

0 > \uparrow
 నిజానికి \mathbb{R} లో $\langle a, b \rangle = \langle b, a \rangle$ అని చూపాలి

$$4- = 4-4-4- = (e-)\cdot e + e\cdot(e-) + (e-)\cdot e- = \langle (e-)\cdot e, (e-)\cdot e \rangle = \langle b, b \rangle$$

$\bar{1}$ నిజానికి: \mathbb{R} లో $\langle a, b \rangle = \langle b, a \rangle$ అని చూపాలి $(e-)\cdot e = 0$

(c) $\langle a, b \rangle + \langle b, a \rangle = \langle a, b \rangle$

నిజానికి చూపాలి

నిజానికి \mathbb{R} లో $\langle a, b \rangle = \langle b, a \rangle$ అని చూపాలి

$$\langle \alpha a + \beta b, \gamma a + \delta b \rangle = (\alpha a + \beta b, \gamma a + \delta b) = \alpha(\gamma a + \delta b, a) + \beta(\gamma a + \delta b, b) = \alpha(\gamma a, a) + \alpha(\delta b, a) + \beta(\gamma a, b) + \beta(\delta b, b) = \alpha\gamma \langle a, a \rangle + \alpha\delta \langle b, a \rangle + \beta\gamma \langle a, b \rangle + \beta\delta \langle b, b \rangle$$

$$= \langle \alpha(\gamma a + \delta b), \alpha a + \beta b \rangle = \langle (\alpha\gamma a + \alpha\delta b, \alpha a + \beta b) \rangle = \langle \alpha\gamma a + \alpha\delta b, \alpha a + \beta b \rangle$$

$$\langle \alpha\gamma a + \alpha\delta b, \alpha a + \beta b \rangle = \langle \alpha\gamma a, \alpha a + \beta b \rangle + \langle \alpha\delta b, \alpha a + \beta b \rangle = \alpha\gamma \langle a, \alpha a + \beta b \rangle + \alpha\delta \langle b, \alpha a + \beta b \rangle$$

\mathbb{R} లో $\langle a, b \rangle = \langle b, a \rangle$ అని చూపాలి

$$\langle \alpha\gamma a + \alpha\delta b, \alpha a + \beta b \rangle = \alpha\gamma \langle a, \alpha a + \beta b \rangle + \alpha\delta \langle b, \alpha a + \beta b \rangle = \alpha\gamma \langle a, \alpha a \rangle + \alpha\gamma \langle a, \beta b \rangle + \alpha\delta \langle b, \alpha a \rangle + \alpha\delta \langle b, \beta b \rangle$$

$$\langle a, \alpha a \rangle = \alpha \langle a, a \rangle, \langle a, \beta b \rangle = \beta \langle a, b \rangle, \langle b, \alpha a \rangle = \alpha \langle b, a \rangle, \langle b, \beta b \rangle = \beta \langle b, b \rangle$$

\mathbb{R} లో $\langle a, b \rangle = \langle b, a \rangle$ అని చూపాలి

నిజానికి \mathbb{R} లో $\langle a, b \rangle = \langle b, a \rangle$ అని చూపాలి

$\langle a, 0 \rangle = 0 \Leftrightarrow \langle 0, a \rangle = 0$

$\langle a, 0 \rangle = 0 \Leftrightarrow \langle 0, a \rangle = 0$

నిజానికి \mathbb{R} లో $\langle a, b \rangle = \langle b, a \rangle$ అని చూపాలి

$$\langle a, 0 \rangle = 0 \Leftrightarrow \langle 0, a \rangle = 0$$

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(c) $\langle a, b \rangle + \langle b, a \rangle = \langle a, b \rangle$

$\langle a, b \rangle = 0, \langle b, a \rangle = 0$

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Def: $T: V \rightarrow V$ kern \mathcal{K} $T=0$ $\mathcal{K} < T(u), v > = 0$ $\forall u, v \in V$ $\mathcal{K} \perp \mathcal{K}^\perp$ $\mathcal{K}^\perp = \{v \in V \mid \langle v, u \rangle = 0 \forall u \in \mathcal{K}\}$

$\mathcal{K}^\perp = \{v \in V \mid \langle v, u \rangle = 0 \forall u \in \mathcal{K}\}$ $\mathcal{K} \perp \mathcal{K}^\perp$ $\mathcal{K} \cup \mathcal{K}^\perp = V$ $\mathcal{K} \cap \mathcal{K}^\perp = \{0\}$

