

GUÍA 3

- 1 A B
- 2 A B C D ?
- 3
- ? 4 A B C D E ? ¿ Ares de triangulo?
- 5
- 6 A B C D E
- 7 A B C
- ✓? 8 A B C D ✓?
- 9
- 10 A B C
- 11 A B C D E
- 12 A B
- 13 A B C D E F G H
- 14 A B
- 15
- 16
- 17
- 18
- 19 A B
- 20
- 21 A B
- 22 A B C D
- 23

$$3.2) \langle x, y \rangle := y^T \cdot Gx$$

Verificar que define el producto interno en \mathbb{R}^n .

A) $G \in \mathcal{G}_1 = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \sqrt{2}/2 \\ \sqrt{2}/2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \sqrt{2}/2 \\ \sqrt{2}/2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \sqrt{3}/2 \\ \sqrt{3}/2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$

Repasso produto interno

Producto escalar en $\mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow$ Producto interno canônico \mathbb{R}^n

- CBC: Producto escalar: $(1, 2, 3) \cdot (5, -1, 2) = 1 \cdot 5 + 2 \cdot (-1) + 3 \cdot 2 = 9$

• Algo: $\langle \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ -1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \rangle = 5 - 2 + 6 = 9$

Genéricamente: $\langle \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ \vdots \\ y_n \end{pmatrix} \rangle = x_1 \cdot y_1 + \dots + x_n \cdot y_n = \text{Escalar}$
 $\langle , \rangle : \mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

Número escalar

Con el canônico: $\langle x, y \rangle = x_1 \cdot y_1 + x_2 \cdot y_2$

Matriz de Gram:

$$G = \begin{pmatrix} \langle x, x \rangle & \langle x, y \rangle \\ \langle y, x \rangle & \langle y, y \rangle \end{pmatrix}$$

Para armar la matriz los elementos deben ser L.I.?

Para la base canônica $\begin{pmatrix} \langle \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \rangle & \langle \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \rangle \\ \langle \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \rangle & \langle \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \rangle \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1+0 & 0+0 \\ 0+0 & 0+1 \end{pmatrix} =$

$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ Para la base canônica

→ el p.i. canônico la matriz es la matriz identidad.

$\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle : \mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R} = y^T \times \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot y$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 5 & -1 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} = 9$$

Bases conexas y producto interno en conjuntos (por ejemplo)

$$\langle x, y \rangle = 2x_1 \cdot y_1 - x_1 \cdot y_2 - x_2 \cdot y_1 + x_2 \cdot y_2$$

$$G_E = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \langle \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \rangle = 2 \cdot 1 \cdot 1 - 1 \cdot 0 - 1 \cdot 1 + 0 \cdot 0 = 2$$

No es simétrico.

o matriz
anti-simétrica.

$$\langle \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \rangle = 2 \cdot 1 \cdot 0 - 1 \cdot 1 - 0 \cdot 1 + 0 \cdot 1 = -1$$

$$\dots \quad \langle \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \rangle = -1 \quad \langle \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \rangle = 1$$

¿Y con otra base? (P.I. conexas, y etc).

$$B = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \right\} \quad G_B = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 3 \\ 3 & 26 \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{array}{l} 1 \cdot 1 - 2 \cdot 2 = 5 \\ 2 \cdot 5 + 1 \cdot (-1) = 3 \\ 3 \cdot 5 = 15 - 2 = 3 \\ 3 \cdot 3 = 25 + 2 - 76 \end{array}$$

$$\langle x, y \rangle = 2x_1 \cdot y_1 - x_1 \cdot y_2 - x_2 \cdot y_1 + x_2 \cdot y_2$$

$$G_B = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ -1 & 61 \end{pmatrix} \quad \langle \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \rangle = 2 \cdot 1 \cdot 1 - 1 \cdot 2 + 2 \cdot 1 + 61 \cdot 1 = 2$$

$$\dots -1 -1 61$$

Usando las matrices
segundas con las
bases conexas.

$$x_1 \cdot y_1 - x_2 \cdot y_2 = (x_1 \ x_2) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$2x_1 \cdot y_1 + [x_2 \cdot y_2 - x_1 \cdot y_2 - x_2 \cdot y_1] = (x_1 \ x_2) \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

3.2) Verifico solo G_4 porque incluye al resto.

$$\text{Def: } \langle x, y \rangle := y^T \cdot Gx$$

$$\square) G \in G_4 = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ b & c \end{pmatrix} : a > 0, \det \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ b & c \end{pmatrix} > 0 \right\}$$

$$\langle x, y \rangle = \cancel{\text{def}} \quad \cancel{\text{def}} \quad y^T \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ b & c \end{pmatrix} x$$

Pro comprobar que es P.I.:

$$i) 1) \langle x+y, z \rangle = \langle x, z \rangle + \langle y, z \rangle$$

$$2) \langle \lambda x, y \rangle = \lambda \langle x, y \rangle$$

$$ii) \langle x, y \rangle = \overline{\langle y, x \rangle} \quad \forall x, y \in W$$

$$iii) \langle x, x \rangle > 0 \quad \text{si } x \neq 0.$$

$$\bullet \langle x, y \rangle = \langle y, x \rangle \quad x = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} \quad y = \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(y_1 \ y_2) \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ b & c \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} = (x_1 \ x_2) \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ b & c \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\cancel{(a.y_1 + b.y_2 \quad b.y_1 + c.y_2)} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} = (\cancel{a.y_1 + b.x_2} \quad \cancel{b.x_1 + c.x_2}) \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\cancel{a.y_1 \cdot x_1 + b.y_2 \cdot x_1 + b.y_1 \cdot x_2 + c.y_2 \cdot x_2} = \cancel{a.y_1 \cdot y_1 + b.x_2 \cdot y_1 + b.x_1 \cdot y_2 + c.x_2 \cdot y_2} \checkmark$$

