LINEARM (VEKTOROW) PROJTOR ndd tilesen T T ji nejčastěji R nebo Z

- (L,+) je komutation grupd

-operace .: Tx L >

d·(B·x) = (2·B)·x pro d, BET a XEL

pus XEL

 $1 \cdot \times = \times$

distribución Zakon

2.(x+4) = 2.x + 2.4

pro L, BET, XEL

Pus deT, xijeL

NORMA

II II: L -> IRto

* ||x||=0 <=> x=0

¿ neutvalla, prock vehleden k (L,+)

* 1/7·X11 = 1/7 | X11

* ||x+y|| = ||x|| + ||y||

(Li+) dehoundly i norman 11 11 trovi NORMO LAN, PROSTOR

KAZRÍ NORMOVANÍ PROJECK JE METRICKÍM PROMOREN S ADEMO METRIKON ((xid) = 1/ x-y //

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Nedet \times je mnosine shos!

d $c: \times \rightarrow 12^{+}$ je cenous fundec

Ukrāce, $\overline{z}e$ $L = \{\{\{k: \times \rightarrow 1N_{0}\}\}\}$ bele $\{k_{1}+k_{2}\}$ je soitain fundai: $\{k_{1}+k_{2}(\times)=k_{1}(\times)+k_{2}(\times)\}$ A) linearm proston

2) $\{\{k\}\}\}=\{\{\{k_{1},k_{2}\}\}$ horm

1) (Ljt) musi pit konutationi grupe

- usuvirnost : Ano

- konutativita - Ano

- asscintivni' - Ano

- nuloy' prock - Ko(x) = 0

- Inversal proby - NE

(Ljt) heni linearni prostor

$$L' = \{ k \mid k : X \rightarrow \mathbb{Z} \}$$

$$(L' \mid +) \text{ is kountation' graph}$$

$$k^{-1}(x) = (-1) \cdot k(x)$$

NASOBENI SKLAKEM

L. K(x) & j definouino had til sen &

NENI def. und IR

NAD & j linearni proston

1)
$$||x||=0 \ (=>) \ \frac{1}{16x}|x(i)\cdot c(i)|=0 \ (=>) \ |x(i)\cdot c(i)|=0 \ |x$$

2)
$$\|\lambda \cdot k\| = \sum_{i \in X} |\lambda_i^* \cdot k(i) \cdot c(i)| = \sum_{i \in X} |\lambda_i| \cdot |k(i) \cdot c(i)| = |\lambda_i| \cdot \sum_{i \in X} |k(i) \cdot c(i)| = |\lambda_i| \cdot |k||$$

3)
$$||K_1 + K_2|| \le ||K_1|| + ||K_2||$$

$$||K_1 + K_2|| = \sum_{i \in X} |(K_1 + K_2)(i) \cdot c(i)| = \sum_{i \in X} |(K_1(i) + K_2(i) \cdot c(i))| = \sum_{i \in X} |(K_1(i) \cdot c(i))| + |K_2(i) \cdot c(i)|$$

$$||A + B|| \le ||A| + ||B||$$

$$||A + B|| \le ||A| + ||B||$$

$$|A+B| \le |A|+|B|$$
 $|A+B| \le |A|+|B|$
 $|A+B| \le |A$

UVAZUJME PROSTOR V=1R² d hornn def. ||(a,b)|| = mdx { |2a|, |3b|}

dolaste, le joe o norma.

1) \forall x \in V: ||x|| = 0 (=> X = (0,0)

 $||x|| = 0 \iff ||x|| = 0 \iff ||x|| = 0 \iff ||x|| = 0$ $||x|| = 0 \iff ||x|| = 0$ $||x|| = 0 \iff ||x|| = 0$

(=> a=0 1 b=0 (=> x=(0,0)

2) 4xeV HdelR: 12.x11 = 61.11x11

||d·(a,b)||=||(da,db)||= max { |d·2·a|, |d·3·b|} = max { |d|·|3b|} = |d|·max { |2a|, |3b|} = |d|·|(a,b)||

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3) $\forall x, y \in V$: $||x + y|| \le ||x|| + ||y||$ $||(a,b) + (c,d)|| = ||(a+c,b+d)|| = \max \{ (2 \cdot (a+c)), |3 \cdot (b+d)| \} = \max \{ (2a+2c), |3b+3d| \} \le \max \{ (2a+2c), |3b+3d| \} \le \max \{ (2a+b) \le |a+b| \le |a|+|b|$

