

Iskujemo: za KRVSSP:

Vektor v je ortogonalen na množico S , če je ortogonalen na vse elemente množice S .

$$(v \perp S) \Leftrightarrow \forall s \in S: \langle v, s \rangle = 0$$

Množico vseh vektorjev, ortogonalnih na S , označimo z S^\perp in ji večeno ortogonalni komplement.

Pokazali smo, da je S^\perp vektorski podprostor.

Izrek o ortogonalnem razcepju:

Let V KRVSSP in W vektorski podprostor $v V$. Potem velja $V = W \oplus W^\perp$ ← ortogonalni razcep V glede na W .

Potaz: let $v \in V$ poljuben. v nima ortogonalna projekcija v na W .

Potem velja, da je $v = \underbrace{v - v'}_{\substack{\text{pravokoten} \\ \text{na } W \\ \Rightarrow v - v' \in W^\perp}} + v'$, torej $v \in W \oplus W^\perp$.

dotaz zadufice ←

Zakaj je ta vsota direktna? $\forall v \in W \cap W^\perp: v \perp v \Leftrightarrow \langle v, v \rangle = 0 \Leftrightarrow \|v\|^2 = 0 \Leftrightarrow v = \vec{0}$.

$W \cap W^\perp = \{\vec{0}\}$.
(karakterizacija direktnih vsot)

Trditve: let V KRVSSP in let W vektorski podprostor $v V$.

velja $(W^\perp)^\perp = W$.

Potaz: po definiciji ortogonalnega komplementa je $W \subseteq (W^\perp)^\perp$, (ker $W \perp W^\perp$).

detazimo $\dim W = \dim W^{\perp\perp}$
 ortogonalni razcep gledana W je $V = W \oplus W^\perp \Rightarrow \dim W + \dim W^\perp = \dim V$
 ort. razc. gl. na W^\perp je $V = W^\perp \oplus W^{\perp\perp} = \dim W^\perp + \dim W^{\perp\perp} = \dim V = \dim W + \dim W^\perp$

alternativni potaz:

let w_1, \dots, w_k OB za W .
 dopolni jo do OB za V z w_{k+1}, \dots, w_n .
 opazi w_{k+1}, \dots, w_n je OB za W^\perp .
 ker je w_{k+1}, \dots, w_n OB za W^\perp in
 ker je w_1, \dots, w_k ujemna dopolnitev do OB W ,
 je w_1, \dots, w_k OB za $W^{\perp\perp}$.

$\dim W^{\perp\perp} = \dim W$ ←

$\Rightarrow W^{\perp\perp} = W$, saj imata isti ortogonalni bazi.

[ADJUNGIRANA LINEARNA PRESLIKAVA]

Rieszov izvek o reprezentaciji: "to je tehnicna zadeva, potrebna za konstrukcijo adjungirane linearne preslitave".

Def.: **Linearni funkcional.** Let V V.P. nad F . Vemo, da je F V.P. nad F linearnim preslikavam $V \rightarrow F$ pravico linearni funkcional na V . Mi bomo rekali LE KRV, a definicija velja za poljuben V.P.

Primer: let V VPSSP nad $F \in \{\mathbb{R}, \mathbb{C}\}$. let $w \in V$.

let $\varphi: V \rightarrow F \rightarrow$ slika $V \rightarrow F$, zato je to linearni funkcional
 $v \mapsto \langle v, w \rangle$ preslika je po absolutni 3 za skalarni produkt linearna
 \hookrightarrow linearnost v 1. faktoru.

BTW velja tudi za NRVSSP

$$\langle \alpha a + \beta b, c \rangle = \alpha \langle a, c \rangle + \beta \langle b, c \rangle$$

Rieszov izrek o reprezentaciji linearnih funkcionalov:

let V KRVSSP. za vsak linearen funkcional φ na V \exists $w \in V$ tako
da velja $\forall v \in V: \varphi(v) = \langle v, w \rangle$.