$$\bullet \langle \lambda x, y \rangle = \lambda \cdot \langle x, y \rangle$$

$$(y_1 \ y_2) \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ b & c \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \lambda x_1 \\ \lambda x_2 \end{pmatrix} = \lambda \cdot (y_1 \ y_2) \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ b & c \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(\cancel{a.y_1 + b.y_2} \quad \cancel{b.y_1 + c.y_2}) \begin{pmatrix} \lambda x_1 \\ \lambda x_2 \end{pmatrix} = (\lambda \cdot \cancel{a.y_1 + b.y_2} \quad \lambda \cdot \cancel{b.y_1 + c.y_2}) \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\lambda \cdot \cancel{a.y_1 \cdot y_1 + b.y_2 \cdot x_1 + b.y_1 \cdot y_2 + b.y_2 \cdot x_1} = \lambda \cdot \cancel{a.y_1 \cdot y_1 + b.y_2 \cdot x_1 + b.y_1 \cdot y_2 + b.y_2 \cdot x_1}$$

$$\lambda.b.y_1 \cdot x_2 + \lambda.c.y_2 \cdot x_1 \checkmark$$

$$\bullet \quad \langle x, x \rangle = 0 \iff x = 0.$$

T

3.4) $(\mathbb{W}, \langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle)$ \mathbb{R} -espacio euclídeo $\dim = 3$.

$$\mathcal{B} = \{u_i : i \in \mathbb{I}_3\} \subset \{u \in \mathbb{W} : \|u\| = 1\}$$

$$\text{b) } \text{que } \|u_i + u_j\|^2 = 2 + \sqrt{3}$$

$$\|u_i - u_j\|^2 = 2 - \sqrt{3} \quad \text{para } i \neq j.$$

$$\|u_i + u_j\|^2 = \langle u_i + u_j, u_i + u_j \rangle$$

$$2 + \sqrt{3} = \langle u_i, u_i \rangle + \langle u_i, u_j \rangle + \langle u_j, u_i \rangle + \langle u_j, u_j \rangle$$

$$2 + \sqrt{3} = 1 + 2 \langle u_i, u_j \rangle + 1$$

$$\boxed{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = \langle u_i, u_j \rangle} \quad i \neq j$$

$$\|u_i - u_j\|^2 = \langle u_i - u_j, u_i - u_j \rangle$$

$$2 - \sqrt{3} = \langle u_i, u_i \rangle - \langle u_i, u_j \rangle - \langle u_j, u_i \rangle + \langle u_j, u_j \rangle$$

$$2 - \sqrt{3} = 1 - 2 \langle u_i, u_j \rangle + 1$$

$$\boxed{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = \langle u_i, u_j \rangle} \quad i \neq j$$

$$\otimes \quad \|u_i\| = 1 \rightarrow \|u_1\| = \sqrt{\langle u_1, u_1 \rangle} = 1 \Rightarrow \boxed{\langle u_1, u_1 \rangle = 1}$$

$$(\text{según cxsignd}) \quad \rightarrow \|u_2\| = \sqrt{\langle u_2, u_2 \rangle} = 1 \Rightarrow \boxed{\langle u_2, u_2 \rangle = 1}$$

$$\rightarrow \|u_3\| = \dots 1 \quad \boxed{\dots}$$

A)

$$G_B = \begin{pmatrix} \langle u_1, u_1 \rangle & \langle u_1, u_2 \rangle & \langle u_1, u_3 \rangle \\ \langle u_2, u_1 \rangle & \langle u_2, u_2 \rangle & \langle u_2, u_3 \rangle \\ \langle u_3, u_1 \rangle & \langle u_3, u_2 \rangle & \langle u_3, u_3 \rangle \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} & \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \\ \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} & 1 & \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \\ \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} & \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Ante:

$$\text{Forma polar: } \langle u_i, u_j \rangle = \frac{1}{4} (\|u_i + u_j\|^2 - \|u_i - u_j\|^2)$$

$$\langle u_1, u_2 \rangle = \frac{1}{4} (\|u_1 + u_3\|^2 - \|u_1 - u_3\|^2) = \frac{1}{4} (2 + \sqrt{3} - 2 + \sqrt{3}) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$\langle u_1, u_3 \rangle = \dots$$

$$\langle u_2, u_3 \rangle = \dots$$

B) Hallar la matriz $\Theta := [\arccos(\langle u_i, u_j \rangle)]_{\substack{i \in \mathbb{I}_3 \\ j \in \mathbb{I}_3}}$

$$\Theta = \arccos \left(\frac{\langle u_i, u_j \rangle}{\|u_i\| \|u_j\|} \right) = \arccos(\langle u_i, u_j \rangle)$$

Si $i=j$ $\langle u_i, u_j \rangle = 1$ y $\forall i \neq j \quad \langle u_i, u_j \rangle = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$

$$\arccos(1) = 0^\circ \quad \arccos\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right) = 30^\circ \rightarrow$$

! Antes

bola
ángulos
en radianes
csc, sen, cos, tg

$$\Theta = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 30^\circ & 30^\circ \\ 30^\circ & 0^\circ & 30^\circ \\ 30^\circ & 30^\circ & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

C) Construir Δ rectangular con vértices: $\rightarrow O$

$$\rightarrow u_1$$

$$\rightarrow u_2 = \lambda u_1 \quad \lambda \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$? \quad \cos \Theta = \frac{\langle x, y \rangle}{\|x\| \|y\|} \quad (\text{Episodio 13, pg 24})$$

①

NOTA

? $\cos(90^\circ) = 0$?

