

Exercícios lista de exercícios espaços com produto interno

1) $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle: \mathbb{R}^4 \times \mathbb{R}^4 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

$$\langle (a, b, c, d), (x, y, z, w) \rangle = 2ax + by + cz + dw$$

1) sejam $u_1 = (a_1, b_1, c_1, d_1)$ $u_2 = (a_2, b_2, c_2, d_2)$ e $v = (x, y, z, w)$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{P1) } \langle u_1 + u_2, v \rangle &= \langle (a_1 + a_2, b_1 + b_2, c_1 + c_2, d_1 + d_2), (x, y, z, w) \rangle = \\ &= 2(a_1 + a_2)x + (b_1 + b_2)y + (c_1 + c_2)z + (d_1 + d_2)w \\ &= (2a_1x + b_1y + c_1z + d_1w) + (2a_2x + b_2y + c_2z + d_2w) \\ &= \langle u_1, v \rangle + \langle u_2, v \rangle. \end{aligned}$$

P2) seja $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}$

$$\begin{aligned} \langle \lambda u_1, v \rangle &= \langle (\lambda a_1, \lambda b_1, \lambda c_1, \lambda d_1), (x, y, z, w) \rangle = \\ &= 2(\lambda a_1)x + (\lambda b_1)y + (\lambda c_1)z + (\lambda d_1)w \\ &= \lambda (2a_1x + b_1y + c_1z + d_1w) \\ &= \lambda \langle u_1, v \rangle. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{P3) } \langle u_1, v \rangle &= 2a_1x + b_1y + c_1z + d_1w = \\ &= 2xa_1 + yb_1 + zc_1 + wd_1 = \langle v, u_1 \rangle. \end{aligned}$$

P4) seja $v \neq 0$

$$\langle v, v \rangle = 2x^2 + y^2 + z^2 + w^2 > 0 \quad (\text{pois pelo menos uma das entradas de } v \text{ é não nula}).$$

$\therefore$ Temos um produto interno!

2) $T: W \rightarrow V$ injetora

$$\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle_T : W \times W \rightarrow \mathbb{K}, \quad \langle u, v \rangle_T = \langle T(u), T(v) \rangle$$

sejam $u, v, w \in W$.

$$\begin{aligned} (P1) \quad \langle u+v, w \rangle_T &= \langle T(u+v), T(w) \rangle = \\ &= \langle T(u) + T(v), T(w) \rangle = \\ &= \langle T(u), T(w) \rangle + \langle T(v), T(w) \rangle = \\ &= \langle u, w \rangle_T + \langle v, w \rangle_T \end{aligned}$$

(P2) seja $\lambda \in \mathbb{K}$.

$$\begin{aligned} \langle \lambda u, w \rangle_T &= \langle T(\lambda u), T(w) \rangle = \langle \lambda T(u), T(w) \rangle \\ &= \lambda \langle T(u), T(w) \rangle = \lambda \langle u, w \rangle_T \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (P3) \quad \langle u, v \rangle_T &= \langle T(u), T(v) \rangle = \overline{\langle T(v), T(u) \rangle} \\ &= \overline{\langle v, u \rangle_T} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (P4) \quad \text{seja } u \neq 0 \quad (\text{Como } T \text{ é inj, } T(u) \neq 0) \\ \langle u, u \rangle_T &= \langle \underbrace{T(u)}_{\neq 0}, \underbrace{T(u)}_{\neq 0} \rangle > 0 \end{aligned}$$

$\therefore \langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle_T$ é um p. i em W .