< max { |2a|, |3b|} + max { |350|(2c|, +3a|)} = |(a,b)|| + ||(qa)||



- Ukasate, se si jidna o normu
- * V je prostor spojitých funkci ha taterna te
- * 11711 = max { [f(i)]}
- 1) $||f||=0 <=> \max_{0 \le i \le 1} |f(ai)|=0 <=> \forall x \in (0,1): f(x)=0$ <=> f(x)=0
- 2) $||d \cdot f|| = (d | \cdot ||f||)$ $||d \cdot f|| = \max_{0 \le x \le 1} ||d \cdot f(x)|| = \max_{0 \le x \le 1} (|d| \cdot |f(x)|) = |d| \cdot \max_{0 \le x \le 1} ||f(x)|| = |d| \cdot ||f||$
- 2) $||f+g|| \le ||f|| + ||g||$ $||f+g|| = \max_{0 \le x \le 1} (|f(x) + g(x)|) \le \max_{0 \le x \le 1} (|f(x)| + |g(x)|) \le \max_{0 \le x \le 1} |f(x)| + \max_{0 \le x \le 1} |g(x)|$ = ||f(|+||g||)

```
Podprostor lin. prostora L j L t. z.
```

- Unique prostor (
$$\mathbb{R}^4$$
)
- Unique prostor (\mathbb{R}^4)
- Unique prostor (\mathbb{R}^4)

* $\Theta = (0,0,0) \in \mathbb{L}^1$ Ano

* universet: $\forall x_1 \neq \mathbb{L}^1: x_1 \neq \mathbb{L}^1$
($a_{11}a_{21}a_{31}0$) + ($b_{11}b_{21}b_{31}0$) = ($a_{1}+b_{11}a_{2}+b_{21}a_{3}+b_{31}0$) $\in \mathbb{L}^1$

* $\forall x \in \mathbb{L}^1$ a $\forall d \in \mathbb{R}: d \cdot x \in \mathbb{L}^1$

L. $(a_{11}a_{21}a_{31}0) = (d \cdot a_{11}d \cdot a_{21}d \cdot a_{31}0) \in \mathbb{L}^1$

* $\forall x \in \mathbb{L}^1$ PLATI

MAO ZINA VEKTORU $\{x_1, \dots, x_n\}$ je linearni zakusla $\{x_1, \dots, x_n\}$ je linearni zakusla $\{x_1, \dots, x_n\}$ $\{x_1, \dots, x_n\}$ je linearni $\{x_n\}$ $\{x_1, \dots, x_n\}$ $\{x_1, \dots, x_n\}$

Prostor je dimense ALESPOR K

(=>] nnožina veletoru {\X_1,...,\X_k} t. i. \X_1,...\X_k Jron

nezavisle

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SKLARNÍ SOUGIN V REALLEM LINEARNIM PROJED R je zobenzen, (-,-): R×R > IR pro ktevé platí: $-(x_{i})=(x_{i})$ - (X1+X213) = (X113) + (X213) SCITAMINA R SCITAMI | R $-(X \times_{1} + X) = \lambda \cdot (X \times_{1} + X)$ - (x,x) 30 - (x,x)=0 (=> x=0

- LINEARNI PROSTOR SE SKLARNIM JONGINEM JE UNITARNI PROSTOR

- NORMA DE DEFINOLANA || Y || = \(\langle (\times_{\times} \times)^{\text{T}}

(12)

Necht
$$P_2$$
 je V.P. wich polynomialaich funkci stupni max. 2
$$P_2 = \{f(x) = ax^2 + bx + c \}$$

Pozhodnite, zdn núsledující předpis j sklární součin
$$(f,g) = f(1) \cdot g(1) + f(3) \cdot g(3) + f(5) \cdot g(5) = \sum_{i=1}^{3} f(2i-1) \cdot g(2i-1)$$

1)
$$(x_{14}) = (y_{1}x)$$

 $(f_{14}) = f(1) \cdot g(1) + f(3) \cdot g(3) + f(5) \cdot g(5) = g(1) \cdot f(1) + g(3) \cdot f(3) + g(5) \cdot f(5) = (g_{1}f)$

