

Orthogonalisierungsverfahren nach Gram-Schmidt

Ausgangspunkt

Gegeben sei eine Basis $\{\mathbf{v}_1, \dots, \mathbf{v}_n\} = \{\mathbf{v}_i\}_{i=1 \dots n}$ des linearen Vektorraumes \mathcal{V} .

Ziel

Mittels des *Gram-Schmidtschen - Orthogonalisierungsverfahrens* soll eine neue **orthonormale Basis** $\{\mathbf{b}_1, \dots, \mathbf{b}_n\} = \{\mathbf{b}_i\}_{i=1 \dots n}$ des Vektorraumes \mathcal{V} erzeugt werden.

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Verfahren

Gegeben: $\{\mathbf{v}_1, \dots, \mathbf{v}_n\} = \{\mathbf{v}_i\}_{i=1 \dots n}$ Basis von \mathcal{V}

Gesucht: $\{\mathbf{b}_1, \dots, \mathbf{b}_n\} = \{\mathbf{b}_i\}_{i=1 \dots n}$ orthonormale Basis von \mathcal{V} so dass

$$\text{span}(\mathbf{b}_1, \dots, \mathbf{b}_n) = \text{span}(\mathbf{v}_1, \dots, \mathbf{v}_n) \quad i = 1, \dots, n$$

sowie

$$\|\mathbf{b}_i\| = 1 \wedge \mathbf{b}_i \perp \mathbf{b}_j \quad 1 \leq \{i, j\} \leq n, j \neq i$$

Ansatz: Wegen der Forderung

$$\mathbf{b}_i \in \text{span}(\mathbf{v}_1, \dots, \mathbf{v}_i) = \text{span}(\mathbf{b}_1, \dots, \mathbf{b}_{i-1}, \mathbf{v}_i)$$

wählt man den Ansatz

$$\tilde{\mathbf{b}}_i = \mathbf{v}_i + \sum_{j=1}^{i-1} \alpha_{ij} \mathbf{b}_j = \|\tilde{\mathbf{b}}_i\| \mathbf{b}_i \quad i = 1, \dots, n.$$

Da \mathbf{b}_i durch Normalisierung aus $\tilde{\mathbf{b}}_i$ gebildet wird, ist auch $\tilde{\mathbf{b}}_i$ orthogonal zu allen Vektoren \mathbf{b}_j , $j = 1 \dots i-1$.

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Damit gilt (für festes i)

$$0 = \mathbf{b}_j \cdot \mathbf{v}_i + \alpha_{ij} \quad j = 1 \dots i-1$$

und somit

$$\alpha_{ij} = -\mathbf{b}_j \cdot \mathbf{v}_i \quad j = 1 \dots i-1.$$

Dann wird $\tilde{\mathbf{b}}_i$ entsprechend dem Ansatz

$$\tilde{\mathbf{b}}_i = \mathbf{v}_i + \sum_{j=1}^{i-1} \alpha_{ij} \mathbf{b}_j$$

berechnet. Schließlich erhält man den i -ten neuen Basisvektor aus

$$\mathbf{b}_i = \frac{\tilde{\mathbf{b}}_i}{\|\tilde{\mathbf{b}}_i\|}.$$

Die letzten drei Gleichungen sind für $i = 1 \dots n$ zu lösen, danach ist die neue Basis berechnet.

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Beispiel

Gegebene Basis ($n = 3$):

$$\mathbf{v}_1 = (2, 2, 0)^T \quad \mathbf{v}_2 = (1, 0, 2)^T \quad \mathbf{v}_3 = (0, 2, 1)^T$$

$i = 1$:

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{\mathbf{b}}_1 &= \mathbf{v}_1 = (2, 2, 0)^T \\ \|\tilde{\mathbf{b}}_1\| &= \sqrt{2^2 + 2^2 + 0} = \sqrt{8} = 2\sqrt{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\mathbf{b}_1 = \frac{\tilde{\mathbf{b}}_1}{\|\tilde{\mathbf{b}}_1\|} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} (2, 2, 0)^T = \left[\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, 0 \right)^T = \mathbf{b}_1 \right]$$

$i = 2$:

