

$$\int_{\Omega} f g \, dx < \epsilon \quad \text{if } \int_{\Omega} g^2 \, dx = 0 \quad \text{and} \quad \int_{\Omega} f^2 \, dx = 0$$

$$A \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times d}$$

Lemma 1: $\int_{\Omega} f g \, dx = 0 \iff f = 0 \text{ a.e.}$

$$2) \quad \int_{\Omega} f(x) g(x) \, dx = \int_{\Omega} f(x) \, dx \cdot \int_{\Omega} g(x) \, dx$$

$$\text{Beweis: } \int_{\Omega} f(x) g(x) \, dx = \int_{\Omega} f(x) \, dx \cdot \int_{\Omega} g(x) \, dx$$

Lemma 2: $\int_{\Omega} f(x) g(x) \, dx = \int_{\Omega} g(x) f(x) \, dx$

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3. Operatortheorie für Vektorräume

Definition: $T_n : V \rightarrow W$ ist ein $n \times n$ -Matrixoperator, falls es eine Basis $\{e_1, \dots, e_n\}$ von V und eine Basis $\{f_1, \dots, f_n\}$ von W gibt, so dass

$$T_n(e_i) = \sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij} f_j \quad \text{für alle } i = 1, \dots, n$$

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$$T_n = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & \dots & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{und} \quad b_{ij} = \langle f_j, T_n(e_i) \rangle$$

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