

Glouă/vie 16/3/17

Prop. $p: V \rightarrow V$ ($\dim V < +\infty$)

p e' proiet. ortog $\Leftrightarrow p \circ p = p$, p autoadjunto.

Dim: $\Leftarrow \Rightarrow$ $p \circ p = p$.

$v_1, v_2 \in V$

$$\langle p(v_1) | v_2 \rangle \stackrel{?}{=} \langle v_1 | p(v_2) \rangle$$

$$v_1 = w_1 + u_1 \quad v_2 = w_2 + u_2$$

$$w_i = p(v_i) \in W$$

$$u_i = p_{W^\perp}(v_i) \in W^\perp$$

$$\langle p(v_1) | v_2 \rangle = \langle w_1 | v_2 \rangle = \langle w_1 | w_2 + u_2 \rangle = \langle w_1 | w_2 \rangle$$

$$\langle v_1 | p(v_2) \rangle = \langle w_1 + u_1 | w_2 \rangle = \langle w_1 | w_2 \rangle$$

⊆ Sappiamo che $p \circ p = p$ che p è
proiett. su $\text{Im}(p)$ risp. a $V = \text{Im}(p) \oplus \text{Ker}(p)$.

Devo provare che tale deco è $\perp$ cioè che

$$\text{Ker}(p) = \text{Im}(p)^\perp \quad \text{Ponclé}$$

$$\dim \text{Ker}(p) = \dim V - \dim \text{Im}(p)$$

$$\dim \text{Im}(p)^\perp = \dim V - \dim \text{Im}(p)$$

il nous reste à montrer, parce que c'est évident

$$\text{Ker}(p) \subset \text{Im}(p)^\perp \quad : \quad \text{soit } u \in \text{Ker}(p)$$

$$\text{il faut montrer que} \quad \langle w | u \rangle = 0 \quad \forall w \in \text{Im}(p) :$$

infatti: $\langle w | u \rangle = \langle p(w) | u \rangle = \langle w | p(u) \rangle$

$\uparrow$
 p autoapplica

$$= \langle w | 0 \rangle = 0.$$



Oss: dato $\tilde{V}$ con $\langle . | . \rangle$ su $\mathbb{R}$, conosciuto
 $\| . \|$ associata a $\tilde{V}$ si ricava $\langle . | . \rangle$;

Malik:

$$\|x+y\|^2 = \|x\|^2 + 2\langle x|y\rangle + \|y\|^2$$

$$\Rightarrow \langle x|y\rangle = \frac{1}{2} (\|x+y\|^2 - \|x\|^2 - \|y\|^2)$$

Def: chiamo $f: V \rightarrow V$ isometria se

$$\langle f(v)|f(w)\rangle = \langle v|w\rangle \quad \forall v, w \in V$$

oppure equivalentemente se

$$\|f(v)\| = \|v\| \quad \forall v \in V$$

oppure equivalentemente se

$$d(f(v), f(w)) = d(v, w) \quad \forall v, w \in V$$

Oss: $A \in M_{m \times m}(\mathbb{R})$ rappresenta una
isometria $\mathbb{R}^m \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$ se e solo se
$${}^t A \cdot A = I_m$$

(cioè A invertibile e $A^{-1} = {}^t A$). Infatti

$$A \text{ isometric} \iff \langle Ax | Ay \rangle = \langle x | y \rangle$$

$$\forall x, y \in \mathbb{R}^n$$

$$\iff {}^t(A \cdot x)(A \cdot y) = {}^t x \cdot y$$

$$\forall x, y \in \mathbb{R}^n$$

$$\iff {}^t x \cdot {}^t A \cdot A \cdot y = {}^t x \cdot I_n \cdot y$$

$$\forall x, y \in \mathbb{R}^n$$

$$\iff {}^t x \cdot ({}^t A \cdot A - I_n) \cdot y = 0$$

$$\forall x, y \in \mathbb{R}^n$$

$$\iff \langle x | ({}^t A \cdot A - I_n) y \rangle = 0$$

$$\forall x, y \in \mathbb{R}^n$$

$$\iff ({}^t A \cdot A - I_n) y = 0$$

$$\forall y \in \mathbb{R}^n$$

$$\iff {}^t A \cdot A - I_n = 0$$

Diremo $A \in M_{n \times n}(\mathbb{R})$ t.c. ${}^t A \cdot A = I_n$
matrice ortogonale.

