

Orthogonalität

$$\vec{x} \perp \vec{y} \Leftrightarrow \boxed{\vec{x} \cdot \vec{y} = 0}$$

$\vec{x}_1 \cdot \vec{y} \neq 0$
 $x_1 y_1 + x_2 y_2 + \dots$

Pr. Orthogonalisierete

$$\vec{f}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \vec{f}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \vec{f}_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

1. $\vec{e}_1 = \vec{f}_1$

2. $\vec{e}_2 = \vec{f}_2 - \alpha \vec{e}_1$

$\perp \vec{e}_1$

$$\alpha = \frac{\vec{f}_2 \cdot \vec{e}_1}{\vec{e}_1 \cdot \vec{e}_1}$$

$$= \frac{1 \cdot 1 + 0 \cdot 1 + 1 \cdot (-2)}{1^2 + 1^2 + (-2)^2}$$

$$\vec{e}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} - \frac{1}{6} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\alpha = -\frac{1}{6}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 7/6 \\ 1/6 \\ 2/3 \end{pmatrix}$$



3. $\vec{e}_3 = \vec{f}_3 - \beta \vec{e}_1 - \gamma \vec{e}_2$

$$\beta = \frac{\vec{f}_3 \cdot \vec{e}_1}{\vec{e}_1 \cdot \vec{e}_1} = \frac{0 \cdot 1 - 1 \cdot 1 + 1 \cdot (-2)}{6}$$

$$\vec{e}_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix} - \frac{3}{11} \begin{pmatrix} 7/6 \\ 1/6 \\ 2/3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\beta = -1/2$$

$$\gamma = \frac{\vec{f}_3 \cdot \vec{e}_2}{\vec{e}_2 \cdot \vec{e}_2} = \frac{0 \cdot \frac{7}{6} - 1 \cdot \frac{1}{6} + 1 \cdot \frac{2}{3}}{\left(\frac{7}{6}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{1}{6}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^2}$$

$\gamma = \dots$

$$= \frac{3/6}{\frac{49+1+16}{36}} = \dots = \frac{3}{11}$$

Pr. Vgpe