

Emne

Lærebok Oppgaver

1 Repetisjon og oppgavegjennomgang

2 Indreprodukt og ortogonalitet

[E] 6.8

[E] 6.8.1, 6.8.3

① Repetisjon

↑
Pensum: 6.8 fra til ortogonal projeksjon
Oppgaver: 6.8.1, 6.8.3 (ikke 6.8.2)

Vektorer og vektorregning

- addisjon, skalermultiplikasjon
- lengden av en vektor

- linearkombinasjoner, vektorlikinger

$$a_1 \cdot \underline{v}_1 + a_2 \cdot \underline{v}_2 + \dots$$

$$\dots + a_r \cdot \underline{v}_r = \underline{w}$$

Oppgaver

vektorliking = lineært system

8. $x_1 \underline{v}_1 + x_2 \underline{v}_2 + x_3 \underline{v}_3 = \underline{b}$ har løsninger

$$x_1 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + x_2 \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 4 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} + x_3 \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 7 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \\ d \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} \textcircled{1} & 1 & 1 & a \\ & 1 & 2 & b \\ & 1 & 4 & c \\ & 1 & 3 & d \end{array} \right) \begin{array}{l} \left[\cdot -1 \right] \\ \left[\cdot -1 \right] \\ \left[\cdot -1 \right] \end{array} \rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} \textcircled{1} & 1 & 1 & a \\ & \textcircled{1} & -2 & b-a \\ & 0 & 3 & c-a \\ & 0 & 2 & d-a \end{array} \right) \begin{array}{l} \\ \left[\cdot -3 \right] \\ \left[\cdot -2 \right] \end{array}$$

$$\rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} \textcircled{1} & 1 & 1 & a \\ & \textcircled{1} & -2 & b-a \\ & 0 & \textcircled{6} & c-a - 3(b-a) \\ & 0 & 10 & d-a - 2(c-b+a) \end{array} \right) \begin{array}{l} \\ \\ \left[\cdot -10/6 \right] \end{array}$$

$2a - 3b + c$
 $a - 2b + d$

$$\rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} \textcircled{1} & 1 & 1 & a \\ 0 & \textcircled{1} & -2 & b-a \\ 0 & 0 & \textcircled{6} & 2a-3b+c \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & a-2b+d - \frac{10}{6}(2a-3b+c) \end{array} \right)$$

trappeform

$$a-2b+d - \frac{10}{6}(2a-3b+c) = 0 : \text{en entydig løsn. for } (x_1, x_2, x_3)$$

$$\text{--- } \textcircled{1} \text{ --- } \neq 0 : \text{ingen løsn.}$$

Konkl.: b er en lin. komb av v_1, v_2, v_3

\Uparrow

$$a-2b+d - \frac{10}{6}(2a-3b+c) = 0 \quad | \cdot 6$$

$$6(a-2b+d) - 10(2a-3b+c) = 0$$

$$-14a + 18b - 10c + 6d = 0 \quad | : (-2)$$

$$\boxed{7a - 9b + 5c - 3d = 0}$$

Ex: $(a, b, c, d) = (0, 0, 1, 1)$: $7 \cdot 0 - 9 \cdot 0 + 5 \cdot 1 - 3 \cdot 1 = 2 \neq 0$

\Rightarrow ikke en lin. komb.

9. a) Budsjettbetragtelse:

$$\text{Kostpris for aksje: } 60x + 75y + 320z$$

$$\text{Tilgjengelig for kjøp: } 400.000$$

b) R_1, R_2, R_3 : gevinst i de tre scenariene

gevinst per aksje:

	A	B	C
1	20	5	30
2	40	-50	180
3	-20	25	-265

$$20x + 5y + 30z = R_1$$

$$40x - 50y + 180z = R_2$$

$$-20x + 25y - 265z = R_3$$

$$60x + 75y + 320z = 400'$$

Har det lineære systemet løsn. når $(R_1, R_2, R_3) = (50', 25', -100')$?

Generelt:

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 20 & 5 & 30 & R_1 \\ 40 & -50 & 180 & R_2 \\ -20 & 25 & -265 & R_3 \\ 60 & 75 & 320 & 400' \end{array} \right) \begin{array}{l} \left[\begin{array}{l} -2 \\ 1 \\ -3 \end{array} \right] \\ \left[\begin{array}{l} -2 \\ 1 \\ -3 \end{array} \right] \end{array} \rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 20 & 5 & 30 & R_1 \\ 0 & -60 & 120 & R_2 - 2R_1 \\ 0 & 30 & -235 & R_3 + R_1 \\ 0 & 60 & 230 & 400' - 3R_1 \end{array} \right) \begin{array}{l} \left[\begin{array}{l} -2 \\ 1 \\ -3 \end{array} \right] \\ \left[\begin{array}{l} -2 \\ 1 \\ -3 \end{array} \right] \end{array}$$

$$\rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 20 & 5 & 30 & R_1 \\ 0 & -60 & 120 & R_2 - 2R_1 \\ 0 & 0 & -175 & R_3 + R_1 + \frac{1}{2}(R_2 - 2R_1) \\ 0 & 0 & 350 & 400' - 3R_1 + R_2 - 2R_1 \end{array} \right) \begin{array}{l} \left[\begin{array}{l} -2 \\ 1 \\ -3 \end{array} \right] \\ \left[\begin{array}{l} -2 \\ 1 \\ -3 \end{array} \right] \end{array}$$