HOJA N°

FECHA

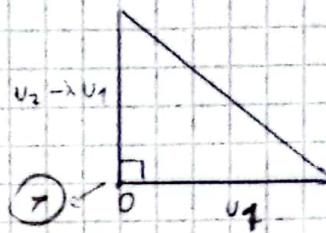
Tiendo:

$$\langle v_2 - \lambda v_1, v_2 \rangle = 0$$

$$\langle v_1 + v_2 \rangle - \langle \lambda v_1, v_2 \rangle = 0$$

$$1 - \lambda \langle v_1, v_2 \rangle = 0$$

$$1 - \lambda \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda = \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} = 2 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$$



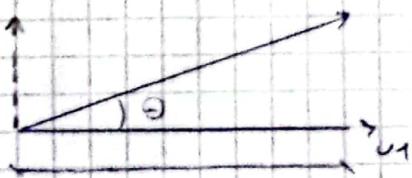
Vértices: $\{0, v_1, v_2 - \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3} \cdot v_1\}$ ③

Añ.:

$$\langle v_2 - \lambda v_1, v_1 \rangle = 0 \Rightarrow \langle v_2, v_1 \rangle - \lambda \langle v_1, v_1 \rangle = 0$$

$$\langle v_2, v_1 \rangle = \lambda \langle v_1, v_1 \rangle \dots$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\langle v_2, v_1 \rangle}{\|v_1\|^2} = \lambda$$



Proyección v_2 sobre v_1

$$\|v_2\| \cos(\theta) = \frac{\langle v_2, v_1 \rangle}{\|v_1\|} \rightarrow \text{proyección} \Leftrightarrow_{v_1} (v_2) = \frac{\langle v_2, v_1 \rangle \cdot v_1}{\|v_1\|^2}$$

$$\lambda = \frac{\sqrt{3}/2}{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \Rightarrow \text{Vértices: } \{0, v_1, v_2 - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cdot v_1\} \quad ③$$

②, ③ . Si, es posible producir distintos triángulos.

NOTA

[Práctica proyección ortogonal, episodio 14, página 27.]

Sea S subespacio de \mathbb{W} . Base $S = \{v_1, v_2, \dots, v_k\}$
(ortogonal)

$$P_S(v) = \frac{\langle v, v_1 \rangle}{\|v_1\|^2} \cdot v_1 + \frac{\langle v, v_2 \rangle}{\|v_2\|^2} \cdot v_2 + \dots + \frac{\langle v, v_k \rangle}{\|v_k\|^2} \cdot v_k$$

"Proyección de
 v en el
subespacio S "

Ejemplo: $S \in \mathbb{R}^3$ con P.I. consnico.

$$S = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^3 \mid x_1 - x_2 + 2x_3 = 0 \right\}$$

A) Hallar S^\perp / B) Hallar base ortogonal de S / C) $P_S((1 \ 2 \ 3)^T)$
D) $P_S((x_1 \ x_2 \ x_3)^T)$ $\forall (x_1 \ x_2 \ x_3)^T \in \mathbb{R}^3$.

- A) Para hallar S^\perp : $x_1 - x_2 + 2x_3 = 0 \Leftrightarrow (1 \ -1 \ 2) \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = 0$

$$S = \left(\text{gen} \left(\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \right) \right)^\perp \Rightarrow S^\perp = \text{gen} \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \right\} \Rightarrow B_{S^\perp} = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$$

- B) Para hallar base ortogonal de S , primero debes hallar una base de S :

$$x_1 - x_2 + 2x_3 = 0 \rightarrow x_1 = x_2 - 2x_3 \rightarrow S = \text{gen} \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$$

Como u, v no son \perp , genero w ($w \perp v$). $\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$

$$w = u - c_v v = u - \frac{\langle u, v \rangle}{\|v\|^2} \cdot v$$

$$w = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} - \frac{\langle (1 1 0), (-2 0 1) \rangle}{\|(-2 0 1)\|^2} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\langle u, v \rangle = \sqrt{1}, u = \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \langle -2 0 1 \rangle \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = -2$$

$$\left\| \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\|^2 = \langle -2 0 1 \rangle \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = 5$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} - \frac{(-2)}{5} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 4/5 \\ 0 \\ -2/5 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1/5 \\ 1 \\ 2/5 \end{pmatrix} = w$$

Bases ortogonales de S = $\left\{ \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 5 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$

G) $P_S \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$ "Como $\dim(S^\perp) = 1$ y $P_S(v) = v - P_{S^\perp}(v)$, calculamos primero $P_{S^\perp}(v)$ ".

"Con la fórmula de proyección ortogonal:"

$$P_S \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{\langle (1 2 3)^\perp, (1 -1 2)^\perp \rangle}{\| (1 -1 2)^\perp \|^2} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} = 1 + 1 + 4 = 6 \quad \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} = 1 + 2 + 6 = 5$$

$$P_{S^\perp} = \frac{5}{6} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 5/6 \\ -5/6 \\ 10/6 \end{pmatrix} \quad P_S \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} - P_{S^\perp} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1/6 \\ 13/6 \\ 8/6 \end{pmatrix}$$

D)

$$\textcircled{1} \quad \left[\begin{matrix} P_S \\ P_{S^\perp} \end{matrix} \right]_E$$

