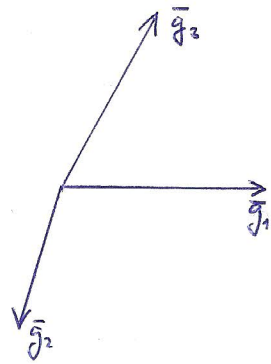
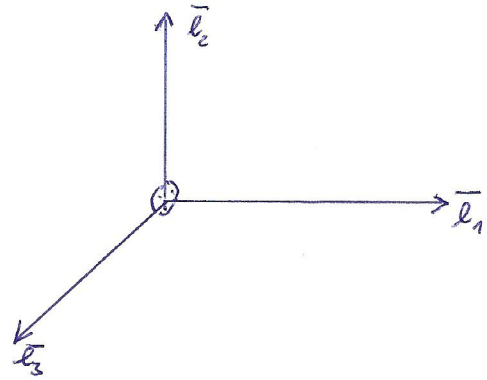


# Gramm-Schmidtův ortonormalizační proces



Báze  $B = \{\bar{g}_1, \bar{g}_2, \bar{g}_3\}$



→ Báze  $E = \{\bar{e}_1, \bar{e}_2, \bar{e}_3\}$

jsou navzájem kolmé  $\Leftrightarrow$

- 1.)  $(\bar{e}_1, \bar{e}_2) = 0$
- 2.)  $(\bar{e}_1, \bar{e}_3) = 0$
- 3.)  $(\bar{e}_2, \bar{e}_3) = 0$

} je ortogonální

mají jednotkovou Eukl. normu (délku) a obsahují skalární součin

- 1.)  $(\bar{e}_1, \bar{e}_1) = 1$
- 2.)  $(\bar{e}_2, \bar{e}_2) = 1$
- 3.)  $(\bar{e}_3, \bar{e}_3) = 1$

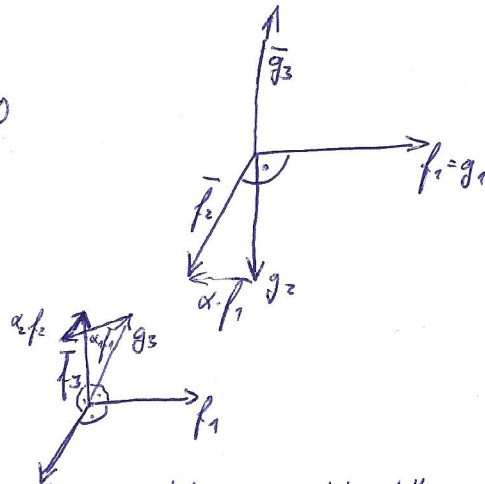
} je ortonormální

Postup: I) Nejprve vytvoříme bázi  $F = \{\bar{f}_1, \bar{f}_2, \bar{f}_3\}$ , která je ortogonální.

1.)  $\bar{f}_1 = \bar{g}_1$

2.)  $\bar{f}_2 = \bar{g}_2 + \alpha \cdot \bar{f}_1$  tak, aby  $\bar{f}_1 \cdot \bar{f}_2 = 0$

3.)  $\bar{f}_3 = \bar{g}_3 + \alpha_1 \bar{f}_1 + \alpha_2 \bar{f}_2$  tak, aby  $\bar{f}_1 \cdot \bar{f}_3 = 0$   
 $\bar{f}_2 \cdot \bar{f}_3 = 0$



II.) Normujeme vektory z báze  $F$  na „jednotkovou velikost“

1.)  $\bar{e}_1 = \frac{1}{\|\bar{f}_1\|} \cdot \bar{f}_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\bar{f}_1 \cdot \bar{f}_1}} \bar{f}_1$

2.)  $\bar{e}_2 = \frac{1}{\|\bar{f}_2\|} \bar{f}_2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\bar{f}_2 \cdot \bar{f}_2}} \bar{f}_2$

3.)  $\bar{e}_3 = \frac{1}{\|\bar{f}_3\|} \bar{f}_3 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\bar{f}_3 \cdot \bar{f}_3}} \bar{f}_3$

Př. Pomocí Gram-Schmidtova ortogonalizačního procesu vytvořte ortonormální bázi  $E$  vité-li, že vektory  $\bar{g}_1 = (1, 1, 0)$ ,  $\bar{g}_2 = (0, 1, 1)$ ,  $\bar{g}_3 = (1, 0, 1)$  tvoří bázi, a skalární součin je dán předpisem  $f(\bar{x}, \bar{y}) = x_1 y_1 + x_2 y_2 + x_3 y_3$ , kde  $\bar{x} = (x_1, x_2, x_3)$  a  $\bar{y} = (y_1, y_2, y_3)$ .

