle \vec{y}_1}{\langle \vec{y}_1, \vec{y}_1 \rangle} - \frac{\langle \vec{\chi}_3, \vec{y}_1 \rangle \vec{y}_2}{\langle \vec{y}_1, \vec{y}_1 \rangle} \vec{y}_1$$

$$\frac{\vec{y}_2 = \vec{\chi}_3 - \frac{\langle \vec{\chi}_3, \vec{y}_1 \rangle \vec{y}_1}{\langle \vec{y}_1, \vec{y}_1 \rangle} \vec{y}_1$$

$$\frac{\vec{y}_2 = \vec{\chi}_3 - \frac{\langle \vec{\chi}_3, \vec{y}_1 \rangle \vec{y}_1}{\langle \vec{y}_1, \vec{y}_1 \rangle} \vec{y}_1$$

$$\frac{\vec{y}_2 = \vec{\chi}_3 - \frac{\langle \vec{\chi}_3, \vec{y}_1 \rangle \vec{y}_1}{\langle \vec{y}_1, \vec{y}_1 \rangle} \vec{y}_1$$

$$\frac{\vec{y}_3 = \vec{\chi}_3 - \frac{\langle \vec{\chi}_3, \vec{y}_1 \rangle \vec{y}_1}{\langle \vec{y}_1, \vec{y}_1 \rangle} \vec{y}_1$$

$$\frac{\vec{y}_3 = \vec{\chi}_3 - \frac{\langle \vec{\chi}_3, \vec{y}_1 \rangle \vec{y}_1}{\langle \vec{y}_1, \vec{y}_1 \rangle} \vec{y}_1$$

$$\frac{\vec{y}_3 = \vec{\chi}_3 - \frac{\langle \vec{\chi}_3, \vec{y}_1 \rangle \vec{y}_1}{\langle \vec{y}_1, \vec{y}_1 \rangle} \vec{y}_1$$

$$\frac{\vec{y}_3 = \vec{\chi}_3 - \frac{\langle \vec{\chi}_3, \vec{y}_1 \rangle \vec{y}_1}{\langle \vec{y}_1, \vec{y}_1 \rangle} \vec{y}_1$$

$$\frac{\vec{y}_3 = \vec{\chi}_3 - \frac{\langle \vec{\chi}_3, \vec{y}_1 \rangle \vec{y}_1}{\langle \vec{y}_1, \vec{y}_1 \rangle} \vec{y}_1$$

$$\frac{\vec{y}_3 = \vec{\chi}_3 - \frac{\langle \vec{\chi}_3, \vec{y}_1 \rangle \vec{y}_1}{\langle \vec{y}_1, \vec{y}_1 \rangle} \vec{y}_1$$

$$\frac{\vec{y}_3 = \vec{\chi}_3 - \frac{\langle \vec{\chi}_3, \vec{y}_1 \rangle \vec{y}_1}{\langle \vec{y}_1, \vec{y}_1 \rangle} \vec{y}_1$$

$$\frac{\vec{y}_3 = \vec{\chi}_3 - \frac{\langle \vec{\chi}_3, \vec{y}_1 \rangle}{\langle \vec{y}_1, \vec{y}_1 \rangle} \vec{y}_1$$

formulleri ile ede edilir,

igin ortonormal baz bulolim;

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

$$y_2 = (1,0,1) - \frac{\langle (1,0,1), (0,1,1) \rangle}{2} (0,1,1)$$

$$= (1.0,1) - \frac{1}{2}(0,1,1) = (1.0,1) + (0,-\frac{1}{2},-\frac{1}{2})$$

$$= (1,-\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{2})$$

$$= (1,-\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{2})$$

Kontrol edelim.

$$\langle y_{1}, y_{2} \rangle = \langle (0, 1, 1), (1, -\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}) \rangle = 0$$
 digno

$$\overline{y}_{3} = (-1,1,0) - \frac{\langle (-1,1,0),(0,1,1) \rangle}{2} (0,1,1) - \frac{\langle (-1,1,0),(1,-1/2,1/2) \rangle}{3 / 3 / 4 / 2}$$

$$= (-1,1,0) - \frac{1}{2}(0,1,1) - \frac{3}{2}(\frac{2}{3}).(1,-1/2,1/2)$$

$$= (-1,1,0) + (0,-1/2,-1/2) + (1,-1/2,1/2)$$

$$\langle \overline{y}_{1}, \overline{y}_{2} \rangle = 0 = \langle \overline{y}_{1}, \overline{y}_{3} \rangle = \langle \overline{y}_{2}, \overline{y}_{3} \rangle$$

$$\overline{e}_{1} = \frac{\overline{y}_{1}}{||\overline{y}_{1}||} = \frac{(0,1,1)}{\sqrt{2}} = (0,1/\sqrt{2},1/\sqrt{2})$$

$$\frac{\overline{e}_2 = \overline{y}_2}{||\overline{y}_2||} =$$

$$\{\overline{e}_1,\overline{e}_1,\overline{e}_2\}$$

ortonormal sistemi elde edilir.

Hem dik, hem birim