

Alg. Lin 1/XII/2015

ES $\mathbb{R}^3$

$$E = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix} + \text{Span} \left(\begin{pmatrix} 7 \\ 4 \\ -3 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ 2 \\ 6 \end{pmatrix} \right)$$

$$30x - 57y + (-6)z = 45$$

$$30 \cdot 3 - 57 \cdot 1 + (-6)(-2) = 45$$

7	5
4	2
-3	6

$\rightarrow -6$
 $\rightarrow 57$
 $\rightarrow 30$

$\leftarrow E: \quad \alpha x + \beta y + \gamma z = d \quad \begin{pmatrix} \alpha \\ \beta \\ \gamma \end{pmatrix} \neq 0 \quad \alpha^2 + \beta^2 + \gamma^2 \neq 0$

$$E = \frac{d}{\alpha^2 + \beta^2 + \gamma^2} \begin{pmatrix} \alpha \\ \beta \\ \gamma \end{pmatrix} + \text{Span} \left(\begin{pmatrix} -\beta \\ \alpha \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} \gamma \\ 0 \\ -\alpha \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \gamma \\ -\beta \end{pmatrix} \right)$$

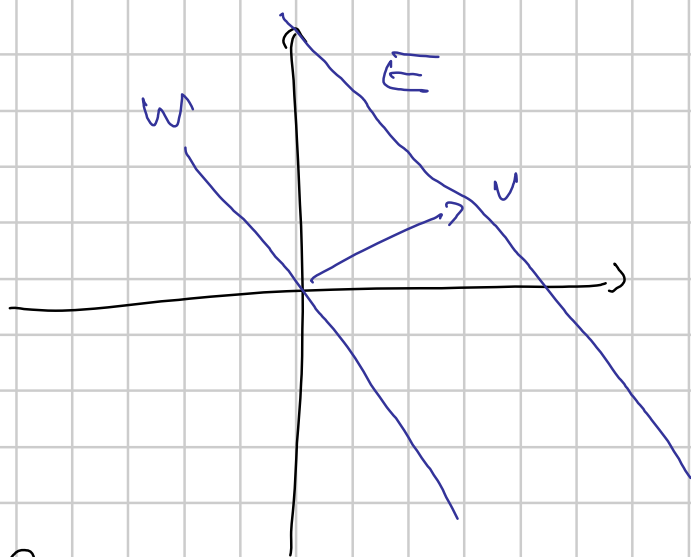
3 vettori, ma generano ssp. di dim 2.
me posso sempre scartare 1
(ma a priori non lo so)

$$\underline{ES} \quad 7x - 11y + 4z = \underline{8}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ \textcircled{1} \end{pmatrix} + \text{Span} \left(\begin{pmatrix} 11 \\ 7 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 4 \\ 11 \end{pmatrix} \right)$$

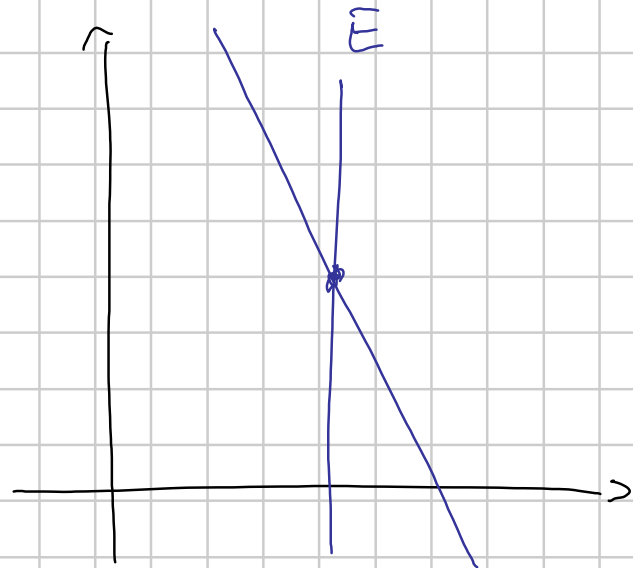
$$2(7 \cdot 0 - 11 \cdot 0 + 4 \cdot \boxed{1}) = 2 \cdot 4 = 8$$

St_{ssp} affine di V sp. vett. e $\vec{E} = U + W$
 $U \in V$, $W \subset V$ ssp vett.



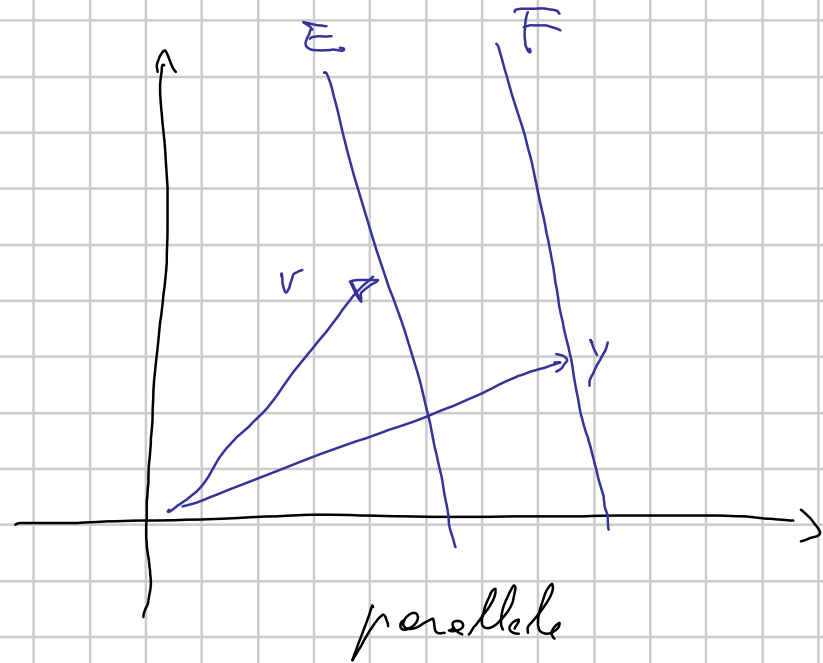
Posizioni reciproche di due sp. eff.

