

UNIDAD 5 ESPACIOS CON PRODUCTO INTERNO

Producto interno o producto punto entre dos vectores en \mathbb{R}^n : $(X, Y) = \langle X, Y \rangle = \bar{X} \cdot \bar{Y}$ ↗ o producto escalar

Sea $\bar{X} = (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$ y $\bar{Y} = (y_1, y_2, \dots, y_n)$, entonces:

$$\bar{X} \cdot \bar{Y} = \langle \bar{X}, \bar{Y} \rangle = x_1 y_1 + x_2 y_2 + \dots + x_n y_n \rightarrow \text{es un escalar}$$

Necesitamos del producto interno para la diagonalización ortogonal de matrices. Con el producto interno en un Espacio Vectorial podemos obtener la norma de vectores y el ángulo entre vectores:

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Norma de } \bar{v} : |\bar{v}| = \sqrt{\bar{v} \cdot \bar{v}} \\ \text{Ángulo entre } \bar{u} \text{ y } \bar{v} : \cos \phi = \frac{\bar{u} \cdot \bar{v}}{|\bar{u}| |\bar{v}|} \end{array} \right\} \text{Se ve en Geometría del Espacio}$$

Un vector unitario es el que tiene norma 1. Si un vector no tiene norma 1, lo podemos hacer unitario dividiéndolo entre su norma, es decir:

$$\frac{\bar{v}}{|\bar{v}|} = \bar{u} \rightarrow \text{vector unitario}$$

Para verificar esto, calculamos la norma de \bar{u} :

$$|\bar{u}| = \left| \frac{\bar{v}}{|\bar{v}|} \right| = 1$$

Teorema 26 Proceso de ortonormalización de Gram-Schmidt

(Es para obtener bases ortonormales en un subespacio vectorial)

Sea H un subespacio de dimensión m de \mathbb{R}^n . Entonces H tiene una base ortonormal.

Demostración:

Sea $S = \{\bar{v}_1, \bar{v}_2, \dots, \bar{v}_m\}$ una base de H . Se construirá una base ortonormal a partir de los vectores de S .

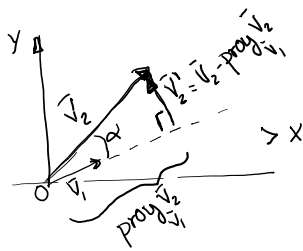
Paso 1 Obtención del primer vector unitario

$$\bar{u}_1 = \frac{\bar{v}_1}{|\bar{v}_1|}$$

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Paso 2 Obtención de un segundo vector ortogonal a \bar{v}_1



\bar{v}_2' es ortogonal a \bar{v}_1

$$\text{proy}_{\bar{v}_1} \bar{v}_2 = \text{comp}_{\bar{v}_1} \bar{v}_2 \frac{\bar{v}_1}{|\bar{v}_1|}$$

$$\text{comp}_{\bar{v}_1} \bar{v}_2 = |\bar{v}_2| \cos \alpha \quad ; \quad \cos \alpha = \frac{\bar{v}_1 \cdot \bar{v}_2}{|\bar{v}_1| |\bar{v}_2|}$$

$$\therefore \text{proy}_{\bar{v}_1} \bar{v}_2 = |\bar{v}_2| \frac{\bar{v}_1 \cdot \bar{v}_2}{|\bar{v}_1| |\bar{v}_2|} \frac{\bar{v}_1}{|\bar{v}_1|}$$

$$\text{proy}_{\bar{v}_1} \bar{v}_2 = \frac{\bar{v}_1 \cdot \bar{v}_2}{|\bar{v}_1| |\bar{v}_1|} \bar{v}_1 = (\bar{v}_2 \cdot \bar{u}_1) \bar{u}_1$$

Por suma de vectores: $\text{proy}_{\bar{v}_1} \bar{v}_2 + \bar{v}_2' - \bar{v}_2 = 0$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Despejando: } \bar{v}_2' &= \bar{v}_2 - \text{proy}_{\bar{v}_1} \bar{v}_2 \\ \bar{v}_2' &= \bar{v}_2 - (\bar{v}_2 \cdot \bar{u}_1) \bar{u}_1 \end{aligned}$$

