

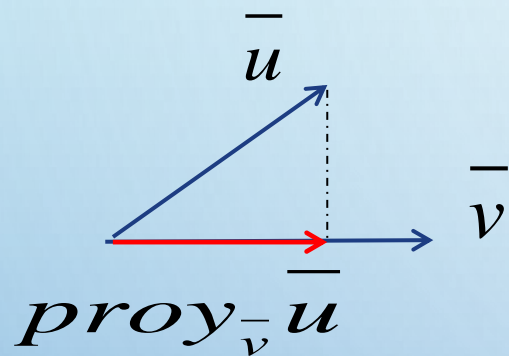
The background is a light blue gradient with several realistic water droplets of various sizes scattered across the surface. The droplets have highlights and shadows, giving them a three-dimensional appearance.

PROYECCION ORTOGONAL

PROCESO DE GRAM-SCHMIDT

Proyección ortogonal

RECORDAR:



Al trabajar con producto escalar vimos que:

$$\text{proj}_{\vec{v}} \vec{u} = \frac{\vec{u} \cdot \vec{v}}{|\vec{v}|^2} \vec{v}$$

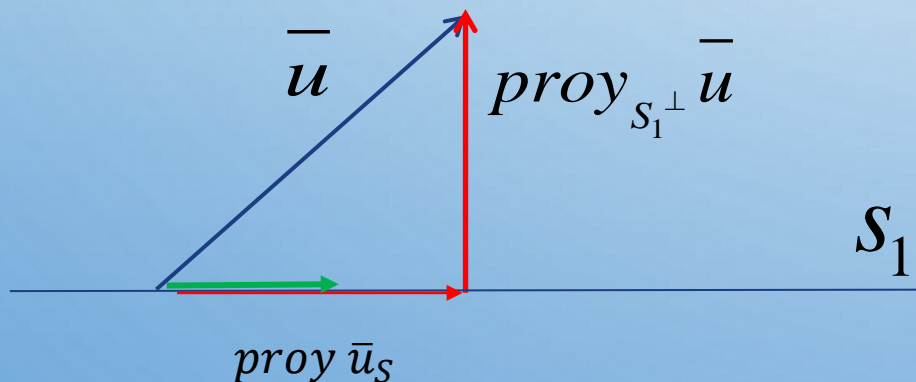
Si \vec{v} fuera un Versor y cambiamos producto escalar por producto interior, nos queda:

$$\text{proj}_{\vec{v}} \vec{u} = \frac{\langle \vec{u}, \vec{v} \rangle \vec{v}}{1} = \langle \vec{u}, \vec{v} \rangle \vec{v}$$

Hasta ahora proyectábamos un vector sobre otro, pero
¿Cómo proyectar sobre un subespacio?

