

1.2 Linear Combinations ...

$$\vec{v} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ \pi \\ \frac{3}{4} \\ 4, 16 \\ -5 \end{bmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^5$$

$$\underbrace{3 \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix} + 2 \begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}}_{\text{linear combination of } \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix} \text{ og } \begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}} = \begin{bmatrix} 6 \\ 12 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 10 \\ 6 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 16 \\ 18 \end{bmatrix}$$

Generell $\vec{v}_1, \vec{v}_2, \dots, \vec{v}_p \in \mathbb{R}^n$
 $c_1, c_2, \dots, c_p \in \mathbb{R}$

Lineare Kombination:

$$c_1 \vec{v}_1 + c_2 \vec{v}_2 + \dots + c_p \vec{v}_p \in \mathbb{R}^n$$

EKS

$$\begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 7 \end{bmatrix} = 3 \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} + 7 \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \vec{e}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \vec{e}_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 6 \\ 7 \end{bmatrix} = 4 \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} + 6 \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} + 7 \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\vec{e}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \vec{i}$$

$$\vec{e}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \vec{j}$$

$$\vec{e}_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \vec{k}$$

Standard vektoren in \mathbb{R}^n

$$\vec{e}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\vec{e}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \dots$$

$$\vec{e}_n = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \vdots \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} v_1 \\ v_2 \\ \vdots \\ v_n \end{pmatrix} = v_1 \vec{e}_1 + v_2 \vec{e}_2 + \dots + v_n \vec{e}_n$$

EKS

Er $\begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$ en linear kombination af $\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$ og $\begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$

$$x \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} + y \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} x + 2y \\ -x + 3y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\begin{cases} x + 2y = 4 \\ -x + 3y = 1 \end{cases}$$

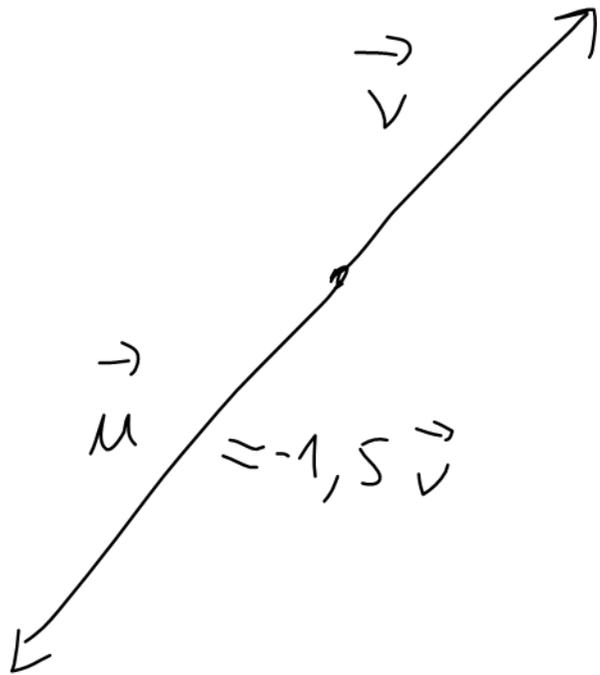
addér ligninger
 $5y = 5$

$$y = 1, \quad x = 2$$

$$\text{Ja, } \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = 2 \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} + 1 \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

