Metica ed Ortanomalité => liste ortonormal: (oppure sistema ortogonale/ortonormale) govantik indip lin! { Y, Y ... Y ... Y ... Y ... K ... K. < Y:, Y; > > 0 i, j = 1...k (i = j) < Y:, Y; > = 0 i \$ j Def.: Sin B = { Y, ... Y. } base d. 12" (B i "base ortogonale" se {Y, ... Yn} i "sistema ortogonale" Escurpio: {e1, ..., en} = base o.4. di 12" < ca, Cb> = 0 a x 5 es ha I in posizione duensa de lutt gli altur. Vanlagg: Prop. Yx6/12" x = 0, Y,+ ... + an /2 (i,) = [x]B (x, Y) = < a.Y, +..., Y, > = \alpha, < Y, Y, \lambda = \alpha, \lambda, \lambda \lambda, \lambda
\frac{1}{2}
\ => d: = \(\frac{\infty; \gamma: \infty}{|\gamma: |\gamma: \gamma: \gam se to see auche O.U.: -> d: - < X, Y: > per passone de best o.g. a o.u. normalises : vetter : $\mathfrak{D} = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$ \(\chi_1, \chi_2 \rightarrow = 1-1-0 \)
\(\chi_1, \chi_2 \rightarrow = 1+1-2=0 \)
\(\chi_1, \chi_2 \rightarrow = 1+1-2=0 \)
\(\chi_2, \chi_2 \ < Y, Y, S = 1-1 = 0 so ho $X = \begin{pmatrix} z \\ 4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_1 \\ \alpha_2 \\ \alpha_3 \end{pmatrix}$ $\hat{Y}_i = \frac{Y_i}{\|Y_i\|^2}$ $\hat{Y}_i = \frac{X_i}{\|Y_i\|^2}$ $\hat{Y}_i = \frac{X_i}{\|Y_i\|^2}$ $V_1 = \frac{\langle X, Y, \rangle}{\|Y_1\|^2} = \frac{15}{6} \left(\frac{5}{2}\right)$ $\alpha_2 > \frac{\langle \times, \times_2 \rangle}{||Y_2||^2} > \frac{3}{2}$ $\begin{bmatrix} X \end{bmatrix}_{0}^{i} \cdot d_{2}^{i} \cdot \langle X, \hat{Y}_{1} \rangle = \frac{15}{16} \\ d_{3}^{i} \cdot \langle X, \hat{Y}_{2} \rangle = \frac{3}{16} \end{bmatrix}$ facili calcolo coordi!Sia B = { Y, ..., Yu } base o. u. d. 112" ¥x, y € 112" (se = 0.g. =) transforms : n o.n. Fazilmente) Problema: ho base di SSV non-o.u./won-o.g. · ALGORITMO DI GRAM- SCHMIDT DI DITTO CONALIZZAZIONE csampio in E3, tengo : 1 perus uguale prendo il scendo ortogonale al primo: $Q_{h,n} = \overline{\Lambda}_{T} = \overline{\Lambda} - \overline{\Lambda}_{h,n} = \overline{\Lambda} - \left(\overline{\Lambda} \cdot \overline{\tilde{H}}\right) \overline{\tilde{H}} = \overline{\Lambda} - \left(\overline{\Lambda} \cdot \overline{\tilde{H}}\right) \frac{\|\tilde{H}\|}{\tilde{H}} = \overline{\Lambda} - \overline{\Lambda} \frac{\|\tilde{H}\|}{\tilde{H}_{S}}$ B = { u,, ..., uk } lin. indip. (U = Span (u, ... uk) {4, ... 44} based U) D = { w, ..., wk } costonisco ogni vettore come per algoritus: C.L. sothatta as vottons of U? prendo w. = u. $\underline{w}_2 = \underline{y}_2 - \frac{\leq \underline{y}_2, \, \underline{w}_4 > \, \underline{w}_1}{\|\underline{w}_1\|^2}$ perpendie. al primo! $\underline{W}_{R} = \underline{W}_{R} - \frac{\langle \underline{W}_{1}, \underline{W}_{1} \rangle \underline{W}_{1}}{\|\underline{W}_{1}\|^{2}} - \frac{\langle \underline{W}_{2}, \underline{W}_{2} \rangle \underline{W}_{2}}{\|\underline{W}_{2}\|^{2}} \qquad \text{propendiation a 1° o 2°!}$ $\underline{W}_{R} = \underline{W}_{R} - \frac{\langle \underline{W}_{R}, \underline{W}_{1} \rangle \underline{W}_{1}}{\|\underline{W}_{1}\|^{2}} - \frac{\langle \underline{W}_{2}, \underline{W}_{2} \rangle \underline{W}_{2}}{\|\underline{W}_{R-1} \rangle \underline{W}_{R-1}}$ $\underline{W}_{R} = \underline{W}_{R} - \frac{\langle \underline{W}_{R}, \underline{W}_{1} \rangle \underline{W}_{1}}{\|\underline{W}_{1}\|^{2}} - \frac{\langle \underline{W}_{R}, \underline{W}_{2} \rangle \underline{W}_{2}}{\|\underline{W}_{R-1} \|^{2}}$ $\underline{W}_{R} = \underline{W}_{R} - \frac{\langle \underline{W}_{R}, \underline{W}_{1} \rangle \underline{W}_{1}}{\|\underline{W}_{1}\|^{2}} - \frac{\langle \underline{W}_{R}, \underline{W}_{1} \rangle \underline{W}_{2}}{\|\underline{W}_{R-1} \|^{2}}$ DE hose o.g. d: U < M, M2> = 0 continuo por < w., w3 > = 0 } tutte = 0 Usando l'algoritan ottergo base o.g. dello spagio! ma se non ho vettou legale a voglio sols bose an. => prendo canon: ex! (almon de prot non lo : suporga!) ortog. produce vis. diversi in base al v. de partenta! entrambe saramo org. e generator del SSV. $\underbrace{\{\underline{y}_{i}, \underline{y}_{2}, \underline{y}_{3}\}}_{\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)}_{=2} \underbrace{\{\underline{y}_{i}, \underline{y}_{2}, \underline{y}_{3}\}}_{=2} \underbrace{\{\underline{y}_{i}, \underline{y}_{3}, \underline{y}_{3}, \underline{y}_{3}\}}_{=2} \underbrace{\{\underline{y}_{i}, \underline{y}_{3}, \underline{y}_{3}, \underline{y}_{3}\}}_{=2} \underbrace{\{\underline{y}_{i}, \underline{y}_{3}, \underline{y}_{3}, \underline{y}_{3}, \underline{y}_{3}, \underline{y}_{3}, \underline{y}_{3}\}}_{=2} \underbrace{\{\underline{y}_{i}, \underline{y}_{3}, \underline{y}_{3},$ $\underline{P}_2 - \underline{M}_2 - \frac{\langle \underline{M}_2, \underline{\underline{P}}_1 \rangle \underline{\underline{P}}_1}{\|\underline{\underline{W}}_1\|^2} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} - \frac{(1-1+0)}{\|\underline{\underline{W}}_1\|^2} \underline{\underline{W}}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$ $\frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}$ $= \binom{1}{2} + \binom{42}{42} = \binom{42}{42}$ $\mathcal{B} = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix} \right\} \Rightarrow \mathcal{B}' = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix} \right\}$ · Matu:25 outogonale: Def.: Sia QEMIR(a) : uverbbele (QEGL(a, 1/2)) Q = dette ontogomere se Q' = QT ossia QQT = QTQ = In Es.: I3 = ortogonale Q = (1/2 - 1/2) $Q^{\mathsf{T}} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} \chi_1 & \chi_2 \\ -\chi_2 & \chi_2 \end{pmatrix}$ QRT = (10) = QTQ $QQ^T - Q^2 - \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} - \hat{I}_4$ Prop.: Sia De Ma (") ortogonale => | al = ±1 dim .: Qa T = In 122 / - | In (= 1 row Binoti [a][a+] = 1 per Laplace: 121121 = 1 1A1 = 1 0.2.? $SA^{T_{S}}\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ $AA^{T} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \neq L_{2}$ A won 0.9. I caso falso => non suff. cond. necessavia a suff. to: Es. Teoris: mostro che se 2 EMple) o.g. cha un AUTOVETTONE => : possibili autoralor associati som ±1 T. Sia QEMIN(") 0.9. (o. u.) matrice o.g. 5: chiamano cosí equivale a dire (cond. nec. suff.) vettou possono esserc {Q', ..., Q"} & & hase o.u. d: 12" orts usernal se havens caratt speufiche delle o.g. , MA LE MAT. TUTPE una mod. o.g. = formate de colonne o. u. in IL Dim: QQT = QTQ = I4 => $(Q^TQ)_{ij} = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{se } i \neq j \\ 1 & \text{se } i = j \end{cases}$ and dagonale (AB): j = A: B s vighexcolonne $s(Q^T): Q^j = (Q^i)^T Q^j = (Q^i, Q^j) > s \begin{cases} 0 & s \in i \neq j \\ 1 & s \in i = j \end{cases}$ (X,Y>-XTY) Cior {Q', ..., QT} base o. u. du 112" · { a' ... a" } base on . 12" => QQT = In (csercisio)