$\mathcal{K}^\perp = \{v \in V \mid \langle v, u \rangle = 0 \forall u \in \mathcal{K}\}$ $\mathcal{K} \perp \mathcal{K}^\perp$ $\mathcal{K} \cup \mathcal{K}^\perp = V$ $\mathcal{K} \cap \mathcal{K}^\perp = \{0\}$

$\langle T(u), T(u) \rangle = 0 \iff T(u) = 0$ $\iff u \in \mathcal{K}$

$T(u) = 0 \iff u \in \mathcal{K}$ $\iff u \in \text{Kern } T$

Def: $T=0$ \mathcal{K}

$\mathcal{K} = \{0\}$ $\mathcal{K}^\perp = V$ $\mathcal{K} \perp \mathcal{K}^\perp$ $\mathcal{K} \cup \mathcal{K}^\perp = V$ $\mathcal{K} \cap \mathcal{K}^\perp = \{0\}$

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$\langle T(u), T(u) \rangle = \langle T(d_1 s_1 + \dots + d_n s_n), T(d_1 s_1 + \dots + d_n s_n) \rangle$

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$\langle T(u), T(u) \rangle = \langle T(d_1 s_1 + \dots + d_n s_n), T(d_1 s_1 + \dots + d_n s_n) \rangle$

$T=0 \iff T(u)=0 \forall u \in V$

3. Übung 3
 Gegeben $p, f: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$, $v \in \mathbb{R}^n$, $w \in \mathbb{R}^m$.
 Bestimmen Sie $T_p f(v)$ für $f(x, y) = (x^2 + y^2, x - y)$ und $v = (1, 1)^T$.

$T = 0$ $\langle T(v), v \rangle = 0$ $\langle T(v), v \rangle = 0$ $\langle T(v), v \rangle = 0$

$\langle T(v), v \rangle = 0$ $\langle T(v), v \rangle = 0$ $\langle T(v), v \rangle = 0$

$\langle T(u+v), u+v \rangle = 0 \Rightarrow \langle T(u) + T(v), u+v \rangle = 0$

$\langle T(u), u+v \rangle + \langle T(v), u+v \rangle = 0$

$\langle u, v \rangle + \langle v, u \rangle = \langle u, v \rangle + \langle v, u \rangle$
 $\langle u, v \rangle + \langle v, u \rangle = \langle u, v \rangle + \langle v, u \rangle$
 $\langle u, v \rangle + \langle v, u \rangle = \langle u, v \rangle + \langle v, u \rangle$

$\langle T(u), u \rangle + \langle T(v), v \rangle + \langle T(u), v \rangle + \langle T(v), u \rangle = 0$

$\langle T(u+v), u+v \rangle = 0$

$\langle T(u) + T(v), u+v \rangle = 0 \Rightarrow \langle T(u), u+v \rangle + \langle T(v), u+v \rangle = 0$

$\langle T(u), u \rangle + \langle T(v), v \rangle + \langle T(u), v \rangle + \langle T(v), u \rangle = 0$

$\langle T(u), v \rangle = \langle T(v), u \rangle = 0$

$\langle T(u), v \rangle = 0$ $\langle T(v), u \rangle = 0$

$T = 0$

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$$M = N$$

$$\uparrow$$

$$0 = M - N$$

$$\uparrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \langle u-w, u-w \rangle = 0 \text{ if } u-w=0$$

$$0 =$$

$$= \alpha_1 \langle v_1, u-w \rangle + \dots + \alpha_n \langle v_n, u-w \rangle$$

linearly independent

$$\langle u-w, u-w \rangle = \langle \alpha_1 v_1 + \dots + \alpha_n v_n, u-w \rangle$$

Ed! u=0

$$u-w = \alpha_1 v_1 + \dots + \alpha_n v_n \Leftrightarrow u-w \in V$$

$$\langle v_i, v_i \rangle = 0 \Rightarrow \langle v_i, u-w \rangle = 0$$

$$\langle u, v_i \rangle - \langle w, v_i \rangle = 0$$

$$\langle v_i, u \rangle - \langle v_i, w \rangle = 0$$

$\exists \langle v_i, u \rangle = \langle v_i, w \rangle$! for $u, w \in V$

$$v=0 \text{ for } \langle v, v \rangle = 0$$

$$0 = \alpha_1 \langle v_1, v \rangle + \dots + \alpha_n \langle v_n, v \rangle$$

$$\langle v, v \rangle = \langle \alpha_1 v_1 + \dots + \alpha_n v_n, v \rangle$$

$$v = \alpha_1 v_1 + \dots + \alpha_n v_n$$

for $v \in B$

$v=0 \exists \langle v, v \rangle = 0$! for $v \in V$

$$V \text{ not } B = \{v_1, \dots, v_n\}$$

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