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha_{21} &= -\mathbf{b}_1 \cdot \mathbf{v}_2 = -\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, 0 \right)^T \cdot (1, 0, 2)^T = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \tilde{\mathbf{b}}_2 &= \mathbf{v}_2 + \alpha_{21} \mathbf{b}_1 = (1, 0, 2)^T - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, 0 \right)^T = \left(\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}, 2 \right)^T \end{aligned}$$

$$\|\tilde{\mathbf{b}}_2\| = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + 2^2} = \sqrt{\frac{9}{2}} = \frac{3}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\mathbf{b}_2 = \frac{\tilde{\mathbf{b}}_2}{\|\tilde{\mathbf{b}}_2\|} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{3} \left(\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}, 2 \right)^T = \left[\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{6}, -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{6}, 2\frac{\sqrt{2}}{3} \right)^T = \mathbf{b}_2 \right]$$

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i = 3:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \alpha_{31} &= -\mathbf{b}_1 \cdot \mathbf{v}_3 = -\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, 0\right)^T \cdot (0, 2, 1)^T = -\sqrt{2} \\
 \alpha_{32} &= -\mathbf{b}_2 \cdot \mathbf{v}_3 = -\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{6}, -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{6}, 2\frac{\sqrt{2}}{3}\right)^T \cdot (0, 2, 1)^T = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{3} - \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3} - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{3} \\
 \tilde{\mathbf{b}}_3 &= \mathbf{v}_3 + \alpha_{31}\mathbf{b}_1 + \alpha_{32}\mathbf{b}_2 = (0, 2, 1)^T - \sqrt{2}\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, 0\right)^T - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{3}\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{6}, -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{6}, 2\frac{\sqrt{2}}{3}\right)^T \\
 &= \left(-\frac{10}{9}, \frac{10}{9}, \frac{5}{9}\right)^T \\
 \|\tilde{\mathbf{b}}_3\| &= \sqrt{\left(\frac{10}{9}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{10}{9}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{5}{9}\right)^2} = \sqrt{\frac{225}{81}} = \frac{15}{9} = \frac{5}{3} \\
 \mathbf{b}_3 &= \frac{\tilde{\mathbf{b}}_3}{\|\tilde{\mathbf{b}}_3\|} = \frac{3}{5} \left(-\frac{10}{9}, \frac{10}{9}, \frac{5}{9}\right)^T = \boxed{\left(-\frac{2}{3}, \frac{2}{3}, \frac{1}{3}\right)^T = \mathbf{b}_3}
 \end{aligned}$$

Die somit berechnete neue Basis ist

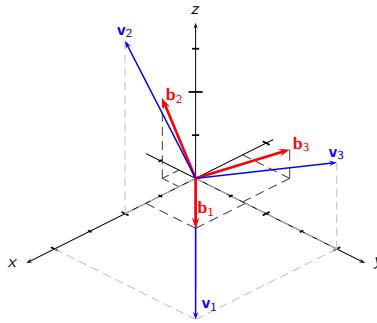
$$\boxed{\mathbf{b}_1 = \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, 0\right)^T \quad \mathbf{b}_2 = \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{6}, -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{6}, 2\frac{\sqrt{2}}{3}\right)^T \quad \mathbf{b}_3 = \left(-\frac{2}{3}, \frac{2}{3}, \frac{1}{3}\right)^T}$$

Navigation icons: back, forward, search, etc.

Grafik aus der Vorlesung vom 25.1.2005

Gegebene Basis:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \mathbf{v}_1 &= (2, 2, 0)^T \\
 \mathbf{v}_2 &= (1, 0, 2)^T \\
 \mathbf{v}_3 &= (0, 2, 1)^T
 \end{aligned}$$



Orthonormale Basis:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \mathbf{b}_1 &= \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, 0\right)^T \\
 \mathbf{b}_2 &= \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{6}, -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{6}, 2\frac{\sqrt{2}}{3}\right)^T \\
 \mathbf{b}_3 &= \left(-\frac{2}{3}, \frac{2}{3}, \frac{1}{3}\right)^T
 \end{aligned}$$

Navigation icons: back, forward, search, etc.