Change the basis {1, x, x²} to an orthonormal basis.

Inner product defined as

$$\langle p(x), q(x) \rangle = \sum_{i=1}^{3} p(x_i) q(x_i)$$

where $X_1 = -1$, $X_2 = 0$, $X_3 = 1$.

$$(1) h_{1}(x) = f_{1}(x) = 1, \langle h_{1}(x), h_{1}(x) \rangle = h_{1}(-1)h_{1}(-1) + h_{1}(0)h_{1}(0) + h_{1}(1)h_{1}(1)$$

(2)
$$h_2(x) = f_2(x) - \frac{\langle f_2, h_1 \rangle}{\langle h_1, h_1 \rangle} h_1(x) = \chi - \frac{f_2(-1)h_1(-1) + f_2(0)h_1(0) + f_2(1)h_1(1)}{3}$$
.

$$=$$
 \times ,

$$\langle h_2(x), h_2(x) \rangle = h_2(-1)^2 + h_2(0)^2 + h_2(1)^2$$

(3)
$$h_3(x) = f_3(x) - \frac{\langle f_3, h_2 \rangle}{\langle h_2, h_2 \rangle} h_2(x) - \frac{\langle f_3, h_1 \rangle}{\langle h_1, h_1 \rangle} h_1(x) = \chi^2 - \frac{2}{3}$$

$$< h_3(x), h_3(x) > = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$\hat{z} k_1(x) = \frac{k_1(x)}{\|k_1(x)\|} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, k_2(x) = \frac{k_2(x)}{\|k_2(x)\|}, k_3(x) = \frac{k_3(x)}{\|k_3(x)\|}$$

$$=\frac{\chi^{2}-\frac{2}{3}}{\sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}}$$

Representing I+X in terms of the orthonormal basis.

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g(x) = <9, k1>k1(x)+<9, k2>k2(x)+<9, k3>k3(x)

計算:
$$\langle g, k_1 \rangle = g(-1)k_1(-1) + g(0)k_1(0) + g(1)k_1(1) = \sqrt{3}$$

$$\langle g, k_1 \rangle = g(-1)k_2(-1) + g(0)k_2(0) + g(1)k_2(1) = \sqrt{2}$$

$$\langle g, k_2 \rangle = g(-1)k_2(-1) + g(0)k_2(0) + g(1)k_2(1) = 0$$

$$\langle g, k_3 \rangle = g(-1)k_3(-1) + g(0)k_3(0) + g(1)k_3(1) = 0$$