Zdb.: zgorajna konstrukcija nam da vse lineare funkcionale

Potat obstoječnosti w : vzemimo poljubno OB w_1, \dots, w_n za V .
 \rightarrow obstaja po Gram-Schmidt

$$\forall v \in V: v = \langle v, w_1 \rangle w_1 + \dots + \langle v, w_n \rangle w_n$$

(formula razvoja po OB).

ker je φ linearna: $\varphi v = \varphi(\langle v, w_1 \rangle w_1 + \dots + \langle v, w_n \rangle w_n) =$

lin. $\langle v, w_1 \rangle \varphi w_1 + \dots + \langle v, w_n \rangle \varphi w_n =$

def. kom. v 2. fak. $\langle v, (\varphi w_1) w_1 \rangle + \dots + \langle v, (\varphi w_n) w_n \rangle =$

def. ad. v 2. fak. $\langle v, (\varphi w_1) w_1 + \dots + (\varphi w_n) w_n \rangle$

eksplicitna formula za
iskani w .

Potat enoličnosti w :

PPD $\forall v \in V: \varphi(v) = \langle v, w_1 \rangle = \langle v, w_2 \rangle$

$$\Rightarrow \forall v \in V: \langle v, w_1 - w_2 \rangle = 0$$

vzami konkreten $v = w_1 - w_2$:

def. skpr. $\langle w_1 - w_2, w_1 - w_2 \rangle = 0$

$\Rightarrow w_1 - w_2 = 0$

$w_1 = w_2$ \square

Konstrukcija adjungirane linearne presličke:

zračimo z definicijo: let U, V VPSSP in let $L: U \rightarrow V$ linearna.

Adj. lin. presl. od L je taka $L^*: V \rightarrow U$, ki zadošča

$$\forall u \in U, v \in V: \underbrace{\langle Lu, v \rangle}_{\text{skal. prod. v } V} = \underbrace{\langle v, L^*u \rangle}_{\text{skal. prod. v } V}$$

Potat obstoječnosti in enoličnosti od L^* .

• enoličnost. let L^* in L^0 dve adj. lin. presl. za L .

$$\Rightarrow \forall u \in U, v \in V: \langle Lu, v \rangle = \langle v, L^*u \rangle = \langle v, L^0u \rangle$$

$$\Rightarrow 0 = \langle u, L^*v - L^0v \rangle$$

vstavi $u = L^*v - L^0v$

$$\Rightarrow u = 0 \text{ in } \underline{L^*v = L^0v} \quad \forall v$$

• eksistenca: (za EVPSA U in V)

let $v \in V$. definiramo L^*v .

1. točki: upeljimo lin. funkcional:

$$\varphi: U \rightarrow F$$

$$u \mapsto \langle Lu, v \rangle \quad (***)$$

Preverimo se, da je to lin. funk.:

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi(\alpha_1 u_1 + \alpha_2 u_2) &\stackrel{\text{def } \varphi}{=} \langle L(\alpha_1 u_1 + \alpha_2 u_2), v \rangle \stackrel{\varphi \text{ lin}}{=} \\ &= \langle \alpha_1 Lu_1 + \alpha_2 Lu_2, v \rangle \stackrel{(\cdot) \text{ lin}}{=} \alpha_1 \langle Lu_1, v \rangle + \alpha_2 \langle Lu_2, v \rangle = \end{aligned}$$

$$\stackrel{\text{def } \varphi}{=} \alpha_1 \varphi(u_1) + \alpha_2 \varphi(u_2) \quad \checkmark$$

2. točki: uporabimo Rieszov izlet za funkcional φ

$$\Rightarrow \exists! \underline{w} \in U \text{ } \forall u \in U: \varphi u = \langle u, w \rangle \quad (**)$$

3. točki: upeljimo $L^*v = \underline{w}$. (tem definiramo L^* za vsak v .)