I.) 1)  $\bar{f}_1 = \bar{g}_1 = \underline{(1, 1, 0)}$

2)  $\bar{f}_2 = \bar{g}_2 + \alpha \bar{f}_1 = (0, 1, 1) + \alpha(1, 1, 0)$  tak aby  $\bar{f}_1 \bar{f}_2 = 0$

$$\bar{f}_2 = (0, 1, 1) + \frac{1}{2}(1, 1, 0) = \left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{3}{2}, 1\right) = \frac{1}{2}(1, 3, 2)$$

přeznačíme:

$$\underline{\bar{f}_2 = (1, 3, 2)}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (1, 1, 0) \cdot [(0, 1, 1) + \alpha(1, 1, 0)] &= 0 \\ 1 + \alpha \cdot 2 &= 0 \\ \alpha &= -\frac{1}{2} \end{aligned}$$

3)  $\bar{f}_3 = \bar{g}_3 + \alpha_1 \bar{f}_1 + \alpha_2 \bar{f}_2 = (1, 0, 1) + \alpha_1(1, 1, 0) + \alpha_2(1, 3, 2)$  tak aby  $\bar{f}_1 \bar{f}_3 = 0$   
 $\bar{f}_2 \bar{f}_3 = 0$

$$\bar{f}_3 = (1, 0, 1) - \frac{1}{2}(1, 1, 0) - \frac{1}{6}(-1, 3, 2)$$

$$\bar{f}_3 = \frac{1}{6}(6, 0, 6) + \frac{1}{6}(-3, -3, 0) + \frac{1}{6}(1, -1, -2)$$

$$\bar{f}_3 = \frac{1}{6}(4, -4, 4) = \frac{1}{6}(1, -1, 1)$$

přeznačíme:

$$\underline{\bar{f}_3 = (1, -1, 1)}$$

$$(1, 1, 0) \cdot [(1, 0, 1) + \alpha_1(1, 1, 0) + \alpha_2(-1, 3, 2)] = 0$$

$$(-1, 3, 2) \cdot [(1, 0, 1) + \alpha_1(1, 1, 0) + \alpha_2(-1, 3, 2)] = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} 1 + \alpha_1 \cdot 2 + 0 &= 0 \Rightarrow \alpha_1 = -\frac{1}{2} \\ 1 + 0 + \alpha_2 \cdot 6 &= 0 \Rightarrow \alpha_2 = -\frac{1}{6} \end{aligned}$$

II.) Normujeme:

$$1) \bar{e}_1 = \frac{1}{\|\bar{f}_1\|} \cdot \bar{f}_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{(1,1,0)(1,1,0)}} (1, 1, 0) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(1, 1, 0)$$

$$2) \bar{e}_2 = \frac{1}{\|\bar{f}_2\|} \cdot \bar{f}_2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{(-1,3,2)(-1,3,2)}} (-1, 3, 2) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}(-1, 3, 2)$$

$$3) \bar{e}_3 = \frac{1}{\|\bar{f}_3\|} \bar{f}_3 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{(1,-1,1)(1,-1,1)}} (1, -1, 1) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}(1, -1, 1)$$

$$\underline{E = \left\{ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(1, 1, 0), \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}(-1, 3, 2), \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}(1, -1, 1) \right\}}$$

Př. Určete souřadnice vektoru  $\vec{x} = (1, -8, 6)$  vzhledem k ortogonální bázi

$$E = \{ (1, 1, 0) ; (-1, 1, 2) ; (1, -1, 1) \}.$$

a)  $\left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & -1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 & -8 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 & 6 \end{array} \right)$  řešením této soustavy jsou hledané souřadnice.