$$E = v + w, \quad F = y + z$$



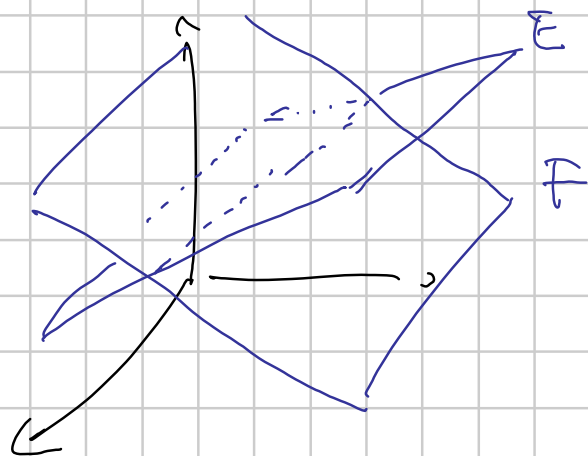
incidenti

$$E + F = \mathbb{R}^2$$



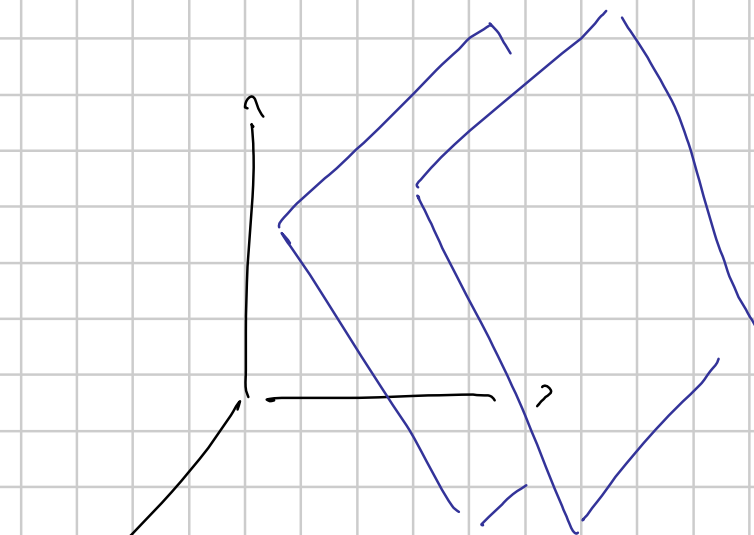
(due rette distinte in $\mathbb{R}^2$) $E + F = \mathbb{R}^2$

$\mathbb{R}^3$



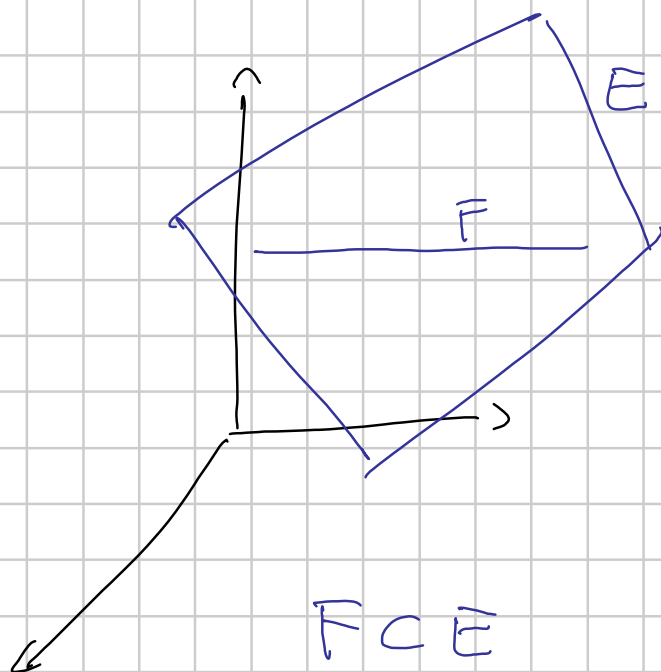
incidenti in una retta

$$E + F = \mathbb{R}^3$$



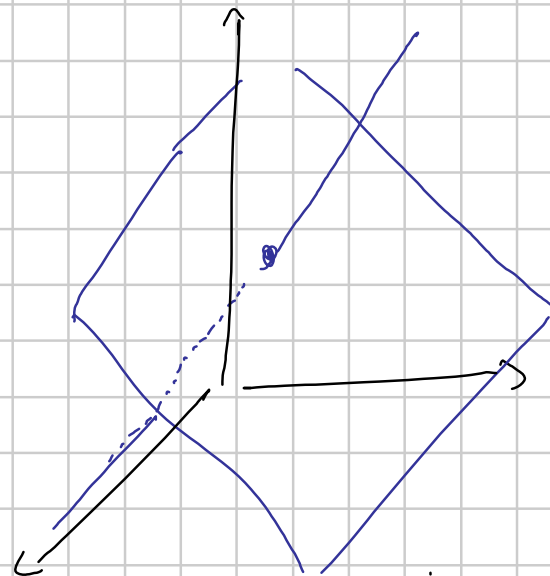
paralleli $E + F = \mathbb{R}^2$

(due piani in $\mathbb{R}^3$ distinti)



