

נְסָתָר אֶלְעָזָר נָשָׁר

النيل) پولو لبلون معظم بنادق

$$\langle \alpha_1 v_1 + \alpha_2 v_2, w \rangle = \alpha_1 \langle v_1, w \rangle + \alpha_2 \langle v_2, w \rangle \quad (\forall \alpha_1, \alpha_2 \in F, v_1, v_2, w \in V)$$

$$\langle w, v \rangle = \langle v, w \rangle \quad (\forall v, w \in V) \quad : \text{Naturales} - F = R \rightarrow \text{Prop}(\mathbb{R})$$

$$\langle w, v \rangle = \overline{\langle v, w \rangle} \quad (\forall v, w \in V) \quad \exists n \in \mathbb{N} \text{ s.t. } F = \mathbb{C} \quad \approx 6$$

$\vec{z} = x + iy$ sk $x, y \in \mathbb{R}$ telik $z = x + iy$ plk $i\vec{y}$

الجاف

: $(\lambda \mapsto \int_{\Gamma} f(\lambda))$ $\xrightarrow{\text{def}}$ $\lambda \mapsto \int_{\Gamma} f(\lambda) d\mu$ $\in C(F = \mathbb{R})$ \Rightarrow $\forall x \in$

$$\langle V, \alpha_1 W_1 + \alpha_2 W_2 \rangle \stackrel{(\geq)}{=} \langle \alpha_1 W_1 + \alpha_2 W_2, V \rangle \stackrel{(lc)}{=} \alpha_1 \langle W_1, V \rangle + \alpha_2 \langle W_2, V \rangle$$

$$\stackrel{(\geq)}{=} \alpha_1 \langle v, w_1 \rangle + \alpha_2 \langle v, w_2 \rangle$$

• \mathbb{C} הינו גוף נורמי ופיז'י, כלומר $\mathbb{C} = \mathbb{F}$

$$\langle v_1, \alpha_1 w_1 + \alpha_2 w_2 \rangle = \overline{\langle \alpha_1 w_1 + \alpha_2 w_2, v \rangle} = \overline{\alpha_1 \langle w_1, v \rangle + \alpha_2 \langle w_2, v \rangle} \text{ by } \text{conjugate property}$$

$$= \bar{\alpha}_1 \langle v, w_1 \rangle + \bar{\alpha}_2 \langle v, w_2 \rangle$$

($x \in \mathbb{R}$ かつ $\bar{x} = x$ \Rightarrow $F = \mathbb{R}$)かつ $F \subseteq \mathbb{R}$ かつ $\forall x \in F$ $\exists y \in F$ $y^2 = x$

$\langle v, v \rangle \in \mathbb{R}$ ပေါ် ($\cup_{N \in \mathbb{N}} \cup_{f \in \mathcal{F}_N}$) $\overline{\langle v, v \rangle} = \langle v, v \rangle$, $\cup_{N \in \mathbb{N}} \mathcal{G}_N$ ဖြစ် *

• λ ְּלִינְּגָן $\lambda \in \mathbb{C}$ $f(z) = \lambda z$ $\forall z \in \mathbb{C}$ $\exists \lambda \in \mathbb{C}$

• 3) \mathbb{R}^6 : $f(z) = z^2 > 0$? $\mathbb{F} = \mathbb{C}$ $\Rightarrow \mathbb{R}^6 \setminus \{0\}$ $\hookrightarrow \mathbb{C}^3$ $\Rightarrow f(z) = z_1^2 + z_2^2 + z_3^2 > 0$

$\Leftrightarrow \langle v |' \rangle_{(N'0 \cap N) \oplus P} \neq \{ \rangle_P \} \quad c = \langle v, v \rangle > 0 \quad \text{p.e., f.e.}$