Oss: A è ortogonale $\Leftrightarrow$ le sue colonne sono
una base ortonormale
di $\mathbb{R}^n$

Yafall:

$$A = (u_1, \dots, u_n)$$

$$A \text{ ortop} \Leftrightarrow {}^t A \cdot A = I_n$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} {}^t u_1 \\ \vdots \\ {}^t u_n \end{pmatrix} \cdot (u_1 \dots u_n) = I_n$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \left(\langle u_i | u_j \rangle \right)_{i,j=1 \dots n} = I_n$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \langle u_i | u_j \rangle = \delta_{ij} \quad \forall i, j$$

$\Leftrightarrow (u_1, \dots, u_n)$ base ortonormale.

Esempio: in $\mathbb{R}^2$ sono isometrie

- rotazioni $\begin{pmatrix} \cos \alpha & -\sin \alpha \\ \sin \alpha & \cos \alpha \end{pmatrix} = A$

verifico $A \cdot A = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \alpha & \sin \alpha \\ -\sin \alpha & \cos \alpha \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \cos \alpha & -\sin \alpha \\ \sin \alpha & \cos \alpha \end{pmatrix}$

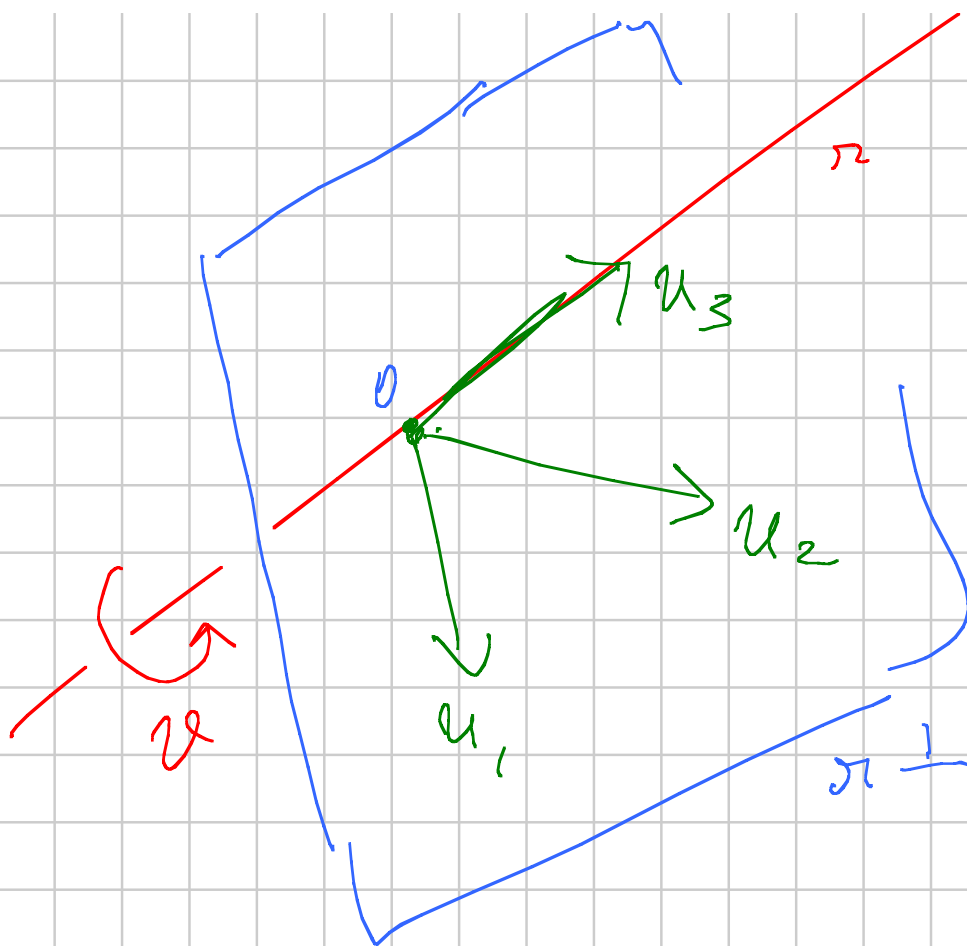
$$= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

