

Детерминанта на Грам

Определение: Нека E е Евклидово пространство

и $a_1, a_2, \dots, a_k \in E$.

Детерминанта на Грам је дефиниција:

$$\Gamma(a_1, a_2, \dots, a_k) = \begin{vmatrix} (a_1, a_1) & (a_1, a_2) & \cdots & (a_1, a_k) \\ (a_2, a_1) & (a_2, a_2) & \cdots & (a_2, a_k) \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ (a_k, a_1) & (a_k, a_2) & \cdots & (a_k, a_k) \end{vmatrix}$$

Теорема: Нека E е Евклидово пространство и

$a_1, \dots, a_k \in E$, Тогда

$$\Gamma(a_1, a_2, \dots, a_k) \geq 0 \quad (\Gamma(a_1, a_2, \dots, a_k) \in \mathbb{R}),$$
$$\Gamma(a_1, \dots, a_k) = 0 \Leftrightarrow a_1, a_2, \dots, a_k \text{ са } N^3$$

Доказательство

1) Когдa a_1, a_2, \dots, a_k са линейно залисити

$$\lambda_1 a_1 + \lambda_2 a_2 + \dots + \lambda_k a_k = 0 \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{последовательно умножавате} \\ \text{складко с } a_1, a_2, \dots, a_k \end{array}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} \lambda_1(a_1, a_1) + \lambda_2(a_1, a_2) + \dots + \lambda_k(a_1, a_k) = 0 \\ \lambda_1(a_2, a_1) + \lambda_2(a_2, a_2) + \dots + \lambda_k(a_2, a_k) = 0 \\ \vdots \\ \lambda_1(\overline{a_k}, a_1) + \lambda_2(\overline{a_k}, a_2) + \dots + \lambda_k(\overline{a_k}, a_k) = 0 \end{cases}$$

$X \cap Y$ с ненулево решение $(\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_k) \neq (0, \dots, 0)$

$X \subset Y$ с ненулево решение $(\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_K) \neq (0, \dots, 0)$

 $\Leftrightarrow \det c\text{-мат} = \Gamma(a_1, a_2, \dots, a_K) = 0$

2) Нека се a_1, a_2, \dots, a_K са ненуло вектори независими. У же покасим, че $\Gamma(a_1, a_2, \dots, a_K) > 0$

e_1, e_2, \dots, e_n - ортого нормирани базис за \mathbb{R}^n

$$\begin{cases} a_1 = \lambda_{11}e_1 + \lambda_{12}e_2 + \dots + \lambda_{1n}e_n \\ \vdots \\ a_K = \lambda_{K1}e_1 + \lambda_{K2}e_2 + \dots + \lambda_{Kn}e_n \end{cases}$$

$$(a_i, a_j) = \lambda_{i1}\lambda_{j1} + \lambda_{i2}\lambda_{j2} + \dots + \lambda_{in}\lambda_{jn}$$

$$\Delta = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda_{11} & \lambda_{12} & \dots & \lambda_{1n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \lambda_{K1} & \lambda_{K2} & \dots & \lambda_{Kn} \end{vmatrix} \quad \begin{array}{l} a_1, \dots, a_K - \text{ННЗ} \\ \Rightarrow \text{погодете за } \Delta \\ \text{са ННЗ} \end{array}$$

$$\det A^t = \det A \quad \Delta \cdot \Delta^t = \Delta^2 = \Gamma(a_1, a_2, \dots, a_k) > 0$$

Следствие: Неравенство на Коши-Бунховски:

Нека E -Евклидово пространство и $a, b \in E$. Тогда е в сила неравенството

$$|(a, b)| \leq |a| |b|$$

Равенство се дължи на то че a и b са колinearни.

