SPATII EUCLIDIENE PRODUS SCALAR. ORTOGONALITATE.

In natural euclidian (R3, <,>), unole <,> este produsul scalar usual, se considera vectorii x=(3,1,2) si y=(1,-5,1). Sa ne arate ca acestia sent ortogonali si na se determine vectorul ze R3 astel incât { x, y, 2 4 na constituie o basa ortogonala in R3. Solutio: $x = (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) \in \mathbb{R}^n$ Y= (Y1, Y2, -.., Yn) e R" Produced scalar Lx, y> = X141 + X242 + ... + Xn/n $x=(3,1,2) \in \mathbb{R}^{2}$; $y=(1,-5,1) \in \mathbb{R}^{3}$ Lx,y> = < (3,1,2),(1,-5,1)> = 3.1+1.(-5)+2:1 = 3-5+2=0 Cem Lx, y> = 0 => x 1 y (aolica x, x/y rent ortogonali) Devarece x, y sunt ortogonali, ei sent lisuar independenti. În corsecință 1 x, y mate fi completată până la o Basa, cu un vector $z=(z_1,z_2,z_3)\in\mathbb{R}^3, z\neq 0$. Din conditia ce aceasta basa sa fie ortogonala , resulta (x, 2> = 0 x 24, 2> = 0 ∠x, ≥> = ∠(3,1,2),(≥1, ≥2, ≥3)>=3≥1+≥2+2≥3 ∠1, ≥> = ∠(1,-5,1) , (≥1, ≥2, ≥3) > = 3,-5≥2+ ≥3 Se obline sistemul: $A = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{7}{3} & \frac{7}{4} & \frac{2}{3} \\ 11 & -5 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ 132,+22+223=0 1 2, -522 +23=0 Dr= 3 1 =-15-1=-16 \$0 minde principal E, 22 necenoscute principale, 23 necenoscuta secundare 73= d, x & R* $|32_1+2_2=-2d = |32_1+2_2=-2d = |32_1+152_2=3d$ 1 2,-522 = - × 1(3) / 16Zz = X => Zz = X Z1-5, x =- x => $Z_1 = -\alpha + \frac{5d}{16} =)z_1 = -\frac{11d}{16}$ => 2=(21,22,23)=(-11/6, × 16/x), XEIR Atura pentru orice & E p* multimea: { x, y, 2 = (-1/6, x, x) } constitué o base ortogonale in R3 in R3

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② a) Determinati unghuil vectorilor X = (2, -1, 3) y' Y = (-2, 4, 1) in \mathbb{R}^3 , ou produsul scalar would: sul $\langle (x_1, x_2, x_3), (y_1, y_2, y_3) \rangle = x_1 y_1 + x_2 y_2 + x_3 y_3$ B) Determinate prodund scalar of lungimile vectorilor X=(1+i,2-3i) of y=(3-i,2+i) in C2 Eu produsul scalar utual < (x1, x2), (Y1, Y2)> = x1. Y1 + x2. Y2 Solutie: a) Calculan valoarea communilari acester unghi, care il determinà unic in intervalul [0,11] $con(x,y) = \frac{\langle x,y \rangle}{|x-y|^{2}}$ \(\times_1 \) = \((2,-1,3), \((-2,4,1) \) = 2.(-2) + \((-1).4 + 3.1 = -4-4+3 = -5 \) 11×11= \(\lambde{\sum_x} \times = \sqrt{\lambda_2-1,3}, \(\lambda_1-1,3\right) > = \sqrt{2^2+(-1)^2+3^2} = \sqrt{4+1+9} = \sqrt{19} 11411= \(\neq \y, \y > = \(\left \left (-2, 4, 1), \((-2, 4, 1) > = \sqrt{(-2)^2 + 4^2 + 1^2} = \sqrt{4+6+1} = \sqrt{21} Attunci $cor(x, y) = \frac{-5}{\sqrt{14} \cdot \sqrt{21}} = \frac{-5}{40} = \frac{-5\sqrt{6}}{42}$ b) <x,y> = < (1+i,2-3i), (3-i,2+i)>= = $(1+i)\cdot(3-i)$ +(2-3i)(2+i) = (1+i)(3+i)+(2-3i)(2-i) $= 3 + i + 3i + i^{2} + 4 - 2i - 6i + 3i^{2} =$ = 3 + 4i - 1 + 4 - 2i - 6i - 3 = 3 - 4iLunginea lui x: ||x||= V<x,x> = V < (1+i, 2-3i), (1+i,2-3i)> = $= \sqrt{(1+i)(1+i) + (2-3i)(2-3i)} = \sqrt{(1+i)(1-i) + (2-3i)(2+3i)}$ = V1-i2+4-9i2 = V1+1+4+9 = VIS 11711= \(\(\zert_1, \gamma > = \(\langle (3-i, 2+i), (3-i, 2+i) \rangle = = $\sqrt{(3-i)(3-i)} + (2+i)(2+i) = \sqrt{(3-i)(3+i)} + (2+i)(2-i)$ $=\sqrt{9-i^2+4-i^2}=\sqrt{9+1+4+1}=\sqrt{15}$ 3 In spaleul vectorial RIR se defineste. (u, v) = x, y, -x, y, -x, y, +3x, y, , unde a) Aratali ca aplicatia (·,·): $\mathbb{R}^2 \times \mathbb{R}^2 \to \mathbb{R}$ este un produs

