

Linearna algebra

Vaje 9

1. Naj bo V vektorski podprostor v $\mathbb{R}^4$ razpet na vektorje

$$\mathbf{x} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \mathbf{y} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{in} \quad \mathbf{z} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}.$$

(a) Poišči bazi za podprostora V in $V^\perp$.

$$\vec{z} = \vec{x} + \vec{y}, \quad \vec{x} \text{ in } \vec{y} \text{ pa sta linearno neodvisna} \Rightarrow \mathcal{B}_V = \{\vec{x}, \vec{y}\}$$

Ker je $\dim V = 2$ in $\dim \mathbb{R}^4 = 4$, bo $\dim V^\perp = 2$ in iščemo še 2 lin. neodvisna vektorja, ki sta pravokotna na $\vec{x}$ in $\vec{y}$.

$$\text{Uganemo: } \vec{u} = [1, 0, 0, -1]^T, \vec{v} = [0, 1, -1, 0]^T. \text{ Baza za } V^\perp \text{ je } \mathcal{B}_{V^\perp} = \{\vec{u}, \vec{v}\}.$$

(b) Poišči ortonormirani bazi za podprostora V in $V^\perp$.

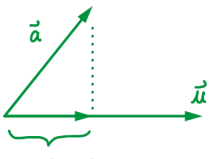
$\vec{x} \perp \vec{y}, \vec{u} \perp \vec{v}$, moramo samo še normirati.

$$\|\vec{x}\| = \sqrt{1^2 + 0^2 + 0^2 + 1^2} = \sqrt{2}, \text{ enako } \|\vec{y}\| = \|\vec{u}\| = \|\vec{v}\| = \sqrt{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{q}_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \vec{x}, \vec{q}_2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \vec{y}, \vec{q}_3 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \vec{u}, \vec{q}_4 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \vec{v}$$

$\{\vec{q}_1, \vec{q}_2\}$ je ONB za V , $\{\vec{q}_3, \vec{q}_4\}$ je ONB za $V^\perp$.

(c) Poišči pravokotni projekciji vektorja $[1, 2, 3, 4]^T$ na V in $V^\perp$.

$$\text{proj}_{\vec{u}}(\vec{a}) = \frac{\vec{u} \cdot \vec{a}}{\vec{u} \cdot \vec{u}} \cdot \vec{u}$$


$$\|\vec{u}\| = 1 \Rightarrow \vec{u} \cdot \vec{u} = 1 \Rightarrow$$

$$\text{proj}_{\vec{u}}(\vec{a}) = (\vec{u} \cdot \vec{a}) \vec{u}$$

$$\{\vec{q}_1, \dots, \vec{q}_n\} \text{ ONB za } V \Rightarrow$$

$$\text{proj}_V(\vec{a}) = (\vec{q}_1 \cdot \vec{a}) \vec{q}_1 + \dots + (\vec{q}_n \cdot \vec{a}) \vec{q}_n$$

$$\vec{a} \cdot \vec{q}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{4}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{5}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\vec{a} \cdot \vec{q}_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{3}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{5}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\vec{a} \cdot \vec{q}_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} - \frac{4}{\sqrt{2}} = -\frac{3}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\vec{a} \cdot \vec{q}_4 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{2}} - \frac{3}{\sqrt{2}} = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\text{proj}_V(\vec{a}) = \frac{5}{\sqrt{2}} \vec{z}_1 + \frac{5}{\sqrt{2}} \vec{z}_2 = \frac{5}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{bmatrix} + \frac{5}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{5}{2} \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ \frac{5}{2} \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ \frac{5}{2} \\ \frac{5}{2} \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \underline{\underline{\begin{bmatrix} \frac{5}{2} \\ \frac{5}{2} \\ \frac{5}{2} \\ \frac{5}{2} \end{bmatrix}}}$$

$$\text{proj}_W(\vec{a}) = \frac{-3}{\sqrt{2}} \vec{z}_3 + \frac{-1}{\sqrt{2}} \vec{z}_4 = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{3}{2} \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ \frac{3}{2} \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ -\frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \underline{\underline{\begin{bmatrix} -\frac{3}{2} \\ -\frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{3}{2} \end{bmatrix}}}$$

Preverimo:
 $\text{proj}_V(\vec{a}) + \text{proj}_W(\vec{a}) = \vec{a} \checkmark$

2. Vektorski podprostor $U \subseteq \mathbb{R}^4$ razpenjajo vektorji

$$\mathbf{a}_1 = [1, 1, 1, 1]^T, \quad \mathbf{a}_2 = [1, 0, 2, 1]^T \quad \text{in} \quad \mathbf{a}_3 = [1, -1, 1, 1]^T.$$

(a) Poišči ortonormirano bazo podprostora U .

