

H37  $\dim V = n$

i)  $P$  Projektion, d.h.  $P = \sum_{i=1}^m \langle \cdot, e_i \rangle e_i$  für  $e_1, \dots, e_m$  ONB.

$$P(x) = \sum_{i=1}^m \langle x, e_i \rangle e_i$$

$$\begin{aligned} P(P(x)) &= P\left(\sum_{i=1}^m \langle x, e_i \rangle e_i\right) = \sum_{i=1}^m P(\langle x, e_i \rangle e_i) \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^m \langle x, e_i \rangle P(e_i) = \sum_{i=1}^m \langle x, e_i \rangle \delta_{ij} \cdot e_j \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^m \langle x, e_i \rangle e_i \end{aligned} \quad (2)$$

$$\Rightarrow P^2 = P$$

ii) Sei  $\|x\| \leq 1$ ,  $\dim V = n$ ,  $e_1, \dots, e_n$  ONB, o.B.d.A.  $P = \sum_{i=1}^m \langle \cdot, e_i \rangle e_i$ ,  $m \leq n$ .

$$\begin{aligned} \|P(x)\| &= \left\| \sum_{i=1}^m \langle x, e_i \rangle e_i \right\| = \left\| \sum_{i=1}^m x_i e_i \right\| = \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^m \langle x_i, x_i \rangle} \\ &\leq \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^m \langle x_i, x_i \rangle} = \|x\| = 1 \end{aligned} \quad (2)$$

$$\text{Wähle jetzt } x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{m}} \sum_{i=1}^m e_i \Rightarrow \|x\| = 1$$

$$\begin{aligned} P(x) &= \sum_{i=1}^m \langle x, e_i \rangle e_i = \sum_{i=1}^m \left\langle \frac{1}{\sqrt{m}} \sum_{j=1}^m e_j, e_i \right\rangle e_i \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{m}} \sum_{i=1}^m \left\langle \sum_{j=1}^m e_j, e_i \right\rangle e_i = \frac{1}{\sqrt{m}} \sum_{ij} \delta_{ij} e_i = \frac{1}{\sqrt{m}} \sum_{i=1}^m e_i \end{aligned}$$

$$\|P(x)\| = \langle P(x), P(x) \rangle = \frac{1}{m} \cdot m = 1 \quad (2)$$

$$\Rightarrow \sup_{x \in \|x\|=1} \|P(x)\| = 1$$

iii) Sei wieder  $\dim V = n$ ,  $e_1, \dots, e_m$  ONB

$$P = \sum_{i=1}^m \langle \cdot, e_i \rangle e_i$$

$$1 = \sum_{i=1}^n \langle \cdot, e_i \rangle e_i$$

$$\begin{aligned} (1-P)(x) &= 1(x) - P(x) = \sum_{i=1}^n \langle x, e_i \rangle e_i - \sum_{i=1}^m \langle x, e_i \rangle e_i \\ &= \sum_{i=m+1}^n \langle x, e_i \rangle e_i \end{aligned} \quad (1)$$

$\Rightarrow 1-P$  ist orthogonale Projektion.

iv)

$$P = \sum_{i=1}^m \langle \cdot, e_i \rangle e_i$$

$$\Rightarrow \ker P = \left\{ \sum_{i=m+1}^n \lambda_i e_i : \lambda_i \in \mathbb{K} \right\}$$

$$1-P = \sum_{i=m+1}^n \langle \cdot, e_i \rangle e_i$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Bild}(1-P) = \left\{ \sum_{i=m+1}^n \lambda_i e_i : \lambda_i \in \mathbb{K} \right\} \quad (1)$$

$$\Rightarrow \ker P = \text{Bild}(1-P)$$

$$\text{Bild}(P) = \left\{ \sum_{i=1}^m \lambda_i e_i : \lambda_i \in \mathbb{K} \right\}$$

$$\ker(1-P) = \left\{ \sum_{i=1}^m \lambda_i e_i : \lambda_i \in \mathbb{K} \right\}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Bild}(P) = \ker(1-P) \quad (1)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 v) \quad \dim V &= \dim \text{Bild } P + \dim \text{Kern } P \\
 &= \dim \text{Bild } P + \dim \text{Bild}(1-P)
 \end{aligned}$$

①

$$\Rightarrow \dim (P(V), (1-P)(V)) = V$$

Angenommen:  $\exists x \neq 0$  mit  $x \in P(V)$  und  $x \in (1-P)(V)$ .

$$\begin{aligned}
 \Rightarrow x &= \sum_{i=1}^m x_i e_i \quad \text{und} \quad x = \sum_{i=m+1}^n x_i e_i \\
 &= \sum_{i=1}^m x_i e_i - \sum_{i=m+1}^n x_i e_i = 0, \quad \text{die } e_i \text{ sind aber linear}
 \end{aligned}$$

①

unabhängig (ONB).  $\Rightarrow x_i = 0, i=1, \dots, n.$  ⚡

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$$\Rightarrow V = P(V) \oplus (1-P)(V)$$