



Vak: Lineaire Algebra 1

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1. (a) $\langle a, a \rangle = 1+1+4+4 = 10$, $\langle v, a \rangle = 4+10+6 = 20$.

(20) (7) $\pi_{L(a)}(v) = \frac{\langle v, a \rangle}{\langle a, a \rangle} \cdot a = \frac{20}{10} \cdot a = 2a = (2, -2, 4, -4)$.

(b) $\pi_{a^\perp}(v) = v - \pi_{L(a)}(v) = (4, 0, 5, -3) - (2, -2, 4, -4) = (2, 2, 1, 1)$.

(7) (Check: $\langle (2, 2, 1, 1), (1, -1, 2, -2) \rangle = 2 - 2 + 2 - 2 = 0$.)

(c) $d(v, L(a)) = \|\pi_{a^\perp}(v)\| = \sqrt{4+4+1+1} = \sqrt{10}$.

(6)

2. (a) Veel mogelijkheden. Bijvoorbeeld: ~~we~~ laat $v = (x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3$, dan $v \in a^\perp \Leftrightarrow 0 = \langle v, a \rangle = x + 2y - z$; we lossen dit

op: $z = x + 2y$, dat geeft:

$$(x, y, z) = (x, y, x + 2y) = x \cdot (1, 0, 1) + y \cdot (0, 1, 2).$$

We nemen dus $v_1 := (1, 0, 1)$ en $v_2 := (0, 1, 2)$.

Dan $v_1, v_2 \in a^\perp$ en iedere $v \in a^\perp$ is in $L(v_1, v_2)$.

(b) Duidelijk is dat $a^\perp + L(b) \subset \mathbb{R}^3$. We laten de andere inclusie

zien. $(1, 0, 0) = (1, 0, 1) - (0, 0, 1) = v_1 - b \in a^\perp + L(b)$.

$$(0, 1, 0) = (0, 1, 2) - 2(0, 0, 1) = v_2 - 2b \in a^\perp + L(b)$$

$$(0, 0, 1) = b \in a^\perp + L(b).$$

Dus $\mathbb{R}^3 = L((1, 0, 0), (0, 1, 0), (0, 0, 1)) \subset a^\perp + L(b)$.

3. (a) We bewijzen dat $S^\perp \cap T^\perp \subset (S \cup T)^\perp$: stel $v \in S^\perp \cap T^\perp$, dan $v \in S^\perp$ en $v \in T^\perp$, dus $\forall a \in (S \cup T)$: ~~$\langle v, a \rangle = 0$~~ , dus $v \in (S \cup T)^\perp$.

We bewijzen dat $(S \cup T)^\perp \subset S^\perp \cap T^\perp$. Wel, $S \subset S \cup T$, dus $(S \cup T)^\perp \subset S^\perp$, en zo ook $(S \cup T)^\perp \subset T^\perp$. Dus $(S \cup T)^\perp \subset S^\perp \cap T^\perp$.

(b) $U_2 \subset U_2 + U_3$, dus $U_1 \cap U_2 \subset U_1 \cap (U_2 + U_3)$.
 $U_3 \subset U_2 + U_3$, dus $U_1 \cap U_3 \subset U_1 \cap (U_2 + U_3)$.
 Omdat $U_1 \cap (U_2 + U_3)$ een deelruimte van V is, is dan $U_1 \cap U_2 + U_1 \cap U_3 = L((U_1 \cap U_2) \cup (U_1 \cap U_3))$ bevat in $U_1 \cap (U_2 + U_3)$.

(c) Nee, dit is niet waar. Voorbeeld: $V = \mathbb{R}^2$ (en $F = \mathbb{R}$),
 $U_1 = L((1,1))$, $U_2 = L((1,0))$ en $U_3 = L((0,1))$.
 Dan $U_2 + U_3 = \mathbb{R}^2$, dus $U_1 \cap (U_2 + U_3) = L((1,1))$.
 Maar $U_1 \cap U_2 = \{0\}$ en $U_1 \cap U_3 = \{0\}$, dus $U_1 \cap U_2 + U_1 \cap U_3 = \{0\}$.

4. (a) Niet lineair, want $\varphi(0) \neq 0$. ($\varphi(0) = (0,0,1)$).

(b) Lineair: $\forall f, g \in V$
 $\varphi(f+g) = ((f+g)'(0) + (f+g)(1)) = (f'(0) + g'(0), f(1) + g(1)) = (f'(0), f(1)) + (g'(0), g(1)) = \varphi(f) + \varphi(g)$.

$\varphi(\lambda \cdot f) = ((\lambda \cdot f)'(0), (\lambda \cdot f)(1)) = (\lambda \cdot f'(0), \lambda \cdot f(1)) = \lambda \cdot \varphi(f)$.
 $\forall f \in V, \forall \lambda \in \mathbb{R}$

(c) Lineair: $\forall x_1, x_2 \in \mathbb{R}: \varphi(x_1 + x_2) = \varphi_{x_1 + x_2}: \gamma \mapsto (x_1 + x_2) \cdot \sin(\gamma) = x_1 \cdot \sin(\gamma) + x_2 \cdot \sin(\gamma) = \varphi_{x_1}(\gamma) + \varphi_{x_2}(\gamma)$, dus $\varphi_{x_1 + x_2} = \varphi_{x_1} + \varphi_{x_2}$.
 Ook: $\forall \lambda \in \mathbb{R}, \forall x \in \mathbb{R}: \varphi(\lambda \cdot x) = \varphi_{\lambda \cdot x}: \gamma \mapsto (\lambda \cdot x) \cdot \sin(\gamma) = \lambda \cdot \varphi_x(\gamma)$, dus $\varphi_{\lambda \cdot x} = \lambda \cdot \varphi_x$.

(d) Niet lineair: $\varphi: 1 \mapsto \varphi_1$, en $\forall \gamma \in \mathbb{R} \varphi_1(\gamma) = \sin(\gamma)$.

$2 \mapsto \varphi_2$ en $\forall \gamma \in \mathbb{R} \varphi_2(\gamma) = \sin(2\gamma)$
 Neem $\gamma = \frac{\pi}{2}$, dan $\varphi_1(\gamma) = 1$, $\varphi_2(\gamma) = 0$, dus $\varphi_2 \neq 2 \cdot \varphi_1$.