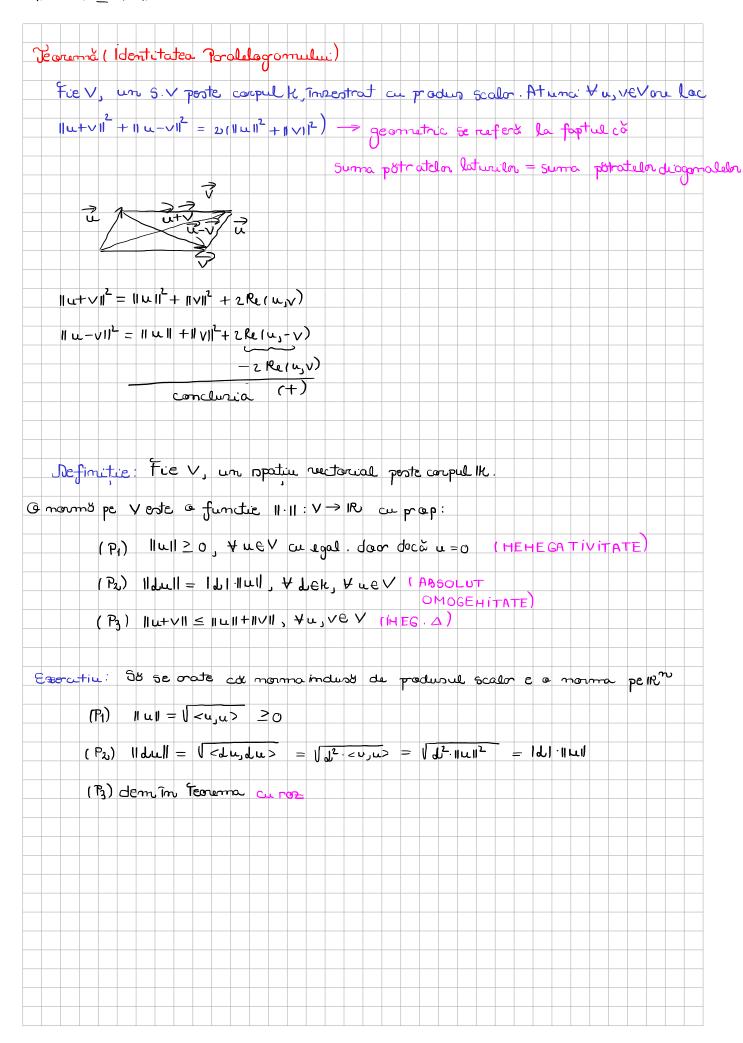


format din toate fit reals si continue definite peintervalul [a, b] CR d) Considersm spatial vectorial real (([a,6]) Ht unci $<f,g>=\int_{\Omega} f(x) g(x) dx$, $\forall f,g \in C([a,b])$ $(P_1) < f, f > = \int f(x) dx \ge 0$ $(P_2) < f, g > = \int f(x) \cdot g(x) dx = \int g(x) \cdot f(x) dx = < g, f > = < g, f >$ $(P_3) < lf, g > = \int f(x) \cdot g(x) dx = d \cdot \int f(x) \cdot g(x) dx = d < f, g >$ $(P_4) < f, g + h > = \int f(x) \cdot g(x) + h(x) dx = \int f(x) \cdot g(x) dx + \int f(x) \cdot h(x) dx = < f, h >$ => e produs scalor pe CILa,61) e) Considerom spatial rectorcial real Mon, n (IR) Atunci < A, B > = Tr(BTA) = m 7 ay by produs scalar FROBEHIUS $\forall A = (aij)_{1 \leq i \leq m}$ $b = (bij)_{1 \leq i \leq m}$ $1 \leq j \leq m$ $A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \end{pmatrix} \qquad B^{T} = \begin{pmatrix} b_{11} & b_{21} \\ b_{12} & b_{22} \\ b_{13} & b_{23} \end{pmatrix}$ BT. A = (a11. b11 + a12. b12 + a13. b13 ceva.)
attena a21. b21+a22. b22+a23e3 $Trip^{T}A) = \sum_{i=1}^{2} \sum_{j=1}^{3} a_{ij} \cdot b_{ij}$

Definiție: Fi	e V un o v pente c	arpul IK, Imaestra	t cu produs scalor.	
