

Sudut antara dua subruang dari suatu ruang hasil kali dalam-n = Angle between two subspaces of an n-inner product space

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Abstrak

[ABSTRAK

Dalam tesis ini diperkenalkan ruang hasil kali dalam-n dan ruang norm-n sebagai perluasan dari ruang hasil kali dalam dan ruang norm. Setiap ruang hasil kali dalam dapat dilengkapi dengan suatu hasil kali dalam-n sederhana

$$\begin{aligned} \langle x_1, x_1 \rangle &= \langle x_1, x_1 \rangle & \langle x_1, x_2 \rangle &= \langle x_1, x_2 \rangle \\ \langle x_2, x_1 \rangle &= \langle x_2, x_1 \rangle & \langle x_2, x_2 \rangle &= \langle x_2, x_2 \rangle \\ & \dots & & \\ \langle x_n, x_1 \rangle &= \langle x_n, x_1 \rangle & \langle x_n, x_2 \rangle &= \langle x_n, x_2 \rangle \\ & \dots & & \\ \langle x_n, x_n \rangle &= \langle x_n, x_n \rangle \end{aligned}$$

: Hasil kali dalam-n sederhana ini menginduksi suatu norm-n standar $\|x\| = \sqrt{\langle x, x \rangle}$; yang tak lain merupakan determinan Gram yang merupakan kuadrat dari volume dari paralelotop berdimensi-n yang dibangun oleh x_1, \dots, x_n . Tugas akhir ini membahas tentang sudut antara dua subruang dari suatu ruang hasil kali dalam-n dan representasinya secara geometris. Lebih lanjut, dipelajari hubungannya dengan sudut-sudut kanonik yang selama ini telah digunakan untuk mendeskripsikan sudut antara dua ruang.

ABSTRACT

The definitions of n-inner product space and n-normed space as generalizations of inner product space and normed space are introduced. Every inner product space can form an n-inner product space with a simple n-inner product

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$$\langle x_1, x_2 \rangle \dots \langle x_{n-1}, x_n \rangle$$

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The simple n-inner product induces a standard n-norm

$$\|x\|_n = \sqrt{\langle x, x \rangle}$$

which is actually the Gram determinant which represents the square root of the volume of the n-dimensional parallelotope generated by x_1, \dots, x_n .

This thesis discussed the angle between subspaces of an n-inner product space and its geometrical representation. Moreover, its relation to canonical angles, which has been used for describing the angles between two subspaces, is observed too. The definitions of n-inner product space and n-normed space as generalizations of inner product space and normed space are introduced. Every inner product space can form an n-inner product space with a simple n-inner product

$$\langle x_1, x_2 \rangle \dots \langle x_{n-1}, x_n \rangle =$$

$$\langle x_1, x_1 \rangle \langle x_2, x_2 \rangle \dots \langle x_n, x_n \rangle$$

$$\langle x_1, x_2 \rangle \langle x_2, x_3 \rangle \dots \langle x_{n-1}, x_n \rangle .$$

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$$\langle x_1, x_2 \rangle \langle x_2, x_3 \rangle \dots \langle x_{n-1}, x_n \rangle$$

:

The simple n -inner product induces a standard n -norm

$$\|x\| = \sqrt{\det(\langle x_i, x_j \rangle)}$$

which is actually the Gram determinant which represents the square root of the volume of the n -dimensional parallelotope generated by x_1, \dots, x_n .

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