

Algebra I 14. praktikumi vastused ja näpunäited:  
ortogonaalsed ja sümmeetrilised teisendused ja maatriksid

2. Ortogonaalsed on b), d) ja e). Determinandid on järjest 5, 1, -8, 1, 1.

3. Vastupidine väide ei kehti, sest  $\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 1$ .

5. Vt. järgmist ülesannet.

6. Üldine juht on, kui  $a_1$  ja  $a_2$  on lineaarselt sõltumatud. Siis täiendame nad baasiks  $a_1, a_2, e_3, \dots, e_n$  ja defineerime kujutuse  $\varphi : E \rightarrow E$  valemiga

$$\varphi(x_1 a_1 + x_2 a_2 + \sum_{i=3}^n x_i e_i) = x_1 b_1 + x_2 b_2 + \sum_{i=3}^n x_i e_i.$$

Lisaks tuleb vaadelda juhtu, kui  $a_1$  ja  $a_2$  on lineaarselt sõltuvad. Sellisel juhul on baasiks  $a_1, e_2, e_3, \dots, e_n$  ja kujutuse  $\varphi$  saab defineerida valemiga

$$\varphi(x_1 a_1 + \sum_{i=2}^n x_i e_i) = x_1 b_1 + \sum_{i=2}^n x_i e_i.$$

8. Mõlemad teisendused on ortogonaalteisendused.

11. Kui  $\varphi\psi$ ,  $\psi$  ja  $\varphi$  on sümmeetrilised, siis

$$\langle (\varphi\psi)(x), (\psi\varphi)(x) \rangle = \langle x, (\varphi\psi)[(\psi\varphi)(x)] \rangle = \langle \varphi(x), \psi[(\psi\varphi)(x)] \rangle = \langle (\psi\varphi)(x), (\psi\varphi)(x) \rangle$$

ja analoogiliselt  $\langle (\varphi\psi)(x), (\psi\varphi)(x) \rangle = \langle (\varphi\psi)(x), (\varphi\psi)(x) \rangle$  ning

$$|(\varphi\psi)(x) - (\psi\varphi)(x)|^2 = |(\varphi\psi)(x)|^2 - 2\langle (\varphi\psi)(x), (\psi\varphi)(x) \rangle + |(\psi\varphi)(x)|^2 = 0,$$

seega  $(\varphi\psi)(x) - (\psi\varphi)(x) = 0$  ehk  $\varphi\psi = \psi\varphi$ .

Vastupidi, kui  $\varphi\psi = \psi\varphi$  ja  $\psi$  ning  $\varphi$  on sümmeetrilised, siis

$$\langle (\varphi\psi)(x), y \rangle = \langle \psi(x), \varphi(y) \rangle = \langle x, (\psi\varphi)(y) \rangle = \langle x, (\varphi\psi)(y) \rangle.$$

12. Olgu see ortonormeeritud baas, mille suhtes lineaarteisenduse  $\varphi$  maatriks ülesandes antud on,  $e_1, \dots, e_n$ , kus  $n = 2, 3, 4$  vastavalt alamülesandele. Üks omavektoritest koosnev ortonormeeritud baas ja teisenduse maatriks sellel baasil on:

a)  $e = \{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}e_1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}e_2, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}e_1 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}e_2\}$  ja  $A_\varphi^e = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$ ;

b)  $e = \{\frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}e_1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}e_2, \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}e_1 + \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}e_2\}$  ja  $A_\varphi^e = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 0 \\ 0 & 9 \end{pmatrix}$ ;

c)  $e = \{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}e_1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}e_3, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}e_1 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}e_3, e_2\}$  ja  $A_\varphi^e = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ ;

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{d) } e &= \left\{ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}e_1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}e_3, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}e_2 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}e_3, \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}e_1 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}e_2 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}e_3 \right\} \text{ ja } A_\varphi^e = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 5 \end{pmatrix}; \\
\text{e) } e &= \left\{ \frac{1}{3}e_1 - \frac{2}{3}e_2 + \frac{2}{3}e_3, \frac{2}{3}e_1 + \frac{2}{3}e_2 + \frac{1}{3}e_3, \frac{2}{3}e_1 - \frac{1}{3}e_2 - \frac{2}{3}e_3 \right\} \text{ ja } A_\varphi^e = \begin{pmatrix} -9 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 9 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 18 \end{pmatrix}; \\
\text{f) } e &= \left\{ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}e_1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}e_4, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}e_2 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}e_3, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}e_1 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}e_4, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}e_2 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}e_3 \right\} \text{ ja } A_\varphi^e = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}; \\
\text{g) } e &= \left\{ \frac{1}{2}e_1 - \frac{1}{2}e_2 - \frac{1}{2}e_3 - \frac{1}{2}e_4, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}e_1 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}e_4, \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}e_1 + \frac{2}{\sqrt{6}}e_3 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}e_4, \right. \\
&\quad \left. \frac{1}{\sqrt{12}}e_1 + \frac{3}{\sqrt{12}}e_2 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{12}}e_3 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{12}}e_4 \right\} \text{ ja}
\end{aligned}$$

$$A_\varphi^e = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}.$$