$\frac{1}{2}R_2 + R_3$
 $400' - 5R_1 + R_2$

② Indre produkt og ortogonalitet av vektorer

Defn. Hvis $\underline{v} = \begin{pmatrix} v_1 \\ v_2 \\ \vdots \\ v_n \end{pmatrix}$ og $\underline{w} = \begin{pmatrix} w_1 \\ w_2 \\ \vdots \\ w_n \end{pmatrix}$ definerer vi indreproduktet (prikkprodukt) som

$$\underline{v} \cdot \underline{w} = \begin{pmatrix} v_1 \\ v_2 \\ \vdots \\ v_n \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} w_1 \\ w_2 \\ \vdots \\ w_n \end{pmatrix} = v_1 \cdot w_1 + v_2 \cdot w_2 + \dots + v_n \cdot w_n$$

Ex: $\underline{v} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$ $\underline{w} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$

$$\underline{v} \cdot \underline{w} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} = 1 \cdot 3 + 2 \cdot (-1) = \underline{1}$$

$$\underline{v} \cdot \underline{v} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} = 1^2 + 2^2 = \underline{5} = \|\underline{v}\|^2$$

Generelt: $\underline{v} = \begin{pmatrix} v_1 \\ v_2 \\ \vdots \\ v_n \end{pmatrix}$: $\|\underline{v}\| = \sqrt{v_1^2 + v_2^2 + \dots + v_n^2}$

$$\underline{v} \cdot \underline{v} = v_1^2 + v_2^2 + \dots + v_n^2$$

$$\|\underline{v}\|^2 = \underline{\underline{\underline{v} \cdot \underline{v}}} \geq 0$$

Defn: Vi sier at \underline{v} og \underline{w} er ortogonale hvis $\underline{v} \cdot \underline{w} = 0$.
Tolkningen er at \underline{v} og \underline{w} danner en vinkel på 90° (rett vinkel), dvs \underline{v} står normalt på \underline{w} .

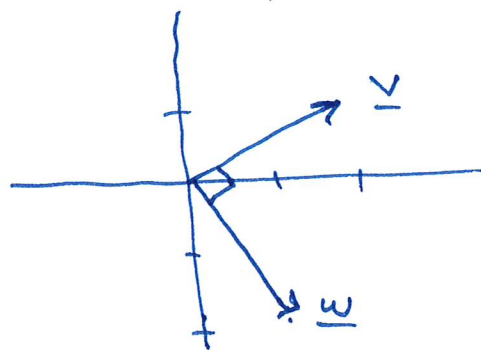
Forklaring:

$$\underline{E}_0: \quad \underline{v} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\underline{w} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\underline{v} \cdot \underline{w} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= 2 \cdot 1 + 1 \cdot (-2) = 0$$



Med koordinater:

$$\underline{v} = \begin{pmatrix} v_1 \\ v_2 \end{pmatrix} \quad \underline{w} = \begin{pmatrix} w_1 \\ w_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\underline{v} \cdot \underline{w} = v_1 \cdot w_1 + v_2 \cdot w_2$$

$$\text{V.S.: } \underline{v}_1^2 + \underline{v}_2^2 + \underline{w}_1^2 + \underline{w}_2^2$$

$$\text{H.S.: } (\underline{v}_1 - \underline{w}_1) \cdot (\underline{v}_1 - \underline{w}_1) + (\underline{v}_2 - \underline{w}_2) \cdot (\underline{v}_2 - \underline{w}_2)$$

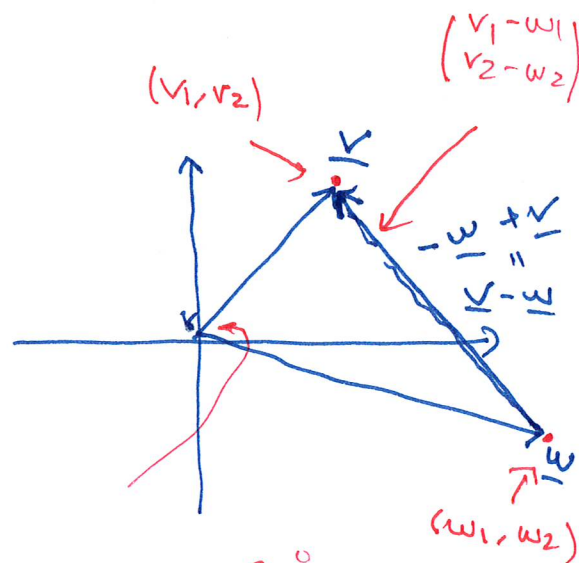
$$= (\underline{v}_1 - \underline{w}_1)^2 + (\underline{v}_2 - \underline{w}_2)^2$$

$$= \underline{v}_1^2 - 2\underline{v}_1\underline{w}_1 + \underline{w}_1^2 + \underline{v}_2^2 - 2\underline{v}_2\underline{w}_2 + \underline{w}_2^2$$

$$\text{VS} = \text{HS: } -2\underline{v}_1\underline{w}_1 - 2\underline{v}_2\underline{w}_2 = 0 \quad | : (-2)$$

$$\underline{v}_1\underline{w}_1 + \underline{v}_2\underline{w}_2 = 0$$

$$\boxed{\underline{v} \cdot \underline{w} = 0}$$



Winkel = 90°

$$\| \underline{v} \|^2 + \| \underline{w} \|^2 = \| \underline{v} - \underline{w} \|^2$$

$$\underline{v} \cdot \underline{v} + \underline{w} \cdot \underline{w} = (\underline{v} - \underline{w}) \cdot (\underline{v} - \underline{w})$$

Fakta:

$$\begin{array}{l} \underline{v} \cdot \underline{w} = 0 \iff \text{vinkelen mellom } \underline{v} \text{ og } \underline{w} \text{ er } 90^\circ \\ \quad \uparrow \qquad \qquad \qquad \uparrow \\ \underline{v} \text{ og } \underline{w} \text{ er} \qquad \qquad \underline{v} \perp \underline{w} \\ \text{ortogonale} \end{array}$$