

1.13

Opgave:  $\vec{l}_0 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $\vec{l}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $\vec{l}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} -4 \\ 7 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$

Is  $\vec{l}_i$  orthogonaal? Orthonormaal?

Bepaal  $\lambda_i$  voor  $\vec{v} = (x, y, z)$

Opl: orthogonaal, want  $(l_0, l_1) = (l_1, l_2) = (l_0, l_2) = 0$   
 niet orthonormaal, want  $(l_0, l_0) = 11$

Er geldt:

$$\lambda_0 = (\vec{v}, \vec{l}_0) / (l_0, l_0) = (x + y + 3z) / 11$$

$$\lambda_1 = (\vec{v}, \vec{l}_1) / (l_1, l_1) = (2x + y - z) / 6$$

$$\lambda_2 = (\vec{l}_2, \vec{v}) / (l_2, l_2) = (-4x + 7y - z) / 66$$

Opgave: 1.14  
 Maak hieruit een orthonormale basis  $\vec{l}'_i$ , en leidelijke basiscoëfficiënten  $\lambda'_i$  t.o.v. deze basis. Hoe verhoudt zich  $\lambda_i$  en  $\lambda'_i$ ?

Opl:  $\vec{l}'_i = \vec{l}_i / \|\vec{l}_i\|$ , dus  $\vec{l}'_0 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{11}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $\vec{l}'_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $\vec{l}'_2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{66}} \begin{pmatrix} -4 \\ 7 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$

en  $\lambda'_0 = (\vec{l}'_0, \vec{v}) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{11}} (x + y + 3z)$   
 $\lambda'_1 = (\vec{l}'_1, \vec{v}) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} (2x + y - z)$   
 $\lambda'_2 = (\vec{l}'_2, \vec{v}) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{66}} (-4x + 7y - z)$

Dus de vector  $\vec{l}'_i$  wordt  $\|\vec{l}_i\|$  keer zo klein  
 de coëfficiënt  $\lambda'_i$  wordt  $\|\vec{l}_i\|$  keer zo groot

(de coëfficiënten compenseren dus het feit dat de basis krimpt, om de vector hetzelfde te houden.)

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Gegeven  $f: [-1, 1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ .

Vind het polynoom  $P(x) = a_0 + a_1x + a_2x^2 + a_3x^3$

zo dat  $\int_{-1}^1 |f(x) - P(x)|^2 dx$  minimaal is.

— Druk uit in  $\Phi_{\mathbb{R}} = \int_{-1}^1 x^k f(x) dx$

opl. Projecteer  $f$  op de deelruimte

$$W = \{ a_0 + a_1x + a_2x^2 + a_3x^3 \mid a_i \in \mathbb{R} \}$$

Dit is een veelruimte van dim. 4

met basis  $1, x, x^2, x^3$  als  $\vec{e}_0, \vec{e}_1, \vec{e}_2, \vec{e}_3$

Om te projecteren orthogonaliseren je de basis:

$$\vec{e}'_0 = 1$$

merk op: in orde!

$$\vec{e}'_1 = x - \left( \frac{\langle 1, x \rangle}{\langle 1, 1 \rangle} \cdot 1 \right)$$

$$\langle x^n, x^m \rangle = \int_{-1}^1 x^{n+m} dx = \frac{1 + (-1)^{n+m}}{n+m+1}$$

$$= x$$

$$= \begin{cases} \frac{2}{n+m+1} & \text{als } n+m \text{ even} \\ 0 & \text{als } n+m \text{ on even} \end{cases}$$

$$\vec{e}'_2 = x^2 - \left( \frac{\langle x, x^2 \rangle}{\langle x, x \rangle} \cdot x + \frac{\langle 1, x^2 \rangle}{\langle 1, 1 \rangle} \cdot 1 \right)$$

$$= x^2 - \frac{2/3}{2} \cdot x - \frac{1}{3} = x^2 - \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\vec{e}'_3 = x^3 - \left( 0 + \frac{\langle x, x^3 \rangle}{\langle x, x \rangle} x + 0 \right)$$

$$= x^3 - \frac{2/5}{2/3} x = x^3 - \frac{3}{5} x$$

Merk op:  $\|\vec{e}'_0\|^2 = 2$

$$\|\vec{e}'_1\|^2 = \int_{-1}^1 x^2 dx = 2/3$$

$$\|\vec{e}'_2\|^2 = \langle x^2 - 1/3, x^2 - 1/3 \rangle = \langle x^2, x^2 \rangle - \frac{2}{3} \langle 1, x^2 \rangle + \frac{1}{9} \langle 1, 1 \rangle$$

$$\|\vec{e}'_3\|^2 = \langle x^3, x^3 \rangle - 2 \cdot \frac{3}{5} \cdot \langle x, x^3 \rangle + \left(\frac{3}{5}\right)^2 \langle x, x \rangle = \frac{2}{5} - \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^2 + \frac{2}{3} = \frac{2}{7} - \frac{6}{9} + \frac{2}{3} = \frac{2}{7} - \frac{2}{3} + \frac{2}{3} = \frac{2}{7} = \frac{8}{49}$$

$$\text{Nu: } P(f) = \lambda_0 \cdot 1 + \lambda_1 \cdot x + \lambda_2 \left(x^2 - \frac{1}{3}\right) + \lambda_3 \left(x^3 - \frac{3}{5}x\right)$$

$$\text{voor } \lambda_0 = \frac{\langle 1, f \rangle}{\langle 1, 1 \rangle} = \frac{1}{2} \langle 1, f \rangle = \frac{1}{2} \int f(x) dx$$

$$\lambda_1 = \frac{\langle x, f \rangle}{\langle x, x \rangle} = \frac{3}{2} \int x f(x) dx$$

$$\lambda_2 = \frac{\langle l_2', f \rangle}{\langle l_2', l_2' \rangle} = \frac{45}{8} \int \left(x^2 - \frac{1}{3}\right) f(x) dx$$

$$\lambda_3 = \frac{\langle l_3', f \rangle}{\langle l_3', l_3' \rangle} = \frac{175}{8} \int \left(x^3 - \frac{3}{5}x\right) f(x) dx$$

$$\text{Dus } P = \left(\lambda_0 - \frac{1}{3}\lambda_2\right) \cdot 1 + \left(\lambda_1 - \frac{3}{5}\lambda_3\right)x + \lambda_2 x^2 + \lambda_3 x^3.$$

$$P(x) = a_0 + a_1 x + a_2 x^2 + a_3 x^3,$$

$$\text{met } a_3 = \lambda_3 = \frac{175}{8} \int x^3 f dx - \frac{105}{8} \int x f dx$$

$$a_2 = \lambda_2 = \frac{45}{8} \int x^2 f dx - \frac{15}{8} \int f(x) dx$$

$$a_1 = \lambda_1 - \frac{3}{5}\lambda_3 = \frac{45}{8} \int x f dx - \frac{105}{8} \int x^3 f dx$$

$$a_0 = \lambda_0 - \frac{1}{3}\lambda_2 = \frac{9}{8} \int f dx - \frac{15}{8} \int x f dx$$

$$\text{Voor } f(x) = 3 + 15x^2:$$

$$M_0 = 16, M_1 = 0, M_2 = 8, M_3 = 0,$$

$$\text{dus } a_0 = 3, a_1 = 0, a_2 = 15, a_3 = 0$$

zoals het hoort. ( $f$  ligt immers in  $W$ )