• **Proyección ortogonal sobre un subespacio en \mathbf{R}^2**

Ejemplo: Sea S_1 una recta que pasa por el origen



base ortonormal de S_1

$$B = \{\bar{v}_1\}$$

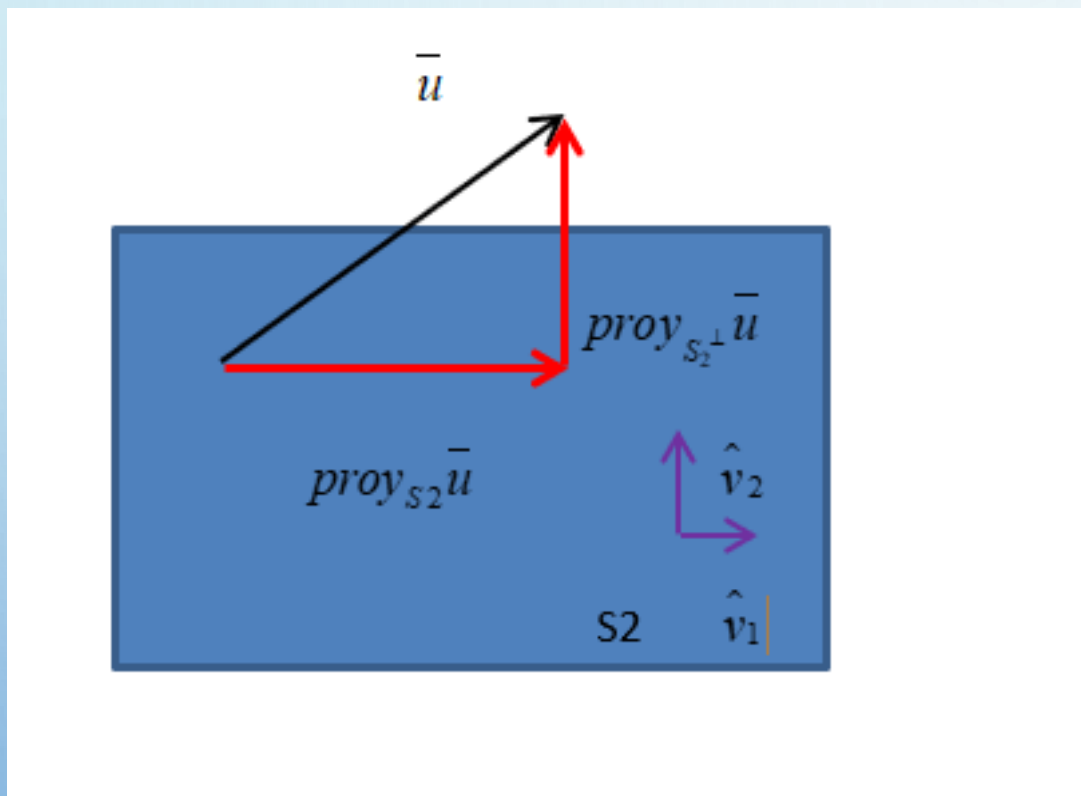
$$proy_{S_1} \bar{u} = \langle \bar{u}, \bar{v}_1 \rangle \bar{v}_1$$

Por otro lado:

$$\bar{u} = proy_{S_1} \bar{u} + proy_{S_1^\perp} \bar{u}$$

En \mathbb{R}^3

Ejemplo: Sea S_2 un plano que pasa por el origen.