$\langle iV, iV \rangle = i^2 \langle V, V \rangle = c > 0$: $\forall V \in \mathcal{N} \Rightarrow \forall V \neq 0, \langle iV, iV \rangle = i^2 \langle V, V \rangle = -c < 0$

allergic

$p \geq 1/p$, $\gamma \geq b$, $V = \mathbb{R}^n$, $F = \mathbb{R}$ (D)

$$v = (v_1, \dots, v_n) \in \mathbb{R}^n$$

$$w = (w_1, \dots, w_n) \in \mathbb{R}^n$$

: 1^o (dot product) найти скалярное произведение и вектор

$$\text{то } \langle v, w \rangle := v \cdot w = \sum_{i=1}^n v_i w_i$$

. \mathbb{R}^n наиболее естественное определение
также, \mathbb{C}^n , $\mathbb{F} = \mathbb{C}$ (2)

$$v = (v_1, \dots, v_n) \in \mathbb{C}^n$$

$$w = (w_1, \dots, w_n) \in \mathbb{C}^n$$

$$\langle v, w \rangle := v \cdot w = \sum_{i=1}^n v_i \overline{w_i} : 2/3 \cup$$

или $(\mathbb{N} \cup \mathbb{Z}) \times \mathbb{N}^m$, $V = \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$, $\mathbb{F} = \mathbb{R}$ (3)

: 2/3 \cup $B = (b_{ij}), A = (a_{ij})$ $\mathbb{N}^m \times \mathbb{N}^n$ \rightarrow

$$\langle A, B \rangle := \text{tr}(AB^t) = \sum_i \sum_j a_{ij} b_{ij}$$

найти нормированное представление, V наиболее естественное и

. мн. последовательно $\mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$ в "матричном" виде

$f: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ наиболее естественное в виде, $V = C[a, b]$, $\mathbb{F} = \mathbb{R}$ (4)

: 2/3 \cup . $\int_a^b f(x) g(x) dx$ $[a, b] \subseteq \mathbb{R}$ \rightarrow

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

. V наиболее естественное в виде $\int_a^b f(x) g(x) dx$

$$\langle f, g \rangle := \int_a^b f(x) \overline{g(x)} dx : 2/3 \cup f: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{C} \rightarrow \mathbb{C} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$(f_0 - f_1)^2 = (f_0^2 + f_1^2 - 2f_0 f_1) : \underline{\text{сделано}}$$

Augustin-Louis Cauchy, Karl Hermann Amandus Schwarz,
1789-1857 1843-1921

Виктор Якович Буняковский
1804 - 1889.

. $v, w \in V$ | \mathbb{R} , $\mathbb{C} \parallel \mathbb{R}$ аналогично V | \mathbb{R}

$$|\langle v, w \rangle| \leq \|v\| \cdot \|w\| : 3/3$$

$\forall \alpha \in \mathbb{F}$
 $\forall v, w \in V$ | \mathbb{R} , $\mathbb{C} \parallel \mathbb{R}$ $\forall \alpha \in \mathbb{F}$ | \mathbb{R} , $\forall v, w \in V$ | \mathbb{R}

$v \in (\mathbb{R})$ аналогично $\forall v \in V$, аналогично V | \mathbb{R}

$$\|v\| := \sqrt{\langle v, v \rangle} \quad (\sqrt{\mathbb{R}} - 1/3 \rightarrow 2/3)$$

, $0 = \langle p \rangle \|v\|_E$ $\Rightarrow p \in \text{ker } \langle v \rangle$ $\Leftrightarrow v = \vec{0}$ $\|v\|_E = \sqrt{\langle v, v \rangle}$

$$z := v - \frac{\langle v, w \rangle}{\langle w, w \rangle} w \Rightarrow \langle z, p \rangle = 0 \Leftrightarrow v, w \neq \vec{0} \Rightarrow p \in \text{ker } \langle v \rangle$$

