

Beispiel 2 $V \in \mathbb{R}^n, \theta \in \mathbb{R}, \theta \in \mathbb{R}, \theta \in \mathbb{R}, \theta \in \mathbb{R}$

$$\|f - \sum_{k=1}^n \langle f, \varphi_k \rangle \varphi_k\|^2 = \|f\|^2 - \sum_{k=1}^n \langle f, \varphi_k \rangle^2$$

monotonie
Bsp. H. $\forall V \in \mathbb{R}^n, \forall f \in \mathbb{R}^n, \forall \theta \in \mathbb{R}, \forall \varphi_k \in \mathbb{R}^n$
Bsp. H. $\sum_{k=1}^n \langle f, \varphi_k \rangle^2 \leq \|f\|^2$ - resp. Bsp.
Beweis.

~~$\square \sum_{k=1}^n \langle f, \varphi_k \rangle^2 \leq \|f\|^2$~~
 $\square \sum_{k=1}^n \langle f, \varphi_k \rangle^2 \leq \|f\|^2$ - analog zu $\sum_{k=1}^n \langle f, \varphi_k \rangle^2 \leq \|f\|^2$ - analog.
 $\square \sum_{k=1}^n \langle f, \varphi_k \rangle^2 \leq \|f\|^2$

Yml. Alle φ_k orthogonal, $\langle \varphi_k, \varphi_l \rangle = \delta_{kl}$
wenn φ_k orthogonal, dann $\langle \varphi_k, \varphi_l \rangle = \delta_{kl}$
alle φ_k orthogonal, $\langle \varphi_k, \varphi_l \rangle = \delta_{kl}$

$\langle \varphi_k, \varphi_l \rangle = \delta_{kl}$ - wenn φ_k orthogonal, dann $\langle \varphi_k, \varphi_l \rangle = \delta_{kl}$
Koop. orthog.

Beispiel $f \in \mathbb{R}^n, \forall \theta \in \mathbb{R}, \forall \varphi_k \in \mathbb{R}^n$

$\langle f, \varphi_k \rangle = \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \cos(kx) dx$
Orc $\langle f, \varphi_k \rangle = \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \cos(kx) dx$
 $\langle f, \varphi_k \rangle = \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \cos(kx) dx$
- wenn φ_k orthogonal, dann $\langle \varphi_k, \varphi_l \rangle = \delta_{kl}$

$\forall f(x)$ orth. $\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \cos(kx) dx = \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \cos(kx) dx$
 $\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \cos(kx) dx = \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \cos(kx) dx$

Beispiel:
 $f_0 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) dx$

$$f_k = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \cos(kx) dx$$

$$f_k = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \sin(kx) dx, k=1,2, \dots$$

resp. Bsp. Beweis.

$$f_0^2 + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} (f_k^2 + g_k^2) = \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x)^2 dx$$

Beispiel $\sim \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \cos(kx) dx + \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \sin(kx) dx$ - orth.

$$a_k = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \cos(kx) dx, k=0,1,2, \dots$$

$$b_k = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \sin(kx) dx, k=0,1,2, \dots$$

resp. Bsp. Beweis

$$\frac{a_0^2}{2} + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} (a_k^2 + b_k^2) = \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x)^2 dx$$

Beispiel $\forall f \in L^2(\mathbb{R})$, $a_k, b_k \rightarrow 0$

§2. Beispiel u. Beispiel orth.

Orth. $\langle \varphi_k, \varphi_l \rangle = \delta_{kl}$ - wenn φ_k orthogonal, dann $\langle \varphi_k, \varphi_l \rangle = \delta_{kl}$

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$$\|f\|^2 = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \langle f, \varphi_k \rangle^2 \leq \|f\|^2$$