- riflessione $\begin{pmatrix} \cos 2\theta & \sin 2\theta \\ \sin 2\theta & -\cos 2\theta \end{pmatrix} = A$

$({}^t A A = I_2 \text{ fact})$.

Esempi: in $\mathbb{R}^3$ sono isometrie

- rotazioni;



u_1, u_2, u_3 base
 ortogonale, e
 rigata ad una
 la rotazione ha
 matrice

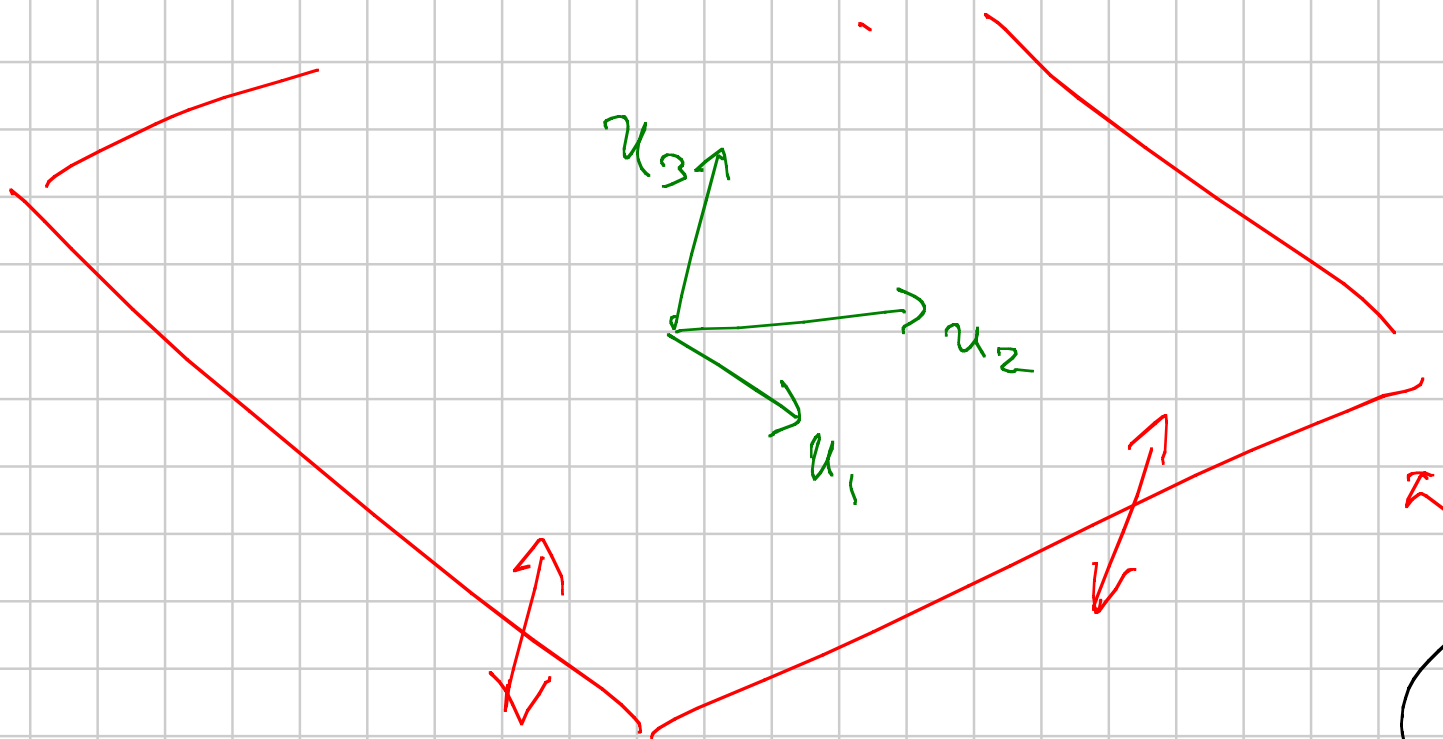
$$\begin{pmatrix} \cos v & -\sin v & 0 \\ \sin v & \cos v & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