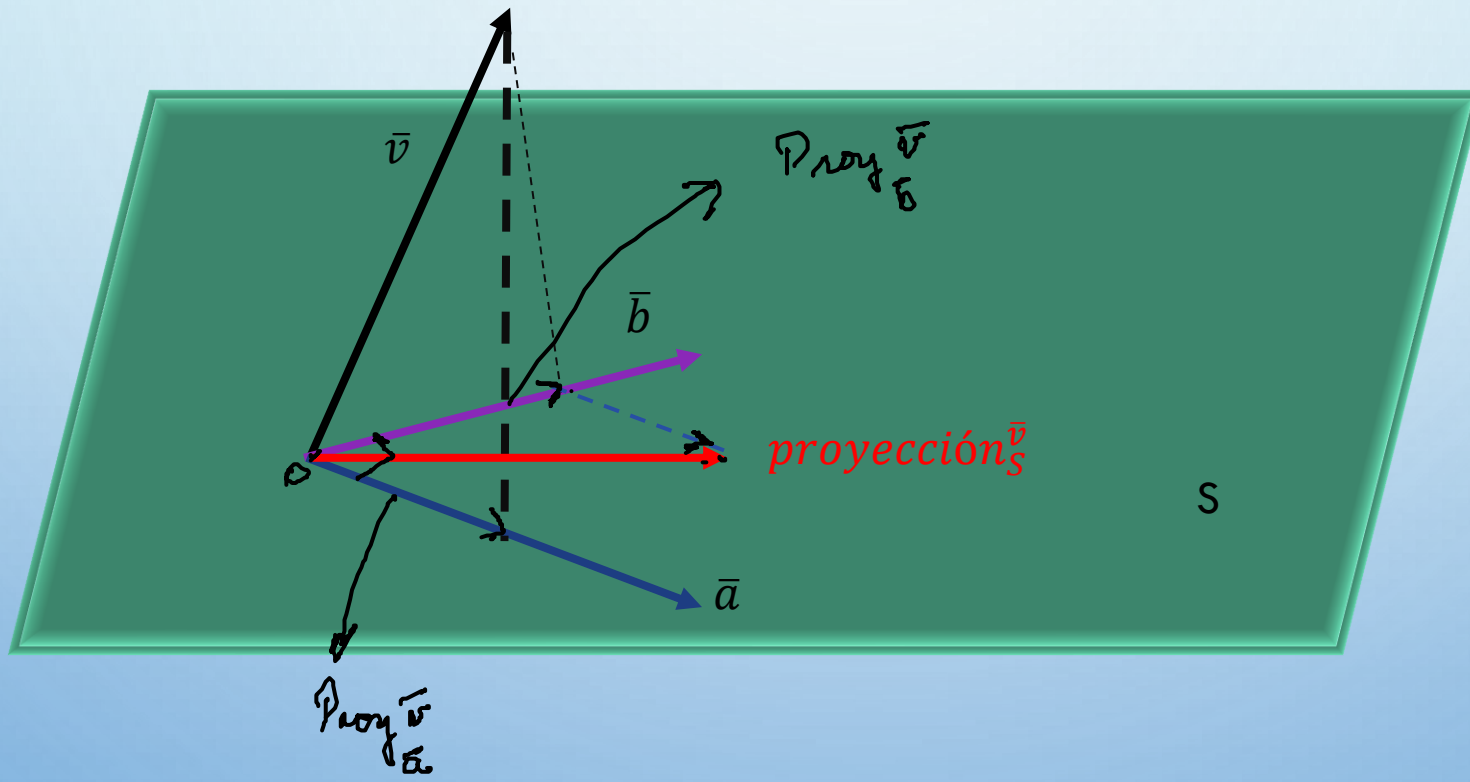


$$B = \{\bar{v}_1, \bar{v}_2\} \text{ base ortonormal de } S_2$$

$$\text{proy}_{S_2} \bar{u} = \langle \bar{u}, \bar{v}_1 \rangle \bar{v}_1 + \langle \bar{u}, \bar{v}_2 \rangle \bar{v}_2$$

Por otro lado ocurre lo mismo:

$$\bar{u} = \text{proy}_{S_2} \bar{u} + \text{proy}_{S_2^\perp} \bar{u}$$



$\{\bar{a}, \bar{b}\}$
es una base ortonormal

✓ **Generalización del concepto de proyección:**

Sea $A = \{\bar{v}_1, \bar{v}_2, \bar{v}_3, \dots, \bar{v}_n\} \subset V$ base ortonormal de un subespacio S y sea $\bar{u} \in V$ la

$$\text{proy}_S \bar{u} = \langle \bar{u}, \bar{v}_1 \rangle \bar{v}_1 + \langle \bar{u}, \bar{v}_2 \rangle \bar{v}_2 + \langle \bar{u}, \bar{v}_3 \rangle \bar{v}_3 + \dots + \langle \bar{u}, \bar{v}_n \rangle \bar{v}_n$$

Ejemplo:

Sea $S = \{(x, y, z) \in \mathbf{R}^3 / x + 2y - z = 0\}$ y sea $u = (2, 1, -1)$, hallar la $\text{proy}_S \bar{u}$, sabiendo que una base ortonormal de S es

$$B = \left\{ \bar{v}_1 = \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, 0, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right), \bar{v}_2 = \left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \right) \right\}$$

$$\text{proy}_S \bar{u} = \langle \bar{u}, \bar{v}_1 \rangle \bar{v}_1 + \langle \bar{u}, \bar{v}_2 \rangle \bar{v}_2$$

RESOLUCIÓN:

$$\text{proy}_S \bar{u} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, 0, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right) - \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \right)$$

$$\text{proy}_S \bar{u} = \left(\frac{1}{2}, 0, \frac{1}{2} \right) + \left(\frac{2}{3}, -\frac{2}{3}, -\frac{2}{3} \right)$$

$$\text{proy}_S \bar{u} = \left(\frac{7}{6}, -\frac{2}{3}, -\frac{1}{6} \right)$$

El vector obtenido tiene que pertenecer al Subespacio

Verificamos:

Condición de S : $x + 2y - z = 0$

$$\frac{7}{6} - \frac{4}{3} + \frac{1}{6} = 0$$

¿SI TENGO UN SUBESPACIO Y CALCULO UNA BASE SERÁ ORTONORMAL?