Nebo :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{a)} \quad (1, -8, 6) &= k_1 \cdot (1, 1, 0) + k_2 \cdot (-1, 1, 2) + k_3 \cdot (1, -1, 1) \quad \begin{array}{l} / \cdot (1, 1, 0) \\ \leftarrow \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} / \cdot (-1, 1, 2) \\ \leftarrow \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} / \cdot (1, -1, 1) \\ \leftarrow \end{array} \\ -7 &= k_1 \cdot 2 + k_2 \cdot 0 + k_3 \cdot 0 \\ 3 &= 0 \cdot k_1 + k_2 \cdot 6 + k_3 \cdot 0 \\ 15 &= k_1 \cdot 0 + k_2 \cdot 0 + k_3 \cdot 3 \\ \hline \Rightarrow k_1 &= -\frac{7}{2} \\ k_2 &= \frac{1}{2} \\ k_3 &= 5 \end{aligned} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \underline{\underline{(1, -8, 6)_{\langle E \rangle} = \left( -\frac{7}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, 5 \right)}}$$

P.v.  
m.n. je dána báze  $B = \{ (1, 0, -1); (0, 1, 3); (0, 1, -1) \}$ . Pomocí Gram-Schmidova ortogonalizačního procesu vytvořte bázi  $E$ , která je ortonormální vzhledem ke skalárnímu součinu  $f(\vec{x}, \vec{y}) = x_1 y_1 + x_2 y_2 + x_3 y_3$ , kde  $\vec{x} = (x_1, x_2, x_3) \in \mathbb{R}^3$ ,  $\vec{y} = (y_1, y_2, y_3) \in \mathbb{R}^3$ .

$$1.) \underline{\vec{f}_1 = \vec{g}_1 = (1, 0, -1)}$$

$$2.) \vec{f}_2 = \vec{g}_2 + \alpha \vec{f}_1 = (0, 1, 3) + \alpha(1, 0, -1) \quad , \quad \text{kde} \quad \vec{f}_1 \cdot \vec{f}_2 = 0 \quad \Rightarrow$$

$$(1, 0, -1) \cdot [(0, 1, 3) + \alpha(1, 0, -1)] = 0$$

$$-3 + \alpha \cdot 2 = 0$$

$$\alpha = \frac{3}{2} \quad \Rightarrow$$

$$\vec{f}_2 = (0, 1, 3) + \frac{3}{2}(1, 0, -1) = \left(\frac{3}{2}, \frac{2}{2}, \frac{3}{2}\right) \Rightarrow \text{přeznáčíme: } \underline{\vec{f}_2 = (3, 2, 3)}$$

$$3.) \vec{f}_3 = \vec{g}_3 + \alpha_1 \vec{f}_1 + \alpha_2 \vec{f}_2 = (0, 1, -1) + \alpha_1(1, 0, -1) + \alpha_2(3, 2, 3), \quad \text{kde} \quad \vec{f}_1 \cdot \vec{f}_3 = 0 \quad \text{a} \quad \vec{f}_2 \cdot \vec{f}_3 = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} (1, 0, -1) \cdot [(0, 1, -1) + \alpha_1(1, 0, -1) + \alpha_2(3, 2, 3)] &= 0 \\ (3, 2, 3) \cdot [(0, 1, -1) + \alpha_1(1, 0, -1) + \alpha_2(3, 2, 3)] &= 0 \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow$$

$$\begin{aligned} 1 + \alpha_1 \cdot 2 + \alpha_2 \cdot 0 &= 0 \Rightarrow \alpha_1 = -\frac{1}{2} \\ -1 + \alpha_1 \cdot 0 + \alpha_2 \cdot 22 &= 0 \Rightarrow \alpha_2 = \frac{1}{22} \end{aligned}$$

$$\vec{f}_3 = (0, 1, -1) - \frac{1}{2}(1, 0, -1) + \frac{1}{22}(3, 2, 3) = \left(0, \frac{22}{22}, -\frac{22}{22}\right) + \left(-\frac{11}{22}, 0, \frac{11}{22}\right) + \left(\frac{3}{22}, \frac{2}{22}, \frac{3}{22}\right) = \left(-\frac{8}{22}, \frac{24}{22}, -\frac{8}{22}\right) \Rightarrow$$