Harma indus	à de produsul scal	o este representat	de function: 11·11: V -> IR	
definità prin	\	eV		
Exemple				
a) 5.V real 1	Rn. Harma indusa,	de producul Scalor	cononic ente	
$ x = \sqrt{\langle x_3 \rangle}$	$x> = \sqrt{\mathfrak{L}_1^2 + \mathfrak{L}_1^2 + \mathfrak{L}_2^2 + $	+ £ _m	$a \in \mathbb{C}, a = a ^2$	
L) 5.V comp.	Lex Cr		$a \in \mathbb{C}, a \cdot \overline{a} = a ^{2}$ $a = x + iy$ $\overline{a} = x - iy$ $ a = x^{2} + y^{2} $ $ a = x^{2} + y^{2} $	
$\ x\ = \sqrt{\langle x \rangle}$	$x_3 \times y = \sqrt{x_1 \cdot \overline{x_1}} +$	\mathfrak{X}_{2} $\overline{\mathfrak{X}}_{2}$ + \cdots + \mathfrak{X}_{n} $\overline{\mathfrak{X}}_{n}$	$= \sqrt{ x_1 ^2 + \ldots + x_m ^2}$	
C) 5.V real (C([a,b])	$\frac{1}{2}A^{T}A = T_{m}$	u -> extegerala	
11f1 = J	$\int_{0}^{2} f(x) dx$	A = A t ->	Simetrica	
d) S.V real	0		> ontisimetrica > hermutiona	
		A = -A* -	> strômb hermutions	
111/11 = 1/10		JE V V FROBEH	Line	
		D HOICHIA EMBAH		
Jeorema I Ja	negalitatea Cauchy-	Schworz)		
Fie V, um n	V perte corpul 16	Instrat ou produs	scolo. Atunci usvev	
are lac in	egalitatea:			
	$ \langle u_{3} \vee \rangle \leq u \cdot v $	11		
Proof: IK= IR	2			
f:1R→1R,	f(t) = < tu+>, t,	u+√> ≥ 0		
f(t) = < t	u, tu+v>+ < v, t	u+v> = < tu,t	u>+< tu, v>+< v, tu>+ <	۱ر۷
= t ² < u, u>	> + 2t < u, > + <	<u>v, v</u> > ≥ 0		

 $-\frac{\Delta}{4a} \ge 0 \quad (=) \quad -\Delta \ge 0 \quad (=) \quad \Delta \le 0$

```
\Delta = 4(\langle u_1 \vee \rangle)^2 - 4\langle u_1 u_2 \rangle \cdot \langle v_1 v_2 \leq 0
                                                                                                       (\langle u, \vee \rangle)^2 \le \langle u, u \rangle < \vee_1 \vee \rangle = \| u \|^2 \| \vee \|_1^2 \| \cdot \|_1^2 
                                                                                                                        1 < 4, v> 1 < 11 411 · 11 VII
                                                                                         ۶œ.
