

Product interno

$$\mathbb{R}^2 = \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}$$

función $\langle ; \rangle$ $V \times V \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}$
tomo dos vectores

Axiomas (A) $\langle v, v \rangle > 0$ y $\langle v, v \rangle = 0 \Leftrightarrow v = 0_V$

Norma inducida $\langle v, v \rangle > 0$

Definición $\|v\| = (\langle v, v \rangle)^{1/2}$

Ejemplos (otros)

$$A, B \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$$

$$\langle A, B \rangle = \text{traza}(B^T A)$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \swarrow & \searrow & \swarrow \searrow \\ m \times m & m \times n & \underline{m \times m} \quad m \times m \\ & & m \times m \end{array}$$

$$\text{traza}(C) = \sum_{i=1}^n C_{ii}$$

$\downarrow$
 $n \times n$

$$\text{traza} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ 5 & 4 \end{pmatrix} = 1 + 4 = 5$$

$$\left\langle \underset{\substack{A \\ 3 \times 1}}{\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}}, \underset{\substack{B \\ 3 \times 1}}{\begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}} \right\rangle = 1 \cdot 2 + 3 \cdot 1 + (-1) \cdot 3 = 2$$

$$B^T A = (2 \ 1 \ 3) \underset{1 \times 1}{\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}} = 2 + 3 - 3 = 2$$

$$\text{tr}(B^T A) = 2$$

$$\left\langle \underset{3 \times 2}{\begin{pmatrix} \textcircled{3} & \textcircled{-1} \\ \textcircled{2} & \textcircled{1} \\ \textcircled{5} & \textcircled{0} \end{pmatrix}}; \underset{3 \times 2}{\begin{pmatrix} \textcircled{1} & \textcircled{-1} \\ \textcircled{0} & \textcircled{4} \\ \textcircled{-2} & \textcircled{3} \end{pmatrix}} \right\rangle = \text{tr} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -2 \\ -1 & 4 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -1 \\ 2 & 1 \\ 5 & 0 \end{pmatrix} =$$

$$= \text{tr} \begin{pmatrix} -7 & -1 \\ 20 & 5 \end{pmatrix} = -7 + 5 = -2 =$$

$$= 3 \cdot 1 + (-1)(-1) + 2 \cdot 0 + 1 \cdot 4 + 5(-2) + 0 \cdot 3 =$$

$$= 3 + 1 + 4 - 10 = -2$$

pic matrices
 $\mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$

$$A \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$$

$$B \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (B^T A)_{ij} &= \sum_{k=1}^n (B^T)_{ik} A_{kj} = \sum_{k=1}^n B_{ki} A_{kj} \\ &= \sum_{k=1}^n B_{ki} A_{kj} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{tr}(B^T A) = \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{k=1}^m A_{ki} B_{ki}$$

$$\left\langle \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 2 & -1 & 4 \\ 0 & 5 & 5 & 1 \end{pmatrix}; \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 & 2 & 1 \\ 3 & 5 & 4 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \right\rangle =$$

$$= 3 \cdot 0 + 2 \cdot (-1) + (-1) \cdot 2 + 4 \cdot 1 + 0 \cdot 3 + 5 \cdot 5 + 5 \cdot 4 + 1 \cdot 2 =$$

$$= 47$$

OTRO ej. con polinomios

$$\langle p, q \rangle = \int_0^1 p(t) q(t) dt$$

$$\mathbb{R}_n[x]$$

Matriz de producto interno

Matriz de Gram

$$V \quad \dim V = n \quad \mathcal{B}_V = \{v_1, v_2, v_3 \dots v_n\}$$

base

$$(G_B)_{ij} = \langle v_i, v_j \rangle \quad \begin{matrix} \text{Simétrica} \\ \text{(comutatividad)} \end{matrix}$$

Definición positiva $([v]^B)^T \cdot G_B \cdot [u]^B = \langle u, v \rangle$

Definición positiva
Si $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}^n$

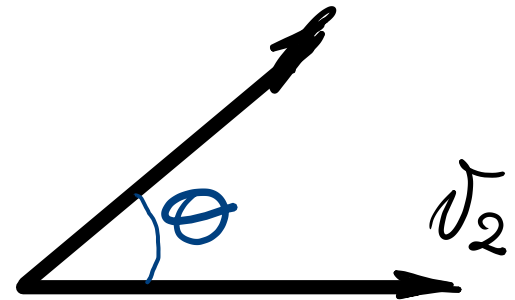
$$x^T A x \geq 0 \quad \wedge \quad x^T A x = 0 \iff x = 0_V$$

$\text{En } \mathbb{R}^2$ $G_B = \begin{pmatrix} l_1^2 & l_1 l_2 \cos \theta \\ l_1 l_2 \cos \theta & l_2^2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{12} & a_{22} \end{pmatrix}$

