

Geometria 10/3/16

9.1.8 $A \in M_{m \times n}(\mathbb{R})$ $B = (b_{ij})$ $b_{ij} = (-1)^{i+j} a_{ij}$
Provar que $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle_B$ é prod scal $\Leftrightarrow \langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle_A$ é prod scal.

• B simm $\Leftrightarrow A$ simm

Fácil de $b_{ij} = (-1)^{i+j} a_{ij}$

• B def pos $\Leftrightarrow A$ def. pos.

$$\begin{aligned} \langle x | x \rangle_A &= {}^t x \cdot A \cdot x \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^n x_i \cdot (A \cdot x)_i \end{aligned}$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^m x_i \cdot \sum_{j=1}^m a_{ij} x_j$$

$$= \sum_{i,j=1}^m a_{ij} x_i x_j$$

$$\langle x|x \rangle_A = \begin{matrix} x_1 & & x_j & \dots & x_m \\ \vdots & & & & \vdots \\ x_i & & & & \\ \vdots & & & & \vdots \\ x_m & & & & \end{matrix} \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & \dots & a_{1m} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{m1} & \dots & a_{mm} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\langle x|x \rangle_B = \sum_{i,j=1}^m b_{ij} x_i x_j = \sum_{i,j=1}^m (-1)^{i+j} a_{ij} x_i x_j$$

$$= \sum_{i,j=1}^m a_{ij} \cdot (-1)^i x_i \cdot (-1)^j x_j$$

Posto $T: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$

$$(Ta)_i = (-1)^i x_i$$

$$T \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ \vdots \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -x_1 \\ x_2 \\ -x_3 \\ x_4 \\ \vdots \end{pmatrix}$$

Visto: $\langle x|x \rangle_B = \langle Ta|Ta \rangle_A$ -

Siccome T è invertibile ($T^{-1} = T$) h.

$$\langle x|x \rangle_B > 0 \quad \forall x \neq 0$$

$$\langle x|x \rangle_A > 0 \quad \forall x \neq 0$$

9.1.9 $v_1, \dots, v_m \in \mathbb{R}^n$

$$a_{ij} = \langle v_i | v_j \rangle_{\mathbb{R}^n}$$

Quando accade che $\langle \cdot | \cdot \rangle_A$ è prod. scal.?

Symm : $a_{ji} = \langle v_j | v_i \rangle = \langle v_i | v_j \rangle = a_{ij}$ simple.

Def. pos : $\langle x | x \rangle_A = \sum_{i,j=1}^n a_{ij} x_i x_j$

$$= \sum_{i,j=1}^n \langle v_i | v_j \rangle x_i x_j$$

$$= \left\langle \sum_{i=1}^n x_i v_i \mid \sum_{j=1}^n x_j v_j \right\rangle$$

$$= \left\| \sum_{i=1}^n x_i v_i \right\|_{\mathbb{R}^n}^2$$

$$\mathcal{E}'_{\text{simple}} \geq 0 -$$

Def pos se l'unico $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$ t.c. $\|\sum x_i v_i\|^2 = 0$
 è $x=0$, cioè se l'unico $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$ b.c. $\sum x_i v_i = 0$
 è $x=0$, cioè se $v_1, \dots, v_n$ sono lin. indep.

Disuguaglianza di Bessel : (V su $\mathbb{R}$ con $\langle \cdot | \cdot \rangle$)

Prop: Se $w_1, \dots, w_k$ sono ortog. non nulli allora

$$\|v\|^2 \leq \sum_{i=1}^k \frac{|\langle v | w_i \rangle|^2}{\|w_i\|^2}.$$

Dim. Se $W = \text{Span}(w_1, \dots, w_k)$ ho $V = W \oplus W^\perp$
 $\Rightarrow v = P_W(v) + P_{W^\perp}(v)$

