

a)

e_1', e_2', e_3' är en ON-bas om

$$e_1' \cdot e_2' = e_1' \cdot e_3' = e_2' \cdot e_3' = 0$$

och

$$e_1' \cdot e_1' = e_2' \cdot e_2' = e_3' \cdot e_3' = 1$$

(dvs $|e_1| = |e_2| = |e_3|$).

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Vi undersöker

$$\begin{aligned} e_1' \cdot e_2' &= \frac{1}{3} (1, 2, -2) \cdot \frac{1}{3} (2, 1, 2) = \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{3} (1, 2, -2) \cdot (2, 1, 2) = \\ &= \frac{1}{9} (2 + 2 - 4) = 0 \end{aligned}$$

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$$\begin{aligned} e_1' \cdot e_1' &= \frac{1}{3} (1, 2, -2) \cdot \frac{1}{3} (1, 2, -2) \\ &= \frac{1}{9} (1 + 4 + 4) = 1 \end{aligned}$$

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↓
kvard i ny bas

b) Vi söker alltså x_1', x_2', x_3' så att

$$x_1' e_1' + x_2' e_2' + x_3' e_3' = 1 \cdot e_1 - 1 \cdot e_2 + 2 \cdot e_3 = u$$

Observera att

$$\begin{aligned} u \cdot e_1' &= (x_1' e_1' + x_2' e_2' + x_3' e_3') \cdot e_1' = \\ &= x_1' \underbrace{e_1' \cdot e_1'}_{=1} + x_2' \underbrace{e_2' \cdot e_1'}_{=0} + x_3' \underbrace{e_3' \cdot e_1'}_{=0} = \\ &= x_1' \end{aligned}$$

och i allmänhet $u \cdot e_i' = x_i'$

Alltså

$$\begin{aligned} x_1' &= u \cdot e_1' = (1, -1, 2) \cdot \frac{1}{3} (1, 2, -2) = \\ &= \frac{1}{3} (1 - 2 - 4) = -\frac{5}{3} \end{aligned}$$

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b) På samma sätt som i a)

$$\begin{aligned} x_1' &= u \cdot e_1' = (\underbrace{x_1, x_2, x_3}_{\text{ursprungskoord}}) \cdot \frac{1}{3} (1, 2, -2) = \\ &= \frac{1}{3} (x_1 + 2x_2 - 2x_3) \end{aligned}$$

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