

VEKTORSKI PROSTORI S SKALARnim PRODUKTOM

1) Uvod: pojem stal. prod. bi radi razgrinili na vse vektorske prostore. Žal to ne gre. Zaradi definicij se onesimo na realne in kompleksne vektorske prostore.

Definicija za \mathbb{R} in \mathbb{C} se malce razlikuje.

NAPOMA: povzemo definicijo in napis pravnavou

OPOMBA

Seznam se bo izrazil tudi definicijo, da imamo v v.p. \mathbb{R}^n in \mathbb{C}^n vec stal. prod., pravzaprav celo nestoreno.

Definicija realnega vektorskega prostora s skalarnim produktom.

Let V realen nenujos končni vektorski prostor.

povzeta $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle : V \times V \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ je skalarni produkt, če

zadostno usledujmo lastnostim:

- 1.) $\langle v, v \rangle > 0$ za vsak nevidni $v \in V$ (pozitivna definitorstvo)
- 2.) $\langle v, u \rangle = \langle u, v \rangle$ za vse $u, v \in V$ (simetričnost)
- 3.) $\langle \alpha_1 u_1 + \alpha_2 u_2, v \rangle = \alpha_1 \langle u_1, v \rangle + \alpha_2 \langle u_2, v \rangle$ (linearnost v prvem faktorju)

PONOVICA:

- Linearnost v 2. faktorju:

$$\langle u_1, \beta_1 v_1 + \beta_2 v_2 \rangle \stackrel{?}{=} \langle \beta_1 v_1 + \beta_2 v_2, u \rangle \stackrel{?}{=} \beta_1 \langle v_1, u \rangle + \beta_2 \langle v_2, u \rangle \stackrel{?}{=} \beta_1 \langle u, v_1 \rangle + \beta_2 \langle u, v_2 \rangle$$

- Skalarni produkt $\neq 0$:

$$\langle 0, v \rangle = \langle 0 \cdot v + 0 \cdot v, v \rangle = 0 \langle v, v \rangle + 0 \langle v, v \rangle = 0 \Rightarrow \langle v, 0 \rangle = 0$$

ats.
Vek.
prost.

$$0 \cdot v = 0$$

- alternativna formulacija 1:

$$\langle v, v \rangle \geq 0 \quad \forall v \in V \text{ in } \langle v, v \rangle = 0, \text{ potem } v = 0$$

DOVOLJ ALI FORMA 1:

$1 \Rightarrow 2 + 1$:

$$1 \text{ pravi } v \neq 0 \Rightarrow \langle v, v \rangle > 0$$

$$\text{negacija 1: } \langle v, v \rangle \leq 0 \Rightarrow v = 0$$

$1 \Leftarrow 2 + 1$:

$$2 + 1 \text{ pravi } \langle v, v \rangle = 0 \Leftrightarrow v = 0$$

$$\langle v, v \rangle \geq 0 \quad \forall v \in V$$

$$\Downarrow$$

$$\langle v, v \rangle > 0 \text{ Če } v \neq 0$$

NTS

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} I^{-1} \stackrel{?}{=} (AA^{-1})^{-1} \\ AA^{-1} = I \\ (AA^{-1})^{-1} = (AA^{-1})^{-1} \\ I = I^{-1} \\ I = I \\ (AA^{-1})^{-1} = I \\ ? \quad A^{-1} A = I \end{array} \right.$$

Primer: \mathbb{R}^n s standardnim stal. prod.:

$$\langle (\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n), (\beta_1, \dots, \beta_n) \rangle = \alpha_1 \beta_1 + \dots + \alpha_n \beta_n.$$

Primer nestand. stal. prod. v \mathbb{R}^n :

Let $\gamma_1 > 0, \dots, \gamma_n > 0$ poljubni in definiramo

$$\langle (\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n), (\beta_1, \dots, \beta_n) \rangle = \gamma_1 \alpha_1 \beta_1 + \dots + \gamma_n \alpha_n \beta_n$$

nestoreno vektorski primer:

Let $V = C[a, b] \sim$ zvezne fne iz $[a, b]$ v realna stevila

$$f, g \in V: \langle f, g \rangle = \int_a^b f(x) g(x) dx$$

Zveznost rabimo v dolazu ateloma 1, sicer za nevezno fjo, t.i. $f = 0$,

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & x = 0 \\ 0, & \text{drugače} \end{cases}$$

$$\int_a^b f^2(x) dx = 0$$

M to je standardni skalarni produkt v $C[a, b]$

nestandardni stal. prod. v $C[a, b]$

Let $w: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ zvezna, ti zadostno $w(x) > 0 \quad \forall x \in [a, b]$

$$f, g \in V: \langle f, g \rangle_w = \int_a^b f(x) g(x) w(x) dx$$

OPOMBA: Vektorski prostor s skalarnim produktom je $(V, \langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle)$, ker je $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$ stal. prod. na V .

↳ to je vektorski prostor, na katerem rečemo in definirajo skalarni produkt

Definicija kompleksnega vektorskega prostora s skalarnim produkтом:
Let V vektorski prostor nad \mathbb{C} . preslikava $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle: V \times V \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$
 $(v_1, v_2) \mapsto \langle v_1, v_2 \rangle$

skalarni produkt, tudi vrelja:

$$1) \forall v \in V: v \neq 0 \Leftrightarrow \langle v, v \rangle \geq 0 \quad \text{enako kot v IR}$$

$$2) \forall v, u \in V: \langle v, u \rangle = \overline{\langle u, v \rangle} \quad \text{opomba: } z = a + bi \quad (\text{drugega kot v IR})$$

$$3) \langle \alpha_1 v_1 + \alpha_2 v_2, u \rangle = \alpha_1 \langle v_1, u \rangle + \alpha_2 \langle v_2, u \rangle \quad \forall \alpha_1, \alpha_2 \in \mathbb{C} \quad \forall u, v_1, v_2 \in V$$

(enako kot v IR)

posledice aktionsov:

- KONSERVANJA linearnosti v drugem faktorju

$$\langle u, \beta_1 v_1 + \beta_2 v_2 \rangle \stackrel{?}{=} \overline{\langle \beta_1 v_1 + \beta_2 v_2, u \rangle} \stackrel{?}{=} \overline{\beta_1 \langle v_1, u \rangle + \beta_2 \langle v_2, u \rangle} =$$

$$= \overline{\beta_1} \overline{\langle v_1, u \rangle} + \overline{\beta_2} \overline{\langle v_2, u \rangle} = \overline{\beta_1} \langle u, v_1 \rangle + \overline{\beta_2} \langle u, v_2 \rangle$$

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{z}\bar{w} &= \bar{z}\bar{w} \\ \bar{z+w} &= \bar{z}+\bar{w} \\ \bar{z}\bar{z} &= |z|^2 \end{aligned}$$

Pomni: $\langle \alpha v, u \rangle = \alpha \langle v, u \rangle$, ampak $\langle v, \alpha u \rangle = \bar{\alpha} \langle v, u \rangle$
 ↳ 1. faktor ↳ nevadna α 2. faktor ↳ konjug. ↴

- Kot posl: $\langle v, 0 \rangle = \langle 0, v \rangle = 0$

- Alternativna formulacija 1:

$$\forall v \in V: \langle v, v \rangle \geq 0 \quad \text{in} \quad \forall v \in V: \langle v, v \rangle > 0 \Rightarrow v = 0$$

Priimek: standardni skal. prod. na \mathbb{C}^n

$$\langle (\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n), (\beta_1, \dots, \beta_n) \rangle = \alpha_1 \bar{\beta}_1 + \dots + \alpha_n \bar{\beta}_n$$

nestandardni: skalarni produkt na \mathbb{C}^n za nelo $\lambda_1 > 0, \dots, \lambda_n > 0$

$$\langle (\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n), (\beta_1, \dots, \beta_n) \rangle = \lambda_1 \alpha_1 \bar{\beta}_1 + \dots + \lambda_n \alpha_n \bar{\beta}_n$$

nestočeni vektori prost. na \mathbb{C} :

$$V = C([a, b]) \cap \mathbb{C}$$

$$f = g + ih \quad ; \quad g, h \in C[a, b] \quad \begin{matrix} \text{zvezni f} \\ \uparrow [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \\ \mathbb{R}^2 \end{matrix}$$