Pokaži linearnosti preslikave L^* . (linearnost iz konstantne ni očitna)

$$\underline{L^*(\beta_1 v_1 + \beta_2 v_2)} \stackrel{?}{=} \underline{\beta_1 L^* v_1 + \beta_2 L^* v_2}$$

let $u \in U$ poljubno.

$$\langle u, L^*(\beta_1 v_1 + \beta_2 v_2) - \beta_1 L^* v_1 - \beta_2 L^* v_2 \rangle =$$

$$\stackrel{\text{konj. lin. 2. faktor}}{=} \langle u, L^*(\beta_1 v_1 + \beta_2 v_2) \rangle - \beta_1 \langle u, L^* v_1 \rangle - \beta_2 \langle u, L^* v_2 \rangle =$$

$$\stackrel{\text{def } \varphi}{=} \langle Lu, \beta_1 v_1 + \beta_2 v_2 \rangle - \beta_1 \langle Lu, v_1 \rangle - \beta_2 \langle Lu, v_2 \rangle =$$

$$\begin{aligned} \langle u, L^* v \rangle &\stackrel{(*)}{=} \langle u, w \rangle \stackrel{(**)}{=} \varphi u \stackrel{(***)}{=} \langle Lu, v \rangle \\ &= \beta_1 \langle Lu, v_1 \rangle + \beta_2 \langle Lu, v_2 \rangle \\ &\quad - \beta_1 \langle Lu, v_1 \rangle - \beta_2 \langle Lu, v_2 \rangle = 0 \end{aligned}$$

ker to velja $\forall u$, velja tudi za $u = L^*(\beta_1 v_1 + \beta_2 v_2) - \beta_1 L^* v_1 - \beta_2 L^* v_2$

$$\text{konj. } \langle u, u \rangle = 0 \Rightarrow u = \vec{0} \Rightarrow L^*(\beta_1 v_1 + \beta_2 v_2) = \beta_1 L^* v_1 + \beta_2 L^* v_2$$

linearnost \checkmark

Primer: let A $m \times n$ matrika nad F .

$$\text{lin. presl.: } L_A: F^n \rightarrow F^m$$

$$v \mapsto Av$$

katje se L_A^* ? odgovor je odvisen od izbrave skal. prod. pa vzemimo std. skal. prod. v F^n in F^m , se izkaže

$$(L_A)^*: F^m \rightarrow F^n \text{ definirana}$$

$$\text{z } v \mapsto A^+ v, \text{ tjer } A^+ = (A^T \text{ z vsemi elementi konjugiranimi}).$$

[MATRIKA ADJUNGIRANE LINEARNE PRESLIKAVE]

$$\text{let } U, V \text{ EVPSA. let } \underbrace{u_1, \dots, u_n}_B \text{ ONB za } U \text{ in}$$

$$\underbrace{v_1, \dots, v_m}_C \text{ ONB za } V.$$

vzemimo linearno preslikavo $L: U \rightarrow V$. tačina nas zveza med natutano

L in L^* glede na bazi B in C .

$$L: \underbrace{U}_B \rightarrow \underbrace{V}_C \quad [L]_{C \leftarrow B}$$

$$L^*: \underbrace{V}_C \rightarrow \underbrace{U}_B \quad [L^*]_{B \leftarrow C}$$