$a_{11} > 0$, $\det(A) > 0 \Rightarrow$ es def. $\oplus$

$B_{\mathbb{R}^2} = \{v_1, v_2\}$ $a_{11} = \langle v_1, v_1 \rangle = \|v_1\|^2 = l_1^2$

l_1 es la long de v_1 l_2 es la long de v_2 v_1
 y θ es el ángulo entre v_1 y v_2



$\checkmark$ longitud del vector
 Norma $\|v\| = \sqrt{\langle v, v \rangle}$

Propiedades $\forall \alpha \in \mathbb{R} \quad \|\alpha v\| = |\alpha| \|v\|$

$\|\alpha v\| = \sqrt{\langle \alpha v, \alpha v \rangle} = \sqrt{\alpha^2 \langle v, v \rangle} = \sqrt{\alpha^2} \sqrt{\langle v, v \rangle} = |\alpha| \|v\|$

- $\forall v \in V \quad \|v\| \geq 0 \quad \wedge \quad \|v\| = 0 \Leftrightarrow v = 0_V$
 Teorema 4

- Desigualdad de Cauchy Schwarz

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

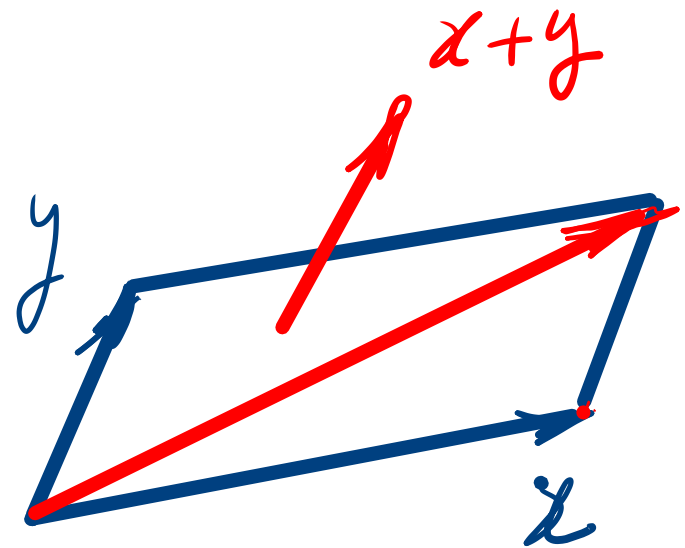
$$\text{Si } \underline{u \neq 0 \quad \wedge \quad v \neq 0} \Rightarrow \frac{|\langle u, v \rangle|}{\|u\| \|v\|} \leq 1$$

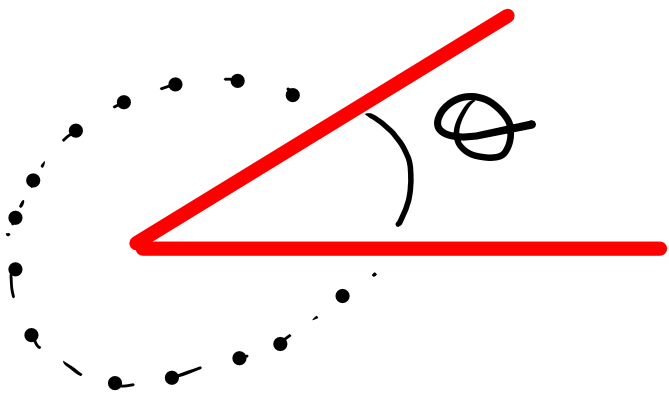
$$\Rightarrow \textcircled{2} \cos \theta = \frac{\langle u, v \rangle}{\|u\| \|v\|}$$

↙
ángulo entre u, v

- Desigualdad triangular

$$\|x + y\| \leq \|x\| + \|y\|$$





• **Ortogonalidad** $u \perp v$ u es ortogonal a $v \iff \langle u, v \rangle = 0$ (Depende del π definido en el espacio)

El 0_V es ortogonal a todo vector del espacio NO IMPORTA QUE PRODUCTO SE DEFINIÓ.

$$\langle 0_V; u \rangle = \langle 0 \cdot v; u \rangle = 0 \cdot \langle v, u \rangle = 0$$