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = \int_a^b g(x) dx + i \int_a^b h(x) dx$$

$$\langle f_1, f_2 \rangle = \int_a^b f_1(x) \overline{f_2(x)} dx = \int_a^b (g_1(x) \bar{g}_2(x) + h_1(x) \bar{h}_2(x)) dx$$

$$\begin{matrix} g_1 + ih_1 & g_2 + ih_2 \\ + i \int_a^b (h_1(x) - g_1(x)) dx \end{matrix}$$

nestandardno: spet $\mathbb{C}^2 \subset \mathbb{R}^4$ ali

[NORMA] let V vektorski prostor s skal. prod.

$$\forall v \in V: \|v\| = \sqrt{\langle v, v \rangle} \quad (\text{definicija norme})$$

osnovne lastnosti norme:

$$1) \|v\| > 0 \Leftrightarrow v \neq 0 \quad \text{in} \quad \|0\| = 0$$

↳ sledi iz absolutne skal. prod. 1

$$2) \|\alpha v\| = |\alpha| \|v\| \quad \text{za vsak } \alpha \in \mathbb{C} \quad \text{in} \quad v \in V$$

↳ R ali \mathbb{C} (samo za smislo definicije skal. prod.)

3.) fiktočna neenost:

$$\forall u, v \in V: \|u+v\| \leq \|u\| + \|v\| \quad (\text{sledi iz Cauchy-Schwarzeve neenosti na običajenih nazin})$$

Trditev: (Cauchy-Schwarz)

$$\forall u, v \in V: |\langle u, v \rangle| \leq \|u\| \|v\|$$

v ret. proj s st. prod.

Dоказ: $v=0 : 0=0$

$v \neq 0 : \text{defining } w = u - \frac{\langle u, v \rangle}{\langle v, v \rangle} v$

po 1) vefpa

$$0 \leq \langle w, w \rangle = \langle w, u - \frac{\langle u, v \rangle}{\langle v, v \rangle} v \rangle =$$

$$= \langle w, u \rangle - \underbrace{\frac{\langle u, v \rangle}{\langle v, v \rangle} \langle w, v \rangle}_{\cancel{\langle w, v \rangle}} = \langle w, u \rangle =$$

$$\cancel{\langle w, u \rangle} - \cancel{\frac{\langle u, v \rangle}{\langle v, v \rangle} \cancel{\langle w, v \rangle}} = 0$$

$$\stackrel{3}{=} \underbrace{\langle u, u \rangle}_{\|u\|^2} - \frac{\langle u, v \rangle}{\langle v, v \rangle} \langle v, u \rangle =$$

$$\|u\|^2 - \frac{|\langle u, v \rangle|^2}{\|v\|^2}$$

$$= \|u^2\| - \frac{|\langle u, v \rangle|^2}{\|v^2\|}$$

↓

$$0 \leq \|u\|^2 - \frac{|\langle u, v \rangle|^2}{\|v\|^2}$$

$$\frac{|\langle u, v \rangle|^2}{\|v\|^2} \leq \|u\|^2 \quad / \cdot \|v\|^2$$

$$|\langle u, v \rangle|^2 \leq \|u\|^2 \|v\|^2 \quad \checkmark$$

$$|\langle u, v \rangle| \leq \|u\| \|v\| \quad \square$$

A lako je norma izrazino (balans product)?

JÁ!

$$\checkmark \text{ D: } \langle u, v \rangle = \frac{1}{4} (\|u+v\|^2 - \|u-v\|^2)$$

$$\checkmark \text{ C: } \langle u, v \rangle = \frac{1}{4} \sum_{k=0}^3 i^k \|u + i^k v\|^2$$