Paso 3 Obtención de un segundo vector unitario:

$$\bar{u}_2 = \frac{\bar{v}_2'}{|\bar{v}_2'|}$$

Paso 4 Continuación del proceso:

$$\bar{v}_{k+1}' = \bar{v}_{k+1} - (\bar{v}_{k+1} \cdot \bar{u}_1) \bar{u}_1 - (\bar{v}_{k+1} \cdot \bar{u}_2) \bar{u}_2 - \dots - (\bar{v}_{k+1} \cdot \bar{u}_k) \bar{u}_k$$

Paso 5

$$\bar{u}_{k+1} = \frac{\bar{v}_{k+1}'}{|\bar{v}_{k+1}'|}$$

Ejemplo Construcción de una base ortonormal en \mathbb{R}^3

Sea la base $B = \{\bar{v}_1, \bar{v}_2, \bar{v}_3\} = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$.

Paso 1 $\bar{u}_1 = \frac{\bar{v}_1}{|\bar{v}_1|}$

$$\bar{u}_1 = \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, 0 \right)$$

Paso 2 $\bar{v}_2' = \bar{v}_2 - (\bar{v}_2 \cdot \bar{u}_1) \bar{u}_1$

$$\bar{v}_2' = (0, 1, 1) - \left[(0, 1, 1) \cdot \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, 0 \right) \right] \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, 0 \right)$$

$$= (0, 1, 1) - \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right) \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, 0 \right)$$

$$= (0, 1, 1) - \left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, 0 \right)$$

$$\bar{v}_2' = \left(-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, 1 \right)$$

Paso 3

$$\bar{u}_2 = \frac{\bar{v}_2'}{|\bar{v}_2'|}$$

$$\bar{u}_2 = \frac{\left(-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, 1 \right)}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} + 1}} = \frac{\left(-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, 1 \right)}{\sqrt{\frac{6}{4}}} = \frac{\left(-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, 1 \right)}{\frac{\sqrt{6}}{2}}$$

$$\bar{u}_2 = \frac{2}{\sqrt{6}} \left(-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, 1 \right) = \left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}, \frac{2}{\sqrt{6}} \right)$$

Paso 4 $\bar{v}_3' = \bar{v}_3 - (\bar{v}_3 \cdot \bar{u}_2) \bar{u}_2 - (\bar{v}_3 \cdot \bar{u}_1) \bar{u}_1$

$$\bar{v}_3' = (1, 0, 1) - \left[(1, 0, 1) \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}, \frac{2}{\sqrt{6}} \right) \right] \left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}, \frac{2}{\sqrt{6}} \right) - \left[(1, 0, 1) \cdot \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, 0 \right) \right] \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, 0 \right)$$

$$= (1, 0, 1) - \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}, \frac{2}{\sqrt{6}} \right) - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, 0 \right)$$

$$= (1, 0, 1) + \left(\frac{1}{6}, -\frac{1}{6}, -\frac{2}{6} \right) + \left(-\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}, 0 \right)$$

$$\bar{v}_3' = \left(\frac{4}{6}, -\frac{4}{6}, \frac{4}{6} \right) = \left(\frac{2}{3}, -\frac{2}{3}, \frac{2}{3} \right)$$

Paso 5

$$\bar{u}_3 = \frac{\bar{v}_3'}{|\bar{v}_3'|}$$

$$\bar{u}_3 = \frac{\left(\frac{2}{3}, -\frac{2}{3}, \frac{2}{3} \right)}{\sqrt{\frac{4}{9} + \frac{4}{9} + \frac{4}{9}}} = \frac{\left(\frac{2}{3}, -\frac{2}{3}, \frac{2}{3} \right)}{\sqrt{\frac{12}{9}}}$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{9}}{\sqrt{12}} \left(\frac{2}{3}, -\frac{2}{3}, \frac{2}{3} \right)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \sqrt{\bar{a}^T \bar{a}} \cdot a \quad \checkmark \\
 &= \frac{\sqrt{9}}{\sqrt{12}} \left(\frac{2}{3}, -\frac{2}{3}, \frac{2}{3} \right) \\
 &= \frac{3}{2\sqrt{3}} \left(\frac{2}{3}, -\frac{2}{3}, \frac{2}{3} \right)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\bar{u}_3 = \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \right)$$

\therefore La base ortonormal, B'' será:

$$B'' = \left\{ \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, 0 \right), \left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}, \frac{2}{\sqrt{6}} \right), \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \right) \right\}$$