3.7) \mathbb{R}^3 , PI \Leftrightarrow definido por:

$$\langle x, y \rangle = y^T \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -2 & 0 \\ -2 & 5 & 4 \\ 0 & 4 & 6 \end{pmatrix} x$$

$$S_1 = \left\{ x \in \mathbb{R}^3 : x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = 0 \right\}$$

$$S_2 = \left\{ x \in \mathbb{R}^3 : x_1 - x_3 = 0 \right\}$$

A) Hallar las matrices con respecto a la base canónica de las proyecciones ortogonales de \mathbb{R}^3 sobre S_1^\perp y S_2^\perp

$$S_1 \Leftrightarrow x_1 = -x_2 - x_3 / S_1 = \text{gen} \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\} \quad \text{Dim} = 2$$

$$S_2 \Leftrightarrow x_1 - x_3 = 0 / S_2 = \text{gen} \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \right\} \quad \text{Dim} = 2$$

$$\dim(\mathbb{R}^3) = \dim(S_1) + \dim(S_1^\perp)$$

$$3 = 2 + \left[\dim(S_1^\perp) \right] = 1$$

$$\cdots \left[\dim(S_2^\perp) = 1 \right]$$

buscamos generador de S_1^\perp .

$$0 = \langle \begin{pmatrix} \vec{b} \\ \vec{c} \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \rangle$$

$$0 = (-1 \ 1 \ 0) \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -2 & 0 \\ -2 & 5 & 4 \\ 0 & 4 & 6 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \vec{b} \\ \vec{c} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} (-2+2) & (2+4) & 4 \\ -5 & 7 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \vec{b} \\ \vec{c} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(-5\vec{b} + 7\vec{b} + 4\vec{c} = 0)$$

$$0 = \langle \begin{pmatrix} \vec{b} \\ \vec{c} \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \rangle$$

$$0 = (-1 \ 0 \ 1) \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -2 & 0 \\ -2 & 5 & 4 \\ 0 & 4 & 6 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \vec{b} \\ \vec{c} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} (-2) & (2+4) & 6 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \vec{b} \\ \vec{c} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(-2\vec{b} + 6\vec{b} + 6\vec{c} = 0)$$

Resuelto
1x ec.

$$\left(\begin{pmatrix} -4 & 7 & 4 \\ -2 & 6 & 6 \end{pmatrix} + 2F_2 \right) \left(\begin{pmatrix} -2 & 6 & 6 \\ 0 & -5 & -8 \end{pmatrix} \right) \left\{ \begin{array}{l} -5 \cdot b - 8c = 0 \\ -5b = 8c \\ -5/8 \cdot b = c \end{array} \right.$$

$$-2 \Rightarrow +6b + 6 \left(-\frac{5}{8}b \right) = 0$$

$$-2 \Rightarrow +\frac{9}{4}b = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{9}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot b = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{9}{8}b = 0$$

$$S_1^\perp = \text{gen} \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 9 \\ 8 \\ -5 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$$

$$\{ S_2^\perp ? \quad 0 = \left\langle \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \right\rangle \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 0 = \left\langle \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \right\rangle \\ 0 = (1 \ 0 \ 1) \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 2 & -2 & 0 & x_1 \\ -2 & 5 & 4 & x_2 \\ 0 & 4 & 6 & x_3 \end{array} \right) \end{array} \right.$$

$$0 = (0 \ 1 \ 0) \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 2 & -2 & 0 & x_1 \\ -2 & 5 & 4 & x_2 \\ 0 & 4 & 6 & x_3 \end{array} \right) \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} 0 = (0 \ 1 \ 0) \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 2x_1 - 2x_2 & & & \\ -2x_1 + 5x_2 + 4x_3 & & & \\ 4x_2 + 6x_3 & & & \end{array} \right) \\ 0 = -2x_1 + 5x_2 + 4x_3 \end{array} \right]$$

$$(1 \ 0 \ 1) \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 2x_1 - 2x_2 & & & \\ -2x_1 + 5x_2 + 4x_3 & & & \\ 4x_2 + 6x_3 & & & \end{array} \right)$$

$$2x_1 - 2x_2 + 4x_2 + 6x_3 = 0$$

$$2x_1 + 2x_2 + 6x_3 = 0$$

$$\left(\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & 6 \\ -2 & 5 & 4 \end{pmatrix} + F_1 \right) \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x_1 + x_2 + 3x_3 = 0 \\ + 7x_2 + 10x_3 = 0 \end{array} \right.$$

$$10x_3 = -7x_2 \Rightarrow x_3 = -\frac{7}{10}x_2$$

$$x_1 + x_2 + 3 \left(-\frac{7}{10}x_2 \right) = 0$$

$$x_1 = +\frac{11}{10}x_2$$

$$S_2^\perp = \text{gen} \left[\begin{pmatrix} 11 \\ 10 \\ -7 \end{pmatrix} \right]$$

$$S_2^\perp = \text{gen} \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 11 \\ 10 \\ -7 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$$

Ano:

$$\left[\begin{matrix} P_{S_1^{\perp}} \\ \vdots \end{matrix} \right]_E = \left(\left[\begin{matrix} P_{S_1^{\perp}} (1 \ 0 \ 0) \end{matrix} \right]_E \ \left[\begin{matrix} P_{S_1^{\perp}} (0 \ 1 \ 0) \end{matrix} \right]_E \ \left[\begin{matrix} P_{S_1^{\perp}} (0 \ 0 \ 1) \end{matrix} \right]_E \ \vdots \right)$$

$$P_{S_1^{\perp}}(x) = \frac{\langle x, \text{gen}(S_1^{\perp}) \rangle}{\| \text{gen}(S_1^{\perp}) \|} \cdot \text{gen}(S_1^{\perp})$$

$$P_{S_1^{\perp}}(x) = \frac{\langle (x_1 \ x_2 \ x_3)^T, (9 \ 8 \ -5)^T \rangle}{\| (9 \ 8 \ -5)^T \|} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 9 \\ 8 \\ -5 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(9 \ 8 \ -5) \begin{pmatrix} 9 \\ 8 \\ -5 \end{pmatrix} = 170$$