ES PROBABLE QUE NO, PARA ORTONORMALIZAR BASES USAMOS EL PROCESO DE GRAM – SCHMIDT

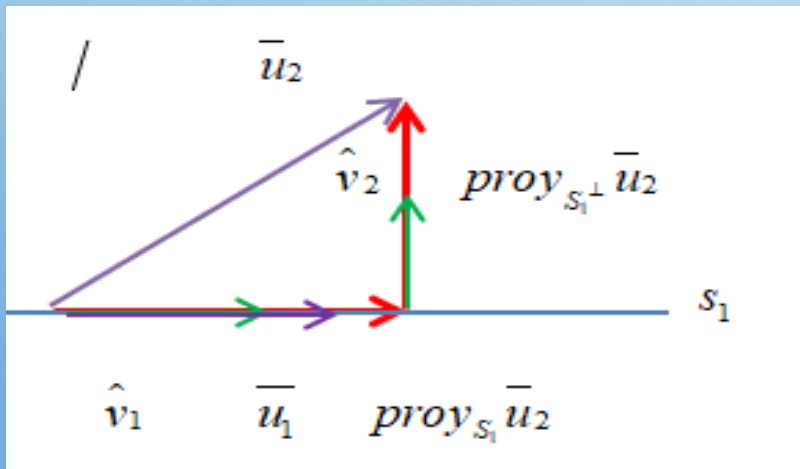
- GRAM – SCHMIDT

- TODO ESPACIO VECTORIAL CON PRODUCTO INTERIOR DE DIMENSIÓN FINITA TIENE UNA BASE ORTONORMAL

H) $B = \{\bar{u}_1, \bar{u}_2, \bar{u}_3, \dots, \bar{u}_n\}$ es base de V

T) $A = \{\bar{v}_1, \bar{v}_2, \bar{v}_3, \dots, \bar{v}_n\}$ es base ortonormal de V

- D) 1) $\bar{v}_1 = \frac{\bar{u}_1}{\|\bar{u}_1\|}$ 2) $\bar{v}_2 = \frac{\bar{u}_2 - \text{proy}_{S_1} \bar{u}_2}{\|\bar{u}_2 - \text{proy}_{S_1} \bar{u}_2\|}$



$$\bar{u}_2 = \text{proy}_{S_1} \bar{u}_2 + \text{proy}_{S_1^\perp} \bar{u}_2$$

$$\bar{u}_2 - \text{proy}_{S_1} \bar{u}_2 = \text{proy}_{S_1^\perp} \bar{u}_2$$

3) ¿Cómo obtengo el vector \bar{v}_3

Recordar:

$$\bar{u}_3 = \text{proy}_{S_2} \bar{u}_3 + \text{proy}_{S_2^\perp} \bar{u}_3$$

$$\bar{u}_3 - \text{proy}_{S_2} \bar{u}_3 = \text{proy}_{S_2^\perp} \bar{u}_3$$

$$\bar{v}_3 = \frac{\bar{u}_3 - \text{proy}_{S_2} \bar{u}_3}{\|\bar{u}_3 - \text{proy}_{S_2} \bar{u}_3\|}$$

[https://www
.geogebra.org/m/uvufgrun](https://www.geogebra.org/m/uvufgrun)

