

## UNIDAD 5. Espacios Euclideos.

## VECTORES ORTOGONALES

Sea  $(E, \langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle)$  esp. con producto interno,  $u$  es ortogonal a  $N$  ( $\Leftrightarrow \langle u, v \rangle = 0$   
 $\forall u \in E \quad \forall v \in N$ )

PROP:  $\forall u \in E, u$  es ortogonal a  $O_E$

## PRODUCTO INTERNO DE MATRICES

$(\mathbb{R}^{2 \times 2}, \langle A, B \rangle = \text{tr}(A \cdot B))$  espacio euclideo

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}; B = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 2 \\ -3 & 5 \end{pmatrix}; C = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ 5 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\langle A, B \rangle = \text{tr} \left[ \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 2 \\ -3 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \right] = \text{tr} \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 12 \\ -2 & -5 \end{pmatrix} = 0 \quad \therefore A, B \text{ son ortogonales}$$

$$\langle A, C \rangle = \text{tr} \left[ \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ 5 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \right] = \text{tr} \begin{pmatrix} 1(-1)+3 \cdot 2 & 1(-3)+3 \cdot 5 \\ 0(-1)+(-1) \cdot 2 & 0(-3)+(-1) \cdot 5 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\langle B, C \rangle = (-1) \cdot 2 + 2(-1) + (-3) \cdot 5 + 5 \cdot 4 = 1$$

$$\langle B, C \rangle = \text{tr} \left[ \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 2 \\ -3 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ 5 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \right] = \text{tr} \begin{pmatrix} -4 & 3 \\ -11 & 5 \end{pmatrix} = 1$$

## Normalización de un vector no nulo

$$\langle (x_1, x_2), (y_1, y_2) \rangle = x_1 y_1 + x_2 y_2 \quad (\mathbb{R}^2, \langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle) \rightarrow \|(0, 1)\| = \sqrt{(0)^2 + (1)^2} = 1$$

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$(0, 1)$  es un vector unitario en el espacio E.E.

PROP: El vector normalizado es un vector unitario:  $\left( \frac{x}{\|x\|} \right)$   $\begin{cases} \|x\| = \sqrt{\langle x, x \rangle} \\ \|x\| = \sqrt{\langle x, x \rangle} \\ \|x\|^2 = \langle x, x \rangle \end{cases}$

$$\text{dim} \langle \frac{x}{\|x\|}, \frac{x}{\|x\|} \rangle = \langle \frac{x}{\|x\|}, \frac{x}{\|x\|} \rangle = \frac{1}{\|x\|^2} \langle x, x \rangle = \frac{1}{\|x\|^2} \|x\|^2 = 1$$

$$\sqrt{\langle x, x \rangle} = \sqrt{1} = 1, \text{ q.d.}$$

$(E, \langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle)$  espacio euclideo.  $S$  es un conj. ortog.  $\Leftrightarrow \forall u_i, u_j \in S, \langle u_i, u_j \rangle = 0, i \neq j$   
 $S = \{u_1, u_2, \dots, u_n\}$   $S'$  es un conj. ortogonal  $\Leftrightarrow \forall u_i, v_j \in S', \langle u_i, v_j \rangle = 0, i \neq j$   
 $S = \{(1, 1, 2), (2, 0, 1)\}$   $S$  es conj. ortogonal  $\langle (1, 1, 2), (2, 0, 1) \rangle = 0$   
 $(\mathbb{R}^3, \langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle)$  producto interno.  $S$  no es ortogonal pues  $\langle (1, 1, 2), (1, 1, 2) \rangle = 1+1+4=6$

Complemento ortogonal  $(E, \langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle)$   $S^\perp = \{x \in E \mid \langle x, u_i \rangle = 0, \langle x, v_j \rangle = 0, \langle x, w_k \rangle = 0, \dots, \langle x, u_n \rangle = 0\}$   
 $S$  es subespacio  $\rightarrow$  subespacio COMPLEMENTO ORTOGONAL de  $S$   
 $\dim E = n$  (dim finita)  $\Rightarrow S \cap S^\perp = \{0_E\}$   
 $\dim S = k$  ( $k \leq n$ )  $\Rightarrow \dim S + \dim S^\perp = \dim E$   
 $B_S = \{b_1, b_2, \dots, b_k\}$   $\Rightarrow B_S \cup B_{S^\perp} = B_E$

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

## EJEMPLO

$$\text{Sea } W = \{(x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 \mid 2x - y + 3z = 0\}, \text{ hallar } W^\perp \text{ en el esp. euclideo}$$

$$(\mathbb{R}^3, \langle (x_1, y_1, z_1), (x_2, y_2, z_2) \rangle = x_1 x_2 + y_1 y_2 + z_1 z_2)$$

$$B_W = \{(1, 2, 0), (0, 3, 1)\}; \dim W = 2 \quad \begin{cases} 2x - y + 3z = 0 \\ 2x + 3z = y \end{cases} \quad (x, 2x + 3z, z)$$

$$\langle (a, b, c), (1, 2, 0) \rangle = 0 \Rightarrow a + 2b + (b+c) \cdot 2 = 0 \Rightarrow a + 2b + 2b + 2c = 0 \Rightarrow a + 4b + 2c = 0$$

$$\langle (a, b, c), (0, 3, 1) \rangle = 0 \Rightarrow 0 + 3b + (b+c) \cdot 1 = 0 \Rightarrow 3b + b + c = 0 \Rightarrow 4b + c = 0 \Rightarrow c = -4b$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 4 & 2 \\ 0 & 7 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{R_2 \rightarrow \frac{1}{7} R_2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 4 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & \frac{4}{7} \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{R_1 \rightarrow R_1 - 4R_2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & \frac{2}{7} \\ 0 & 1 & \frac{4}{7} \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & \frac{2}{7} \\ 0 & 1 & \frac{4}{7} \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & \frac{2}{7} \\ 0 & 1 & \frac{4}{7} \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & \frac{2}{7} \\ 0 & 1 & \frac{4}{7} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$W^\perp = \{(x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 \mid x = \frac{2}{7}z, y = -\frac{4}{7}z\}; \quad \left( \frac{2}{7}z, -\frac{4}{7}z, z \right) \in W^\perp$$

$$B_{W^\perp} = \left\{ \left( \frac{2}{7}, -\frac{4}{7}, 1 \right) \right\}; \dim W^\perp = 1$$

$$W \cap W^\perp = \{(0, 0, 0)\}$$

$$B_E = \{(1, 2, 0), (0, 3, 1), (2, -4, 7)\}; \quad \begin{cases} \alpha = 1 \\ 2\alpha + 3\beta = -4 \rightarrow 2 \cdot 1 + 3 \cdot \beta = -4 \\ \beta = -2 \end{cases} \quad \begin{matrix} 2\alpha \\ 3\beta \end{matrix} \neq -4$$

$$\text{CONCLUSIÓN: } B_E \text{ es l.i.} \\ \text{Liene 3 vectores de } \mathbb{R}^3 \} \text{ es base de } \mathbb{R}^3$$