2)
$$(x_1 + x_2, y) = (x_1, y) + (x_2, y)$$

$$(f_n + f_{2i}g) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} (f_n(2i-1) + f_2(2i-1)) \cdot g(2i-1) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} (f_n(2i-1) \cdot g(2i-1)) + f_2(2i-1) \cdot g(2i-1) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} (f_n(2i-1) \cdot g(2i-1)) + \sum_{i=1}^{n} (f_n(2i-1) \cdot g(2i-1)) + \sum_{i=1}^{n} (f_n(2i-1) \cdot g(2i-1)) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} (f_n(2i-1) \cdot g(2i-1)) + \sum_{i=1}^{n} (f_n(2i-1) \cdot g(2i-1)) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} (f_n(2i-1) \cdot g(2i-1)) + \sum_{i=1}^{n} (f_n(2i-1) \cdot g(2i-1)) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} (f_n(2i-1) \cdot g(2i-1)) + \sum_{i=1}^{n} (f_n(2i-1) \cdot g(2i-1)) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} (f_n(2i-1) \cdot g(2i-1)) + \sum_{i=1}^{n} (f_n(2i-1) \cdot g(2i-1)) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} (f_n(2i-1) \cdot g(2i-1)) + \sum_{i=1}^{n} (f_n(2i-1) \cdot g(2i-1)) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} (f_n(2i-1) \cdot g(2i-1)) + \sum_{i=1}^{n} (f_n(2i-1) \cdot g(2i-1)) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} (f_n(2i-1) \cdot g(2i-1)) + \sum_{i=1}^{n} (f_n(2i-1) \cdot g(2i-1)) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} (f_n(2i-1) \cdot g(2i-1)) + \sum_{i=1}^{n} (f_n(2i-1) \cdot g(2i-1)) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} (f_n(2i-1) \cdot g(2i-1)) + \sum_{i=1}^{n} (f_n(2i-1) \cdot g(2i-1)) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} (f_n(2i-1) \cdot g(2i-1)) + \sum_{i=1}^{n} (f_n(2i-1) \cdot g(2i-1)) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} (f_n(2i-1) \cdot g(2i-1)) + \sum_{i=1}^{n} (f_n(2i-1) \cdot g(2i-1)) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} (f_n(2i-1) \cdot g(2i-1)) + \sum_{i=1}^{n} (f_n(2i-1) \cdot g(2i-1)) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} (f_n(2i-1) \cdot g(2i-1)) + \sum_{i=1}^{n} (f_n(2i-1) \cdot g(2i-1)) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} (f_n(2i-1) \cdot g(2i-1)) + \sum_{i=1}^{n} (f_n(2i-1) \cdot g(2i-1)) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} (f_n(2i-1) \cdot g(2i-1)) + \sum_{i=1}^{n} (f_n(2i-1) \cdot g(2i-1)) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} (f_n(2i-1) \cdot g(2i-1)) + \sum_{i=1}^{n} (f_n(2i-1) \cdot g(2i-1)) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} (f_n(2i-1) \cdot g(2i-1)) + \sum_{i=1}^{n} (f_n(2i-1) \cdot g(2i-1)) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} (f_n(2i-1) \cdot g(2i-1)) + \sum_{i=1}^{n} (f_n(2i-1) \cdot g(2i-1)) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} (f_n(2i-1) \cdot g(2i-1)) + \sum_{i=1}^{n} (f_n(2i-1) \cdot g(2i-1)) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} (f_n(2i-1) \cdot g(2i-1)) + \sum_{i=1}^{n} (f_n(2i-1) \cdot g(2i-1)) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} (f_n(2i-1) \cdot g(2i-1)) + \sum_{i=1}^{n} (f_n(2i-1) \cdot g(2i-1)) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} (f_n(2i-1) \cdot g(2i-1)) + \sum_{i=1}^{n} (f_n(2i-1) \cdot g(2i-1)) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} (f_n(2i-1) \cdot g(2i-1)) + \sum_{i=1}^{n} (f_n(2i-1) \cdot g(2i-1)) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} (f_n(2i-1) \cdot g(2i-1)) + \sum_{i=1}^{n} (f_n(2i-1) \cdot g(2i-1)) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} (f_n(2i-1) \cdot g(2i-1)) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} (f_n(2i-1) \cdot g(2i-1)) = \sum_{i=1}^{n}$$

3)
$$(\lambda \times_{i} y) = \lambda \cdot (\times_{i} y)$$

 $(\lambda \cdot f_{i} g) = \sum_{i} f(2i-1) \cdot g(2i-1) \cdot \lambda = \lambda \cdot \sum_{i} f(2i-1) \cdot g(2i-1) = \lambda \cdot (f_{i} g)$
4) $(\times_{i} \times_{i}) \geq 0$

$$(t't) = \sum_{i} t_{i}(s_{i}-1) \le 0$$

funter train ax2+bx+c:



the byte has 2 konen haximilus =7(f,f)=0 pointe polend a=b=c=0

```
x=0 = > (x,x)=0
```

$$f(x)=0$$
 pro $\forall x \in \mathbb{R} = > f^2(1) + f^2(3) + f^2(5) = 0 + 0 + 0 = 0$

Soustava he hulogich veletovn je ORTOGORALA!