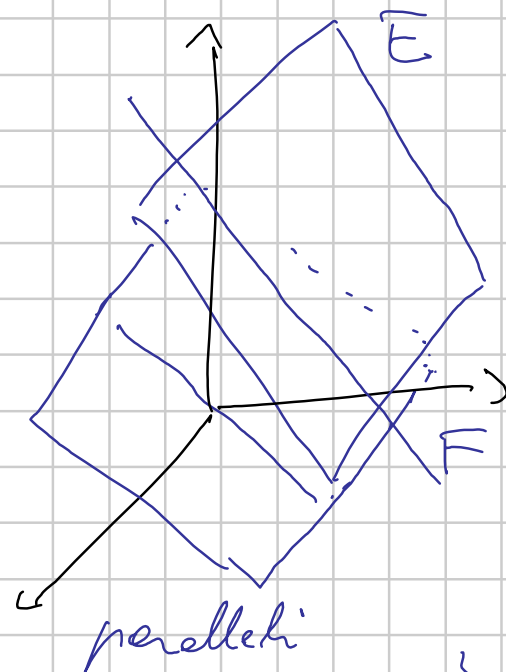
$F \subseteq E$

$$E + F = E$$



incidenti in
un punto

$$E + F = \mathbb{R}^3$$



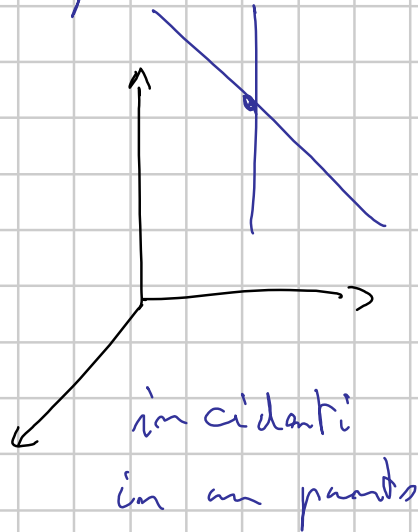
paralleli

$$\begin{cases} E + F = \mathbb{R}^3 \\ E \cap F = \emptyset \\ W \supset Z \end{cases}$$

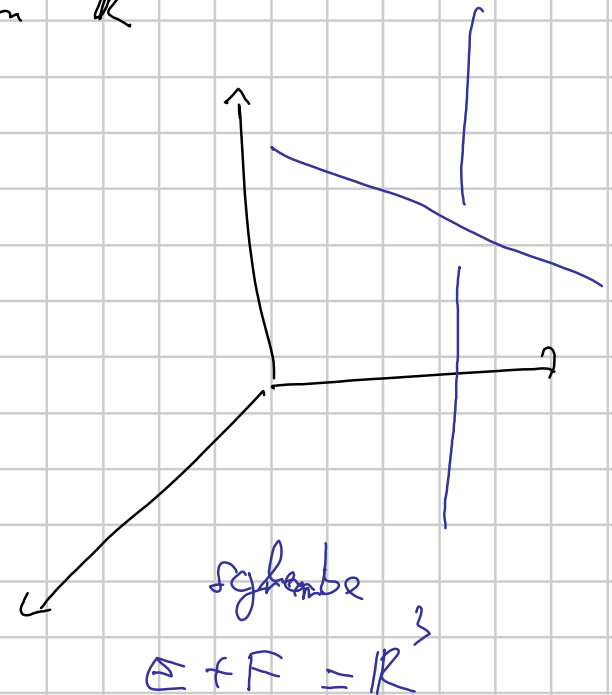
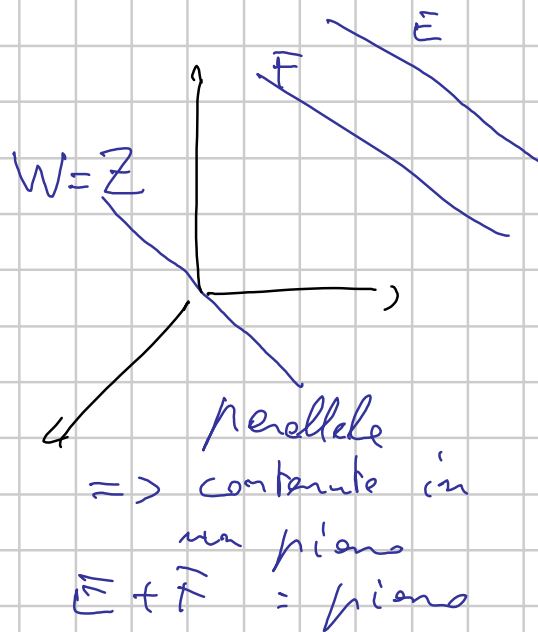
(piano e retta in $\mathbb{R}^3$)

Def dico che E ed F sono paralleli, scrivo $E \parallel F$
 se $W \subset Z$ oppure $Z \subset W$