• PASO N)

$$\bar{v}_n = \frac{\bar{u}_n - \text{proy}_{S_{n-1}} \bar{u}_n}{\|\bar{u}_n - \text{proy}_{S_{n-1}} \bar{u}_n\|} = \frac{\bar{u}_n - \langle \bar{u}_n, \bar{v}_1 \rangle \bar{v}_1 - \langle \bar{u}_n, \bar{v}_2 \rangle \bar{v}_2 - \dots - \langle \bar{u}_n, \bar{v}_{n-1} \rangle \bar{v}_{n-1}}{\|\bar{u}_n - \langle \bar{u}_n, \bar{v}_1 \rangle \bar{v}_1 - \langle \bar{u}_n, \bar{v}_2 \rangle \bar{v}_2 - \dots - \langle \bar{u}_n, \bar{v}_{n-1} \rangle \bar{v}_{n-1}\|}$$

Recordar:

$$\bar{u} \in V$$

y sea S un subespacio de V , entonces

$$\bar{u} = \bar{p} + \bar{q} \quad / \quad \bar{p} \in S \quad \wedge \quad \bar{q} \in S^\perp$$

$$\bar{p} = \text{proy}_S \bar{u}$$

$$\bar{q} = \text{proy}_{S^\perp} \bar{u}$$

$$\bar{u} - \text{Proy}_S \bar{u} = \text{Proy}_{S^\perp} \bar{u}$$

Espacios Vectoriales Reales – Ejercicio

Sea el Subespacio vectorial $W = \{(x_1, x_2, x_3) \in \mathfrak{R}^3 / x_3 = 3x_1 - 2x_2\}$, y el conjunto de vectores $A = \{(1,1,1), (1,-1,5), (1,3,-3)\}$. Hallar una Base y Dimensión de W . Ortonormalizar dicha Base

a $W = \{(x, y, z) \in \mathfrak{R}^3 / z = 3x - 2y\}$

Busco la Base:

$$(x, y, z) = (x, y, 3x - 2y) = (x, 0, 3x) + (0, y, -2y) = x(1, 0, 3) + (0, 1, -2)$$

$$B_W = \{(1, 0, 3); (0, 1, -2)\}$$

Dim=2

Ortonormalizo la Base:

$$\vec{v}_1 = \frac{\vec{u}_1}{\|\vec{u}_1\|} \rightarrow \vec{v}_1 = \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{10}}, 0, \frac{3}{\sqrt{10}} \right)$$

$$\vec{v}_2 = \frac{\vec{u}_2 - \text{proy}_{W_1} \vec{u}_2}{\|\vec{u}_2 - \text{proy}_{W_1} \vec{u}_2\|} = \frac{\vec{u}_2 - \langle \vec{u}_2; \vec{v}_1 \rangle \cdot \vec{v}_1}{\left\| (0, 1, -2) - \left\langle (0, 1, -2); \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{10}}, 0, \frac{3}{\sqrt{10}} \right) \right\rangle \cdot \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{10}}, 0, \frac{3}{\sqrt{10}} \right) \right\|}$$

$$\vec{v}_2 = \frac{(0, 1, -2) - \left(-\frac{6}{\sqrt{10}} \right) \cdot \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{10}}, 0, \frac{3}{\sqrt{10}} \right)}{\left\| (0, 1, -2) - \left(-\frac{6}{10}, 0, -\frac{18}{10} \right) \right\|} = \frac{(0, 1, -2) - \left(-\frac{6}{10}, 0, -\frac{18}{10} \right)}{\left\| \left(\frac{6}{10}, \frac{10}{10}, -\frac{2}{10} \right) \right\|} = \frac{\left(\frac{6}{10}, \frac{10}{10}, -\frac{2}{10} \right)}{\left\| \left(\frac{3}{5}, \frac{5}{5}, -\frac{1}{5} \right) \right\|} = \left(\frac{3}{\sqrt{35}}, \frac{5}{\sqrt{35}}, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{35}} \right)$$

Espacios Vectoriales Reales – Ejercicio

Sea el Subespacio vectorial $W = \{(x_1, x_2, x_3) \in \mathfrak{R}^3 / x_3 = 3x_1 - 2x_2\}$, y el conjunto de vectores $A = \{(1,1,1), (1,-1,5), (1,3,-3)\}$. Hallar una Base y Dimensión de W . Ortonormalizar dicha Base

a $W = \{(x, y, z) \in \mathfrak{R}^3 / z = 3x - 2y\}$

$$BO_W = \left\{ \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{10}}, 0, \frac{3}{\sqrt{10}} \right); \left(\frac{3}{\sqrt{35}}, \frac{5}{\sqrt{35}}, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{35}} \right) \right\}$$