PROCEDEUL DE OCTO GONALIZARE

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b) Calculati II vII, unde v = (-3,4) în raport cu produsul realar urual:
                                                                      isul
E) Normalizati vectorul v= (-3,4) în report cu cele docia
  produse xalare
d) Verificati ortogonalitatea vectorilor u=(1,2) n'v=(5,1)
in raport cu cele doua produse scalare de mai sus.
                                                                       (3)
 soliglie
  a) (u,v) = x, Y1-x, Y2-x2Y1 +3x2Y2 produs realer dece
   verifica:
     i) (u,v)=(v,u), tu,ve R2
     (u+v,w)=(u,w)+(v,w),\forall u,v,w\in\mathbb{R}^2
     ii) (au,v)=d(u,v), tdeR, tueR2
     iv) (从,以) >0, (u, u)=0=) u=0
        (u,v)=((x1,x2),(Y1Y2))= x1Y1-x1Y2-x2 Y1+3x2 Y2
        (\sqrt{1}) = ((x_1, x_2), (y_1, y_2)) = x_1 y_1 - x_1 y_2 - x_2 y_1 + 3x_2 y_2 
(\sqrt{1}, u) = ((y_1, y_2), (x_1, x_2)) = y_1 x_1 - y_1 x_2 - y_2 x_1 + 3 y_2 x_2 
      =)(u,v)=(v,u)
   u) U=(x1,x2), v=(Y1,Y2), W=(81,82) ∈ R2
     -( M+V, W) = ( (xx+41, xx+42), (31, 22)) = (x1+41). 31-(x1+41). 31-(x1+41).
            - (x2+12) -2, +3 (x2+12) -22 = x, 2, +4, 3, -x, 22-4, 32 of
            - x281-Y281+3x272+3 Y222.
    _(u,w)+(v,w) = ((x,x2),(2,22))+ ((1,1/2),(2,22)) =
      = X121-X122-X22,+3×222+Y121-Y122-Y221+3 Y222
   \forall (u+v,w)=(u,w)+(v,w), \forall u,v,w \in \mathbb{R}^2
   iii) u= (x1,x2), v=(Y1,Y2) eR2
        du= (dx1,dx2), dER
        (Lu10) = ((dx1,dx2), (41,42)) = dx14, -dx,42-
                   - dx241+3dx242 = d(x141-x142-x241+3x242)
= d.(u,v), du,ver2, duer
         W=(x1, x21 E122
    iv)
         (u,u) = ((x_1,x_2),(x_1,x_2)) = x_1x_1 - x_1x_2 - x_2x_1 + 3x_2x_2 =
               = x_1^2 - 2x_1x_2 + 3x_1^2 = x_1^2 - 2x_1x_2 + x_2^2 + 2x_2^2 =
                = (x1-x2)2+2x2 >> 0