Gram-Schmidtova ortogonalizacija

input: $\vec{v}_1, \dots, \vec{v}_n \in \mathbb{R}^n$ linearno neodvisni

output: $\vec{u}_1, \dots, \vec{u}_n \in \mathbb{R}^n$ paroma ortogonalni in $\text{Lin}\{\vec{u}_1, \dots, \vec{u}_n\} = \text{Lin}\{\vec{v}_1, \dots, \vec{v}_n\}$

$$\vec{u}_1 = \vec{v}_1$$

$$\vec{u}_2 = \vec{v}_2 - \frac{\vec{v}_2 \cdot \vec{u}_1}{\vec{u}_1 \cdot \vec{u}_1} \vec{u}_1$$

$$\vec{u}_3 = \vec{v}_3 - \frac{\vec{v}_3 \cdot \vec{u}_1}{\vec{u}_1 \cdot \vec{u}_1} \vec{u}_1 - \frac{\vec{v}_3 \cdot \vec{u}_2}{\vec{u}_2 \cdot \vec{u}_2} \vec{u}_2$$

$\vdots$

Pred G-S ni potrebno preverjati linearne neodvisnosti. Če je kakšen vektor linearno odvisen od ostalih, bo med postopkom avtomatično izpadel.

$$\vec{u}_1 = \vec{a}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\|\vec{u}_1\| = \sqrt{4} = 2$$

$$\vec{u}_2 = \vec{a}_2 - \frac{\vec{a}_2 \cdot \vec{u}_1}{\vec{u}_1 \cdot \vec{u}_1} \vec{u}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} - \frac{4}{4} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\|\vec{u}_2\| = \sqrt{2}$$

$$\vec{u}_3 = \vec{a}_3 - \frac{\vec{a}_3 \cdot \vec{u}_1}{\vec{u}_1 \cdot \vec{u}_1} \vec{u}_1 - \frac{\vec{a}_3 \cdot \vec{u}_2}{\vec{u}_2 \cdot \vec{u}_2} \vec{u}_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} - \frac{2}{4} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} - \frac{2}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \\ -\frac{1}{2} \\ -\frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\|\vec{u}_3\| = \sqrt{\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4}} = 1$$

$$\vec{q}_1 = \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad \vec{q}_2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad \vec{q}_3 = \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad \{\vec{q}_1, \vec{q}_2, \vec{q}_3\} \text{ je ONB za } U.$$

(b) Izrazi vektorje $\vec{a}_1$, $\vec{a}_2$ in $\vec{a}_3$ v tej bazi.

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \vec{a}_1 \cdot \vec{q}_1 &= \frac{1}{2} \cdot 4 = 2 \\ \vec{a}_1 \cdot \vec{q}_2 &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cdot 0 = 0 \\ \vec{a}_1 \cdot \vec{q}_3 &= \frac{1}{2} \cdot 0 = 0 \end{aligned} \right\} \vec{a}_1 = 2\vec{q}_1 + 0 \cdot \vec{q}_2 + 0 \cdot \vec{q}_3$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \vec{a}_2 \cdot \vec{q}_1 &= \frac{1}{2} \cdot 4 = 2 \\ \vec{a}_2 \cdot \vec{q}_2 &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cdot 2 = \sqrt{2} \\ \vec{a}_2 \cdot \vec{q}_3 &= \frac{1}{2} \cdot 0 \end{aligned} \right\} \vec{a}_2 = 2\vec{q}_1 + \sqrt{2}\vec{q}_2$$

Koefficienti razvoja po ONB so skalarni produkti.

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \vec{a}_3 \cdot \vec{q}_1 &= \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2 = 1 \\ \vec{a}_3 \cdot \vec{q}_2 &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cdot 2 = \sqrt{2} \\ \vec{a}_3 \cdot \vec{q}_3 &= \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2 = 1 \end{aligned} \right\} \vec{a}_3 = \vec{q}_1 + \sqrt{2}\vec{q}_2 + \vec{q}_3$$

(c) Dopolni to bazo do ortonormirane baze prostora $\mathbb{R}^4$.

