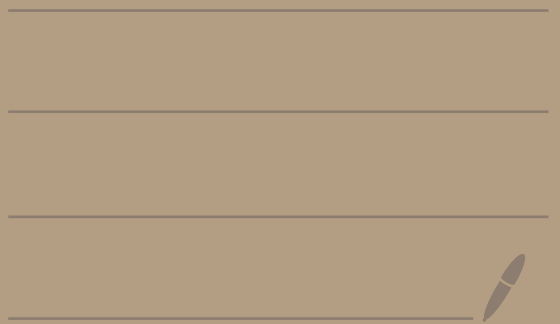


Oppgaver

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ØF II om

prosjeksjoner



Oppg. 1. Finn orthogonal basis for

$$U = \text{Sp}\{1, x, x^2\} \subset C[0,1] \text{ med indre produkt}$$

$$\langle f, g \rangle = \int_0^1 f(x)g(x) dx$$

Oppg. 2. Finn  $\text{proj}_U h(x)$ , der  $h(x) = e^x$ .

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$$\begin{array}{l} V_1 = 1 \\ V_2 = x \\ V_3 = x^2 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{G-S} \\ \longrightarrow \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} U_1 = ? \\ U_2 = ? \\ U_3 = ? \end{array}$$

$$U_1 = V_1 = 1$$

$$U_2 = V_2 - \frac{\langle V_2, U_1 \rangle}{\langle U_1, U_1 \rangle} U_1 = x - \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\langle V_2, U_1 \rangle = \int_0^1 x dx = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\langle U_1, U_1 \rangle = \int_0^1 1 dx = 1$$

$$U_3 = V_3 - \frac{\langle V_3, U_1 \rangle}{\langle U_1, U_1 \rangle} U_1 - \frac{\langle V_3, U_2 \rangle}{\langle U_2, U_2 \rangle} U_2$$

$$\langle V_3, U_1 \rangle = \int_0^1 x^2 dx = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\langle V_3, U_2 \rangle = \int_0^1 x^2 \left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right) dx = \int_0^1 x^3 - \frac{1}{2} x^2 dx$$

$$= \left[ \frac{1}{4} x^4 - \frac{1}{6} x^3 \right]_0^1 = \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{6} = \frac{1}{12}$$

$$\langle U_2, U_2 \rangle = \int_0^1 \left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 dx = \frac{1}{12}$$

$$U_3 = V_3 - \frac{\langle V_3, U_1 \rangle}{\langle U_1, U_1 \rangle} U_1 - \frac{\langle V_3, U_2 \rangle}{\langle U_2, U_2 \rangle} U_2$$

$$= x^2 - \frac{1}{3} - \left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right) = x^2 - x + \frac{1}{6}$$

$$U_1 = 1$$

$$U_2 = x - \frac{1}{2}$$

$$U_3 = x^2 - \frac{1}{2}$$

er en orthogonal basis

$$U_1 = 1$$

$$U_3 = x^2 - x + \frac{1}{6}$$

$$U_2 = x - \frac{1}{2}$$

er en ortogonal basis

Finn  $\text{proj}_U h(x)$

$$h(x) = e^x$$

$$\text{proj}_U h(x) = \frac{\langle h, U_1 \rangle}{\langle U_1, U_1 \rangle} U_1 + \frac{\langle h, U_2 \rangle}{\langle U_2, U_2 \rangle} U_2 + \frac{\langle h, U_3 \rangle}{\langle U_3, U_3 \rangle} U_3$$

$$\langle h, U_1 \rangle = \int_0^1 e^x dx = e - 1$$

$$\langle h, U_2 \rangle = \int_0^1 e^x \left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right) dx = \int_0^1 e^x x - \frac{1}{2} e^x dx$$

$$\boxed{(e^x(x-1))' = e^x x}$$

$$= \left[ e^x(x-1) - \frac{1}{2} e^x \right]_0^1$$

$$= \frac{3-e}{2}$$

$$\langle u, u_3 \rangle = \int_0^1 e^x \left( x^2 - x + \frac{1}{6} \right) dx$$

$$= \int_0^1 e^x x^2 - x e^x + \frac{1}{6} e^x dx$$

$$= \left[ e^x (x^2 - 2x + 2) - e^x (x - 1) + \frac{1}{6} e^x \right]_0^1$$

$$= \frac{7e - 19}{6}$$

$$\left( e^x (x^2 - 2x + 2) \right)' = e^x x^2$$

$$\langle u_3, u_3 \rangle = \int_0^1 \left( x^2 - x + \frac{1}{6} \right)^2 dx = \frac{1}{180}$$

$$\text{proj}_U h(x) = \frac{\langle h, u_1 \rangle}{\langle u_1, u_1 \rangle} u_1 + \frac{\langle h, u_2 \rangle}{\langle u_2, u_2 \rangle} u_2 + \frac{\langle h, u_3 \rangle}{\langle u_3, u_3 \rangle} u_3$$

$$= (e-1) + \frac{\frac{3-e}{2}}{\frac{1}{12}} \left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right) + \frac{\frac{7e-19}{6}}{\frac{1}{180}} \left(x^2 - x + \frac{1}{6}\right)$$

$$= e-1 + (18-6e)x - (9-3e)$$

$$+ 30(7e-19) \left(x^2 - x + \frac{1}{6}\right)$$

$$= (210e-570)x^2 + (588-216e)x$$

$$+ (39e-105)$$

$$\approx 0,84x^2 + 0,85x + 1$$