$E + F = \text{piano}$



due rette (distinte) in $\mathbb{R}^3$



Richiamo $W + Z$ è il più piccolo ssp. vett. che contiene W e Z
e si ha

$$W + Z = \{ w + z \quad : w \in W, z \in Z \}$$

$$\dim(W + Z) = \dim(W) + \dim(Z) - \dim(W \cap Z)$$

Def dati $\underline{E = v + W}$, $\underline{F = y + Z}$ ssp affini

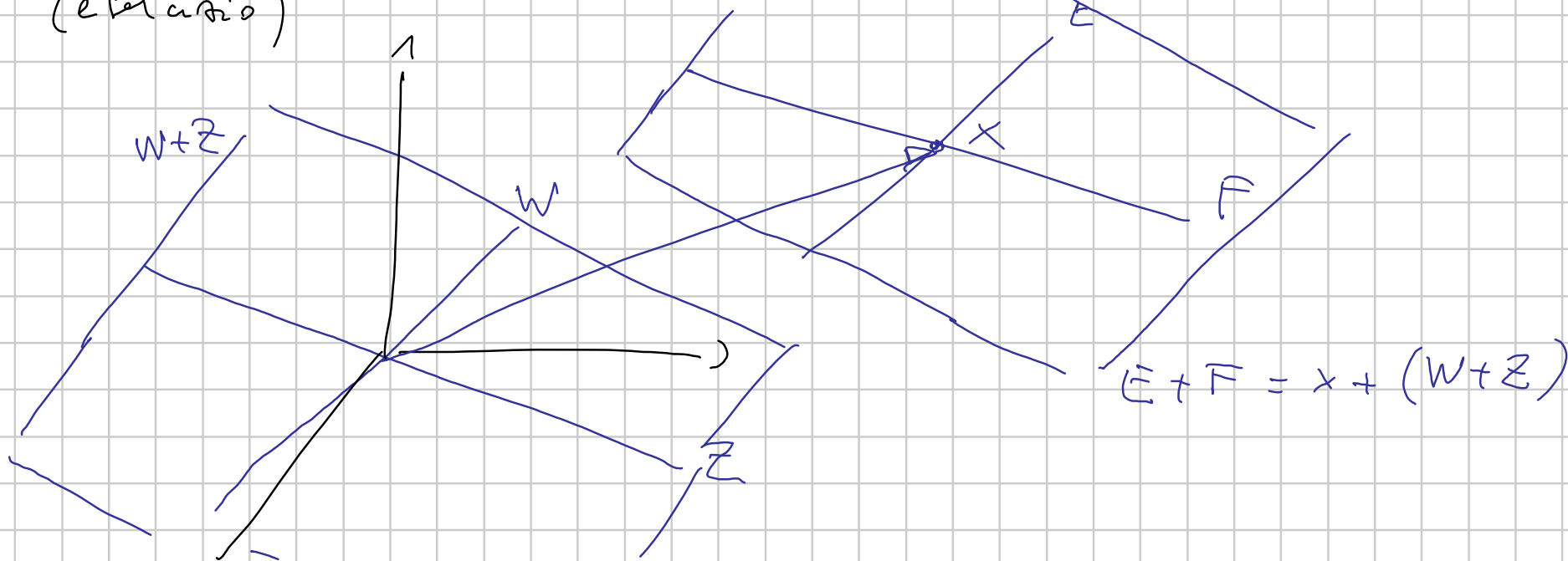
chiamo $E + F$ il più piccolo ssp. affine
che contiene sia E che F .

$$\underline{\text{Prop}} \quad \dim(E + F) = \begin{cases} \dim(W + Z) & \text{se } E \cap F \neq \emptyset \\ \dim(W + Z) + 1 & \text{se } E \cap F = \emptyset \end{cases}$$

Dica Se $E \cap F \neq \emptyset$. Então $x \in E \cap F$ e logo

$$E = \underline{x} + W, \quad F = \underline{x} + Z$$

$\Rightarrow E + F = x + (W + Z)$
(exercício)



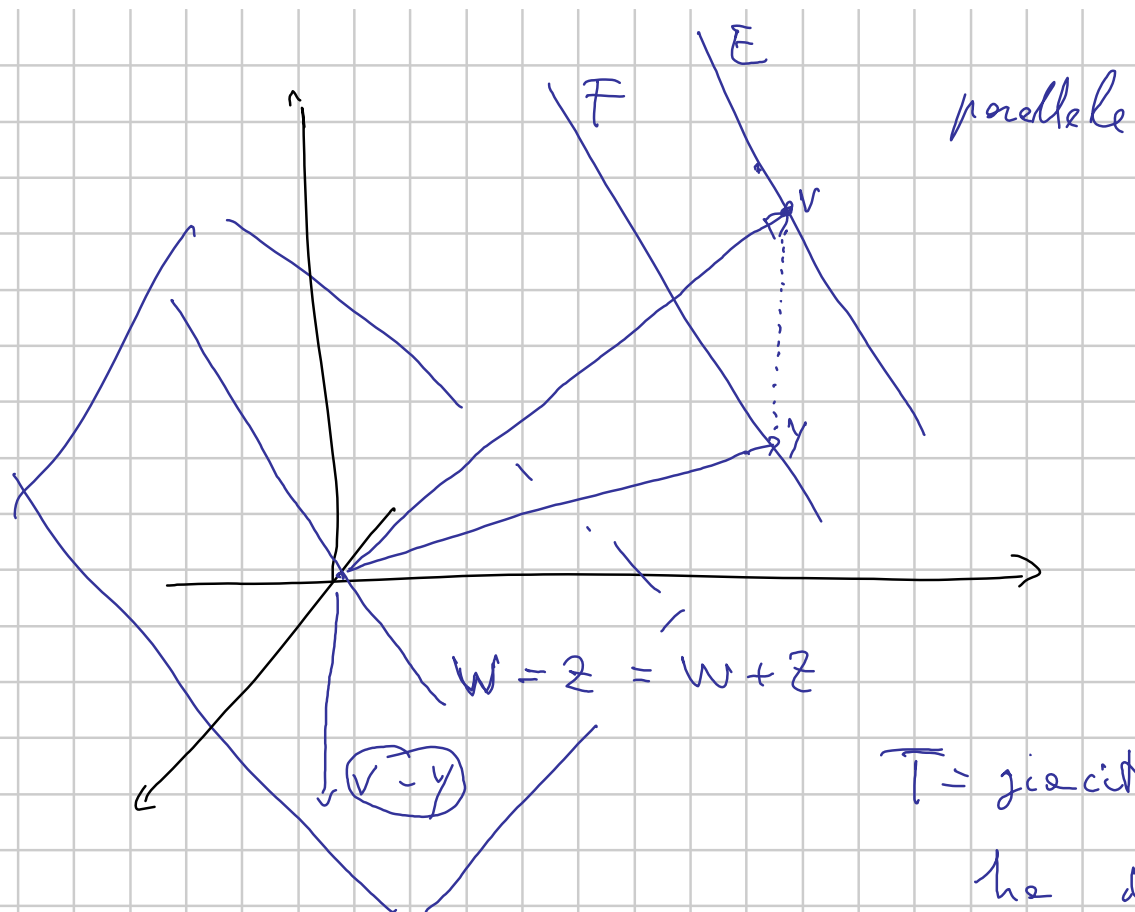
• Sia invece $E \cap F = \emptyset$. Affermo :