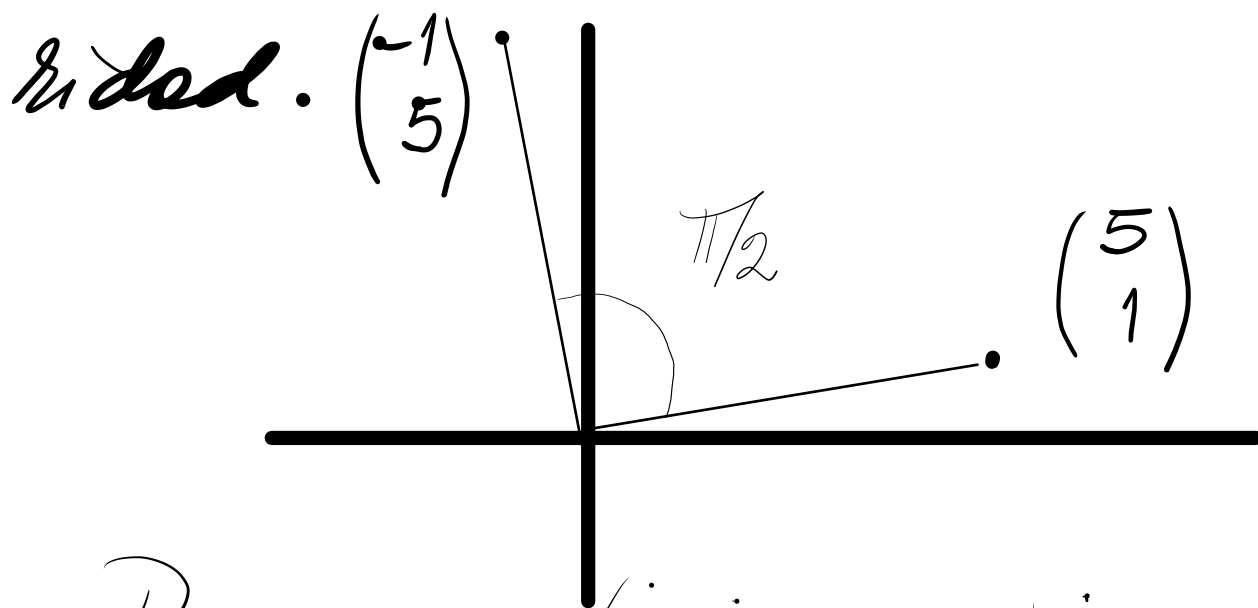
$\forall u \in V$

Es el único que tiene esa propiedad

En $\mathbb{R}^n$ con p.i. canónico

$$\langle u, v \rangle = v^T u \quad \text{la ortogonalidad}$$

concuerda con el concepto escolar de perpendicularidad.



$$\left\langle \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\rangle =$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix} =$$

$$= 5(-1) + 1 \cdot 5 = 0$$

Puedo definir un p.i. en $\mathbb{R}^2$ de modo que

$\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ y el $\begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$ sean perpendiculares. $B = \{v_1, v_2\}$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} = \alpha \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + \beta \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$G_B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{cases} \alpha + 2\beta = x_1 \\ \alpha - \beta = x_2 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \alpha + 2\beta = x_1 \\ \alpha - \beta = x_2 \end{cases}$$

Rests $3\beta = x_1 - x_2 \Rightarrow$

$$\beta = \frac{1}{3} (x_1 - x_2)$$

$$\alpha = x_1 - \frac{2}{3} (x_1 - x_2) = \frac{1}{3} (x_1 + 2x_2)$$

$$\left\langle \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \end{pmatrix} \right\rangle = \left(\left[\begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \end{pmatrix} \right]^B \right)^T G_B \left[\begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} \right]^B$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{3} (y_1 + 2y_2) \quad \frac{1}{3} (y_1 - y_2) \right) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{3} (x_1 + 2x_2) \\ \frac{1}{3} (x_1 - x_2) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\langle x, y \rangle = \frac{1}{3} (y_1 + 2y_2) \frac{1}{3} (x_1 + 2x_2) + 2 \cdot \frac{1}{3} (y_1 - y_2) \frac{1}{3} (x_1 - x_2)$$

$$= \frac{1}{9} (y_1 x_1 + \cancel{2y_1 x_2} + \cancel{2y_2 x_1} + 4x_2 y_2 + 2y_1 x_1 - \cancel{2y_1 x_2} - \cancel{2y_2 x_1} + 2y_2 x_2) =$$

$$= \frac{1}{9} (3y_1 x_1 + 6x_2 y_2) = \frac{1}{3} x_1 y_1 + \frac{2}{3} x_2 y_2$$

$$v_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad v_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

