

TEMA 8: ESPACIOS VECTORIALES EUCLÍDEOS

1 Definiciones

¿Cómo medimos en un espacio vectorial?

- Ejemplo ¿Cómo medimos en \mathbb{R}^2 ?

Longitud o norma o módulo

$$\|(x, y)\| = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$$

- Ángulo entre 2 vectores u y v

$$\langle u, v \rangle = \|u\| \cdot \|v\| \cdot \cos \theta$$

↑
producto
escalar

$$\cos \theta = \frac{\langle u, v \rangle}{\|u\| \cdot \|v\|}$$

Producto escalar

$$\langle (x_1, x_2), (y_1, y_2) \rangle = x_1 y_1 + x_2 y_2$$

$$\Rightarrow \|(x, y)\| = \sqrt{\langle (x, y), (x, y) \rangle}$$

para medir necesitamos un producto escalar

- Ejemplo - $\langle (x_1, x_2, x_3), (y_1, y_2, y_3) \rangle = x_1 y_1 + x_2 y_2 + x_3 y_3$

$$B = \{(1, 0, 0), (1, 1, 0), (1, 1, 1)\} = \{v_1, v_2, v_3\}$$

$$\langle v_1, v_1 \rangle = 1 \quad \langle v_1, v_2 \rangle = 1 \quad \langle v_1, v_3 \rangle = 1$$

$$\langle v_2, v_1 \rangle = 1 \quad \langle v_2, v_2 \rangle = 2 \quad \langle v_2, v_3 \rangle = 2$$

$$\langle v_3, v_1 \rangle = 1 \quad \langle v_3, v_2 \rangle = 2 \quad \langle v_3, v_3 \rangle = 3$$

Matriz producto escalar

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{array}{l} \Rightarrow \text{Simétrica} \\ \text{b) Siempre positiva (Definida positiva)} \\ \text{c) Linealidad} \end{array}$$

$$\langle v, w + w' \rangle = \langle v, w \rangle + \langle v, w' \rangle$$

Producto escalar en V

Una función $\langle -, - \rangle : V \times V \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

que cumple

① Simétrica

② Definida positiva

③ Linealidad

Podemos medir:

① Longitudes, norma

$$\|v\| = \sqrt{\langle v, v \rangle}$$

② Ángulos entre v, w

$$\cos \theta = \frac{\langle v, w \rangle}{\|v\| \|w\|}$$

¿Cómo medimos la "longitud" de un polinomio?

$$\langle, \rangle : \mathbb{R}_2[x] \times \mathbb{R}_2[x] \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$\langle p, q \rangle = \int_0^1 p(x)q(x) dx \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\|v\| = \sqrt{\langle v, v \rangle}$$

Exmpl

① Norma ("longitud") de $p(x) = x+1$

$$\|p\| = \sqrt{\int_0^1 (x+1)^2 dx} = \sqrt{\left[\frac{(x+1)^3}{3} \right]_0^1} = \sqrt{\frac{8}{3}}$$

② Distancia de $p(x)$ y $q(x) = x-3$

$$d(p(x), q(x)) = \|p(x) - q(x)\| = \|q\| = \sqrt{\int_0^1 9^2 dx} = 4$$

2 BASES ORTOGONALES Y ORTONORMALES
 $S, \langle v_i, v_j \rangle = 0 \Rightarrow$ la matriz el producto
 es diagonal

$\Rightarrow B = \{v_1, v_2, \dots, v_n\}$ base ortogonal

Ortogonal \Rightarrow perpendicular = Ángulo 90°

$S, \langle v_i, v_i \rangle = 1 \Rightarrow$ la matriz es I

$\Rightarrow B = S$ ortonormal

Ejemplo = $\mathbb{R}^3, \langle \rangle =$ producto escalar

$$B = \left\{ \underset{e_1}{(1,0,0)}, \underset{e_2}{(0,1,0)}, \underset{e_3}{(0,0,1)} \right\}$$

$$\langle e_1, e_1 \rangle = 1$$

$$\langle e_1, e_2 \rangle = 0$$

$$\langle e_1, e_3 \rangle = 0$$

$$\langle e_2, e_1 \rangle = 0$$

$$\langle e_2, e_2 \rangle = 1$$

$$\langle e_2, e_3 \rangle = 0$$

$$\langle e_3, e_1 \rangle = 0$$

$$\langle e_3, e_2 \rangle = 0$$

$$\langle e_3, e_3 \rangle = 1$$

$$M = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

-Exemplo (Método de Gram-Schmidt)