$$(1) \quad v - y \notin W + Z$$

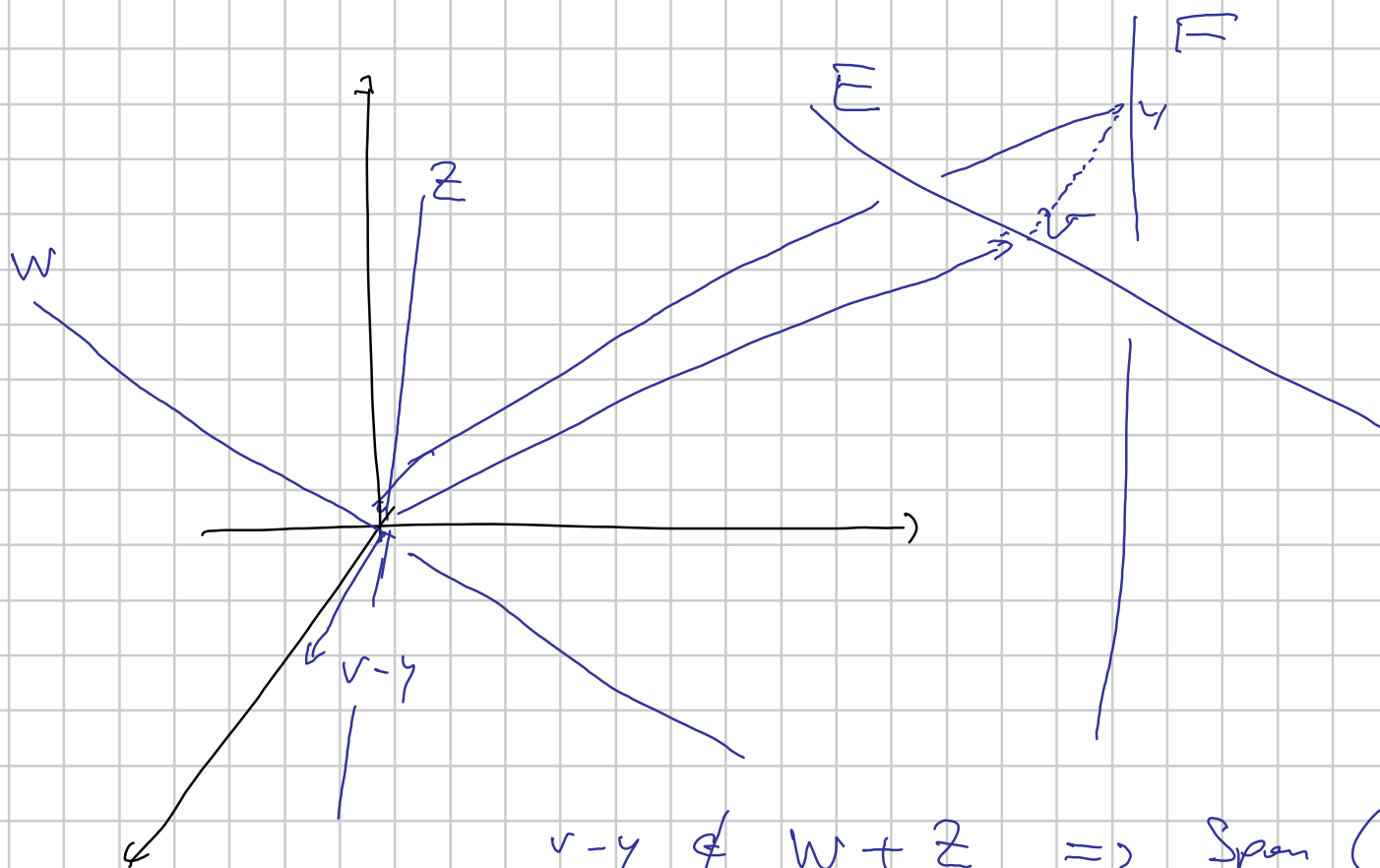
$$\left(\begin{array}{l} \text{dunque} \\ \text{ha dim} \end{array} \right. \quad T = \text{Span}(v - y) \oplus (W + Z) \\ \quad \quad \quad 1 + \dim(W + Z)$$

$$(2) \quad E + F = V + T \quad \left(\text{dunque le tesi} \right)$$

(dim tre poco ; vediamo prima un esempio)



$\vec{v-y}$
 $\mathbb{D}$
 $T = \text{giacitura di } E + F$
 he $\dim > \dim (w + z)$



$$v-y \notin W+Z \Rightarrow \text{Span}(v-y) + (W+Z) = \mathbb{R}^3$$

$$\Rightarrow E+F = v + \mathbb{R}^3 = \mathbb{R}^3$$

Dim (1) $v - y \notin W + Z$. Alternando

$$\begin{array}{ccc} v - y = w + z & \Rightarrow & v - w = y + z \\ \cap & & \cap \\ v + W & & y + Z \\ \cap & & \cap \\ E & & F \end{array}$$

quindi se $v - w = y + z \in E \cap F$, Assunto

perdè $E \cap F = \emptyset$

(2) esercizio

Q

Oss attenzione all'uso dell'intersezione in $\dim > 3$

↳ non usare:
usare Grassmann
e la sua versione per
sp. affini.