Izračunajmo $[L]_{C \leftarrow B}$

$$L u_1 = \langle L u_1, v_1 \rangle v_1 + \dots + \langle L u_1, v_m \rangle v_m$$

$$\vdots$$

$$L u_n = \langle L u_n, v_1 \rangle v_1 + \dots + \langle L u_n, v_m \rangle v_m$$

fourierov
vzrovj

$$[L]_{C \leftarrow B} = \begin{bmatrix} \langle L u_1, v_1 \rangle & \dots & \langle L u_1, v_m \rangle \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ \langle L u_n, v_1 \rangle & \dots & \langle L u_n, v_m \rangle \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \langle u_1, L^* v_1 \rangle & \dots & \langle u_1, L^* v_m \rangle \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ \langle u_n, L^* v_1 \rangle & \dots & \langle u_n, L^* v_m \rangle \end{bmatrix}$$

reška
 $\langle L u, v \rangle = \langle u, L^* v \rangle$

redni stolpci

Izračunajmo $[L^*]_{B \leftarrow C}$

$$L^* v_1 = \langle L^* v_1, u_1 \rangle u_1 + \dots + \langle L^* v_1, u_n \rangle u_n$$

$$\vdots$$

$$L^* v_m = \langle L^* v_m, u_1 \rangle u_1 + \dots + \langle L^* v_m, u_n \rangle u_n$$

fourierov
vzrovj

$$[L^*]_{B \leftarrow C} = \begin{bmatrix} \langle L^* v_1, u_1 \rangle & \dots & \langle L^* v_m, u_1 \rangle \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ \langle L^* v_1, u_n \rangle & \dots & \langle L^* v_m, u_n \rangle \end{bmatrix}$$

$[L]_{C \leftarrow B}$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \langle L u_1, v_1 \rangle & \dots & \langle L u_1, v_m \rangle \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ \langle L u_n, v_1 \rangle & \dots & \langle L u_n, v_m \rangle \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{reška}} \begin{bmatrix} \langle u_1, L^* v_1 \rangle & \dots & \langle u_1, L^* v_m \rangle \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ \langle u_n, L^* v_1 \rangle & \dots & \langle u_n, L^* v_m \rangle \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{reška}} \begin{bmatrix} \langle L^* v_1, u_1 \rangle & \dots & \langle L^* v_1, u_n \rangle \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ \langle L^* v_m, u_1 \rangle & \dots & \langle L^* v_m, u_n \rangle \end{bmatrix} =$$

reška

$$\langle a, b \rangle = \langle b, a \rangle$$

$$= \left([L^*]_{B \leftarrow C} \right)^T \quad \begin{matrix} \neq \text{vsehi} \\ \text{elementi} \\ \text{konjugirani} \end{matrix}$$

Označite: za $A = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{m1} & \dots & a_{mn} \end{bmatrix} \in \mathbb{C}$ $\bar{A} = \begin{bmatrix} \overline{a_{11}} & \dots & \overline{a_{1n}} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ \overline{a_{m1}} & \dots & \overline{a_{mn}} \end{bmatrix}$

$$\text{in } A^* = \bar{A}^T = \overline{A^T}$$

$$\text{torej } [L^*]_{B \leftarrow C} = \left([L]_{C \leftarrow B} \right)^* =$$

OPOMBA: $\langle u, v \rangle = \langle u, A^* v \rangle$ tako izpeljeva \rightarrow lastnost?

let $u \in F^n$ in $v \in F^m$ in $A = m \times n$ matriks

$$\langle Au, v \rangle \stackrel{?}{=} \langle u, A^* v \rangle$$

\hookrightarrow velja za standardna skalarna produkta $v \in F^n$ in F^m .

Pa preverimo:

$$\begin{aligned} \langle u, v \rangle &= u_1 \bar{v}_1 + u_2 \bar{v}_2 + \dots + u_n \bar{v}_n = \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} u_1 \\ \vdots \\ u_n \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} \bar{v}_1 \\ \vdots \\ \bar{v}_n \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \bar{v}_1 & \dots & \bar{v}_n \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} u_1 \\ \vdots \\ u_n \end{bmatrix} = v^* \cdot u \end{aligned}$$

(matrično)

$$\langle Au, v \rangle = v^* Au$$

$$\langle u, A^* v \rangle = (A^* u)^* \quad \text{saj upostavimo}$$

$$(A^* v)^* = v^* \underbrace{A^{**}}_A = v^* A$$