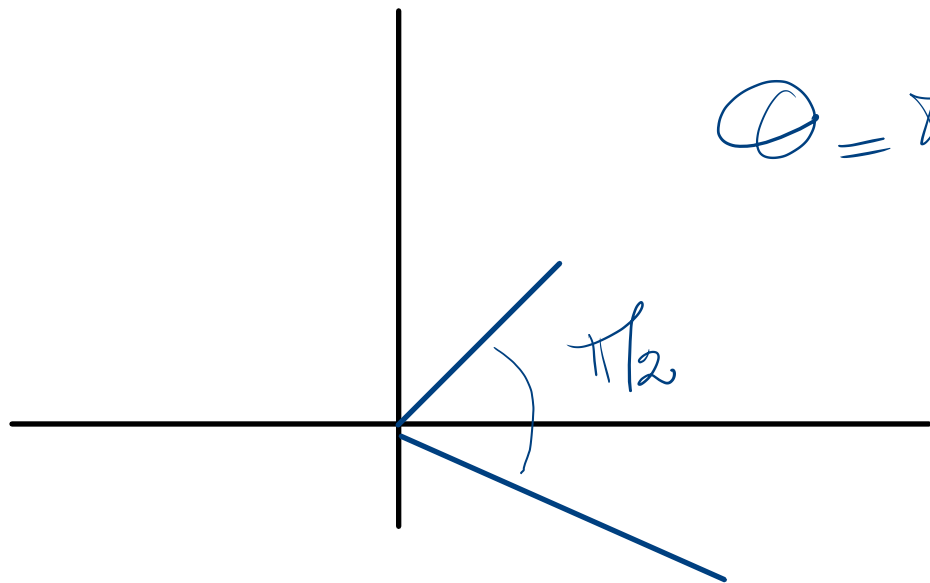
$$\frac{1}{3}x_1y_1 + \frac{2}{3}x_2y_2 = \langle x, y \rangle$$

$$\|v_1\| = \sqrt{\langle \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \rangle} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{3} \cdot 1 \cdot 1 + \frac{2}{3} \cdot 1 \cdot 1} = \sqrt{1} = 1 \quad \checkmark$$

long

$$\|v_2\| = \sqrt{\langle \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \rangle} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{3} \cdot 2 \cdot 2 + \frac{2}{3} \cdot (-1) \cdot (-1)} = \sqrt{2} \quad \checkmark$$

$$\langle v_1, v_2 \rangle = \langle \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \rangle = \frac{1}{3} \cdot 1 \cdot 2 + \frac{2}{3} \cdot 1 \cdot (-1) = 0$$



$0 = \pi/2$ para ESTE $\langle x, y \rangle =$

product
interno

$$\frac{1}{3}x_1y_1 + \frac{2}{3}x_2y_2$$

Ejemplo

$$V = \mathbb{R}_1[x]$$

$$\langle f, g \rangle = \int_0^2 f(x) g(x) dx$$

Calcular $\langle f, g \rangle$ siendo $f(x) = 1$ $g(x) = x - 1$

$$\begin{aligned} \langle 1, x-1 \rangle &= \int_0^2 1(x-1) dx = \int_0^2 (x-1) dx = \\ &= \frac{x^2}{2} - x \Big|_0^2 = \frac{2^2}{2} - 2 - 0 + 0 = 0 \end{aligned}$$

Proposición Sean $\{v_1, v_2, \dots, v_k\}$ vectores de V :

$$\langle v_i, v_j \rangle = 0 \quad i \neq j \quad , \quad v_i \neq 0 \quad \forall \quad 1 \leq i \leq k \Rightarrow$$

$\{v_1, v_2, \dots, v_k\}$ es $\perp I$

Armo la comb. lineal de los vectores e igualo al vector nulo

$$\alpha_1 v_1 + \alpha_2 v_2 + \dots + \alpha_k v_k = 0_V$$

Tomando α_j
cualquiera j

$$\langle \alpha_1 v_1 + \alpha_2 v_2 + \dots + \alpha_k v_k; v_j \rangle = \text{Axiomas}$$

$$= \alpha_1 \langle \cancel{v_1}; v_j \rangle + \alpha_2 \langle \cancel{v_2}; v_j \rangle + \dots + \alpha_j \langle v_j; v_j \rangle + \dots$$

$$\dots \alpha_k \langle \cancel{v_k}; v_j \rangle = \langle 0; v_j \rangle \quad \begin{matrix} \|v_j\|^2 \neq 0 \\ v_j \neq 0_V \end{matrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \underbrace{\alpha_j \|v_j\|^2}_{\neq 0} = 0$$

$$\alpha_j = 0$$

Como v_j es cualquier

$$\alpha_1 = \alpha_2 = \dots = \alpha_k = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \{v_1, v_2, \dots, v_k\}$$

es $\perp I$

$$\left. \begin{matrix} \{v_1, v_2\} \\ v_1 \neq 0 \quad v_2 \neq 0 \end{matrix} \right\} \langle v_1, v_2 \rangle = 0 \Rightarrow \{v_1, v_2\} \text{ es } \perp I$$

$$\alpha_1 v_1 + \alpha_2 v_2 = 0_V$$

$$\langle \alpha_1 v_1 + \alpha_2 v_2; v_1 \rangle = \langle 0_V; v_1 \rangle$$

$$\alpha_1 \langle v_1, v_1 \rangle + \alpha_2 \langle \cancel{v_2}, v_1 \rangle = 0 = \alpha_1 \underbrace{\|v_1\|^2}_{\neq 0} \Rightarrow \alpha_1 = 0$$