Es Esistono in $\mathbb{R}^4$ due piani disgiunti e non paralleli?

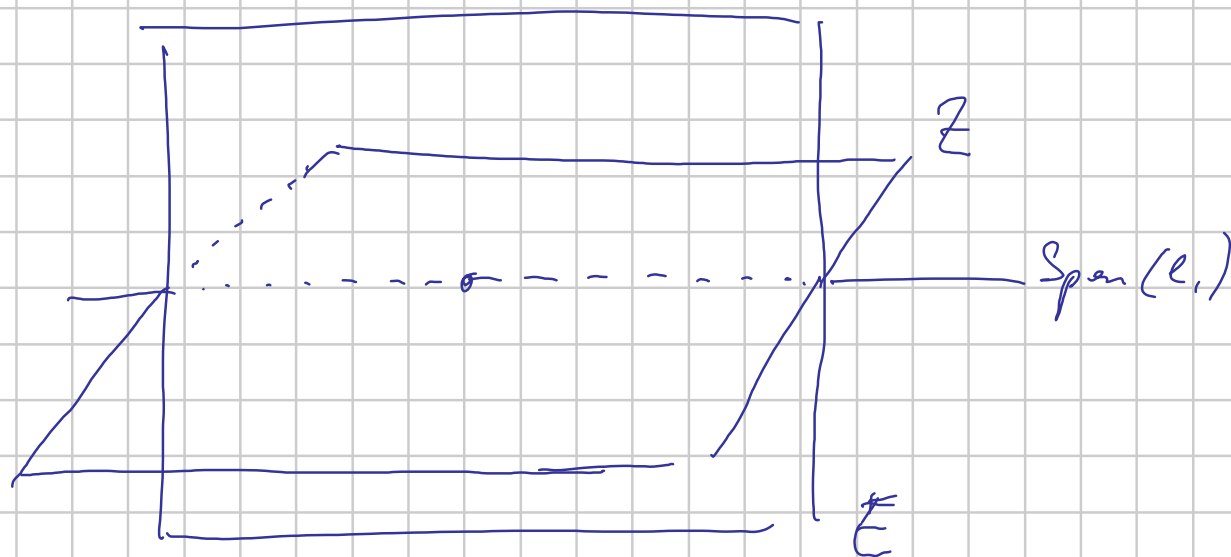
In $\mathbb{R}^3$ no: due piani non paralleli distinti si
intersecano in una retta.

In $\mathbb{R}^4$ si.

$$E = \text{Span}(e_1, e_2)$$

$$Z = \text{Span}(e_1, e_3)$$

$$F = e_4 + \text{Span}(e_1, e_3)$$



$F = Z$ traslato
nella IV dimensione

Numeri complessi

Fatto $x^2 + 1 = 0$ è un'eq. che non ha soluzioni in $\mathbb{R}$.

Inventa un oggetto $i = \text{unità immaginaria}$

che non è in $\mathbb{R}$ e risolve l'eq, cioè

$$i^2 + 1 = 0 \quad (i^2 = -1)$$

Se trattiamo i come un numero, possiamo fare

$$\rightarrow a + i \quad \text{con } a \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\rightarrow i \cdot b \quad \text{con } b \in \mathbb{R}$$

} inventati perché ho

$$\alpha + i \cdot b$$

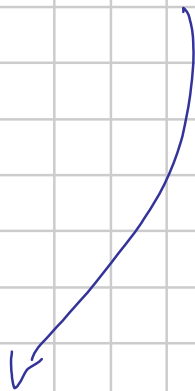
con $\alpha, b \in \mathbb{R}$ / aggiunto i

$$(\alpha + i b) + (c + i d) = (\alpha + c) + i (b + d)$$

già visto: è della forma $\alpha + i \beta$.

$$(\alpha + i b) \cdot (c + i d) = (\alpha c - b d) + i (b c + \alpha d)$$

già visto: è della forma
 $\alpha + i \beta$.



$$\begin{aligned}
&= a \cdot c + a \cdot id + ib \cdot c + ib \cdot id = \\
&= a \cdot c + iad + ibc + i^2 \cdot bd = \\
&= ac + i(ad + bc) - bd = \\
&= (ac - bd) + i(ad + bc)
\end{aligned}$$

Pongo, $\mathbb{C} = \{ a + ib \quad ; \quad a, b \in \mathbb{R} \}$ ← insieme dei numeri complessi
 abbiamo definito due operazioni

$$+ : \mathbb{C} \times \mathbb{C} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$$

$$(a + ib) + (c + id) \mapsto (a + c) + i(b + d)$$

$$\cdot : \mathbb{C} \times \mathbb{C} \longrightarrow \mathbb{C}$$

$$(a+ib) \cdot (c+id) \mapsto (ac-bd) + i(ad+bc)$$

Scrivo per semplicità:

$$a + i \cdot 0 = a \quad \Rightarrow \quad \mathbb{R} \subset \mathbb{C}$$

$$0 + ib = ib \quad \Rightarrow \quad i\mathbb{R} \subset \mathbb{C}$$

$$\mathbb{C}, +, \cdot, 0, 1$$

Teo $\mathbb{C}$ con tale struttura è un campo; cioè

(i)-(4) : $\mathbb{C}, +, 0$ è gruppo commutativo

(5) - (8) $\mathbb{C} \setminus \{0\}, \cdot, 1$ è gruppo commut.