3.7) B) Suponiendo matriz de Término

- Dist $\left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}, S_2^\perp \right\}$ Matriz: $\left[P_{S_2^\perp} \right]_E^E = \frac{1}{18} \begin{pmatrix} 11 & 0 & -11 \\ 10 & 0 & -10 \\ -7 & 0 & 7 \end{pmatrix}$

$$P_{S_2^\perp}(b) = \frac{1}{18} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 11 & 0 & -11 \\ 10 & 0 & -10 \\ -7 & 0 & 7 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{18} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} -11 \\ -10 \\ 7 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\left\| P_{S_2^\perp}(b) \right\|^2 \Rightarrow \left\langle \frac{1}{18} \begin{pmatrix} -11 \\ -10 \\ 7 \end{pmatrix}, \frac{1}{18} \begin{pmatrix} -11 \\ -10 \\ 7 \end{pmatrix} \right\rangle \rightarrow \text{No puedo multiplicarlos directamente porque el producto interno NO es el constante?}$$

$$\frac{1}{18} \cdot \frac{1}{18} \cdot (-11 \quad -10 \quad 7) \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -2 & 0 \\ -2 & 5 & 4 \\ 0 & 4 & 6 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -11 \\ -10 \\ 7 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\frac{1}{324} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} (-2 \quad 0 \quad 2) \begin{pmatrix} -11 \\ -10 \\ 7 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{324} \cdot 36 = \frac{1}{9}$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{1}{9}} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{3}}$$

- Dist $\left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}, S_1^\perp \right\}$ Matriz: $\frac{1}{12} \begin{pmatrix} 9 & 9 & 9 \\ 8 & 8 & 8 \\ -5 & -5 & -5 \end{pmatrix} = \left[P_{S_1^\perp} \right]_E^E$

$$P_{S_1^\perp}(b) = \frac{1}{12} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 9 & 9 & 9 \\ 8 & 8 & 8 \\ -5 & -5 & -5 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{12} \begin{pmatrix} 36 \\ 32 \\ -20 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\left\langle \frac{1}{12} \cdot \frac{1}{12} (36 \quad 32 \quad -20), \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -2 & 0 \\ -2 & 5 & 4 \\ 0 & 4 & 6 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 36 \\ 32 \\ -20 \end{pmatrix} \right\rangle = \frac{1}{144} \cdot 384 = \frac{8}{3}$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{8}{3}} = \sqrt{\frac{2 \cdot \sqrt{6}}{3}}$$

Ximena, D.O.

NOTA

$$3.8) \quad G_B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & v_2 & v_3 \\ v_2 & 1 & v_4 \\ v_3 & v_4 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad B = \{v_1, v_2, v_3\}$$

A) Itolar

$$P \xrightarrow{\text{gen } \{v_1, v_2, v_3\}} S \xleftarrow{\text{gen } \{v_1, v_2\}} B$$

$$[P_S]_B^B = \begin{pmatrix} P_S(v_1) & & \\ & P_S(v_2) & \\ & & P_S(v_3) \end{pmatrix}$$

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

Porque $v_1, v_2 \in S$, $v_3 \notin S$.

$$\textcircled{C} \quad P_S(v_3) = \alpha_1 \cdot v_1 + \alpha_2 \cdot v_2$$

Porque proyección de v_3 en S pertenece a S ?

P

$$\text{Indicar } \{ \langle v_1, v_3 - P_S(v_3) \rangle = 0 \} \rightarrow \langle v_1, v_3 - P_S(v_3) \rangle = 0$$

$$\text{Ep } \frac{1}{3} \quad \{ \langle v_2, v_3 - P_S(v_3) \rangle = 0 \} \rightarrow \langle v_2, v_3 - P_S(v_3) \rangle = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{3} = \langle v_1, P_S(v_3) \rangle$$

$$\frac{1}{4} = \langle v_2, P_S(v_3) \rangle$$

$$\frac{1}{3} = \langle v_1, \alpha_1 v_1 + \alpha_2 v_2 \rangle$$

$$\frac{1}{4} = \langle v_2, \alpha_1 v_1 + \alpha_2 v_2 \rangle$$

$$\frac{1}{3} = \alpha_1 \langle v_1, v_1 \rangle + \alpha_2 \langle v_1, v_2 \rangle$$

$$\frac{1}{4} = \alpha_1 \langle v_2, v_1 \rangle + \alpha_2 \langle v_2, v_2 \rangle$$

$$\frac{1}{3} = \alpha_1 \cdot 1 + \alpha_2 \cdot \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\frac{1}{4} = \alpha_1 \frac{1}{2} + \alpha_2 \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc} 1 & v_2 & v_3 \\ v_2 & 1 & v_4 \\ v_3 & v_4 & 1 \end{array} \right) \times 6 \quad \left(\begin{array}{ccc} 6 & 3 & 2 \\ 6 & 4 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{array} \right) \times 12 \quad \left(\begin{array}{ccc} 6 & 3 & 2 \\ 6 & 4 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{array} \right) \times 4 \quad \left(\begin{array}{ccc} 6 & 3 & 2 \\ 6 & 4 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\partial_2 = 1 \quad 6\partial_1 + 1 = 0 \rightarrow \partial_1 = -\frac{1}{6}$$

$$P_S(v_3) = \partial_1 \cdot v_1 + \partial_2 \cdot v_2$$

$$\left[P_S(v_3) \right]^B = \begin{pmatrix} -1/6 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \left[P_S \right]^B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1/6 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \checkmark$$

$$B) \quad P_S(v_3) = -\frac{1}{6} \cdot r_1 + v_2 \quad \checkmark ?$$

C) Calcular $\text{dist}(v_3, S)$

$$P_{S^\perp}(v_3) = v_3 - P_S(v_3) = v_3 + \frac{1}{6}r_1 - v_2$$

$$\left[P_{S^\perp}(v_3) \right]^B = \begin{pmatrix} 1/6 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\|v\|^2 = \langle v, v \rangle$$

$$\text{dist}(v_3, S) = \|P_{S^\perp}(v_3)\| = \sqrt{\langle P_{S^\perp}(v_3), P_{S^\perp}(v_3) \rangle}$$

$$\text{Productos interno: } \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1/2 & 1/3 \\ 1/2 & 1/3 & 1/4 \\ 1/3 & 1/4 & 1/5 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1/6 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{180}$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{1}{180}} = \left[\text{Dist}(v_3, S) = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{30} \right] \quad \checkmark$$