- riflessori rispetto a piani:

u_1, u_2, u_3
base ortonormale

rispetto a
una $\mathbb{R}$
rifl. la
matrice

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$



Caso complesso

$$\mathbb{C}^n \longleftrightarrow \mathbb{R}^{2n}$$

$$z = x + iy \longleftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ y_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \\ y_n \end{pmatrix}$$

Se considero $\|z\|^2$ come el. di $\mathbb{R}^{2n}$ viene

$$\begin{aligned}
\|z\|^2 &= x_1^2 + y_1^2 + \dots + x_n^2 + y_n^2 \\
&= |z_1|^2 + \dots + |z_n|^2 \\
&= z_1 \cdot \overline{z_1} + \dots + z_n \cdot \overline{z_n} = {}^t z \cdot \overline{z} = {}^t \overline{z} \cdot z
\end{aligned}$$

$$(\text{In } \mathbb{R}^n \text{ era } \|x\|^2 = {}^t x \cdot x).$$

Def: chiamerò prodotto scalare hermitiano canonico su $\mathbb{C}^n$ la funzione

$$\langle \cdot | \cdot \rangle : \mathbb{C}^n \times \mathbb{C}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \langle z | w \rangle &= {}^t \bar{w} \cdot z = {}^t z \cdot \bar{w} \\ &= z_1 \bar{w}_1 + \dots + z_n \bar{w}_n. \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Bsp: } \left\langle \begin{pmatrix} 2-i \\ 1+3i \end{pmatrix} \middle| \begin{pmatrix} 5+2i \\ 7+i \end{pmatrix} \right\rangle_{\mathbb{C}^2}$$

$$= (5-2i)(2-i) + (7-i)(1+3i) = \dots$$

Def: sia V sp. vett. su $\mathbb{C}$. Ma

$f: V \times V \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ si dice

• sesquilineare se è

lineare a sinistra $f(\lambda_1 v_1 + \lambda_2 v_2, v_3) = \lambda_1 f(v_1, v_3) + \lambda_2 f(v_2, v_3)$

antilineare a destra $f(v_3, \lambda_1 v_1 + \lambda_2 v_2) = \overline{\lambda_1} f(v_3, v_1) + \overline{\lambda_2} f(v_3, v_2)$

• hermitiana se $f(w, v) = \overline{f(v, w)}$

- def. pos. se $f(v, v) > 0 \quad \forall v \neq 0$
- prob. scd. hermitiana se è sesquilinea, hermitiana, def. pos.

Oss: per $z \in \mathbb{C}$ " $z > 0$ " non ha senso

Però se $f: V \times V \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ è hermitiana ho
 $f(v, v) = \overline{f(v, v)} \Rightarrow f(v, v) \in \mathbb{R}$

$\Rightarrow$ ho senso scrivere $f(v, v) \geq 0$.

Tutte le teorie si estende da $\mathbb{R}$ a $\mathbb{C}$
con varianti.