$$\Rightarrow \|v\|^2 = \|P_W(v)\|^2$$

$$+ 2 \langle P_W(v) | P_{W^\perp}(v) \rangle$$

$$+ \|P_{W^\perp}(v)\|^2$$

$$\leq \|P_W(v)\|^2$$

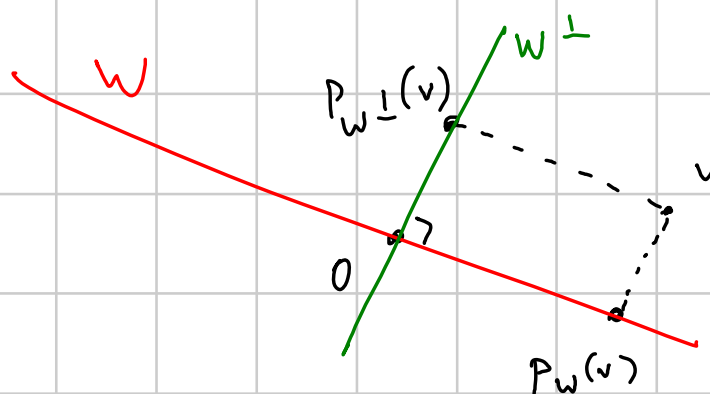
$$= \left\| \sum_{i=1}^k \frac{\langle v | w_i \rangle}{\|w_i\|^2} \cdot w_i \right\|^2$$

= somma delle
norme al quadrato +

somma dei doppi
prodotti scalari

$$= \sum_{i=1}^k \frac{|\langle v | w_i \rangle|^2}{\|w_i\|^4} \cdot \|w_i\|^2$$

tutti 0



$$= \sum_{i=1}^k \frac{|\langle v | w_i \rangle|^2}{\|w_i\|^2}.$$



(Anticipo di analisi in più variabili.)

In una variabile:

$$f'(x) = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+t) - f(x)}{t} \quad \text{derivate}$$

$$f''(x) = \text{derivate di } f'(x)$$

$$\text{Taylor: } f(x+t) = f(x) + f'(x) \cdot t + \frac{1}{2} f''(x) \cdot t^2 + o(t^2)$$

In più variabili:

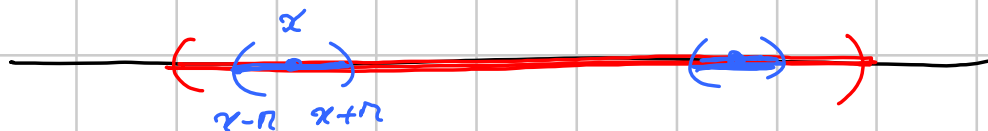
Prendo $f: \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^m$ aperto, cioè

$\forall x \in \Omega \quad \exists r > 0$ t.c.

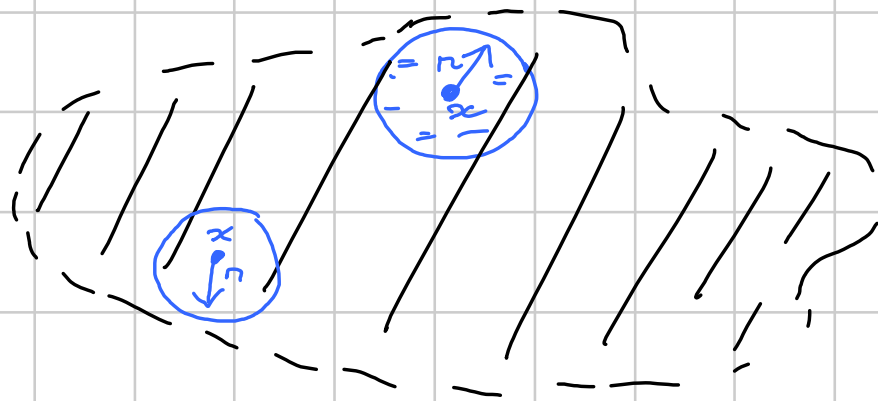
$\{y \in \mathbb{R}^m : \|y - x\| < r\}$ è contenuto in Ω

↑ disco di centro x e raggio r

Per $m=1$:



Per $m=2$



Cioè: Ω è aperto se preso $x \in \Omega$ qualsiasi, ci si può spostare da x in ogni direzione almeno un po' restando dentro Ω

Derivata parziale:

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_j}(x) = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_1, \dots, x_j + t, \dots, x_n) - f(x)}{t}$$

= derivate di f rispetto a x_j fatte considerando tutte le altre variabili come fisse.