D) Mostrar que para todos los $v \in W$ se tiene que $\text{dist}(v, r_1) = \text{dist}(v, r_2)$.

$$\langle v - r_1, v - r_1 \rangle = \langle v - r_2, v - r_2 \rangle$$

$$\langle v, v - r_1 \rangle + \langle -r_1, v - r_1 \rangle = \langle v, v - r_2 \rangle + \langle -r_2, v - r_2 \rangle$$

$$\cancel{\langle v, r_1 \rangle} + \cancel{\langle v, -r_1 \rangle} + \cancel{\langle -r_1, v \rangle} + \cancel{\langle -r_1, -r_1 \rangle} = \cancel{\langle v, r_2 \rangle} + \cancel{\langle v, -r_2 \rangle} + \cancel{\langle -r_2, r_2 \rangle} + \cancel{\langle -r_2, v \rangle}$$

$$-2 \langle v, r_1 \rangle + 1 = -2 \langle v, r_2 \rangle + \frac{1}{3}$$

G_B

G_B

NOTA

$$\langle v, v_1 \rangle = (1 \ 0 \ 0) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1/2 & 1/3 \\ 1/2 & 1/3 & 1/4 \\ 1/3 & 1/4 & 1/5 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \omega_1 \\ \omega_2 \\ \omega_3 \end{pmatrix} = (1 \ 1/2 \ 1/3) \begin{pmatrix} \omega_1 \\ \omega_2 \\ \omega_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\langle v, v_1 \rangle = \omega_1 + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \omega_2 + \frac{1}{3} \cdot \omega_3$$

$$\langle v, v_2 \rangle = (0 \ 1 \ 0) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & . & . \\ . & 1 & . \\ . & . & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \omega_1 \\ \omega_2 \\ \omega_3 \end{pmatrix} = (1/2 \ 1/3 \ 1/4) \begin{pmatrix} \omega_1 \\ \omega_2 \\ \omega_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\langle v, v_2 \rangle = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \omega_1 + \frac{1}{3} \cdot \omega_2 + \frac{1}{4} \cdot \omega_3$$

$$-2 \left(\omega_1 + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \omega_2 + \frac{1}{3} \cdot \omega_3 \right) + 1 = -2 \left(\frac{1}{2} \cdot \omega_1 + \frac{1}{3} \cdot \omega_2 + \frac{1}{4} \cdot \omega_3 \right) + \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\frac{2}{3} = -\omega_1 - \frac{2}{3} \cdot \omega_2 - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \omega_3 + 2 \cdot \omega_1 + \omega_2 + \frac{2}{3} \cdot \omega_3$$

$$\left[\begin{matrix} v \in V \\ \frac{2}{3} = \omega_1 + \frac{1}{3} \cdot \omega_2 + \frac{1}{6} \cdot \omega_3 \end{matrix} \right] \rightarrow \text{Conjunto dist. con dist. entre } v_1 \text{ y } v_2.$$

✓ Respuesta suficiente?

3. (4) Rn A) $b = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$ Primero reviso si b pertenece $\text{Col}(A)$.

$$\left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & -1 & -1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 & 2 \end{array} \right] + F_1 + F_2 \quad \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 3 \end{array} \right] + F_3 \quad \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 0 & 5 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -3 \end{array} \right]$$

$b \notin \text{Col}(A) \quad \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

Resolver $A^T \cdot A \cdot x = A^T \cdot b$

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 \end{array} \right) \cdot \left(\begin{array}{ccc} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 \end{array} \right) \cdot \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = \left(\begin{array}{ccc} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 \end{array} \right) \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 2 & -1 & 1 \\ -1 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 \end{array} \right) \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 3 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{array}{l} 2x_1 - x_2 + x_3 = 0 \\ -x_1 + 2x_2 + x_3 = 3 \\ x_1 + x_2 + 2x_3 = 3 \end{array}$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 2 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 & 1 & 3 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 & 3 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{\begin{array}{l} x_2 + F_1 \\ x_2 - F_1 \end{array}} \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 2 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 3 & 6 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 & 6 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{\begin{array}{l} 1/3 \\ 1/3 - F_2 \end{array}} \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 2 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 4 \end{array} \right]$$

$$2x_3 = 4 \Rightarrow x_3 = 2 \quad x_2 + x_3 = 2 \Rightarrow x_2 = 0$$

$$2 \cdot x_1 - 1 \cdot 0 + 1 \cdot 2 = 0 \Rightarrow 2x_1 = -2 \Rightarrow x_1 = -1$$

$$\dots \left(\begin{array}{cccc} 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\begin{array}{l} x_1 + x_3 = 1 \Rightarrow x_3 = 1 - x_1 \\ x_2 + x_3 = 2 \Rightarrow x_3 = 2 - x_2 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ -x_1 - 2 - x_2 \end{pmatrix} = x_1 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} + x_2 \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} x_3 = 1 - x_1 \\ x_3 = 2 - x_2 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 - x_1 \\ 2 - x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = x_3 \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

Todos los soluciones por mínimos cuadrados son de la forma:

$$\underbrace{-}_{\text{Nul}(A)} \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}}_{\text{gen}} + \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}}_{\text{X}_P} = \underset{x \in \mathbb{R}^3}{\text{Arg. min.}} \|b - Ax\|$$

