

Теория 2

Евклидовы и вещественные пространства

§§ 1-2 Определение и основные

чб-ла Евклидовых пространств +
анализирующие

N 4.63 (а)

\mathbb{R}^2

$$\bar{x} = (x_1, x_2), \bar{y} = (y_1, y_2) \Rightarrow (\bar{x}; \bar{y}) = 2x_1y_1 + 5x_2y_2$$

Доказать выполнение аксиом евк. чб-ла.

1) $(\bar{y}; \bar{x}) = 2y_1x_1 + 5y_2x_2 = 2x_1y_1 + 5x_2y_2 =$

$$= (\bar{x}; \bar{y})$$

2) $\bar{z} = (z_1, z_2)$

$$(\bar{x} + \bar{y}; \bar{z}) = 2(x_1 + y_1)z_1 + 5(x_2 + y_2)z_2 =$$

$$= 2x_1z_1 + 2y_1z_1 + 5x_2z_2 + 5y_2z_2 = 2x_1z_1 + 5x_2z_2 +$$

$$+ 2y_1z_1 + 5y_2z_2 = (\bar{x}; \bar{z}) + (\bar{y}; \bar{z})$$

3) $(\lambda \bar{x}; \bar{y}) = 2(\lambda x_1)y_1 + 5(\lambda x_2)y_2 =$

$$= \lambda \cdot 2 \cdot x_1 y_1 + \lambda \cdot 5 x_2 y_2 = \lambda (2x_1y_1 + 5x_2y_2) =$$

$$= \angle(\bar{x}; \bar{y})$$

4) $(\bar{x}; \bar{x}) = 2x_1 \cdot x_1 + 5x_2 \cdot x_2 = 2x_1^2 + 5x_2^2 \geq 0$

Тривиально, $(\bar{x}; \bar{x}) = 0$

$$2x_1^2 + 5x_2^2 = 0 \Rightarrow x_1 = x_2 = 0 \Rightarrow \bar{x} = \bar{0}$$

Остальное чисто геометрическое выражение в \mathbb{R}^n означает

норму: $\bar{x} = (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n), \bar{y} = (y_1, y_2, \dots, y_n)$,

$$\Rightarrow (\bar{x}; \bar{y}) = x_1 y_1 + x_2 y_2 + \dots + x_n y_n$$

№ 4.67. $\bar{f}_1 = (1, 1, 1, 1), \bar{f}_2 = (3, 3, -1, -1), \bar{f}_3 =$

$= (-2, 0, 6, 8)$. Найти единичную ортого-

нальную

$$\bar{e}_1 = \bar{f}_1 = (1, 1, 1, 1)$$

$$\bar{e}_2 = \bar{f}_2 - \frac{(\bar{f}_2; \bar{e}_1)}{(\bar{e}_1; \bar{e}_1)} \cdot \bar{e}_1$$

$$(\bar{f}_2; \bar{e}_1) = 3 \cdot 1 + 3 \cdot 1 - 1 \cdot 1 - 1 \cdot 1 = 4$$

$$(\bar{e}_1; \bar{e}_1) = 1^2 + 1^2 + 1^2 + 1^2 = 4$$

$$\bar{e}_2 = (3, 3, -1, -1) - \frac{4}{4} \cdot (1, 1, 1, 1) =$$

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

$$e_3 = f_3 - \frac{(f_3; e_1)}{(\bar{e}_1; \bar{e}_1)} \cdot \bar{e}_1 - \frac{(f_3; e_2)}{(\bar{e}_2; \bar{e}_2)} \cdot \bar{e}_2$$

$$(f_3; e_1) = -2 \cdot 1 + 0 \cdot 1 + 6 \cdot 1 + 8 \cdot 1 = 12$$

$$(f_3; e_2) = -2 \cdot 2 + 0 \cdot 2 + 6 \cdot (-2) + 8 \cdot (-2) =$$

$$= -4 - 12 - 16 = -32$$

$$(\bar{e}_2; \bar{e}_2) = 2^2 + 2^2 + (-2)^2 + (-2)^2 = 16$$

$$e_3 = (-2; 0; 6; 8) - \frac{12}{4} \cdot (1, 1, 1, 1) - \left(-\frac{32}{16}\right) \cdot (2, 2, -2, -2) =$$

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

$$= (-2; 0; 6; 8) - (3; 3; 3; 3) + (4; 4; -4; -4) =$$

$$= (-1; 1; -1; 1)$$

Übungsaufgabe:

$$(\bar{e}_1; \bar{e}_2) = 1 \cdot 2 + 1 \cdot 2 + 1 \cdot (-2) + 1 \cdot (-2) = 0$$

$$(\bar{e}_1; \bar{e}_3) = 1 \cdot (-2) + 1 \cdot 0 - 1 \cdot 6 + 1 \cdot 8 = 0$$

$$(\bar{e}_2; \bar{e}_3) = 2 \cdot (-2) + 2 \cdot 0 + (-2) \cdot 6 + 2 \cdot 8 = 0$$

