

Prodotto interno
$$VxV \rightarrow k$$

simmetrica, bilineore

Se $K = \mathbb{R}$ deve essere funzione definita positiva

norma di V rispetto $a < , > \in IVII = V < v, v >$
 $v \in w$ sono ortogonali se $v \in V$, $v \in V$

Prodotto scolore

somma dei vettori componente per componente (solo $v \in V$)

Prodotto vettoriele

solo in $v \in V$
 $v \in V$

4) trovare tutt:
$$\langle V_1, V_3 \rangle = nonna$$

• $\langle V_4, V_4 \rangle = \langle \begin{pmatrix} \frac{7}{4} \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} \frac{7}{4} \end{pmatrix} \rangle = 3$
 $\langle V_4, V_4 \rangle = \langle \begin{pmatrix} \frac{7}{4} \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} \frac{9}{4} \end{pmatrix} \rangle = 4$
 $\langle V_4, V_4 \rangle = \langle \begin{pmatrix} \frac{7}{4} \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} \frac{7}{4} \end{pmatrix} \rangle = 4$
 $\langle V_4, V_4 \rangle = \langle \begin{pmatrix} \frac{7}{4} \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} \frac{7}{4} \end{pmatrix} \rangle = 4 - 4 + 2 = 2$
 \vdots

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• $\langle V_4, V_4 \rangle = \langle \begin{pmatrix} \frac{7}{4} \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} \frac$

 $V_4 = \begin{pmatrix} 7 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ $V_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$ $V_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ $V_4 = \begin{pmatrix} 7 \\ -1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$ $V_5 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}$ $V_6 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$

2)
$$V_{1} \wedge V_{3}$$
 $i \neq j$
and es.
$$V_{1} \wedge V_{2} = \det \begin{pmatrix} e_{1} & e_{2} & e_{3} \\ -1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \text{ \bar{e} ortogonale a $V_{1} \in V_{2}$? si per def}$$

$$V_{2} \wedge V_{4} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{0} \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

2)
$$V_1 \wedge V_3$$
 $i \neq j$
ad es.

 $V_4 \wedge V_2 = \det \begin{pmatrix} e_1 & e_2 & e_3 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \tilde{e}$ ortogonale a $V_4 \in V_2$? si per

 $V_2 \wedge V_4 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$
 $V_3 \wedge V_5 = \det \begin{pmatrix} e_4 & e_2 & e_3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & -2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -7 \\ 20 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$
 $V_4 \wedge V_6 = \det \begin{pmatrix} e_4 & e_2 & e_3 \\ 1 & -1 & 2 \\ -1 & -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ -2 \\ -2 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}$

$$K_{z3} = \arccos\left(\frac{\langle V_z, V_3 \rangle}{||V_z||||V_3||}\right) = \arccos\left(\frac{\circ}{\cdot \cdot \cdot}\right) = \pi_{z}$$
 (infatti sono ortogonali)

tutti uzuali

Py (w) =
$$\langle \underline{V}, \underline{w} \rangle \cdot \underline{V}$$

$$(v) = \langle V, \underline{\omega} \rangle \cdot V$$

$$P_{V_{1}}(V_{1}) = \underbrace{\$ \cdot V_{1}}_{\$} = V_{1}$$

uguale quando proietto sul vettore stesso $P_{V_4}(V_5) = \underbrace{\langle v_4, v_5 \rangle \cdot V_4}_{||V_4||^2} = \underbrace{\langle \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ -4 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \rangle \cdot V_4}_{||V_4||^2} = \underbrace{\frac{2 \cdot V_4}{3}}_{||V_4||^2} = \underbrace{\frac{2 \cdot V_4}{3}}_{||V_4||^2}} = \underbrace{\frac{2 \cdot V_4}{3}}_$

sino = 11 V / w 11



11 Vz 11 = 7

3) trovare norma

7.3) 4 modo Gram - Schimt a partire dal vettore
$$y = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$
2 modo siccome voglio base ortonormale di \mathbb{R}^3 posso usare il prodotto vettoriale. Posso trovare z vetto ortonormali di \mathbb{R}^3 o₁, o₂ e definire

03 = 01 × 0z

normalizzo y per avere 04

 $y = \frac{1}{10}$
 $y = \frac{1$

ora trovo
$$Q_3$$
 con il prodotto vettoriale

 $Q_3 = \det \begin{pmatrix} e_1 & e_2 & e_3 \\ 1/56 & 1/56 & -2/56 \\ 1/3 & 1/3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} (1/56 \cdot 1/3) - (\frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{-2}{16}) \\ (1/56 \cdot 1/3) - (\frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{-2}{16}) \\ (1/56 \cdot 1/3) - (\frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{16}) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{7}{16} \\ 1/6 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$
 $\begin{cases} Q_1, Q_2, Q_3 \end{cases}$ base ortonormale di \mathbb{R}^3