Error vectorial:

$$\min_{x \in \mathbb{R}^3} \|b - Ax\|^2 = \|b - Ax_p\|^2 = \left\| \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \right\|^2$$
$$= \sqrt{1^2 + 1^2 + 1^2} = 3$$

Determinar la

base minima:

Base

$F_1(A)$:

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \times (-1) \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = F_1$$

$$\text{Base } F_1(A) = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$$

23/10/23. Prácticas. Ejercicios de Parcial:

Se considera al espacio euclídeo con P.I.

$$\langle x, y \rangle = y^T \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix} x \quad \text{②}$$

- A) Calcular $d_{\text{dist}}(v, s)$ con $v = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 3 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$

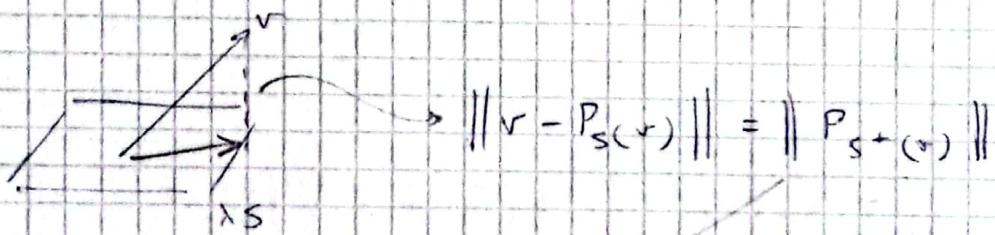
Dado s como la recta
de los puntos

$$S = \left\{ x \in \mathbb{R}^3 : x_1 + x_2 - x_3 = 0 \right\}$$

Es en \mathbb{R}^3 . No tiene rectas que
contiene el eje vertical

- B) Hallar todos los $x \in \mathbb{R}^3 / d(x, s) = d(x, s^\perp)$.

A)



$$d(v, s) = \| \text{Proy}_{S^\perp}(v) \|$$

$$\dim(s) = 2, \dim(s^\perp) = 1$$

Saco gco s : $s = \text{gen} \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$

$s^\perp = \{ w \in \mathbb{R}^3 / \langle w, \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \rangle = \langle w, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \rangle = 0 \}$

Usar esto porque
no tenemos
toboganes
con proy.
int. canónico

$$\langle w, \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \rangle = (1 -1 0) \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = (3 -2 2) \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} =$$

$$3x_1 - 2x_2 + 2x_3 = 0$$

$$\bullet \langle w, 10 \rangle = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \dots \\ \vdots \\ \vdots \end{pmatrix} = 2x_1 + 2x_2 + 3x_3 = 0$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} 3x_1 - 2x_2 + 2x_3 = 0 \\ 2x_1 + 2x_2 + 3x_3 = 0 \end{array} \right\} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} x_1 = -x_3 \\ x_2 = -\frac{1}{2}x_3 \end{array} \right\} \quad S^\perp = \text{gen. } \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ -1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad d^2(v, s) = \| \text{Proy}_{S^\perp}(v) \|^2 = \frac{\left\langle \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 3 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ -1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \right\rangle}{\left\| \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ -1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \right\|^2} =$$

$$k^2 \cdot \left\| \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ -1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \right\|^2 \rightarrow \text{Gebro.}$$

$$\left\langle \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 3 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ -1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \right\rangle = (-2 \ -1 \ 2) \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 3 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \dots = \text{AV} - 10$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad \left\| \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ -1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \right\|^2 = \left\langle \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ -1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ -1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \right\rangle = (-2 \ -1 \ 2) \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ -1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} = \dots 10$$

$$\left(\frac{-10}{10} \right)^2 = 1 \cdot 10 = d^2(v, s)$$

↓ ↓
 1 10
 \textcircled{2}

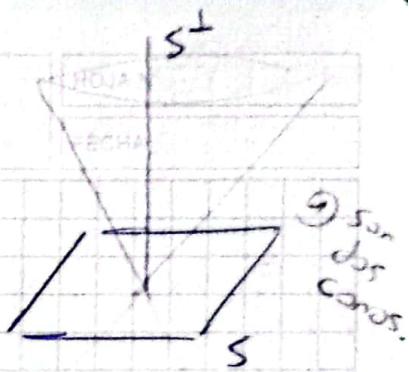
$d(v, s) = \sqrt{10}$

$v = P_{Sc}v + P_{S^\perp}(v) \rightarrow$ Escribir en forma
proyectando directamente
sobre S .

$P_{S^\perp}(v) = v - P_S(v)$
Vd. es necesario acordar
que v sea L -separable
y que S sea

Encontrar todos

B) $x \in \mathbb{R}^3 / d(x, s) = d(x, s^\perp)$



$$d^2(x, s) = \|P_s(x) - x\|^2 = d^2(x, s^\perp) = \|P_{s^\perp}(x)\|^2$$

$$\frac{\left\langle \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ -1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \right\rangle \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ -1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}}{\left\| \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ -1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \right\|^2} = \frac{-2x_1 - 2x_2 + 2x_3}{10} \left\| \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ -1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \right\|^2$$

luego Uso

\Rightarrow lsea de

s directamente

$$d(x, s^\perp) = \|P_s(x)\| = \sqrt{x_1^2 + x_2^2 + x_3^2}$$

porque es

ortogonal

(si no \Rightarrow fusc,

debemos buscar

una lsea ortogonal).

$$d(x, s^\perp) = \|P_s(x)\| = \sqrt{x_1^2 + x_2^2 + x_3^2}$$

Antes de plantear esto \rightarrow
formo, palomas ver otra opci&on

$$\textcircled{*} \quad \frac{\left\langle \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \right\rangle \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + \left\langle \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\rangle \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}}{\left\| \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \right\|^2 + \left\| \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\|^2}$$