Prop: le applicazioni sesquilineari su $\mathbb{C}^n$
sono tutte e sole quelle del tipo $\langle \cdot | \cdot \rangle_A$
con $A \in M_{n \times n}(\mathbb{C})$ dove

$$\langle z | w \rangle_A = {}^t \bar{w} \cdot A \cdot z$$

Def: Let $M \in \mathcal{M}_{m \times n}(\mathbb{C})$ then

$$M^* = {}^t \bar{M}$$

Ex.

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1-i & 2+i & 7+4i \\ -2i & \sqrt{3} & \pi+5i \end{pmatrix}^*$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 1+i & 2i \\ 2-i & \sqrt{3} \\ 7-4i & \pi-5i \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\underline{Q55}: \quad \langle z|w \rangle_{\mathbb{C}^n} = w^* \cdot z$$

$$\underline{Prop}: \quad \langle \cdot | \cdot \rangle_A \text{ is hermitian} \Leftrightarrow A^* = A$$

(diciamo che A è hermitiana).

Es:
$$\begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{3} & 5+2i \\ 5-2i & -71 \end{pmatrix} \in M_{2 \times 2}(\mathbb{C})$$

è hermitiana

Oss: l'insieme delle matrici hermitiane
non è un sbsp. complesso di $M_{n \times n}(\mathbb{C})$.

Nella teoria generale bisogna stare attenti:
due pli argomenti non si possono scambiare
(lin. e sin, antilin. e dx).

$$\begin{aligned} \bullet \quad \|v+w\|^2 &= \langle v+w | v+w \rangle \\ &= \langle v | v \rangle + \langle v | w \rangle + \underbrace{\langle w | v \rangle}_{\| \langle v | w \rangle \|} + \langle w | w \rangle \end{aligned}$$

$$= \|v\|^2 + 2\operatorname{Re}\langle v/w \rangle + \|w\|^2$$

- proiez. ortog. su W con base ortogonale $w_1, \dots, w_k$

$$P_W(v) = \sum_{i=1}^k \frac{\langle v/w_i \rangle}{\|w_i\|^2} \cdot w_i$$

(v a sin e non e dx pndu' vphio P_W io l'v).

- A autoaggiunta rispetto $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle_{\mathbb{C}^n}$
 $\Leftrightarrow A^* = A$ (A hermitiana)

- A isometria rispetto a $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle_{\mathbb{C}^n}$
 $\Leftrightarrow A^* \cdot A = I_n$

$\Leftrightarrow$ le colonne di A sono base ortonormale
(diremo: A unitaria)

9.2.4 Ortonormalizzazione

(a) $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle_{\mathbb{R}^2}$ $v_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ -12 \end{pmatrix}, v_2 = \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{2} \\ -1789 \end{pmatrix}$

$$w_1 = \frac{v_1}{\|v_1\|} = \frac{1}{13} \begin{pmatrix} -5 \\ 12 \end{pmatrix}$$

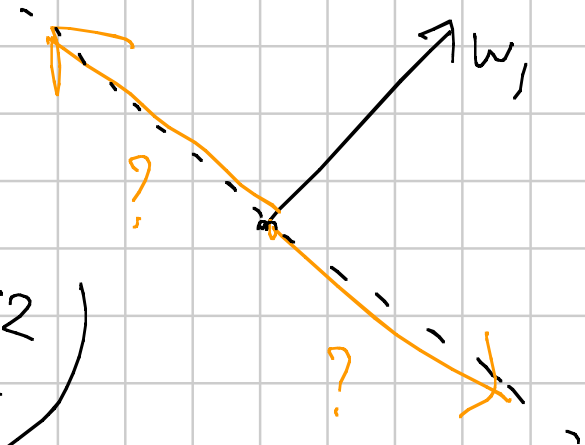
w_2 è l'unico vettore unitario

ortog. a w_1 , dunque $\pm \frac{1}{13} \begin{pmatrix} 12 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix}$