Dоказ r C:

$$\sum_{k=0}^3 i^k \underbrace{\|u + i^k v\|^2}_u$$

$$\langle u + i^k v, u + i^k v \rangle = \langle u, u \rangle + \underbrace{\langle u, i^k v \rangle}_{0} + \langle i^k v, u \rangle + \langle i^k v, i^k v \rangle =$$

$$= \langle u, u \rangle + (-i^k) \langle u, v \rangle + i^k \langle v, u \rangle + \underbrace{i^k (-i^k)}_1 \langle v, v \rangle =$$

$$= \underbrace{\sum_{k=0}^3 i^k \langle u, u \rangle}_{0} + \underbrace{\sum_{k=0}^3 i^k \cdot (-i^k) \langle u, v \rangle}_{0} + \underbrace{\sum_{k=0}^3 i^k i^k \langle v, u \rangle}_{0} + \underbrace{\sum_{k=0}^3 i^k \langle v, v \rangle}_1 =$$

$$i^k + i^{-k} = 1 + i + (-i) + (-1) = 0$$

$$\sum_{k=0}^3 i^k = 1 + i + (-i) + (-1) = 0$$

$$= \sum_{t=0}^3 i^t (-i^t) \langle u, v \rangle = 4 \langle u, v \rangle \quad \square$$

ORTOGONALNE MNOGICE
in

ORTOGONALNE BAZE

$$\forall v, u \in \mathbb{R}^2 : v \perp u \Leftrightarrow \langle v, u \rangle = 0$$

sof ningo geometrijskega posamez

za spodne večstvoje postopek s skalarnim produktom (VPSSP) definirao:

$$u \perp v \Leftrightarrow \langle u, v \rangle = 0$$

$$\text{Svojstva opombe: } \forall v \in V: v \perp \vec{0}$$

$$\forall v \in V: v \neq 0 \Leftrightarrow v \neq v \quad (\text{at least 1 non-zero})$$

$$\forall v_1, u \in V: u \perp v_1 \Leftrightarrow v_1 \perp u$$

Def. množic:

let V VPSSP in $v_1, \dots, v_k \in V$. • $\{v_1, \dots, v_k\}$ je ortogonalna,

$$\text{če} \cdot v \neq v_1, \dots, v_k \neq \vec{0}$$

$$\cdot \forall i, j; i \neq j \Rightarrow v_i \perp v_j \Leftrightarrow \langle v_i, v_j \rangle = 0$$

• $\{v_1, \dots, v_k\}$ je normirana,

$$\text{če} \cdot \|v_1\| = \|v_2\| = \dots = \|v_k\| = 1$$

• $\{v_1, \dots, v_k\}$ je orthonormirana,

če je tako normirana

tot tudi ortogonalna.

opomber: kako je ortogonalne množice $\{v_1, \dots, v_k\}$

dobimo normirano? vsi elementi delimo

z skupnem normo: $\left\{ \frac{v_1}{\|v_1\|}, \dots, \frac{v_k}{\|v_k\|} \right\}$ je takoj

orthonormirana.

Izditev: vsaka ortogonalna množica je linearno neodvisna.

Dokaz: Recimo, da je $\{v_1, \dots, v_k\}$ ortogonalna. Vzemimo

$$\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_k \quad |: \alpha_1 v_1 + \dots + \alpha_k v_k = 0.$$

$$\underbrace{\alpha_1 = \dots = \alpha_k = 0}_{\dots \dots \dots \dots \dots}$$

||

$$\langle \alpha_1 v_1 + \dots + \alpha_k v_k, v_1 \rangle = 0 \Rightarrow \alpha_1 = 0$$

$$\underbrace{\alpha_1 \underbrace{\langle v_1, v_1 \rangle}_{\neq 0} + \dots + \alpha_k \underbrace{\langle v_k, v_1 \rangle}_{\neq 0} = 0}_{\vdots}$$

$$\langle \alpha_1 v_1 + \dots + \alpha_k v_k, v_k \rangle = 0 \Rightarrow \alpha_k = 0$$

$$\underbrace{\alpha_1 \underbrace{\langle v_1, v_k \rangle}_{\neq 0} + \dots + \alpha_k \underbrace{\langle v_k, v_k \rangle}_{\neq 0} = 0}_{\vdots}$$

□

Ni pa vsaka ortogonalna množica ogorjena. Množica je ortogonalna in ogorjena, ker je

ORTOGONALNE BAZE.

orthonormirana baza je ortogonalna baza, ki je normirana.

Izucht

Vsati KRPSSP juna autonoma kazo.

Dotax prirodjicē.