Доказательство:

$$\Gamma(a, b) = \begin{vmatrix} (a, a) & (a, b) \\ (b, a) & (b, b) \end{vmatrix} = (a, a)(b, b) - (a, b)^2 \geq 0$$
$$\Rightarrow (a, b)^2 \leq |a|^2 |b|^2 \Rightarrow |(a, b)| \leq |a| |b|$$

Пример:

1) $E = \mathbb{R}^n$, $x = (\xi_1, \xi_2, \dots, \xi_n)$, $y = (\eta_1, \eta_2, \dots, \eta_n)$

$$(x, y) = \sum_{i=1}^n \xi_i \eta_i$$
$$(x, x) = \sum_{i=1}^n \xi_i^2, (y, y) = \sum_{i=1}^n \eta_i^2$$

$$(x, x) = \sum_{i=1}^n \xi_i^2, \quad (y, y) = \sum_{i=1}^n \eta_i^2$$

$$\Rightarrow \left| \sum_{i=1}^n \xi_i \eta_i \right| \leq \left(\sum_{i=1}^n \xi_i^2 \right) \left(\sum_{i=1}^n \eta_i^2 \right)$$

2) $E = C[a, b] : \int_a^b f(x)g(x)dx \leq \sqrt{\int_a^b f^2(x)dx} \cdot \sqrt{\int_a^b g^2(x)dx}$

Как следствие от неравенства
на Коши-Буняковски
получавате следната неравенства
формула:

$$|\langle \mathbf{a}, \mathbf{b} \rangle| \leq |\mathbf{a}| |\mathbf{b}| \Rightarrow -|\mathbf{a}| |\mathbf{b}| \leq \langle \mathbf{a}, \mathbf{b} \rangle \leq |\mathbf{a}| |\mathbf{b}|$$

$$\Rightarrow -1 \leq \frac{\langle \mathbf{a}, \mathbf{b} \rangle}{|\mathbf{a}| |\mathbf{b}|} \leq 1 \Rightarrow \exists \alpha \in [0, \pi]$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\langle \mathbf{a}, \mathbf{b} \rangle}{|\mathbf{a}| |\mathbf{b}|} = \cos \alpha \Rightarrow \boxed{\langle \mathbf{a}, \mathbf{b} \rangle = |\mathbf{a}| |\mathbf{b}| \cos \alpha}$$

7.1. $\alpha(\mathbf{a}, \mathbf{b}) = ?$

$$\langle \mathbf{a}, \mathbf{b} \rangle = 0$$

$$\mathbf{a} = (2, 1, 3, 2)$$

$$|\mathbf{a}| = 3\sqrt{2} \Rightarrow \cos \alpha = 0$$

$$\mathbf{b} = (1, 2, -2, 1)$$

$$|\mathbf{b}| = \sqrt{10} \quad \alpha = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

Herha $x, y \in \mathbb{R}^2$. Da ce gok, ce

$\Gamma(x, y) =$
 диагонал на многоъгълника
 сътворен от векторите x, y .

$$\begin{aligned}
 S &= \begin{vmatrix} x_1 & x_2 \\ y_1 & y_2 \end{vmatrix}, \quad S^2 = \begin{vmatrix} x_1 & x_2 \\ y_1 & y_2 \end{vmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} x_1 & x_2 \\ y_1 & y_2 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} x_1^2 + x_2^2 & x_1 y_2 + x_2 y_1 \\ y_1 x_1 + y_2 x_2 & y_1^2 + y_2^2 \end{vmatrix} = \\
 &\underline{\underline{S \cdot S^t \text{ (правоъгълник по правоъгълник)}}} = \begin{vmatrix} (x, x) & (x, y) \\ (y, x) & (y, y) \end{vmatrix} = \Gamma(x, y)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$E = \mathbb{R}^3, \quad x, y, z \in \mathbb{R}^3$$

$$\Gamma(x, y, z) = V^2, \quad V - \text{обем на паралелепипед}$$

Търдение: Неравенство за
тригонометрика:

E - Евклидово пространство, $a, b \in E$. В същата
е неравенството

$$|a+b| \leq |a| + |b|$$

Доказателство:

$$(a+b, a+b) = (a, a) + 2(a, b) + (b, b) \leq |a|^2 + 2|a||b| + |b|^2 = \\ = (|a| + |b|)^2 \Rightarrow |a+b| \leq |a| + |b|$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{по аналогично} \Rightarrow |x_1 + x_2 + \dots + x_k| \leq |x_1| + |x_2| + \dots + |x_k|$$

