

## COMPLEMENTO ORTOGONAL

◦ DEF: DADO UM ESPAÇO VETORIAL  $E$  E UM SUBESPAÇO VETORIAL  $V$  DE  $E$ , E  $w$  UM VETOR  $w \in W$ , DEFINIMOS

$$V^\perp = \{w \in V; \langle v, w \rangle = 0\}$$

### PROPRIEDADES

◦  $W^\perp$  É SUBESPAÇO VETORIAL DE  $V$

DEF:

$$w_1, w_2 \in V^\perp \Rightarrow \alpha w_1 + \beta w_2 \in V^\perp \Leftrightarrow \alpha w_1 + \beta w_2 \perp V$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \alpha w_1 + \beta w_2 \perp v, \forall v \in V \Leftrightarrow \underbrace{\alpha v^T w_1}_0 + \underbrace{\beta v^T w_2}_0 = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \boxed{0=0},$$

(SEJA  $\{v_1 \dots v_k\}$  UMA BASE DE  $V$ )

◦  $w \in V^\perp \Leftrightarrow w \perp v_i, \forall i \in \{1, \dots, k\}$

$$(\Leftarrow) w \perp v_i \Rightarrow w \in V^\perp$$

$$\rightarrow w \perp v_i \Rightarrow w \perp \text{span}(\{v_1, \dots, v_k\})$$

$$\rightarrow w^T \cdot (x_1 v_1 + \dots + x_k v_k) = 0 \rightarrow x_1 \cancel{w^T v_1}^0 + \dots + x_k \cancel{w^T v_k}^0 = 0$$

$$(\Rightarrow) w \in V^\perp \Rightarrow w \perp v_i$$

↳  $w$  É PERPENDICULAR A TODO VETOR DE  $V$ ,

LOGO  $w \perp v_i$

• DEFINA  $A = \begin{bmatrix} -V_1^T \\ \vdots \\ -V_k^T \end{bmatrix}$ , ENTÃO  $V^\perp = N(A)$  E PODEMOS ACHAR UMA BASE PARA  $N(A)$ .

DEM

$$C(A^T) = \text{span}(\{V_1, \dots, V_k\}) = V$$

$$C(A^T) \perp N(A) \Rightarrow V \perp V^\perp \Rightarrow C(A^T) \perp V^\perp \Rightarrow N(A) = V^\perp$$

OU

$$x \in N(A) \Leftrightarrow Ax = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} -V_1^T \\ \vdots \\ -V_k^T \end{bmatrix} \cdot x = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} -V_1^T x \\ \vdots \\ -V_k^T x \end{bmatrix} = 0$$

$$\text{LOGO } V_i^T \cdot x = 0 \quad \forall i \in \{1, \dots, k\}, \text{ LOGO, } x \in V^\perp$$

$$\bullet V \cap V^\perp = \{0\}$$

$$w \in V \cap V^\perp \Leftrightarrow w \in V \wedge w \in V^\perp \Rightarrow w^T w = 0 \Rightarrow \|w\| = 0$$

$$\bullet \dim V + \dim V^\perp = \dim E$$

$$V = C(A^T) \wedge V^\perp = N(A) \longrightarrow \begin{array}{l} \dim C(A^T) = r \Rightarrow \dim V + \dim V^\perp = n \\ \dim N(A) = n - r \end{array}$$

$$\bullet V = (V^\perp)^\perp \text{ (DIMENSÃO FINITA)}$$

$$1^\circ V \subseteq (V^\perp)^\perp: u \in (V^\perp)^\perp \Leftrightarrow u \perp w, \underbrace{\forall w \in V^\perp}_{w \perp V \quad \forall v \in V}$$

$$2^\circ \dim V + \dim V^\perp = n$$

$$\dim V^\perp + \dim (V^\perp)^\perp = n \Rightarrow \dim V = \dim (V^\perp)^\perp \Rightarrow V = (V^\perp)^\perp$$

JUNTO DE  $V \subseteq (V^\perp)^\perp$

## TEOREMA

TODO VETOR  $u \in E$  PODE SER DECOMPOSTO COMO  $u = v + v^\perp$  ONDE  $v \in V$  E  $v^\perp \in V^\perp$ . ESSA DECOMPOSIÇÃO É ÚNICA.

DEM

### i) DECOMPOSIÇÃO

$$V = \text{span}\{v_1, \dots, v_k\} \Rightarrow \dim V = k$$

$$V^\perp = \text{span}\{w_1, \dots, w_{n-k}\} \Rightarrow \dim V^\perp = n - k$$

$$\{v_1, \dots, v_k, w_1, \dots, w_{n-k}\} \in \text{LI}$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha_1 v_1 + \dots + \alpha_k v_k + \alpha_{k+1} w_1 + \dots + \alpha_n w_{n-k}$$

$$\Rightarrow \underbrace{\alpha_1 v_1 + \dots + \alpha_k v_k}_{\in V} = - \underbrace{(\alpha_{k+1} w_1 + \dots + \alpha_n w_{n-k})}_{\in V^\perp}$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha_1 v_1 + \dots + \alpha_k v_k \in V \cap V^\perp = \{0\} \Rightarrow \alpha_1 v_1 + \dots + \alpha_k v_k = 0 \Rightarrow \alpha_i = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha_{k+1} w_1 + \dots + \alpha_n w_{n-k} \in V \cap V^\perp = \{0\} \Rightarrow \alpha_{k+1} w_1 + \dots + \alpha_n w_{n-k} = 0 \Rightarrow \alpha_i = 0$$

JÁ QUE  $\dim E = n$  E  $\{v_1, \dots, v_k, w_1, \dots, w_{n-k}\}$  É UM CONJUNTO DE VETORES LI, ENTÃO É BASE.

LOGO,  $\forall x \in E \exists \alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n$  TAIS QUE

$$x = \alpha_1 v_1 + \dots + \alpha_k v_k + \alpha_{k+1} w_1 + \dots + \alpha_n w_{n-k} \therefore V + V^\perp$$

### ii) UNICIDADE

$$x = v_1 + v_1^\perp = v_2 + v_2^\perp \rightarrow \underbrace{v_1 - v_2}_{\in V} = \underbrace{v_2^\perp - v_1^\perp}_{\in V^\perp} \Rightarrow \underbrace{v_1 - v_2}_{v_2^\perp - v_1^\perp = 0} = 0 \Rightarrow \underbrace{v_1}_{v_2^\perp = v_1^\perp} = v_2$$