$$\langle \alpha_1 v_1 + \alpha_2 v_2; v_2 \rangle = \langle 0_{V_1}; v_2 \rangle$$

$$\alpha_1 \underbrace{\langle v_1, v_2 \rangle}_0 + \alpha_2 \underbrace{\langle v_2, v_2 \rangle}_{\|v_2\|^2 \neq 0} = 0 \Rightarrow \alpha_2 = 0$$

$$v_2 \neq 0$$

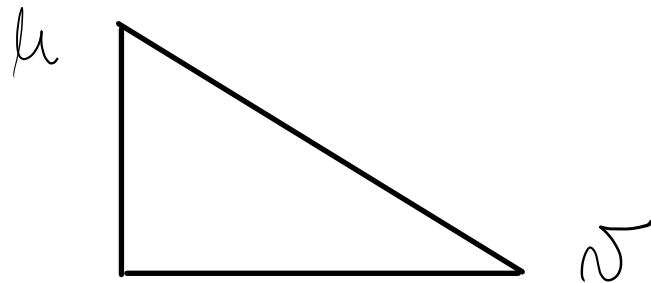
$$\alpha_1 = \alpha_2 = 0 \Rightarrow \{v_1, v_2\} \text{ es } \perp I$$

$$\text{Si } v_1 \neq 0 \quad v_2 \neq 0 \quad \langle v_1, v_2 \rangle = 0 \Rightarrow \{v_1, v_2\} \perp I$$

Teorema de Pitágoras

V // Espaço vetorial

$$u \perp v$$



long de hip. $\|u+v\|$

long de catetos $\|u\| \quad \|v\|$

$$\|u+v\|^2 = \|u\|^2 + \|v\|^2$$

$$\|u+v\|^2 = \langle u+v, u+v \rangle = \langle u, u \rangle + \cancel{\langle u, v \rangle} + \cancel{\langle v, u \rangle} + \langle v, v \rangle = \|u\|^2 + \|v\|^2$$

$u \perp v$

En $\mathbb{R}$ espacio vectorial ($K = \mathbb{R}$) vale el recíproco
 Si $\|u\|^2 + \|v\|^2 = \|u+v\|^2 \Rightarrow u \perp v$

~~QTD~~ no es cierto el recíproco

Ai $K = \mathbb{C}$

● Complemento ortogonal de un subespacio $S \subset V$

$$S^\perp = \{v \in V : \langle u, v \rangle = 0 \forall u \in S\}$$

Ej. hallar el complemento ortogonal de $S = \text{gen} \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$

Siendo el p.i. $\langle x, y \rangle = x_1 y_1 + x_1 y_2 + x_2 y_1 + x_2 y_2$

Si se habla de ortogonalidad NECESITO CONOCER el p.i.

$$\langle x, y \rangle = 3x_1y_1 + x_1y_2 + x_2y_1 + x_2y_2$$

$$S = \text{gen} \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \right\} \quad S^\perp = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} : \left\langle \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \right\rangle = 0 \right\}$$

$$\langle x, y \rangle = 3x_1 \cdot 1 + x_1 \cdot 2 + x_2 \cdot 1 + x_2 \cdot 2 = 0$$

$$5x_1 + 3x_2 = 0$$

$$x_1 = -3/5 x_2$$

$\Rightarrow$

$$S^\perp = \text{gen} \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ -5 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -3/5 x_2 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} = x_2 \begin{pmatrix} -3/5 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\left\langle \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ -5 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \right\rangle = 3 \cdot 3 \cdot 1 + 3 \cdot 2 + 1(-5) + (-5) \cdot 2 = 0 \quad \checkmark$$

OBS: si el producto es otro por ejemplo

el p.c $\begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ -5 \end{pmatrix} \not\perp \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$

Existen infinitos productos internos
que hacen que $\begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ -5 \end{pmatrix}$ sea $\perp \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$

⊙ Bases ortogonales y ortonormales

$$B = \{v_1, v_2, \dots, v_n\} \text{ B.O.G.}$$

$$B^* = \{u_1, u_2, \dots, u_n\} \text{ B.O.N.}$$

$$G_B = \begin{pmatrix} l_1^2 & & 0 \\ & l_2^2 & \\ 0 & & \ddots & \\ & & & l_n^2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$G_{B^*} = I$$

$$\langle v_i, v_j \rangle = \begin{cases} 0 & i \neq j \\ \|v_i\|^2 > 0 & i = j \end{cases}$$

$$\langle v_i, v_j \rangle = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{si } i \neq j \\ \|v_i\|^2 = 1 & i = j \end{cases}$$

⊙ Coordenadas de un vector en una B.O.N.