$\{\vec{q}_1, \vec{q}_2, \vec{q}_3\}$ vsebuje 3 linearno neodvisne paroma pravokotne vektorje. Do ONB za $\mathbb{R}^4$ manjka še eden.

Uganemo: $\vec{q}_4 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$. Če ne znamo uganiti, poiščemo vektor $\vec{a}_4$, ki je linearno neodvisen od $\vec{a}_1, \vec{a}_2$ in $\vec{a}_3$ in naredimo še en korak G-S postopka.

(d) Poišči pravokotno projekcijo vektorja $\vec{v} = [1, 1, 1, 5]^T$ na podprostor U .

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \vec{v} \cdot \vec{q}_1 &= \frac{1}{2} \cdot 8 = 4 \\ \vec{v} \cdot \vec{q}_2 &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cdot 0 = 0 \\ \vec{v} \cdot \vec{q}_3 &= \frac{1}{2} \cdot 4 = 2 \end{aligned} \right\} \text{proj}_U(\vec{v}) = (\vec{v} \cdot \vec{q}_1) \vec{q}_1 + (\vec{v} \cdot \vec{q}_2) \vec{q}_2 + (\vec{v} \cdot \vec{q}_3) \vec{q}_3 = 4 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} + 2 \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \underline{\underline{\begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}}}$$

2. način

$$\vec{v} \cdot \vec{q}_4 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cdot 4 = \frac{4}{\sqrt{2}} \rightsquigarrow \text{proj}_{U^\perp}(\vec{v}) = (\vec{v} \cdot \vec{q}_4) \vec{q}_4 = \frac{4}{\sqrt{2}} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{proj}_U(\vec{v}) = \vec{v} - \text{proj}_{U^\perp}(\vec{v}) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} = \underline{\underline{\begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}}}$$

3. Naj bo

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & -2 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}.$$

- (a) Poišči podprostor V vseh vektorjev $\mathbf{v} \in \mathbb{R}^3$, ki so pravokotni na $C(A)$. Poišči bazo za V in določi njegovo dimenzijo.

$$C(A)^\perp = N(A^T)$$

$$A^T = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 2 & -2 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & -2 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{matrix} x_1 = -2x_3 \\ 2x_2 = -3x_3 \rightarrow x_2 = -\frac{3}{2}x_3 \end{matrix}$$

$V = N(A^T)$ so vektorski oblike $\begin{bmatrix} -2x_3 & -\frac{3}{2}x_3 & x_3 \end{bmatrix}^T$ za $x_3 \in \mathbb{R}$. Za $x_3 = 2$ dobimo $\vec{v} = \begin{bmatrix} -4 \\ -3 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$.

$$V = C(A)^\perp = N(A^T) = \text{Lin}(\{\vec{v}\}), \dim V = 1.$$

2. način. Naj bosta $\vec{c}_1$ in $\vec{c}_2$ prva dva stolpca A . Potem je $C(A) = \text{Lin}(\{\vec{c}_1, \vec{c}_2\})$. Ker smo v $\mathbb{R}^3$, iščemo en nenulni vektor, pravokoten na $\vec{c}_1$ in $\vec{c}_2$.

To deluje le v $\mathbb{R}^3$. $\vec{c}_1 \times \vec{c}_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 3 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix} = \vec{w}.$

Torej je $C(A)^\perp = \text{Lin}(\{\vec{w}\})$. *Ista resitev kot zgoraj, ker je $\vec{w} \parallel \vec{v}$.*

- (b) Poišči podprostor U vseh vektorjev $\mathbf{u} \in \mathbb{R}^3$, ki so pravokotni na $C(A^T)$. Poišči bazo za U in določi njegovo dimenzijo.

$$U = C(A^T)^\perp = N((A^T)^T) = N(A)$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & -2 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -3 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{matrix} x_1 = -x_3 \\ x_2 = 0 \end{matrix} \left. \vphantom{\begin{matrix} x_1 = -x_3 \\ x_2 = 0 \end{matrix}} \right\} \begin{bmatrix} -x_3 \\ 0 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \vec{u} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$U = N(A) = \text{Lin}(\{\vec{u}\}). \dim U = 1.$$