(9) distrib.

o.c. tutte le cose fanno la (6) (esistenza dell'inverso)

$$(3) \quad ((a+ib) + (c+id)) + (x+iy) \stackrel{?}{=} (a+ib) + ((c+id) + (x+iy))$$

$$\begin{array}{cc} \text{"} & \\ ((a+c) + i(b+d)) + (x+iy) & (a+ib) + ((c+x) + i(d+y)) \end{array}$$

$$((a+c)+x) + i((b+d)+y) \quad (a+(c+x)) + i(b+(d+y))$$

$\underbrace{\quad} = \underbrace{\quad}$
dunque vale (3) per $(\mathbb{R}, +)$

(associatività di $+$ in $\mathbb{R}$)

(6) Proviamo $a+ib \neq 0$ cioè

$a+ib \neq 0+i0$, cioè $a \neq 0$ oppure $b \neq 0$

Cerco $x+iy$ che sia $(a+ib)^{-1}$. Cioè

$$(a+ib)(x+iy) = 1$$

$$(ax - by) + i(bx + ay) = 1 + i \cdot 0 \quad \text{cioè}$$

$$\begin{cases} ax - by = 1 \\ bx + ay = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\det \begin{pmatrix} a & -b \\ b & a \end{pmatrix} = a^2 + b^2 > 0$$

perché a, b non
sono entrambi
nulli.

$\Rightarrow \exists$ unica soluzione

$$x = \frac{a}{a^2 + b^2}$$

$$y = \frac{-b}{a^2 + b^2}$$

Abbiamo trovato

$$(a + ib)^{-1} = \frac{a - ib}{a^2 + b^2}$$



Terminologie : se $z = a + ib \in \mathbb{C}$, $a, b \in \mathbb{R}$

chiamo

$$a = \operatorname{Re}(z)$$

parte reale di z

$$b = \operatorname{Im}(z)$$

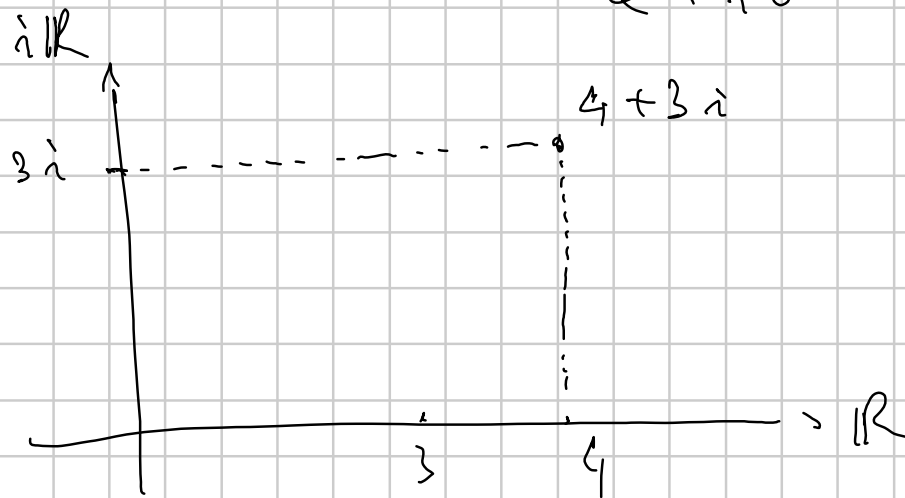
parte immaginaria di z

Attention

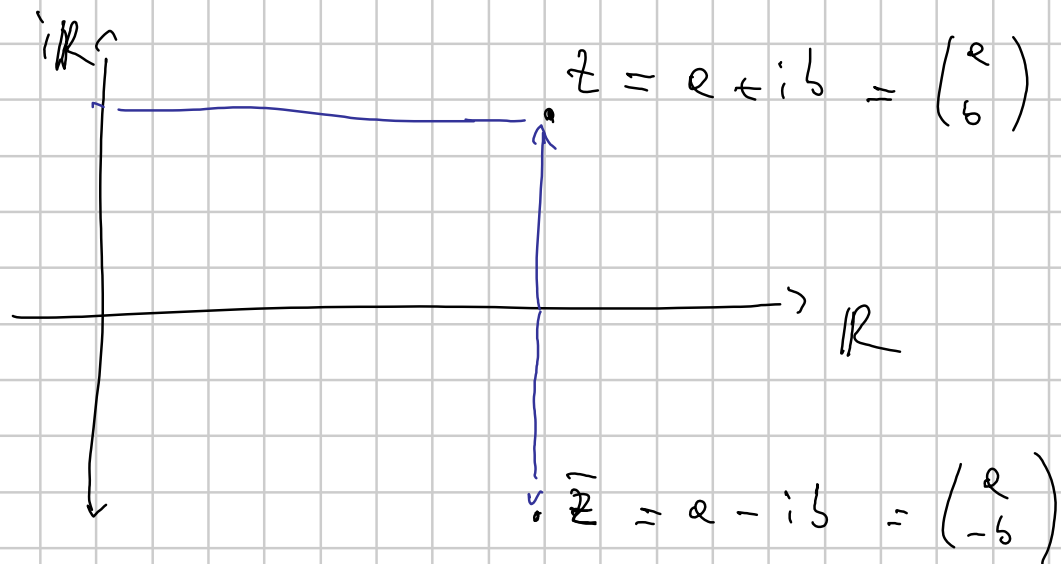
$$\Re(2 - 5i) = -5 \in \mathbb{R}$$

(man i $-5i$)

$$\mathbb{C} = \{ a + ib \mid a, b \in \mathbb{R} \} \longleftrightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$$
$$a + ib \longleftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \end{pmatrix}$$



Def Se $z = a + ib \in \mathbb{C}$ chiamo coniugato di z
il numero $\bar{z} = a - ib$



oss $\operatorname{Re}(z) = \frac{1}{2} (z + \bar{z})$ $\operatorname{Im}(z) = \frac{1}{2i} (z - \bar{z})$