Sea $B = \{u_1, u_2, \dots, u_n\}$ una B.O.N. de V

⇒ Todo vector $v \in V$ se escribe de manera única

$$v = \sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i u_i \quad \text{Supongamos que queda determinado}$$

α_j cualquiera
 $1 \leq j \leq n$

$$\langle v, u_j \rangle = \alpha_j$$

$$\langle v; u_j \rangle = \langle \alpha_1 u_1 + \alpha_2 u_2 + \dots + \alpha_j u_j + \dots + \alpha_m u_m; u_j \rangle$$

$$= \alpha_1 \langle \cancel{u_1; u_j} \rangle + \alpha_2 \langle \cancel{u_2; u_j} \rangle + \dots + \alpha_j \langle u_j u_j \rangle + \dots + \alpha_m \langle \cancel{u_m u_j} \rangle$$

$$\text{Como } \langle u_i; u_j \rangle = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{Si } i \neq j \\ 1 & \text{Si } i = j \end{cases}$$

$$= \boxed{\alpha_j}$$

$\mathbb{R}^2$ 1º) Quiero encontrar un producto interno para que $B = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$ sea una BON.

$$\text{Quiero } \left\| \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \right\| = \left\| \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\| = 1 \Rightarrow \left\| \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \right\|^2 = 1, \left\| \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\|^2 = 1$$

$$\left\langle \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\rangle = 0 \Rightarrow G_B = I.$$

FORMULA DEL PRODUCTO INTERNO

$$\left\langle \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \end{pmatrix} \right\rangle = \left(\left[\begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \end{pmatrix} \right]^B \right)^T \underset{I}{G_B} \left[\begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} \right]^B$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} = \alpha \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} + \beta \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow$$

$$\begin{cases} \alpha + 2\beta = x_1 \\ 2\alpha + \beta = x_2 \end{cases} \quad E_2 - 2E_1 \quad -3\beta = x_2 - 2x_1 \quad \beta = \frac{2}{3}x_1 - \frac{1}{3}x_2$$

$$\alpha = x_1 - 2\beta = x_1 - \frac{4}{3}x_1 + \frac{2}{3}x_2 = -\frac{1}{3}x_1 + \frac{2}{3}x_2$$

$$\left\langle \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \end{pmatrix} \right\rangle = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{3}y_1 + \frac{2}{3}y_2 & \frac{2}{3}y_1 - \frac{1}{3}y_2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{3}x_1 + \frac{2}{3}x_2 \\ \frac{2}{3}x_1 - \frac{1}{3}x_2 \end{pmatrix} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{9}x_1y_1 - \frac{2}{9}y_1x_2 - \frac{2}{9}x_1y_2 + \frac{4}{9}x_2y_2 + \frac{4}{9}x_1y_1 - \frac{2}{9}y_1x_2 -$$

$$- \frac{2}{9}y_2x_1 + \frac{1}{9}x_2y_2 = \frac{5}{9}x_1y_1 - \frac{4}{9}x_1y_2 - \frac{4}{9}y_1x_2 + \frac{5}{9}x_2y_2$$

$$\left\langle \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} \middle| \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \end{pmatrix} \right\rangle = \frac{5}{9} (x_1 y_1 + x_2 y_2) - \frac{4}{9} (x_1 y_2 + x_2 y_1) \quad \text{⊗}$$

$$\left\| \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \right\|^2 = \frac{5}{9} (1+4) - \frac{4}{9} \cdot 4 = \frac{25}{9} - \frac{16}{9} = \frac{9}{9} = 1$$

$$x_1 = y_1 = 1 \quad x_2 = y_2 = 2$$

$$\left\| \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\|^2 = \begin{matrix} x_1 = y_1 = 2 & x_2 = y_2 = 1 \\ \rightarrow \frac{5}{9} (4+1) - \frac{4}{9} \cdot 4 = 1 \end{matrix}$$

$$\left\langle \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \middle| \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\rangle = \frac{5}{9} \cdot 4 - \frac{4}{9} (1+4) = 0$$

$$\begin{matrix} x_1 = 1 & y_1 = 2 \\ x_2 = 2 & y_2 = 1 \end{matrix}$$

$$\mathcal{B} = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\} \text{ is BON} \\ \text{con pi} \quad \text{⊗}$$

$$v = \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ 7 \end{pmatrix} = \alpha_1 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} + \alpha_2 \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \alpha_1 + 2\alpha_2 = 5 \\ 2\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 = 7 \end{array} \right. \quad \begin{matrix} E_2 - 2E_1 \star \\ \star -3\alpha_2 = -3 \end{matrix}$$

$$\alpha_2 = 1 \Rightarrow \alpha_1 = 3$$

$$\left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\} \text{ BON de } \mathbb{R}^2$$