(=)

i=j => (xixj)= K

i+j => (xixj)= 0

Soustava je ORTOGORALA!

(xixj)= 1

Jouston { Xi} j bill Prostova R

- je linearna negavisla

- 4xel: x= 2, x, td2 x2t... + 2, x,

d, ... d, ∈ R, x, ... x, ∈ {x, 3

Na prostoru 1R4 mazinjaz kanonický sklární součin [x18] = Ž xigi

Najdite ortonormila! bisi v podprostova 124 generovaného veletory $m_1 = (1,1,1,1)$, $m_2 = (3,3,-1,-1)$, $m_3 = (-2,0,6,8)$

B= (b1 b2 b3)

 $[b_{1}, b_{2}] = 0$ $[b_{2}, b_{3}] = 0$ $[b_{3}, b_{4}] = 0$ 1) højdeme ortogom/lni þríði

2) zkvatime/prodlousine veletog tri-jos ma della 1

 $b_1 = m_1$

 $b_2 = u_2 - \lambda b_1$

 $0 = [b_1, b_2] = [b_1, w_2 - \lambda b_1] = [b_1, w_2] - \lambda [b_1, b_1]$

$$\lambda = \frac{[b_{1}, m_{2}]}{[b_{1}, b_{1}]} = \frac{3+3-1-1}{1+1+1} = \frac{4}{4} = 1$$

$$b_2 = (3, 3, -1, -1) - (1, 1, 1, 1) = (2, 2, -2, -2)$$

$$b_3 = m_3 - \lambda_2 b_2 - \lambda_1 \cdot b_1$$

$$O = \begin{bmatrix} b_{11}b_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} b_{11}m_3 - \lambda_2 b_2 - \lambda_1 b_1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} b_{11}m_3 \end{bmatrix} - \lambda_2 \begin{bmatrix} b_{11}b_2 \end{bmatrix} - \lambda_1 \begin{bmatrix} b_{11}b_1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$O = \begin{bmatrix} b_{21}b_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} b_{21}m_3 - \lambda_2 b_2 - \lambda_1 b_1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} b_{21}m_3 \end{bmatrix} - \lambda_2 \begin{bmatrix} b_{21}b_2 \end{bmatrix} - \lambda_1 \begin{bmatrix} b_{21}b_1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\lambda_1 = \begin{bmatrix} b_{11}m_3 \end{bmatrix} \quad 12$$

$$\lambda_2 = \begin{bmatrix} b_{11}m_3 \end{bmatrix} \quad 12$$

$$\lambda_3 = \begin{bmatrix} b_{11}m_3 \end{bmatrix} \quad 12$$

$$\lambda_4 = \begin{bmatrix} b_{11}m_3 \end{bmatrix} \quad 12$$

$$\lambda_5 = \begin{bmatrix} b_{11}m_3 \end{bmatrix} \quad 12$$

$$\lambda_5 = \begin{bmatrix} b_{11}m_3 \end{bmatrix} \quad 12$$

$$\lambda_1 = \frac{[b_{11} m_3]}{[b_{11} b_1]} = \frac{12}{4} = 3$$
 $\lambda_2 = \frac{[b_{21} m_3]}{[b_{21} b_2]} = \frac{-32}{16} = -2$

$$\begin{bmatrix} b_{11}m_{3} \end{bmatrix} = -2 + 0 + 6 + 8 = 12 \\ \begin{bmatrix} b_{21}m_{3} \end{bmatrix} = -4 - 12 - 16 = -32 \\ \begin{bmatrix} b_{21}b_{2} \end{bmatrix} = 4 + 4 + 4 + 4 = 16 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$b_3 = (-2,0,6,8) + 2 \cdot (2,2,-2,-2) - 3 \cdot (1,1,1,1) = (-1,1,-1,1)$$

$$||b_{1}|| = ||(1,1,1,1)|| = \sqrt{1+1+1+1} = 2$$

$$||b_{2}|| = ||(2,2,-2,-2)|| = \sqrt{16} = 4$$

$$||b_{3}|| = ||(1,1,-1,1)|| = \sqrt{4} = 2$$

$$\frac{1}{b_1} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot b_1 = \left(\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2}\right)$$

$$\frac{1}{b_2} = \frac{1}{4} \cdot b_2 = \left(\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2}\right)$$

$$\frac{1}{b_3} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot b_3 = \left(-\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2}\right)$$