                                                                           a) 5.V real 12th
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     \forall \mathfrak{B} = \begin{pmatrix} \mathfrak{F}, 1 \\ \vdots \\ \mathfrak{F}, m \end{pmatrix} \quad \mathfrak{Y} = \begin{pmatrix} \mathfrak{Y}, 1 \\ \vdots \\ \mathfrak{M}, m \end{pmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^{m}
                                                                                                        \langle x, y \rangle \leq \sqrt{\langle x, x \rangle} \cdot \sqrt{\langle y, y \rangle}
                                                                                        < x, y > 2 < < x, x > < y, y >
                                                               (x_1 \cdot y_1 + ... + x_n y_n)^2 \le (x_1^2 + ... + x_n^2)(y_1^2 + ... + y_n^2) (CBS)
                                                                              b) 5. V rual C[[a]b])
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              < f , g > < < f , f > < 9 , 9 >
                                                                                                       Y f,g∈ C([a,b])
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               (\int f(x) \cdot g(x) dx) \leq \int f'(x) dx \cdot \int g'(x) dx
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 (Kloalz-a)
                                                                                    Tearema (Ineg. Triunghillu)
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |x+y| \leq |x|+|y|
                                                                       Fie V, um spatin vectorial peste corpul K, Insert at a gradus Scalor, atumai
                                                                           Yu, ve V are loc imegalitatea
                                                                                                                                          ||u + v|| \le ||u|| + ||v||
                                                                    Paof:
                                                                                                     \|u+v\| = \sqrt{\langle u+v, u+v \rangle} |v|^2
                                                                                                  \|u+v\|^2 = \langle u+v \rangle + \langle v \rangle + 
                                                                                    = \|u\|^2 + \langle u_3 \vee \rangle + \langle u_3 \vee \rangle + \|v\|^2
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   R: ZeC, Z=a+bi, a,beR
= 11 4112 + 21 Re(<4, V>) + 11 V112 < 114112 + 21 <4, V > + 11 V112 <
```



```
Exemple:
a) Considerom spatial rectorial complex C
    Fie & = ( 1) c ch. Um experie sunt norme pe ch
    i) norma l_1 a vectorului x este ||x||_1 = \sum_{i=1}^{n} |x_i|
    ii) morma |_{2} a rectorului se este ||x||_2 = \sqrt{|x_1|^2 + |x_2|^2 + .4|x_n|^2} indusa de rodusul
   iii) morma lp a lui se este \|x\|_p = \left(\sum_{i=1}^n |x_i|^p\right)^p
   iv) morma la a lui re este (IXIIa = max IXiI
 b) Considerom spatial rectorial complex Co[a,b]) unde [a,b] CIR
   Um. sunt norme pe Cc ([a, b])
iii) L_2: \|f\|_1 = \int_{0}^{b} |f(x)| dx
= \int_{0}^{b} |f(x)|^2 dx
|f(x)| = \int_{0}^{b} |f(x)|^2 dx
|f(x)| = \int_{0}^{b} |f(x)|^2 dx
  Vectori ortogonali
 Definitie: FieV, un spatiu vectorial poste corpul Il, insestrat cu produs scalo.
 si u, v € V. Spunum ca vectorii u, V sunt ortagonali doca < u, v> = 0
  Etemplu:
 a) \forall x, y \in \mathbb{R}, u = \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix}, v = -\frac{y}{x} \in \mathbb{R}^{2}
   \langle u, v \rangle = x \cdot (-y) + y \cdot x = 0 \Rightarrow u, v \text{ ortagonal}i
b) Pe 5 \vee real \mathbb{R}^3, u = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{1}{4} \end{pmatrix} Si v = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{2}{1} \\ -\frac{1}{4} \end{pmatrix}
```

 $< u_3 \lor > = -1.2 + 3.1 + 1.-1 = -2 + 3 - 1 = 0 = > u_3 \lor ortagonalis$

```
c) Perpetial rectorial C([0,21]) a roder scalo comonic functile
 fm(x), fn(x) sunt ortagonale au fx(x) = coxx
 < f_m, f_m > = \int c_{n} c_{n} c_{n} c_{n} dx = 0
                                        (co(atb) = coa cob - sima simb
                                         Cora-6) = coa.cob + Sma.simb
=\frac{1}{2}\int c_{2}(m+n) \times dx + \frac{1}{2}\int c_{2}(m-n) \times dx
                                          coa cob = \frac{1}{2} (co(a+b)+co(a-b))
                                              0+0=0
  Teorema ( Veorema lui Pitogora)
    Fie V, un spatiu vectorial poste corpulk, insestrat cu produs scalor
si u si v 6 V. Bock nectorie u si v sunt otagonali:
            || u + v || = || u || + || v || 2
    Definitive: Fix V, un spatiu vectoral perte 1k, îno. cu produs scalor si g a
 multime merido de vectori dim V. Sp. cå 5 este artaganalo doco outare davi
 rector distinct sunt ortogonali.