E.c. la matrice di cambio di base

da (v_1, v_2) a (w_1, w_2) ha $\det > 0$

ovvero $\det(v_1, v_2)$, $\det(v_1, w_2)$ sono concordi



$$\det(v_1, v_2) = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & \sqrt{7} \\ -12 & -1789 \end{pmatrix} < 0$$

$$\det \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 12 \\ -12 & 5 \end{pmatrix} > 0$$

$$\Rightarrow w_2 = -\frac{1}{13} \begin{pmatrix} 12 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$(b) \quad \mathbb{R}^2 \quad \langle \dots \rangle \quad \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 4 \\ 4 & 7 \end{pmatrix} \quad v_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad v_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$w_1 = \frac{v_1}{\|v_1\|} = \frac{\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}}{\sqrt{\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 4 \\ 4 & 7 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

w_2 deve ser ortog a v_1 :

$$(x \ y) \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 4 \\ 4 & 7 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = 0$$

$$(2 \ 9) \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix} = 0$$

$$3x + 4y = 0$$

$$\tilde{w}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} -4 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$w_2 = \pm \frac{\tilde{w}_2}{\|\tilde{w}_2\|} = \pm \frac{\begin{pmatrix} -4 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}}{\sqrt{(-4 \ 3) \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 4 \\ 4 & 7 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -4 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}}}$$

$$= \pm \frac{\begin{pmatrix} -4 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}}{\sqrt{(0 \ 5) \begin{pmatrix} -4 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}}} = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{15}} \begin{pmatrix} -4 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\det(v_1, v_2) = \det \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} > 0$$

$$\det \left(v_1, \begin{pmatrix} -4 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} \right) = \det \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -4 \\ 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix} > 0$$

$$\Rightarrow w_2 = + \frac{1}{\sqrt{15}} \begin{pmatrix} -4 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$(d) \langle \cdot | \cdot \rangle_{\mathbb{R}^3} \quad v_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \quad v_2 = \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} \quad v_3 = \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{14} \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$w_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{14}} \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$w_2 = \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} - \underbrace{\frac{-6 + 2 - 3}{14}}_{\frac{1}{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 4 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix}$$

(verifico $w_2 \perp w_1$: $\checkmark$)

$$w_2 = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{10}} \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 4 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\tilde{w}_3 = \pm \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \wedge \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} = \pm \begin{pmatrix} 7 \\ -7 \\ 7 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

(verifico $\tilde{w}_3 \perp v_1, v_2 : \checkmark$)

$$w_3 = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\det \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -2 & \sqrt{3} \\ 2 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 3 & 0 \end{pmatrix} > 0$$

$$\det \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -2 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = 3 - 2 + 6 + 1 + 4 + 9 > 0$$

$$\Rightarrow w_3 = + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$(7) \quad V = C^0([0,1], \mathbb{R}) \quad \langle f|g \rangle = \int_0^1 f(t)g(t)dt$$

$$v_1(t) = t - 2t^2$$

$$v_2(t) = t$$

$$w_1 = \frac{v_1}{\|v_1\|}$$

$$\|v_1\|^2 = \langle v_1|v_1 \rangle = \int_0^1 (t - 2t^2)^2 dt$$

$$= \int_0^1 (t^2 - 4t^3 + 4t^4) dt = \frac{1}{3} - 1 + \frac{4}{5} = \frac{2}{15}$$

$$w_1 = \sqrt{\frac{15}{2}} (t - 2t^2) = \frac{t - 2t^2}{\sqrt{\frac{2}{15}}}$$

$$\tilde{w}_2 = v_2 - \langle v_2 | w_1 \rangle \cdot w_1 = v_2 - \frac{1}{\|v_1\|^2} \langle v_2 | v_1 \rangle \cdot v_1$$

$$\begin{aligned} \langle v_2 | v_1 \rangle &= \int_0^1 t (t - 2t^2) dt = \int_0^1 (t^2 - 2t^3) dt \\ &= \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{2} = -\frac{1}{6} \end{aligned}$$

$$\tilde{w}_2 = t - \frac{\cancel{5}}{2} \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{\cancel{6}} \right) (t - 2t^2) = \frac{1}{4} (5t - 2t^2)$$

$$w_2 = \frac{5t - 2t^2}{\|5t - 2t^2\|}$$

$$\|5t - 2t^2\| = \sqrt{\int_0^1 (5t - 2t^2)^2 dt} = \dots$$

9.3.1 Trovare base ortog di

$$\left(\text{Span} \left(\begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \\ -5 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 4 \\ 3 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \right) \right)^{\perp} \subset \mathbb{R}^4$$