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mid no co dous $(u,u)=0 \Rightarrow (x_1-x_2)^2+2x_1^2=0 \Rightarrow)/x_1-x_2=0 \Rightarrow) \times_1=x_2=0$ $(x_1-x_2)^2+2x_1^2=0 \Rightarrow)/x_1-x_2=0 \Rightarrow) \times_1=x_2=0$ $(x_1-x_2)^2+2x_1^2=0 \Rightarrow)/x_1-x_2=0 \Rightarrow) \times_1=x_2=0$ $(x_1-x_2)^2+2x_1^2=0 \Rightarrow)/x_1-x_2=0 \Rightarrow) \times_1=x_2=0$ Devarece s-au verificat conditute i, ii, ii, iv, résulte ce produs ca (u,v)= X1 /1 -X1 /2 -X2 /1 +3 x2 /2 este un produs realar. 10+6=0 x=(2,-1,3)n 2 + x3 y3 ||v||= VZV, v> in raport en produsul scalar usual: ingimele ve Lu, 07=x14,+x242 11 011 = 120,0-> = 12(-3,4), (-3,4)> = 10-3)2+42- 19+16=125=5 11 oll= J(v,v) in raport cu produsul scalar din problemos (u,v)=X171-X271-X172+3X272 ulen acesta 11 oll = J(v,v) = V((-3,4), (-3,4)) = V-3.(-3) +(-3).4-4.(-3)+3.4.4 = 4+3.4=-4= 11)2+32 = V4 $-\sqrt{9+12+12+48}=\sqrt{89}=9$ C) Normalizarea vectorulei v=(-3,4) in raport cu cele docia produse scalare 442 = J4H Normalizaro pe v=(-3,4) ûn raport ce produsul realar 7+8-31/12 uzual: <u, v >= x, y, +x2 /2 $= V < \frac{1}{5} | \frac{1}{5}$ -36)(2+36 Normalizain pe v=(-3,4) in raport cue produesul scalar dui problèma. (u,v.)=x,y,-x,yz-xzy,+3xzyz $W = \frac{v}{\|v\|} = \frac{(3,4)}{9} = (-\frac{3}{9},\frac{4}{9}); \|W\| = \sqrt{(-\frac{3}{9},\frac{4}{9}),(-\frac{3}{9},\frac{4}{9})} =$ 2-1) $(||v||=9 \text{ conform } 6)) = \sqrt{-\frac{3}{9}(-\frac{3}{9})-(-\frac{3}{9})\frac{4}{9}-\frac{4}{9}(-\frac{3}{9})+3\frac{4}{9}\frac{9}{9}}$ $= \sqrt{\frac{9}{81} + \frac{12}{81} + \frac{12}{81} + \frac{48}{81}} = \sqrt{\frac{81}{81}} = 1$ d) u = (1,2), v = (5,1)Verificam ortogonalitadea lui un v in raport un produ-

mel realor usual $\langle u, v \rangle = x_1 y_1 + x_2 y_2$ $\langle u, v \rangle = \langle (1,2), (5,1) \rangle = 1.5 + 2.1 = 7 \neq 0 =)$ us $\langle v \rangle$ usual in S = 3 v mu sent ortogonali in raport un produsal realor usual in S = 3, deci grueta