Espacios Vectoriales Reales – Ejercicio

Sea el Subespacio vectorial $W = \{(x_1, x_2, x_3) \in \mathfrak{R}^3 / x_3 = 3x_1 - 2x_2\}$, y el conjunto de vectores $A = \{(1,1,1), (1,-1,5), (1,3,-3)\}$. Hallar el subespacio T que sea el complemento ortogonal de W

b $W = \{(x, y, z) \in \mathfrak{R}^3 / z = 3x - 2y\} \Rightarrow 3x - 2y - z = 0$

W genera un plano, si encuentro la normal tengo el complemento ortogonal

$$B_{W^\perp} = \{(3, -2, -1)\}$$

$$W^\perp = \{(x, y, z) \in \mathfrak{R}^3 / x + 3z = 0 \wedge y - 2z = 0\}$$

De la base Normalizada:

$$BO_{W^\perp} = \left\{ \left(\frac{3}{\sqrt{14}}, -\frac{2}{\sqrt{14}}, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{14}} \right) \right\}$$

$$BO = \left\{ \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{10}}, 0, \frac{3}{\sqrt{10}} \right); \left(\frac{3}{\sqrt{35}}, \frac{5}{\sqrt{35}}, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{35}} \right); \left(\frac{3}{\sqrt{14}}, -\frac{2}{\sqrt{14}}, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{14}} \right) \right\}$$

Espacios Vectoriales Reales – Ejercicio

Sea el Subespacio vectorial $W = \{(x_1, x_2, x_3) \in \mathfrak{R}^3 / x_3 = 3x_1 - 2x_2\}$, y el conjunto de vectores $A = \{(1,1,1), (1,-1,5), (1,3,-3)\}$. Descomponer al vector $\vec{v} = (1, 0, 2)$ como suma de dos vectores, uno paralelo a W y otro paralelo a T .

C

$$BO_W = \left\{ \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{10}}, 0, \frac{3}{\sqrt{10}} \right); \left(\frac{3}{\sqrt{35}}, \frac{5}{\sqrt{35}}, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{35}} \right) \right\}$$

$$\vec{p} = \langle \vec{v}, \hat{v}_1 \rangle \hat{v}_1 + \langle \vec{v}, \hat{v}_2 \rangle \hat{v}_2 =$$

$$= \left\langle (1,0,2), \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{10}}, 0, \frac{3}{\sqrt{10}} \right) \right\rangle \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{10}}, 0, \frac{3}{\sqrt{10}} \right) + \left\langle (1,0,2), \left(\frac{3}{\sqrt{35}}, \frac{5}{\sqrt{35}}, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{35}} \right) \right\rangle \left(\frac{3}{\sqrt{35}}, \frac{5}{\sqrt{35}}, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{35}} \right)$$

$$= \frac{7}{\sqrt{10}} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{10}}, 0, \frac{3}{\sqrt{10}} \right) + \frac{1}{\sqrt{35}} \left(\frac{3}{\sqrt{35}}, \frac{5}{\sqrt{35}}, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{35}} \right)$$

$$= \left(\frac{7}{10}, 0, \frac{21}{10} \right) + \left(\frac{3}{35}, \frac{5}{35}, -\frac{1}{35} \right)$$

$$= \left(\frac{11}{14}, \frac{2}{14}, \frac{29}{14} \right)$$

Espacios Vectoriales Reales – Ejercicio de examen

Sea el Subespacio vectorial $W = \{(x_1, x_2, x_3) \in \mathfrak{R}^3 / x_3 = 3x_1 - 2x_2\}$, y el conjunto de vectores $A = \{(1,1,1), (1,-1,5), (1,3,-3)\}$. Descomponer al vector $\vec{v} = (1, 0, 2)$ como suma de dos vectores, uno paralelo a W y otro paralelo a T .