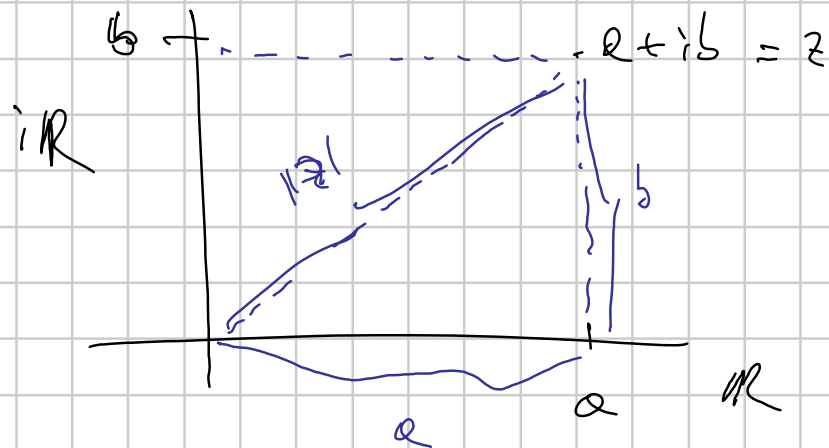
OS $\overline{z+w} = \overline{z} + \overline{w} \quad ; \quad \overline{\overline{z}} = z$

$$\overline{z \cdot w} = \overline{z} \cdot \overline{w}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \overline{(a+ib) \cdot (c+id)} &\stackrel{?}{=} \overline{(a+ib)} \cdot \overline{(c+id)} = \\ &\parallel \\ (ac - bd) - i(ad + bc) &= (a-ib) \cdot (c-id) = \\ &= (ac - (-b)(-d)) + i(a(-d) + c(-b)) \end{aligned}$$

Def Se $z = a+ib$ chiamo $\checkmark$ modulo di z

$$|z| = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2} \quad (\text{la radice } \geq 0)$$



cioè $|z|$ è la

"distanza" di z da 0 -

oss $|\bar{z}| = |z|$

oss $z \cdot \bar{z} = (a + ib)(a - ib) =$
 $= a^2 - (ib)^2 = a^2 + b^2 = |z|^2$

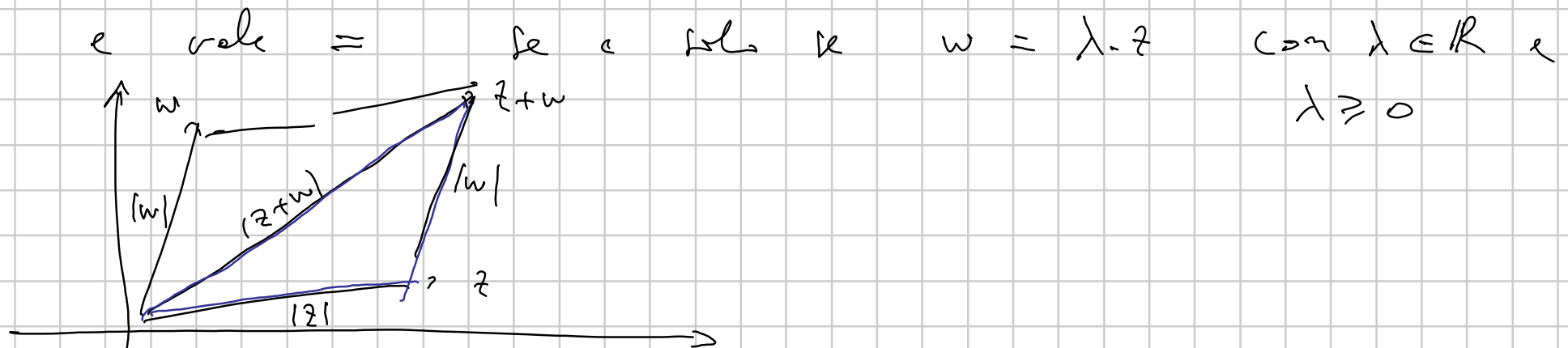
$|z| = \sqrt{z \cdot \bar{z}} = \frac{1}{z} = \frac{\bar{z}}{|z|^2} \quad \text{se } z \neq 0$

$\left(\frac{1}{a + ib} = \frac{a - ib}{a^2 + b^2} \right)$

Dim

$$\begin{aligned}
 |z \cdot w| &= \sqrt{(z \cdot w) \cdot (\overline{z \cdot w})} = \\
 &= \sqrt{z \cdot w \cdot \bar{z} \cdot \bar{w}} = \sqrt{z \cdot \bar{z} \cdot w \cdot \bar{w}} = \\
 &= \sqrt{|z|^2 \cdot |w|^2} = |z| \cdot |w|
 \end{aligned}$$

Prop $|z + w| \leq |z| + |w|$ disuguaglianza triangolare



OS $|R(z)| \leq |z| \quad |I(z)| \leq |z|$

$$|z| \leq |R(z)| + |I(z)|$$

Dim (Prop) $|z+w|^2 = (z+w) \cdot \overline{(z+w)} =$
 $= (z+w)(\bar{z} + \bar{w}) = \underbrace{z \cdot \bar{z}}_{|z|^2} + \underbrace{z \cdot \bar{w} + w \cdot \bar{z}}_{2\operatorname{Re}(z \cdot \bar{w})} + \underbrace{w \cdot \bar{w}}_{|w|^2}$

$$|z|^2 + 2|z| \cdot |w| + |w|^2 \geq 2|R(z \cdot \bar{w})|$$

$$(|z| + |w|)^2$$

ok



$$2 \cdot |z - \bar{w}|$$

$$2 \cdot |z| \cdot |\bar{w}|$$

$$2 |z| \cdot |w|$$

Q