$$\left\langle \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \end{pmatrix} \right\rangle = \frac{5}{9} (x_1 y_1 + x_2 y_2) - \frac{4}{9} (x_1 y_2 + x_2 y_1).$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ 7 \end{pmatrix} = q_1 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} + q_2 \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \xrightarrow{\quad} \quad \left\langle \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ 7 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\rangle$$

$$\begin{aligned} \left\langle \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ 7 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \right\rangle &= \frac{5}{9} (5 \cdot 1 + 7 \cdot 2) - \frac{4}{9} (5 \cdot 2 + 7 \cdot 1) \\ &= \frac{95}{9} - \frac{68}{9} = \frac{27}{9} = 3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \left\langle \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ 7 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\rangle &= \frac{5}{9} (5 \cdot 2 + 7 \cdot 1) - \frac{4}{9} (5 \cdot 1 + 7 \cdot 2) = \\ &= \frac{5}{9} \cdot 17 - \frac{4}{9} \cdot 19 = \frac{85}{9} - \frac{76}{9} = \frac{9}{9} = 1 \end{aligned}$$

Proyección ortogonal

Sea $S \subset V$ un subespacio de V y $v \in V$. Decimos que v' es la proyección de v sobre S si
ortogonal

$$1) v' \in S \quad 2) v - v' \in S^\perp \quad P_S(v) = v'$$

Recordar que $\dim V = n$

$$S \oplus S^\perp = V \quad \forall v \in V \quad v = v_S + v_{S^\perp}$$

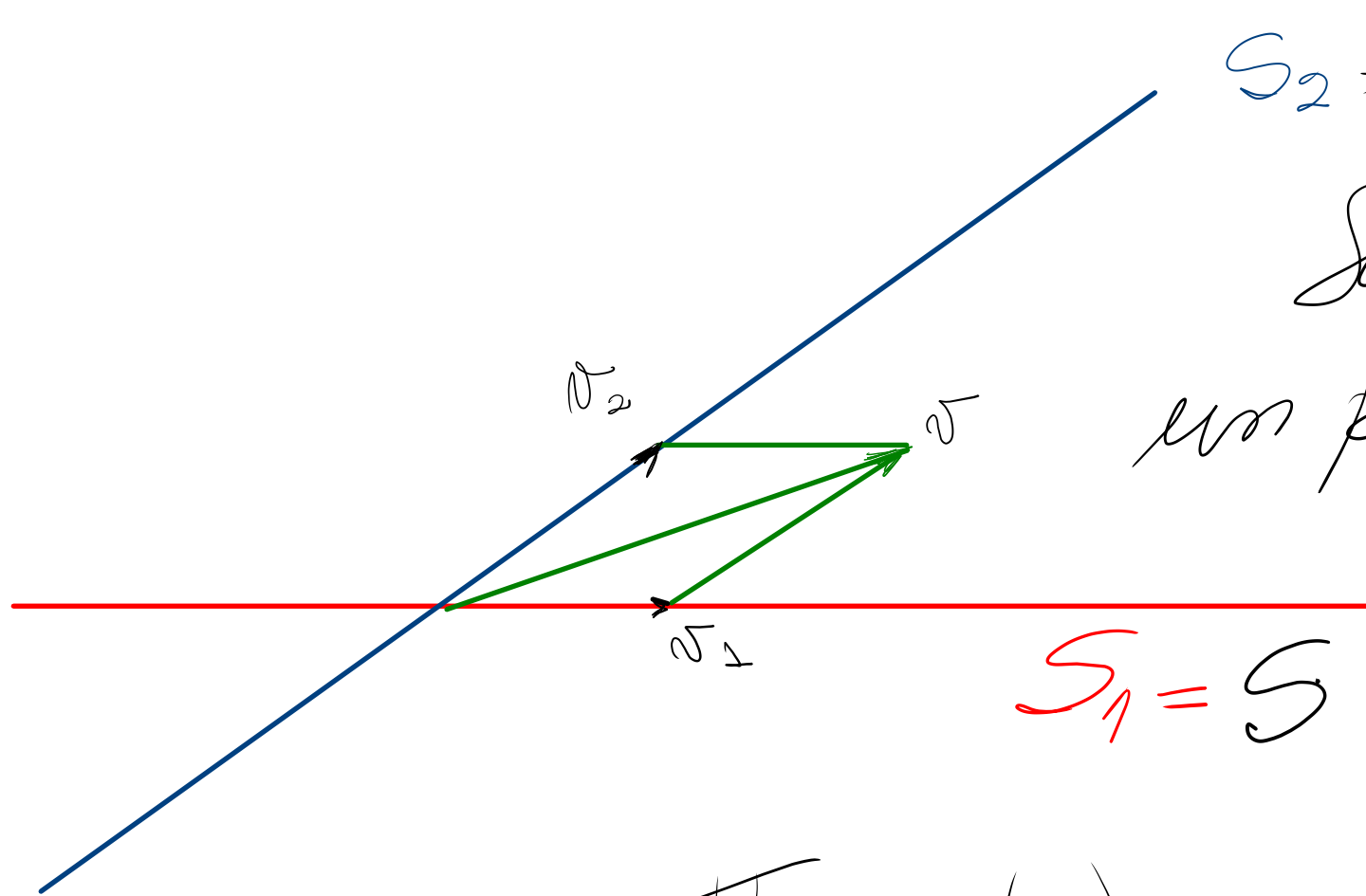
$$\Rightarrow P_S(v) = v_S = v' \quad P_{S^\perp}(v) = v_{S^\perp} \text{ (proyección de } v \text{ sobre } S^\perp)$$