Al ser $\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$
ortogonal,
podrá
Molar
apl. ods
P. bgoos

$$\text{Dado espacio } x = \alpha \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + \beta \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + \gamma \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ -1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$P_{S^\perp(x)} = \alpha \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + \beta \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \|P_{S^\perp(x)}\|^2 = \left\| \alpha \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + \beta \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\|^2 =$$

Puedes
perceber que
son ortogonales:

$$2^2 \left\| \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \right\|^2 + \beta^2 \left\| \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\|^2$$

$$P_{S^\perp(x)} = \gamma \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ -1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \|P_{S^\perp(x)}\|^2 = \gamma^2 \left\| \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ -1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \right\|^2$$

$$\left\| \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \right\|^2 = \langle \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \rangle = \dots = 5$$

④ Usando obviamente
productos interno
definido en la
consigna.

$$\left\| \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\|^2 = \dots = 5$$

$$\left\| \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ -1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \right\|^2 = 10$$

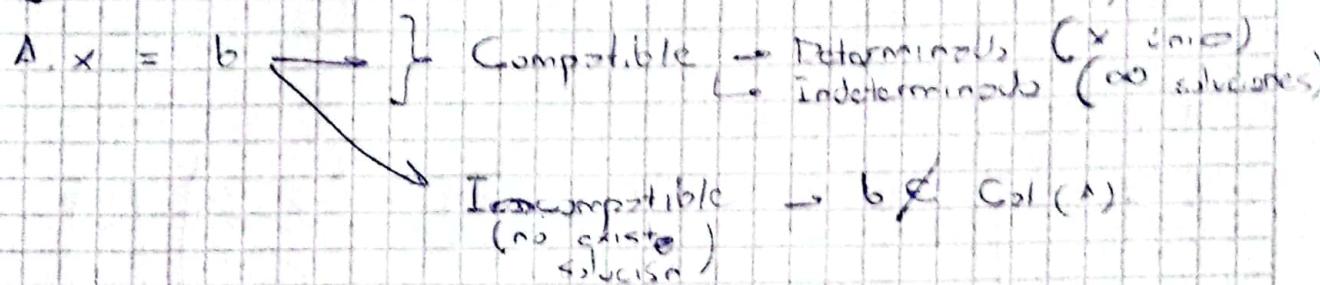
$$\|P_{S^\perp(x)}\|^2 = \|P_{S^\perp(x)}\|^2 \rightarrow \boxed{5\alpha^2 + 5\beta^2 = 10\gamma^2}$$

b) Respuesta: Todos los $x \in IR^3$: $x = \alpha \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + \beta \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + \gamma \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ -1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$

$$\text{tal que } 5\alpha^2 + 5\beta^2 = 10\gamma^2$$

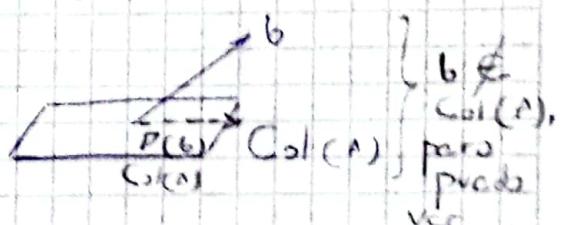
(x es la solución)

Candidatos mínimos



Si no encontramos solución, buscamos soluciones aproximadas

$$A \cdot \hat{x} = \text{Proy}_{\text{Col}(A)}(b)$$



"No $\text{Ilcpv} = b$, pero ne que b en $\text{Col}(A)$ sumaria"

La proyección de b es la mínima distancia.

$$d(A \cdot x, b)^2 \rightarrow \text{mínimo.}$$

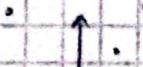
Ejercicio de parabol sobre candidatos mínimos.

5)
$$\begin{array}{c|ccccc} x & -2 & -1 & 0 & 1 & 2 \\ \hline y & 4 & 2 & 1 & 3 & 5 \end{array}$$
 Usando la técnica de CM ajustar la tabla mediante una recta y una parábola.

Recta: $y = a \cdot x + b$ / Parábola: $y = x^2 + bx + c$.

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} -2x + b = 4 \\ -1x + b = 2 \\ 0x + b = 1 \\ \dots \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} \text{Escrito} \\ \text{matricialmente:} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} -2 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 2 \\ 1 \\ 3 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix}$$



Vamos a ver:

nos damos cuenta que c una recta que tiene sentido.

Al formando

que estamos estudiando punto que nos sirva una parábola,

INCOMPATIBLE.

No existe un a que $= b$.

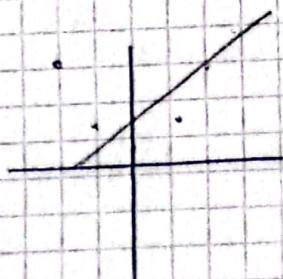
$$\begin{array}{|c|c|c|c|c|} \hline & 4 & 2 & 1 & 3 \\ \hline & 1 & 2 & 1 & 1 \\ \hline & 3 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ \hline & 5 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ \hline \end{array} \not\in \text{Col}(A) \Rightarrow A \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 6 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 2 \\ 1 \\ 3 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix} \text{ no tiene soluc.}$$

$$A^T \cdot A \cdot \hat{x} = A^T \cdot b$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} -2 & -1 & 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 6 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 2 \\ 1 \\ 3 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 10 & 0 \\ 0 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 6 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 15 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{matrix} \tilde{x} = 3/10 \\ \tilde{b} = 3 \end{matrix}$$

$$\tilde{x} \cdot x + \tilde{b} = y \rightarrow \frac{3}{10}x + 3 = y$$



Sols. const. rect.
kronante tener
una rect. no
tiene sentido.