$$\text{přeznáčíme } \underline{\vec{f}_3 = (-1, 3, -1)}$$

$$4.) \left. \begin{aligned} \vec{e}_1 &= \frac{1}{\|\vec{f}_1\|} \cdot \vec{f}_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{(1,0,-1)(1,0,-1)}} (1, 0, -1) = \underline{\underline{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (1, 0, -1)}} \\ \vec{e}_2 &= \frac{1}{\|\vec{f}_2\|} \vec{f}_2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{(3,2,3)(3,2,3)}} (3, 2, 3) = \underline{\underline{\frac{1}{\sqrt{22}} (3, 2, 3)}} \\ \vec{e}_3 &= \frac{1}{\|\vec{f}_3\|} \vec{f}_3 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{(-1,3,-1)(-1,3,-1)}} (-1, 3, -1) = \underline{\underline{\frac{1}{\sqrt{11}} (-1, 3, -1)}} \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow \underline{\underline{E = \left\{ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (1, 0, -1); \frac{1}{\sqrt{22}} (3, 2, 3); \frac{1}{\sqrt{11}} (-1, 3, -1) \right\}}}$$

Pr: Je dána báze  $B = \{ (1,1,1); (0,1,3); (0,0,1) \}$ . Pomocí Gram-Schmidlova ortogonalizačního procesu vytvořte bázi  $E$ , která je ortonormální vzhledem ke skalárnímu součinu

$$f(\bar{x}, \bar{y}) = 2x_1y_1 + 2x_2y_2 + x_3y_3, \text{ kde } \bar{x} = (x_1, x_2, x_3) \in \mathbb{R}^3; \bar{y} = (y_1, y_2, y_3) \in \mathbb{R}^3$$

1.)  $\bar{f}_1 = \bar{g}_1 = (1, 1, 1)$

2.)  $\bar{f}_2 = \bar{g}_2 + \alpha \bar{f}_1$ , kde  $\bar{f}_1 \cdot \bar{f}_2 = 0$

$$\bar{f}_2 = (0, 1, 3) + \alpha (1, 1, 1), \text{ kde } (1, 1, 1) \cdot [(0, 1, 3) + \alpha (1, 1, 1)] = 0$$

$$5 + \alpha \cdot 5 = 0$$

$$\alpha = -1$$

$$\bar{f}_2 = (0, 1, 3) - 1 \cdot (1, 1, 1)$$

$$\bar{f}_2 = (-1, 0, 2)$$

3.)  $\bar{f}_3 = \bar{g}_3 + \alpha_1 \bar{f}_1 + \alpha_2 \bar{f}_2$ , kde:

$$\bar{f}_1 \cdot \bar{f}_3 = 0$$

$$\bar{f}_2 \cdot \bar{f}_3 = 0$$

$$\bar{f}_3 = (0, 0, 1) + \alpha_1 (1, 1, 1) + \alpha_2 (-1, 0, 2), \text{ kde: } (1, 1, 1) \cdot [(0, 0, 1) + \alpha_1 (1, 1, 1) + \alpha_2 (-1, 0, 2)] = 0$$

$$(-1, 0, 2) \cdot [(0, 0, 1) + \alpha_1 (1, 1, 1) + \alpha_2 (-1, 0, 2)] = 0$$

$$\bar{f}_3 = (0, 0, 1) - \frac{1}{5}(1, 1, 1) - \frac{1}{3}(-1, 0, 2) = \left( \frac{2}{15}, -\frac{3}{15}, \frac{2}{15} \right)$$

$$1 + 5\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 \cdot 0 = 0 \Rightarrow \alpha_1 = -\frac{1}{5}$$

$$2 + \alpha_1 \cdot 0 + \alpha_2 \cdot 6 = 0 \Rightarrow \alpha_2 = -\frac{1}{3}$$

preznačíme:  $\bar{f}_3 = (2, -3, 2)$

4.)  $\bar{e}_1 = \frac{1}{\|\bar{f}_1\|} \bar{f}_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2 \cdot 1^2 + 2 \cdot 1^2 + 1^2}} (1, 1, 1) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} (1, 1, 1)$

$$\bar{e}_2 = \frac{1}{\|\bar{f}_2\|} \bar{f}_2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2 \cdot (-1)^2 + 2 \cdot 0^2 + 2^2}} (-1, 0, 2) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} (-1, 0, 2)$$

$$\bar{e}_3 = \frac{1}{\|\bar{f}_3\|} \bar{f}_3 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2 \cdot 2^2 + 2 \cdot (-3)^2 + 2^2}} (2, -3, 2) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{30}} (2, -3, 2)$$

tvorí bázi  $E$

Pr:  
mm:

Je dána báze  $G = \{(1, 0, -3); (0, 1, 3); (0, 1, -1)\}$ . Pomocí Gram-Schmidtova ortogonalizačního procesu vytvořte bázi  $E$ , která je ortonormální vzhledem ke skalárnímu součinu

$$f(\vec{x}, \vec{y}) = x_1 y_1 + x_2 y_2 + x_3 y_3, \text{ kde } \vec{x} = (x_1, x_2, x_3) \in \mathbb{R}^3 \text{ a } \vec{y} = (y_1, y_2, y_3) \in \mathbb{R}^3$$

1.)  $\vec{f}_1 = \vec{g}_1 = \underline{(1, 0, -3)}$

2.)  $\vec{f}_2 = \vec{g}_2 + \alpha \vec{f}_1 = (0, 1, 3) + \alpha (1, 0, -3)$

chceme:  $\vec{f}_1 \perp \vec{f}_2 \Leftrightarrow \vec{f}_1 \cdot \vec{f}_2 = 0$

$$(1, 0, -3) \cdot [(0, 1, 3) + \alpha (1, 0, -3)] = 0$$

$$\vec{f}_2 = (0, 1, 3) + \frac{9}{10} (1, 0, -3) = \left(\frac{9}{10}, \frac{10}{10}, \frac{3}{10}\right)$$

$$-9 + \alpha \cdot 10 = 0 \Rightarrow \alpha = \frac{9}{10}$$

preznacime:

$$\underline{\vec{f}_2 = (9, 10, 3)}$$

3.)  $\vec{f}_3 = \vec{g}_3 + \alpha_1 \vec{f}_1 + \alpha_2 \vec{f}_2 = (0, 1, -1) + \alpha_1 (1, 0, -3) + \alpha_2 (9, 10, 3)$

chceme:  $\vec{f}_1 \perp \vec{f}_3$  a  $\vec{f}_2 \perp \vec{f}_3$  t.m.

$$(1, 0, -3) \cdot [(0, 1, -1) + \alpha_1 (1, 0, -3) + \alpha_2 (9, 10, 3)] = 0$$

$$(9, 10, 3) \cdot [(0, 1, -1) + \alpha_1 (1, 0, -3) + \alpha_2 (9, 10, 3)] = 0$$

$$\vec{f}_3 = (0, 1, -1) + \frac{-3}{10} (1, 0, -3) + \frac{-7}{190} (9, 10, 3)$$

$$3 + \alpha_1 \cdot 10 + \alpha_2 \cdot 0 = 0 \Rightarrow \alpha_1 = \frac{-3}{10}$$

$$7 + \alpha_1 \cdot 0 + \alpha_2 \cdot 190 = 0 \Rightarrow \alpha_2 = \frac{-7}{190}$$

$$\vec{f}_3 = \left(0, \frac{190}{190}, \frac{-190}{190}\right) + \left(\frac{-57}{190}, 0, \frac{171}{190}\right) + \left(\frac{-63}{190}, \frac{-70}{190}, \frac{-21}{190}\right)$$

$$\vec{f}_3 = \left(\frac{-120}{190}, \frac{120}{190}, \frac{-40}{190}\right) \Rightarrow \text{preznacime } \underline{\vec{f}_3 = (-6, 6, -2)}$$

4.)

$$\vec{e}_1 = \frac{1}{\|\vec{f}_1\|} \cdot \vec{f}_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{10}} \cdot (1, 0, -3)$$

$$\vec{e}_2 = \frac{1}{\|\vec{f}_2\|} \cdot \vec{f}_2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{190}} (9, 10, 3)$$

$$\vec{e}_3 = \frac{1}{\|\vec{f}_3\|} \cdot \vec{f}_3 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{76}} (-6, 6, -2)$$

} tvoří bázi  $E$