Pensando en lo que ocurres de transformaciones lineales

$$P_{S_1, S_2}(v) = v_S \in S$$

S_1, S_2

$$v - v_S = v_{S^\perp} \in S^\perp$$



Siempre existe
un p_i para el cual
 $S_1 = S_2^\perp$

$$S_1 = S$$

$$\Pi_{S_1 S_2}(v) = v_1$$

$$v = v_1 + v_2$$

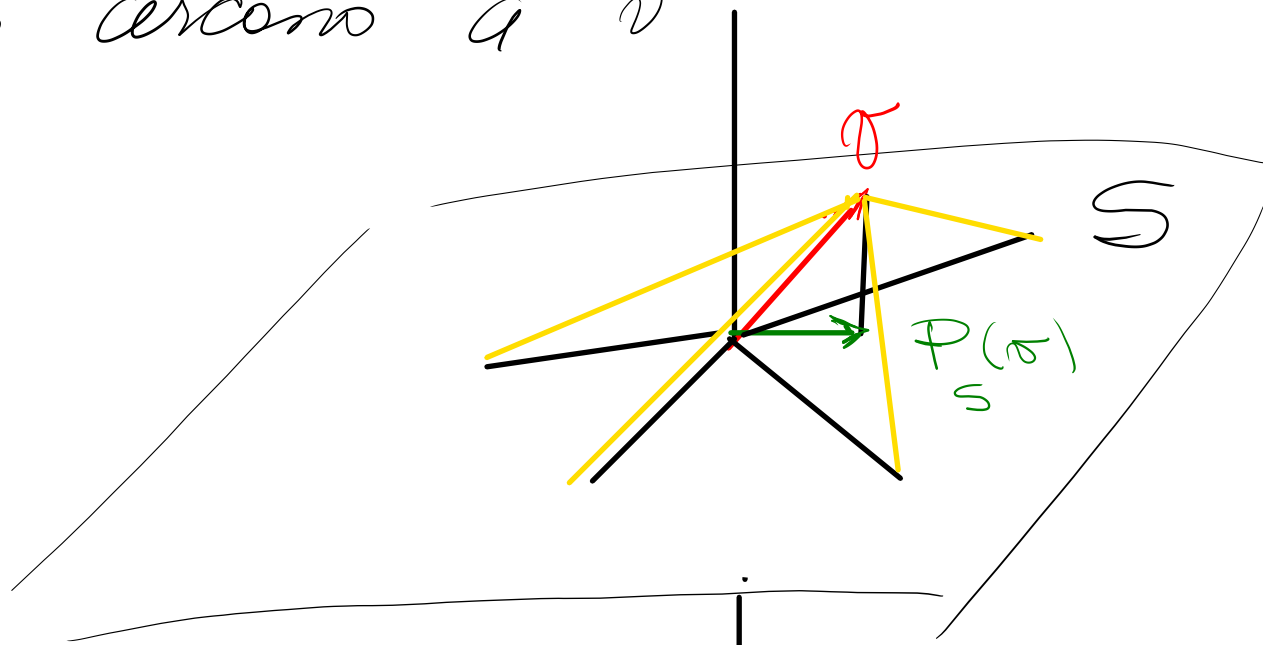
$$\downarrow \quad \downarrow$$

$$\in S_1 \quad \in S_2$$

OBSERVACIONES

⊙ Sea $v \in V$ si existe $P_S(v) = v'$ esta es única
(si $\dim S$ es finita la $P_S(v)$ existe siempre)

① $\forall v \in S$ $P_S(v)$ es el punto del subespacio S más cercano a v



-
distancias

$$d(v, S) = \|P_{S^\perp}(v)\|$$

distancia de v al subespacio S

$$\forall v \in V \text{ se cumple } d(v, P_S(v)) \leq d(v, u)$$

$$\|v - P_S(v)\|^2 \leq \|v - u\|^2 \quad \forall u \in S$$

$$\forall u \in S$$