   ) -> 5 ortogonalò
      < 41,420> = -4 + 2+2 = 0
       < 41, 43> = 2+20-4=0
       < u_2, u_3 > = -2 + 4 - 2 = 0
         ||u_1|| = \sqrt{2^2 + 1 + 2^2} = 3
```

```
Definitive: Fix V, un spatin vectoral pertell, smooth gradus scalor si & a
multime mavido de vectori dim V. Sp. ca 5 este ORTOHORMALA doco este
    ORTOGONALA Si V LES, IIII =1
       S = \frac{2}{3} w_1 = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{2}{3} \\ \frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{1}{3} \end{pmatrix} w_2 = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{2}{3} \\ \frac{2}{3} \\ \frac{1}{3} \end{pmatrix} w_3 = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{2}{3} \\ \frac{2}{3} \end{pmatrix}
                                   \| v_1 \| = \| \frac{1}{3} v_1 \| = \frac{1}{3} \| v_1 \| = \frac{1}{3} \cdot 3 = 1
                                                                      IR: metrica euclidiona d_{2}(x,y) = \sqrt{(3c_1 - y_1)^2 + (3c_2 - y_2)^2}
(distorta)
           Q65:
                                                                                                                                                                                          \mathfrak{X} = \left(\begin{array}{c} \mathfrak{X}_1 \\ \mathfrak{X}_2 \end{array}\right) \quad \mathfrak{Y} = \left(\begin{array}{c} \mathfrak{Y}_1 \\ \mathfrak{Y}_2 \end{array}\right) \quad \mathfrak{Y} = \left(\begin{array}{c} \mathfrak{Y}_1 \\ \mathfrak{Y}_1 \end{array}\right) \quad \mathfrak{Y} = \left(\begin{array}{c} \mathfrak{Y}_1 \\ \mathfrak{Y}_1 \end{array}\right) \quad \mathfrak{Y} = \left(\begin{array}{c} \mathfrak{Y}_1 \\ \mathfrak{Y}_1 \end{array}\right) \quad \mathfrak{Y} = \left(\begin{array}{c} \mathfrak{Y}_1 \\ \mathfrak{Y}_
     1x-y112
                                                                           metrica Montatton d_1(x, y) = 1 \times 1 - y_1 + 1 \times 2 - y_2
                     ||x-y||1
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     = || x-y||4
  Tearema: Fie V, un spatiu rectorial peste corpul It, Trosestrat
au pradus scala si 5 a multime artaganalo farmato au vectari
  nemula din V. Atunci S linio independentà:
                                                              5 = 2 V1, ..., Vn 3
     RI, V1, ..., Vn €V lin. indep daa singuna alegere a scalaila
                  dydz, , , dn Elk c. i d 1 V 1 + . + dn vn = 0 oste d 1 = d 2 = . + dn = 0
                  P. p als ca vectoric din S sunt le dependenti => I d1, .., dn
     NUTOTI NULI O.T dIVI + ... + donin = 0
                                                                        \langle \omega_1 \vee_1 + \ldots + \omega_n \vee_n, \vee_1 \rangle = \langle 0, \vee_1 \rangle
    d, < \q, \q > + \d \ < \v2, \v1 > + \d \ \ \vm, \v7 > = 0
   =) d1 = 0 =) d2 v2+...+dnvn=0
```