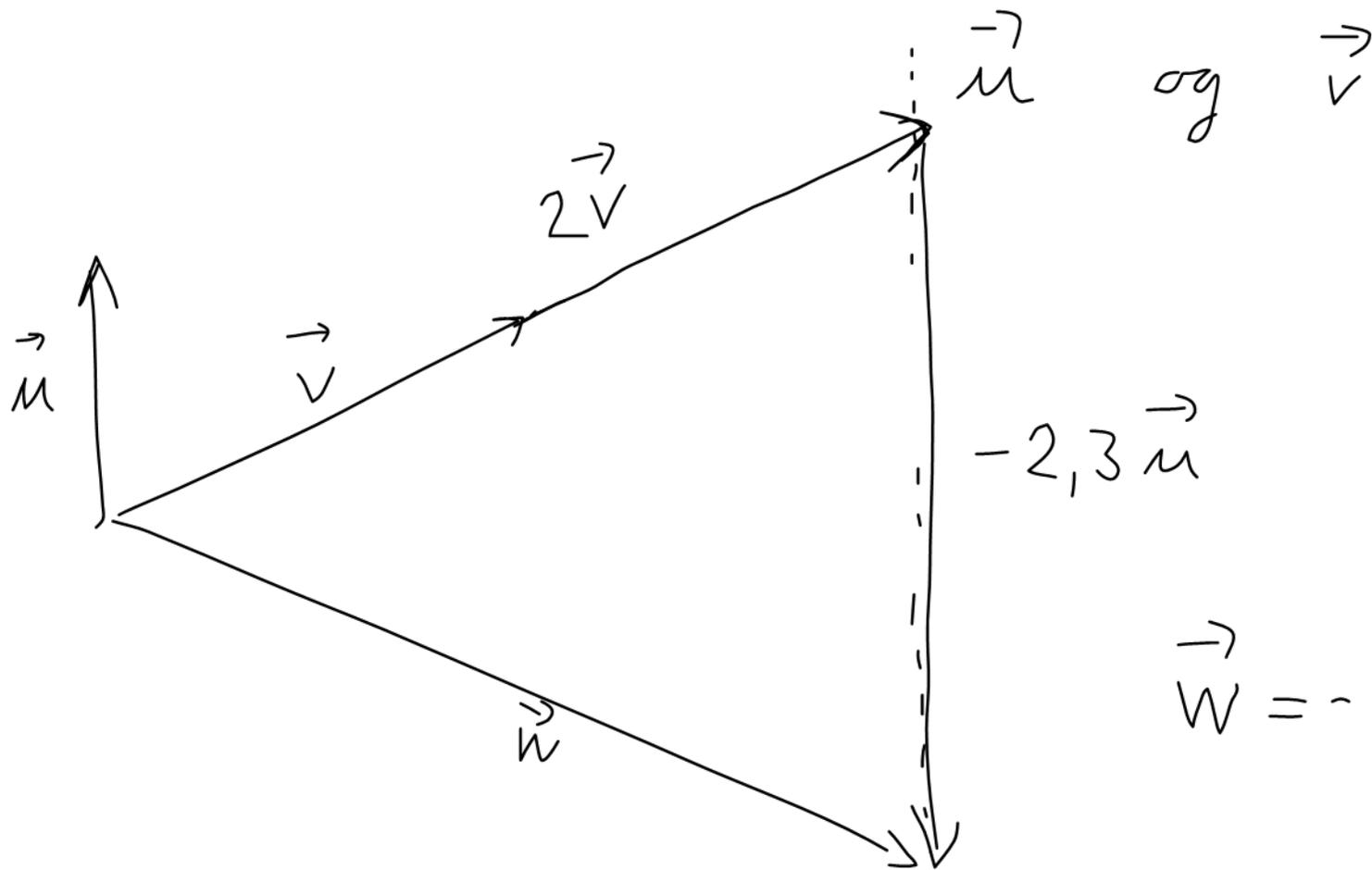
\vec{u} og \vec{v} i \mathbb{R}^n er parallelle

hvis $\vec{u} = c\vec{v}$ eller $\vec{v} = c\vec{u}$ hvor $c \in \mathbb{R}$



Hvis \vec{u} og \vec{v} i \mathbb{R}^2 er ikke-parallelle
og $\vec{w} \in \mathbb{R}^2$