3) A conclusão análoga a questão 1.

$$4) \quad \langle p, q \rangle = p(1)q(1)$$

(P1), (P2), (P3) não satisfeitas

(P4) não é válida!

$$\text{ Tome } p(x) = x - 1 \quad (p \neq 0)$$

$$\langle p, p \rangle = p(1) \cdot p(1) = 0$$

$$5) a) u = (2, 1, 3), v = (1, 7, R)$$

$$0 = \langle u, v \rangle = 2 + 7 + 3R$$

$$3R = -9$$

$$R = -3$$

$$b) u = (R, R, 1), v = (R, 5, 6)$$

$$0 = \langle u, v \rangle = R^2 + 5R + 6$$

$$R^2 + 5R + 6 = 0$$

$$R_1 = -2 \quad R_2 = -3$$

$$6) V = M_2(\mathbb{R})$$

$$\langle A, B \rangle = \det(AB)$$

não def um produto interno!

$$(P1) \langle A+B, C \rangle = \det((A+B)C) = \det(AC + BC) \neq \det(AC) + \det(BC)$$

$$(P2) A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, B = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix}, \lambda = 2$$

$$\langle 2A, B \rangle = \det(2AB) = \begin{vmatrix} 6 & 0 \\ 0 & 6 \end{vmatrix} = 36 \neq$$

$$2 \langle A, B \rangle = 2 \det(AB) = 2 \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = 2 \cdot 9 = 18$$

$$(P4) \text{ seja } A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, A \neq 0, \text{ mas}$$

$$\langle A, A \rangle = \det(A^2) = 0$$

$$7) \langle u, v \rangle = 3 + 2i$$

$$a) \langle (2-4i)u, v \rangle = (2-4i)\langle u, v \rangle = (2-4i) \cdot (3+2i) = 14 + 8i$$

$$b) \langle u, (3+2i)v \rangle = \overline{(3+2i)} \langle u, v \rangle = (3-2i)(3+2i) = 9 + 4 = 13$$

2) $T: W \rightarrow V$ injetora

$$\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle_T : W \times W \rightarrow \mathbb{K}, \quad \langle u, v \rangle_T = \langle T(u), T(v) \rangle$$

sejam $u, v, w \in W$.

$$\begin{aligned} (P1) \quad \langle u+v, w \rangle_T &= \langle T(u+v), T(w) \rangle = \\ &= \langle T(u) + T(v), T(w) \rangle = \\ &= \langle T(u), T(w) \rangle + \langle T(v), T(w) \rangle = \\ &= \langle u, w \rangle_T + \langle v, w \rangle_T \end{aligned}$$

(P2) seja $\lambda \in \mathbb{K}$.

$$\begin{aligned} \langle \lambda u, w \rangle_T &= \langle T(\lambda u), T(w) \rangle = \langle \lambda T(u), T(w) \rangle = \\ &= \lambda \langle T(u), T(w) \rangle = \lambda \langle u, w \rangle_T \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (P3) \quad \langle u, v \rangle_T &= \langle T(u), T(v) \rangle = \overline{\langle T(v), T(u) \rangle} \\ &= \overline{\langle v, u \rangle_T} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (P4) \quad \text{seja } u \neq 0 \quad (\text{Como } T \text{ é inj, } T(u) \neq 0) \\ \langle u, u \rangle_T &= \langle \underbrace{T(u)}_{\neq 0}, \underbrace{T(u)}_{\neq 0} \rangle > 0 \end{aligned}$$

$\therefore \langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle_T$ é um p. i em W .

3) A conclusão análoga a questão 1.

$$4) \langle p, q \rangle = p(1)q(1).$$

(P1), (P2) (P3) não satisfazidas

(P4) não é válida!

$$\text{Tomemos } p(x) = x - 1 \quad (p \neq 0)$$

$$\langle p, p \rangle = p(1) \cdot p(1) = 0$$

$$e) \quad \langle p, q \rangle = \int_{-1}^1 p(t)q(t) dt.$$

$$\begin{aligned} a) \quad \langle 1, x \rangle &= \int_{-1}^1 1 \cdot x dx \\ &= \left. \frac{x^2}{2} \right|_{-1}^1 = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$b) \quad \langle x, x^2 \rangle = \int_{-1}^1 x \cdot x^2 dx = \int_{-1}^1 x^3 dx = \left. \frac{x^4}{4} \right|_{-1}^1 = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} c) \quad \langle 1, x^2 \rangle &= \int_{-1}^1 1 \cdot x^2 dx = \int_{-1}^1 x^2 dx = \\ &= \left. \frac{x^3}{3} \right|_{-1}^1 = \frac{1}{3} (1 + 1) = \frac{2}{3} \end{aligned}$$