Es: $f(x, y, z) = x^7 \cdot \cos(yz^3) \cdot e^{3x^5z - 2xy^2z^3}$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x, y, z) = 7x^6 \cdot \cos(yz^3) \cdot e^{3x^5z - 2xy^2z^3} +$$

$$+ x^7 \cdot \cos(yz^3) \cdot e^{3x^5z - 2xy^2z^3} (15x^4z - 2y^2z^3)$$

Derivazione delle funzioni composte:

$$n=1$$

$$(g \circ f)'(x) = g'(f(x)) \cdot f'(x)$$

$$n > 1$$

$$\bigcap_{i=1}^n \mathbb{R}^m \xrightarrow{f=(f_1, \dots, f_k)} \mathbb{R}^k \xrightarrow{g} \mathbb{R}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial (g \circ f)}{\partial x_j}(x) &= \frac{\partial g(f_1(x), \dots, f_k(x))}{\partial x_j} \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\partial g}{\partial y_i}(f(x)) \cdot \frac{\partial f_i}{\partial x_j}(x) \end{aligned}$$

incremento di g
rispetto alle sue
 i -esima coordinate

incremento delle
 i -esima coord. di f
rispetto a x_j

Per $f: \underbrace{\Omega}_{\mathbb{R}^m} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ chiamo gradiente di f in x .

$$\text{grad } f(x) = \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_1}(x), \dots, \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_m}(x) \right)$$

Per $f: \underbrace{\Omega}_{\mathbb{R}^m} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^k$ chiamo matrice jacobiana di f in x

$$Jf(x) = \left(\frac{\partial f^i}{\partial x_j}(x) \right)_{\substack{i=1 \dots k \\ j=1 \dots m}}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x_1}(x) & \dots & \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x_m}(x) \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ \frac{\partial f_k}{\partial x_1}(x) & \dots & \frac{\partial f_k}{\partial x_m}(x) \end{pmatrix} \in \mathcal{M}_{k \times m}(\mathbb{R})$$

Prop: $\mathbb{R}^m \xrightarrow{f} \mathbb{R}^k \xrightarrow{g} \mathbb{R}^m$

$$J(g \circ f)(x) = (Jg)(f(x)) \cdot (Jf)(x)$$

↑
prodotto
righe $\times$ colonne

Esempio:

$$(J(g \circ f)(x))_{ij} = \frac{\partial (g_i \circ f)}{\partial x_j}(x)$$

$$= \sum_{l=1}^K \underbrace{\frac{\partial g_l}{\partial y_l}(f(x))}_{Jg(f(x))_{il}} \cdot \underbrace{\frac{\partial f_l}{\partial x_j}(x)}_{(Jf(x))_{lj}} \quad \square$$

Derivate seconde: $\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_i \partial x_j}(x) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i} \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_j} \right)(x)$

Notazione: $\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_i \partial x_i} = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_i^2}$

$$\underline{\text{Es:}} \quad f(x, y) = x^3 \cdot y^2 \cdot \sin(x^4 e^{7y})$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = 3x^2 y^2 \cdot \sin(x^4 e^{7y}) + x^3 y^2 \cos(x^4 e^{7y}) \cdot 4x^3 e^{7y}$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = x^3 2y \sin(x^4 e^{7y}) + x^3 y^2 \cos(x^4 e^{7y}) x^4 e^{7y}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} = & 6xy^2 \sin(\cdot) + 3x^2 y^2 \cos(\cdot) \cdot 4x^3 + \\ & + 4 \cdot 6x^5 y^2 \cos(\cdot) e^{7y} + 4x^6 y^2 \cdot (-\sin(\cdot)) \cdot 4x^3 e^{14y} \end{aligned}$$

...

Es: $f(x,y) = x^2 \cdot y^3 e^{2x-y}$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = 2xy^3 e^{2x-y} + x^2 y^3 2e^{2x-y}$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = 3x^2 y^2 e^{2x-y} - x^2 y^3 e^{2x-y}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y \partial x} = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \right) = \underbrace{6xy^2 e^{2x-y}}_1 - \underbrace{2xy^3 e^{2x-y}}_2 + \underbrace{6x^2 y^2 e^{2x-y}}_3 - \underbrace{2x^2 y^3 e^{2x-y}}_4$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \right) = \underbrace{6xy^2 e^{2x-y}}_1 + \underbrace{6x^2 y^2 e^{2x-y}}_3 - \underbrace{2xy^3 e^{2x-y}}_2 - \underbrace{2x^2 y^3 e^{2x-y}}_4$$

Teo: se tutte le $\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_i \partial x_j}$ esistono continue si ha

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_i \partial x_j} = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_j \partial x_i} \quad \forall i, j.$$