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &\leq \langle z, z \rangle = \langle v - \frac{\langle v, w \rangle}{\langle w, w \rangle} w, v - \frac{\langle v, w \rangle}{\langle w, w \rangle} w \rangle \\ &= \langle v, v \rangle - \cancel{\langle v, \frac{\langle v, w \rangle}{\langle w, w \rangle} w \rangle} - \cancel{\langle \frac{\langle v, w \rangle}{\langle w, w \rangle} w, v \rangle} + \langle \frac{\langle v, w \rangle}{\langle w, w \rangle} w, \frac{\langle v, w \rangle}{\langle w, w \rangle} w \rangle \\ &= \langle v, v \rangle - \frac{\langle v, w \rangle}{\langle w, w \rangle} \langle v, w \rangle - \frac{\langle v, w \rangle}{\langle w, w \rangle} \langle w, v \rangle + \frac{\langle v, w \rangle \langle v, w \rangle}{\langle w, w \rangle^2} \langle w, w \rangle \\ &= \langle v, v \rangle - \frac{|\langle v, w \rangle|^2}{\langle w, w \rangle} - \frac{|\langle v, w \rangle|^2}{\langle w, w \rangle} + \frac{|\langle v, w \rangle|^2}{\langle w, w \rangle} \\ &= \langle v, v \rangle - \frac{|\langle v, w \rangle|^2}{\langle w, w \rangle} \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \exists z \in \mathbb{C} \quad |\langle v, w \rangle|^2 \leq \langle v, v \rangle \langle w, w \rangle \quad \square$$

$\therefore \langle z, z \rangle = 0 \Rightarrow p \in \text{ker } \langle z \rangle \Leftrightarrow (v, w \neq \vec{0}) \Rightarrow p \in \text{ker } \langle v \rangle$

$v = \alpha w \Rightarrow p \in \text{ker } \langle v \rangle$. $\exists \alpha \in \mathbb{C}$ $\Rightarrow z = \alpha v \Rightarrow z = \vec{0}$, $z = \vec{0}$

$$|\langle v, w \rangle| = |\langle \alpha w, w \rangle| = |\alpha| \langle w, w \rangle = |\alpha| \langle w, w \rangle \Rightarrow (\alpha \neq 0 \in \mathbb{C}, v, w \neq \vec{0})$$

$$|\langle w, v \rangle| = |\langle \alpha w, \alpha w \rangle| = |\alpha|^2 \langle w, w \rangle$$

$$\therefore |\langle v, w \rangle|^2 = \langle v, v \rangle \langle w, w \rangle \quad \square$$

$$\therefore \|v\| := \sqrt{\langle v, v \rangle} : (\exists \lambda \in \mathbb{C}) \Rightarrow \lambda v \in \text{ker } \langle v \rangle$$

$$(\text{ker } \langle v \rangle)^\perp = \text{im } \langle v \rangle : \text{defn}$$

: \mathbb{R}^n \Rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m \Rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n . (\mathbb{C} \Rightarrow \mathbb{R} \Rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n) \Rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n \Rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m

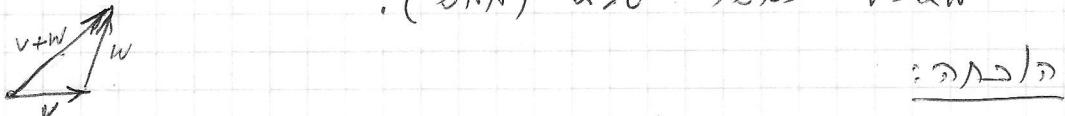
, $v = \vec{0} \Rightarrow p \in \text{ker } \langle v \rangle$, $v \in V \Rightarrow \|v\| \geq 0 \Rightarrow \exists \lambda \geq 0 \text{ s.t. } v = \lambda \vec{0}$ ($\lambda \in \mathbb{C}$)

$$\alpha \in \mathbb{C}, v \in V \Rightarrow \|\alpha v\| = |\alpha| \cdot \|v\| \quad : \text{defn}$$

$$\frac{1}{2}, v, w \in V \Rightarrow \|v+w\| \leq \|v\| + \|w\| \quad : \text{defn}$$