C

$$BO_{W^\perp} = \left\{ \left(\frac{3}{\sqrt{14}}, -\frac{2}{\sqrt{14}}, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{14}} \right) \right\}$$

$$\vec{h} = \langle \vec{v}, \hat{v}_3 \rangle \hat{v}_3 =$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \left\langle (1,0,2), \left(\frac{3}{\sqrt{14}}, -\frac{2}{\sqrt{14}}, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{14}} \right) \right\rangle \left(\frac{3}{\sqrt{14}}, -\frac{2}{\sqrt{14}}, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{14}} \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{14}} \left(\frac{3}{\sqrt{14}}, -\frac{2}{\sqrt{14}}, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{14}} \right) \end{aligned}$$

$$= \left(\frac{3}{14}, -\frac{2}{14}, -\frac{1}{14} \right)$$

$$\vec{v} = \vec{p} + \vec{h} = \left(\frac{11}{14}, \frac{2}{14}, \frac{29}{14} \right) + \left(\frac{3}{14}, -\frac{2}{14}, -\frac{1}{14} \right) = (1,0,2)$$

EJEMPLO: (EJERCICIO 14-6 GUÍA)

Construir a partir de la base $B_3 = \{\bar{v}_1 = (1,1,0), \bar{v}_2 = (0,1,1), \bar{v}_3 = (1,0,1)\}$ una base ortonormal de

EJEMPLO: (EJERCICIO 14-6 GUÍA)

Construir a partir de la base $B_3 = \{\bar{v}_1 = (1,1,0), \bar{v}_2 = (0,1,1), \bar{v}_3 = (1,0,1)\}$ una base ortonormal de \mathbf{R}^3

$$1) \quad \bar{u}_1 = \frac{\bar{v}_1}{\|\bar{v}_1\|} \rightarrow \bar{u}_1 = \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, 0 \right)$$

$$2) \quad \bar{u}_2 = \frac{\bar{v}_2 - \langle \bar{v}_2, \bar{u}_1 \rangle \bar{u}_1}{\|\bar{v}_2 - \langle \bar{v}_2, \bar{u}_1 \rangle \bar{u}_1\|} = \frac{(0,1,1) - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, 0 \right)}{\left\| (0,1,1) - \left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, 0 \right) \right\|}$$

$$\bar{u}_2 = \frac{\left(-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, 1 \right)}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} + 1}} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{6}} \left(-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, 1 \right) \rightarrow \bar{u}_2 = \left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}, \frac{2}{\sqrt{6}} \right)$$

3)

$$\bar{u}_3 = \frac{\bar{v}_3 - \langle \bar{v}_3, \bar{u}_1 \rangle \bar{u}_1 - \langle \bar{v}_3, \bar{u}_2 \rangle \bar{u}_2}{\|\bar{v}_3 - \langle \bar{v}_3, \bar{u}_1 \rangle \bar{u}_1 - \langle \bar{v}_3, \bar{u}_2 \rangle \bar{u}_2\|} = \frac{(1,0,1) - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, 0 \right) - \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}, \frac{2}{\sqrt{6}} \right)}{\left\| (1,0,1) - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, 0 \right) - \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}, \frac{2}{\sqrt{6}} \right) \right\|}$$

$$\bar{u}_3 = \frac{\left(\frac{2}{3}, -\frac{2}{3}, \frac{2}{3} \right)}{\sqrt{\frac{4}{9}}} = \frac{3}{\sqrt{12}} \left(\frac{2}{3}, -\frac{2}{3}, \frac{2}{3} \right) \rightarrow \bar{u}_3 = \left(\frac{2}{\sqrt{12}}, -\frac{2}{\sqrt{12}}, \frac{2}{\sqrt{12}} \right)$$

$$B' = \left\{ \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, 0 \right), \left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}, \frac{2}{\sqrt{6}} \right), \left(\frac{2}{\sqrt{12}}, -\frac{2}{\sqrt{12}}, \frac{2}{\sqrt{12}} \right) \right\}$$