Construa uma base ortonormal em \mathbb{R}^3 com $\mathcal{L}, \mathcal{L}_\perp$ a partir de $B = \{(1,1,0), (0,1,1), (1,0,1)\}$

construamos $\{e_1, e_2, e_3\}$ ortogonais

$$e_1 = (1, 1, 0)$$

$$e_2 = (0, 1, 1) - \frac{\langle (0, 1, 1), (1, 1, 0) \rangle}{\langle (1, 1, 0), (1, 1, 0) \rangle} \cdot (1, 1, 0) =$$

$$= (0, 1, 1) - \frac{1}{2} (1, 1, 0) = (0, 1, 1) - (1/2, 1/2, 0)$$

$$= (-1/2, 1/2, 1)$$

$$e_3 = (1, 0, 1) - \frac{\langle (1, 0, 1), (1, 1, 0) \rangle}{\langle (1, 1, 0), (1, 1, 0) \rangle} (1, 1, 0) - \frac{\langle (1, 0, 1), (-1/2, 1/2, 1) \rangle}{\langle (-1/2, 1/2, 1), (-1/2, 1/2, 1) \rangle} (-1/2, 1/2, 1)$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \cdot (-1/2, 1/2, 1) = (1, 0, 1) - (1/2, 1/2, 0) - \frac{1/2}{3/4} (-1/2, 1/2, 1) \\ & = \left(\frac{4}{6}, \frac{-4}{6}, \frac{2}{3} \right) = \left(\frac{2}{3}, -\frac{2}{3}, \frac{2}{3} \right) \end{aligned}$$

Base ortogona $\{ (1,1,0), (-1/2, 1/2, 1), (2/3, -2/3, 2/3) \}$

Base ortonormal $\{ f_1, f_2, f_3 \}$

$$\| (1, 1, 0) \| = \sqrt{2} \Rightarrow f_1 \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, 0 \right)$$

$$\| (-1/2, 1/2, 1) \| = \sqrt{\frac{3}{2}} \quad f_2 \left(\frac{-\sqrt{2}}{2\sqrt{3}}, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2\sqrt{3}}, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{2}} \right)$$

$$\| (2/3, -2/3, 2/3) \| = \sqrt{\frac{4}{3}} \quad f_3 \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \right)$$

Complemento y Proyección ortogonal

$(V, \langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle) \longrightarrow E.V$ euclideo

$U \subseteq V$ subespacio de V

{Vectores ortogonales a todos los de U }

= Vectores ortogonales a una base de U

- Ejemplo $\{ \mathbb{R}^4, \langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle \} = \text{usual}$

$U = \{ (1, 1, 1, 1), (1, -2, 1, -2), (1, 0, 1, 0), (3, 2, 3, -2) \}$

Determinar todos los vectores ortogonales a U

Base de U

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -2 & 1 & -2 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 3 & -2 & 3 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\substack{F_2 - F_1 \\ F_3 - F_1 \\ F_4 - 3F_1}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & -3 & 0 & -3 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & -3 \\ 0 & -5 & 0 & -5 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\substack{F_2 - 3F_3 \\ F_4 - 5F_3}}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad B = \{ (1, 1, 1, 1), (1, 0, 1, 0) \} \quad \dim U = 2$$

Vectores (x, y, z, t) ortogonales a B

$$\langle (x, y, z, t), (1, 1, 1, 1) \rangle = 0$$

$$\langle (x, y, z, t), (1, 0, 1, 0) \rangle = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} x + y + z + t = 0 \\ x + z = 0 \end{cases}$$

\implies Ecuaciones cartesianas

ortogonal de $U = U^\perp$ $\begin{cases} x + y + z + t = 0 \\ x + z = 0 \end{cases}$

$$\dim U^\perp = 2 \quad \begin{matrix} 4 - 2 = 2 \end{matrix}$$

$$U \cap U^\perp = \{0\}$$

$$U + U^\perp = \mathbb{R}^4$$

$$\begin{aligned} \dim(U + U^\perp) &= \dim U + \dim U^\perp \\ &\quad - \dim(U \cap U^\perp) = 4 \end{aligned}$$