Следствие:

$$|a-b| \geq |a|-|b|$$

Задача 7.14. Нека векторите b_1, b_2, \dots, b_k са полузеки от АНЗ вектори a_1, a_2, \dots, a_k с полинорма на ортог. по Грам-Шмидг. Да се докаже, че:

a) $\Gamma(b_1, b_2, \dots, b_k) = |b_1|^2 |b_2|^2 \dots |b_k|^2$

б) $\Gamma(a_1, a_2, \dots, a_k) = \Gamma(b_1, b_2, \dots, b_k)$

в) $\Gamma(a_1, a_2, \dots, a_k) \geq |a_1|^2 |a_2|^2 \dots |a_k|^2$ самостоятелно

Решение:

$$\text{a) } \Gamma(b_1, b_2, \dots, b_K) = \begin{vmatrix} (b_1, b_1) & (b_1, b_2) & \dots & (b_1, b_K) \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ (b_K, b_1) & (b_K, b_2) & \dots & (b_K, b_K) \end{vmatrix}$$

$(b_i, b_j) = 0, i \neq j$
 $(b_i, b_i) = 0$

$$\Rightarrow \Gamma(b_1, b_2, \dots, b_K) = \begin{vmatrix} (b_1, b_1) & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & (b_2, b_2) & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & (b_K, b_K) \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \Gamma(b_1, b_2, \dots, b_K) = |b_1|^2 |b_2|^2 \dots |b_K|^2$$

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8) a_1, a_2, \dots, a_k - AH3

$$\left| \begin{array}{l} b_1 = a_1 \\ b_2 = a_2 + *b_1 \\ \vdots \\ b_k = a_k + *b_{k-1} + \dots + *b_1 \end{array} \right. \Rightarrow \left| \begin{array}{l} a'_1 = b_1 \cdot \frac{1}{|b_1|} \\ a'_2 = b_2 + *b_1 \cdot \frac{1}{|b_1|} \\ \vdots \\ a'_k = b_k + \dots + *b_1 \cdot \frac{1}{|b_1|} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left| \begin{array}{l} a'_1 = e_1 \\ a'_2 = e_2 + *e_1 \\ \vdots \\ a'_k = e_k + *e_{k-1} + \dots + *e_1 \end{array} \right. \quad \begin{array}{l} (b_i, b_j) = 0 \\ |e_i| = 1 \quad \swarrow \\ (e_i, e_j) = 0 \quad i \neq j \end{array}$$

$$\Delta = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 & * \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 1 & * & \cdots & * & * \end{vmatrix}_{k \times k} = (-1)^{\frac{k(k-1)}{2}} \Rightarrow \Delta^2 = 1$$

$\Delta \cdot \Delta^t$ (Peg no Peg)

$$\Delta^2 = \Gamma(a'_1, a'_2, \dots, a'_k) = 1$$

$$\Gamma(a_1, a_2, \dots, a_k) = \left| \begin{array}{c} (a_1, a_1) (a_1, a_2) \dots (a_1, a_k) \\ \hline \vdots \quad \vdots \quad \vdots \quad \vdots \end{array} \right| =$$

$$\Gamma(a_1, a_2, \dots, a_K) = \left| \frac{1}{(a_K, a_1)} \frac{1}{(a_K, a_2)} \cdots \frac{1}{(a_K, a_K)} \right| =$$

$$a'_i = \frac{1}{|b_i|} a_i, \quad (b_i, b_j) = 0, \quad (b_i, b_i) = |b_i|^2$$

$$= |b_1|^2 \cdots |b_K|^2 \Gamma(a'_1, a'_2, \dots, a'_K) = \Gamma(a_1, \dots, a_K)$$

$\Gamma(b_1, b_2, \dots, b_K)$

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