$$\|v\|, w = \vec{0} \Rightarrow v = \vec{0} : \text{defn}$$

$$\therefore (\text{defn}) \quad \alpha > 0 \Rightarrow \text{ker } \langle v \rangle = \vec{0}$$



$$\therefore \text{defn} \Rightarrow \alpha > 0 \Rightarrow \text{ker } \langle v \rangle = \vec{0}$$

$$\therefore \text{defn} \Rightarrow \beta > 0 \Rightarrow \text{ker } \langle v \rangle = \vec{0}$$

$$\|\alpha v\|^2 = \langle \alpha v, \alpha v \rangle = |\alpha|^2 \langle v, v \rangle = |\alpha|^2 \cdot \|v\|^2$$

$$\therefore \text{defn} \Rightarrow \|\alpha v\|^2 = |\alpha|^2 \cdot \|v\|^2 \Rightarrow \|\alpha v\| = |\alpha| \cdot \|v\|$$

$$\|v+w\|^2 = \langle v+w, v+w \rangle = \langle v, v \rangle + \langle v, w \rangle + \langle w, v \rangle + \langle w, w \rangle$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \langle v, v \rangle + \operatorname{Re}(k\overline{v}w) \langle v, w \rangle + \overline{\langle v, w \rangle} + \langle w, w \rangle \\
 &= \langle v, v \rangle + 2\operatorname{Re}(\langle v, w \rangle) + \langle w, w \rangle \\
 &\stackrel{\operatorname{Re}(z) \leq |z|}{\leq} \langle v, v \rangle + 2|\langle v, w \rangle| + \langle w, w \rangle \\
 &\stackrel{\text{if } \|v\| \neq 0}{=} \|v\|^2 + 2\|v\|\|w\| + \|w\|^2 \\
 &= (\|v\| + \|w\|)^2 \\
 &\therefore \|v+w\| \leq \|v\| + \|w\| \quad (\text{if } \|v\| \neq 0) \Rightarrow \text{if } \|v\| = 0 \text{ then } v = \vec{0} \text{ or } v = 0 \\
 &\text{if } \|v\| \neq 0 \text{ then } \exists k \in \mathbb{R} \text{ s.t. } w = k\vec{v} \Rightarrow \|w\| = \|k\vec{v}\| = |k|\|v\| \\
 &\text{if } \|v\| \neq 0 \text{ then } \exists k \in \mathbb{R} \text{ s.t. } w = k\vec{v} \Rightarrow \langle v, w \rangle = \langle v, k\vec{v} \rangle = k\langle v, v \rangle = k\|v\|^2 \\
 &\text{if } \|v\| \neq 0 \text{ then } \exists k \in \mathbb{R} \text{ s.t. } w = k\vec{v} \Rightarrow \langle v, w \rangle = \langle v, k\vec{v} \rangle = k\langle v, v \rangle = k\|v\|^2 \\
 &\text{if } \|v\| \neq 0 \text{ then } \exists k \in \mathbb{R} \text{ s.t. } w = k\vec{v} \Rightarrow \langle v, w \rangle = \langle v, k\vec{v} \rangle = k\langle v, v \rangle = k\|v\|^2 \\
 &\text{if } \|v\| \neq 0 \text{ then } \exists k \in \mathbb{R} \text{ s.t. } w = k\vec{v} \Rightarrow \langle v, w \rangle = \langle v, k\vec{v} \rangle = k\langle v, v \rangle = k\|v\|^2
 \end{aligned}$$

? Norm def on a field F

if v, w in V then def ||v|| as sqrt (v dot v)

if theta is between 0 and pi then cos theta is def as (v dot w) / (||v|| * ||w||)

if v is not zero then def angle between v and w as theta such that cos theta is def as (v dot w) / (||v|| * ||w||)

if v is zero then def angle between v and w as theta such that cos theta is def as (v dot w) / (||v|| * ||w||)

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