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Verificam ortogonalitatea lui u n/v in raport cue produsul scalar den problemà: $(u,v)=x_1y_1-x_1y_2-x_2y_4+3x_2y_2$ (u,v)=((1,2),(5,1))=1.5-1.1-2.5+3.2.1=5-1-10+6=0Du I v (re n'v sent ortogonale in raport cu produmel scalar den problema) In \mathbb{R}^3 se considerà vectorii x = (1,0,1), y = (-1,2,1), z = (1,2,3)Sà se determine subspatiul ortogonal subspatiului generat de $\{x,y,z\}$ of sà se desconquent vectorel v = (8,5,90)depà ale douà subspati. Solute: Verifican liniar independenta vectorilor \times , y, z: $\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} \times$ =) (x-B+ye, zB+zye, x+B+3ye)=(0,0,0)=) =) $| x - \beta + y = 0$ $| x + \beta + 2y = 0$ $| x + \beta + 3y = 0$ $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$ det A= | 1-1 | = 6-2-2-2 = 0 =) six kmul (liniar si 0 2 2 | omogen) este compatible medekenicinat (are o infinitate de rolletu, adica ex cel putem unul din & Pige neuel). Deci X, Y, Z sent linear dependent => Z= ax+by (=> Z= a(1,0,1)+b(-1,2,1)(=)(1,2,3)=(a,0,a)+ +(-6,26,6) = (1,2,3) = (a-6,26,a+6) = (a-6,26,a+6(a+6=3 (=) | b=1 Deci = 2 x+y. Astfel subgratul generat de x, y, z este: S = L({x, y, z }) = L((x, y)) = {ax+by/a, b en} = ={(a-6,26, a+6)/a,6 ∈ R4 (a-b, 2b, a+b) = a(1,0,1)+b(-1,2,1)=) =) {(1,0,1),(-1,2,1) 4 o Basa pentre S =) din S=2 Deci ortogonalul lui S va avea dimonscienea 1, deci va fi generat de un vector u=(u, uz, uz) ER3 cu projevetates:

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PROCEDEUL CROWN Solver

=) lu3 = - M1 /u3=-11 /-u1+2u2-u1=0 /2u2=2u1 = / u2=u1 Fre M, = X CR /-u1+2u2-u1=0 /2u2=2u1 = / u2=u1 u2=x U3 =- d Dea St= { (x, x, -x) | x ∈ IR} = {x(1,1,-1) | x ∈ IR} Desconjunera vectorului v= (8,5,10) un raport cu cele doua subspatie, care va fi unica devarece SOS+= R3, se obline round (8,5,10) = (a-b, 2b, a+b) + (d, d, -d) => =)(8,5,10) = (a-b+k, 2b+k, a+b-k) =) (a-b+k) = 826+4=5=) [a+b-2=10 (+) =) 2a=18=)a=9=) $\begin{cases} -b+d=-1\\ 2b+d=5 \end{cases}$ =) 3b=6=)b=7Deci v = \$,5,10) = (a-b,2b,a+b)+(d,x,-d) = (9-2, 22, 9+2) + (1,1,-1) = (7,4,11) + (1,1,-1)V = (8,5,10) = (7,4,11) + (1,1,-1) reprezintà desconjunero len' V degià cele donà relogatio 1 In (R3, <, >), unde <, > e produsul ocalar rezual, se coundera vectorii X = (2,1,-1) N y= (1,3,5). Sa se arate ca x n y munt ortogonali m na se determine vectorul ze R artel incât {x, y, z} na constituie o basa ortogonalo in R3 (2 a) sekrminali inghist vectore tor x = (3,1,-2) ni y=(1,0,4) in R' cu produsul kalar urual < (x1, x2, x3) (4, 1/2, 1/3) >= = X1 Y1 + X2 Y2 + X3 Y3 6) Determinate producal scalar of lungious & rectore for X=(1-2i, 3-i) of y=(2+4i, 1-i) in C2 cu producel realor usual < (x1, x2), (4,1/2) >= x1 y1 + x2 y2 (u, v)= 2x,y, -x,y2 + x2y, +2 x2y2 a) Aratoli ca aplicatia (1,1/2) RXR2->R este un produ scalar b) Calculati 11 vt1, inde y=(2,-1) in raport cu produrul realar (.,.) dui problemà si in raport cu produnil realar urual < u,v>=×1/1/x2/2 m' normalitati vec-

toul vin report en cele cloue involuse realare ci Verificationtogo alitate lui M= (1,3), v= (2,-1) in report en cele dona produse realare de mai sus