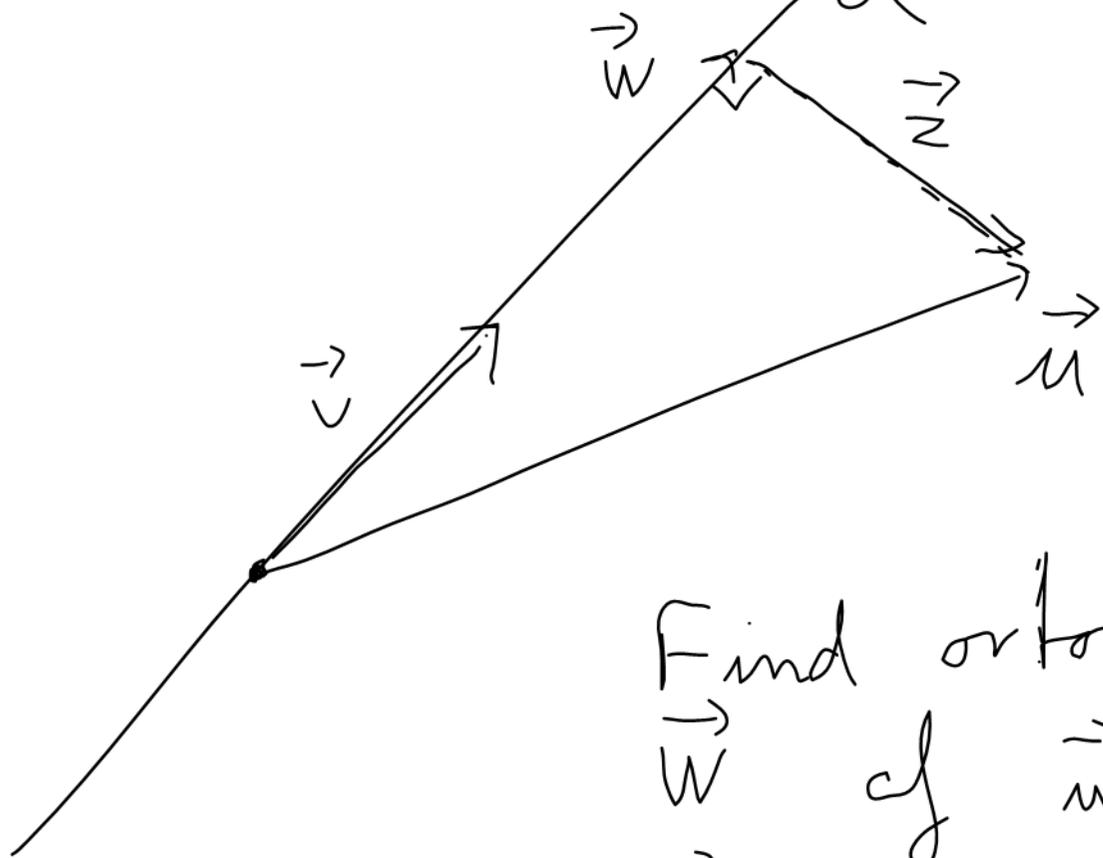
Så er \vec{w} linear kombination af



$$\vec{w} = -2,3\vec{u} + 2\vec{v}$$

6.1 / 7.1

\mathcal{L} : linje med retningsvektor \vec{v}



Find orthogonal projection
 \vec{w} of \vec{u} på \mathcal{L}
 $\vec{w} = c\vec{v}$

$$\vec{w} + \vec{z} = \vec{u}, \quad \vec{z} = \vec{u} - \vec{w}$$

\vec{z} er orthogonal på \vec{v} :

$$\odot = \vec{v} \cdot \vec{z} = \vec{v} \cdot (\vec{u} - \vec{w}) = \vec{v} \cdot (\vec{u} - c\vec{v}) =$$

$$\vec{v} \cdot \vec{u} - \vec{v} \cdot c\vec{v} = \vec{v} \cdot \vec{u} - c\vec{v} \cdot \vec{v}$$

Albi $\vec{v} \cdot \vec{u} = c\vec{v} \cdot \vec{v}, \quad c = \frac{\vec{v} \cdot \vec{u}}{\vec{v} \cdot \vec{v}}$

$$\vec{w} = c\vec{v}$$