δ/k . Вектори нормирований \bar{e}_i уз негор-
дужен задачи.

$$\bar{e}'_i = \frac{\bar{e}_i}{\|\bar{e}_i\|}$$

$$\|\bar{e}_1\| = \sqrt{(\bar{e}_1; \bar{e}_1)} = \sqrt{4} = 2$$

$$\bar{e}'_1 = \frac{1}{2} \cdot (1, 1, 1, 1) = \left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2} \right)$$

$$\|\bar{e}_2\| = \sqrt{(\bar{e}_2; \bar{e}_2)} = \sqrt{16} = 4$$

$$\bar{e}'_2 = \frac{1}{4} (2; 2; -2; -2) = \left(\frac{1}{2}; \frac{1}{2}; -\frac{1}{2}; -\frac{1}{2} \right)$$

$$\|\bar{e}_3\| = \sqrt{(\bar{e}_3; \bar{e}_3)} = \sqrt{(-1)^2 + 1^2 + (-1)^2 + 1^2} = \sqrt{4} = 2$$

$$\bar{e}'_3 = \frac{1}{2} (-1; 1; -1; 1) = \left(-\frac{1}{2}; \frac{1}{2}; -\frac{1}{2}; \frac{1}{2} \right)$$

$$\|\bar{e}'_i\| = \sqrt{(\bar{e}'_i; \bar{e}'_i)} = \sqrt{\left(\frac{\bar{e}_i}{\|\bar{e}_i\|}; \frac{\bar{e}_i}{\|\bar{e}_i\|} \right)} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{\|\bar{e}_i\|^2} \cdot (\bar{e}_i; \bar{e}_i)} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{\|\bar{e}_i\|} \cdot \sqrt{(\bar{e}_i; \bar{e}_i)} = \frac{1}{\|\bar{e}_i\|} \cdot \|\bar{e}_i\| = 1$$

$\sqrt{4.76}$

$$\bar{e}_1 = (1, 1, 1, 2), \quad \bar{e}_2 = (1, 2, 3, -3)$$

Доказувемо ортонормованість базиса

$$\begin{cases} (\bar{e}_1; \bar{x}) = 0 \\ (\bar{e}_2; \bar{x}) = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{x} &= (x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4) \\ \begin{cases} \bar{x}_1 + \bar{x}_2 + \bar{x}_3 + 2\bar{x}_4 = 0 \\ \bar{x}_1 + 2\bar{x}_2 + 3\bar{x}_3 - 3\bar{x}_4 = 0 \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{cccc} 1 & 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & -3 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{\text{II}-\text{I}} \left(\begin{array}{cccc} 1 & 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & -5 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{\text{I}-\text{II}} \left(\begin{array}{cccc} 1 & 0 & -1 & 7 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & -5 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\begin{cases} x_1 - x_3 + 7x_4 = 0 \\ x_2 + 2x_3 - 5x_4 = 0 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 = x_3 + 7x_4 \\ x_2 = -2x_3 + 5x_4 \end{cases}$$

göC 3:

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} -7 \\ 5 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\bar{e}_3 = (1; -2; 1; 0); \quad \bar{f}_4 = (-7; 5; 0; 1)$$

$$\bar{e}_4 = \bar{f}_4 - \frac{(\bar{f}_4; \bar{e}_3)}{(\bar{e}_3; \bar{e}_3)} \cdot \bar{e}_3$$

$$(\bar{f}_4; \bar{e}_3) = 1 \cdot (-7) + (-2) \cdot 5 + 1 \cdot 0 + 0 \cdot 1 = -7 - 10 = -17$$

$$(\bar{e}_3; \bar{e}_3) = 1^2 + (-2)^2 + 1^2 + 0^2 = 6$$

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{e}_4 &= (-7; 5; 0; 1) - \frac{(-17)}{6} \cdot (1; -2; 1; 0) = \\ &= (-7; 5; 0; 1) + \frac{17}{6} (1; -2; 1; 0) = \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= (-7; 5; 0; 1) + \left(\frac{17}{6}; -\frac{17}{3}; \frac{17}{6}; 0 \right) = \\ &= \left(-\frac{25}{6}; -\frac{2}{3}; \frac{17}{6}; 1 \right) \mid \mid (-25, -4, 17, 6) \end{aligned}$$

$$\vec{e}_3 = (1; -2; 1; 0)$$

$$\vec{e}_4 = (-25; -4; 17; 6)$$