Devo trovare due vett. ortog. ai due dati
(lin. indep.) e poi ortogonalizzare.

$$\begin{cases} 3x + y - 5z + 2w = 0 \\ -2x + 4y + 3z - w = 0 \end{cases}$$

Cerco due vett. ortop. ai due dot. awert.
ma coord. nulla (non lo sto) :

$$\begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \\ -5 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 4 \\ 3 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 23 \\ 1 \\ 14 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \checkmark$$

$$\begin{aligned} 69 + 1 - 70 & \quad \checkmark \\ -46 + 41 + 42 & \quad \checkmark \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \\ 9 \\ 23 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} -1 - 45 + 46 & \quad \checkmark \\ -4 + 27 - 23 & \quad \checkmark \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \\ 9 \\ 23 \end{pmatrix} - \frac{-1 + 126}{529 + 1 + 196} \begin{pmatrix} 23 \\ 1 \\ 14 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{726} \begin{pmatrix} -125 \cdot 23 \\ -726 & -125 \\ ; \end{pmatrix}$$

verificare che $\vec{v} \perp \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \\ 14 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$

9.3.2 Trovare base ortog. di $\text{Span}(v_1, \dots, v_k)$
rispetto a $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle_A$.

(a) $A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 3 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$ $v_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}$

$$w_1 = \frac{v_1}{\|v_1\|}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\|v_1\|^2 &= (5 \ -2) \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 3 & 7 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= 2 \cdot 5^2 + 2 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \cdot (-2) + 7 \cdot (-2)^2\end{aligned}$$

$$(d) \quad A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \quad v_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$w_1 = \frac{v_1}{\|v_1\|}$$

$$\|v_1\|^2 = 1 \cdot 2^2 + 2 \cdot (-1)^2 + 3 \cdot 1^2$$

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

$$(e) \quad A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \quad v_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \quad v_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$w_1 = \frac{v_1}{\|v_1\|_A^2}$$

$$\|v_1\|_A^2 = 1 + 2 \cdot 2^2 + 3 \cdot (-1)^2 + 2 \cdot 1 \cdot 1 \cdot (-1) + 2 \cdot 1 \cdot 2 \cdot (-1)$$

$$= 1 + 8 + 3 - 2 - 4 = 6$$

$$\tilde{w}_2 = v_2 - \frac{1}{6} \langle v_2 | v_1 \rangle_A \cdot v_1$$

$$\langle v_2 | v_1 \rangle_A = (3 \ 1 \ 1) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= (3 \ 1 \ 1) \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 3 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = 3$$

$$\tilde{w}_2 = v_2 - \frac{1}{2} v_1 = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ 0 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$w_2 = \frac{\begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ 0 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}}{\| \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ 0 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} \|_A}$$

9.3.4 Aufgabe (Hf)(0) :

$$f(x, y) = y \cos(x - 3y^2) - 2x \sin(y + 5x^2)$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = -y \sin(x - 3y^2) - 2 \sin(y + 5x^2) - 20x \cos(y + 5x^2)$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} = -y \cos(\cdot) - 20 \cos(\cdot) - 20 \cos(\cdot) + 20x^2 \sin(\cdot)$$

$$\textcircled{-20}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y \partial x} = -\sin(\dots) + 6y^2 \cos(x - 3y^2) \\ - 2 \cos(\dots) + 20x \sin(\dots)$$

-2

$\partial f / \partial y$

$\partial^2 f / \partial y^2$

$\partial^2 f / \partial x \partial y$

...