Def: matrice hessiana di f

$$Hf(x) = \left(\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_i \partial x_j}(x) \right)_{i,j=1 \dots n}$$

Tes dice: Hf è simmetrica

Taylor in più variabili:

$f: \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ aperto; allora

$$f(x+v) = f(x) + \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_i}(x) \cdot v_i + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i,j=1}^n \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_i \partial x_j}(x) \cdot v_i \cdot v_j + o(\|v\|^2)$$

(Spiegazione del termine -)

Riscrivo come:

$$f(x+v) = f(x) + \left\langle {}^t \text{grad } f(x) \mid v \right\rangle_{\mathbb{R}^n} + \frac{1}{2} \left\langle v \mid v \right\rangle_{Hf(x)} + o(\|v\|^2)$$

In una variabile sappiamo:

- f ha min. loc. in $x \Rightarrow f'(x) = 0, f''(x) \geq 0$
- $f'(x) = 0, f''(x) > 0 \Rightarrow f$ ha min. loc. in x

In più variabili :

- f ha min. loc. in $x \Rightarrow \text{grad} f(x) = 0$

$\langle \cdot | \cdot \rangle_{Hf(x)}$ è semidef. pos.

(sempre $\langle v | v \rangle_{Hf(x)} \geq 0 \ \forall v$)

- $\text{grad} f(x) = 0$, $\langle \cdot | \cdot \rangle_{Hf(x)}$ def. pos.
 $\Rightarrow f$ ha min. loc. in x

Q: come verificare queste condiz. su $Hf(x)$?

"Spiegaz." di Taylor in più var. usando 1 var:
 $f(x+v)$. Fisso che v si muova su una

solo direzione, dunque $u = \frac{v}{\|v\|}$ sia fisso;
posto

$$g(t) = f(x + t \cdot u) \quad \text{ho} \quad f(x+v) = g(\|v\|)$$

Ora

$$g(t) = g(0) + g'(0) \cdot t + \frac{1}{2} g''(0) \cdot t^2 + o(t^2)$$

$$g(t) = f(x + t_1 u_1 + \dots + t_m u_m)$$

$$g'(t) = \sum_{i=1}^m \frac{\partial f(x + t u)}{\partial x_i} \cdot u_i$$

$$g''(t) = \sum_{i,j=1}^m \frac{\partial^2 f(x + t u)}{\partial x_i \partial x_j} \cdot u_i u_j$$

Sostituisco in $g(t) = g(0) + g'(0)t + \frac{1}{2} g''(0) t^2 + o(t^2)$
 con $t = \|v\|$

$$\begin{aligned}
 f(x+v) &= f(x) + \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_i}(x) \cdot \underbrace{\|v\| \cdot u_i}_{\|v\| \cdot \frac{v_i}{\|v\|} = v_i} \\
 &\quad + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i,j=1}^n \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_i \partial x_j}(x) \cdot \underbrace{\|v\|^2 u_i u_j}_{\underbrace{\|v\| \cdot u_i}_{v_i} \cdot \underbrace{\|v\| \cdot u_j}_{v_j}} + o(\|v\|^2) \\
 &= f(x) + \sum \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_i} \cdot v_i + \frac{1}{2} \sum \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_i \partial x_j} v_i v_j + o(\|v\|^2)
 \end{aligned}$$

In $\mathbb{R}^3$; P piano $\Rightarrow P^\perp$ retta
 la retta $\Rightarrow l^\perp$ piano
 $P^{\perp\perp} = P$ $l^{\perp\perp} = l$ $\left(\begin{array}{c} \text{tutto} \\ \text{passante} \\ \text{per } O \end{array} \right)$

$\Rightarrow$ l'ortogonalità dà una biiezione tra piani e rette.

Quello:

eq. cart. per piano P :

$$P = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} : ax + by + cz = 0 \right\}$$

$$\text{cioè } P = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} : \left\langle \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} \right\rangle = 0 \right\}$$

$$\text{cioè } P = \left(\begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \end{pmatrix} \right)^\perp = \left(\text{Span} \left(\begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \end{pmatrix} \right) \right)^\perp$$

cioè $\mathbb{P}^\perp = \text{Span} \left(\begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \end{pmatrix} \right)$

cioè eq. parametrica per la retta $\mathbb{P}^\perp$

Eq. cart. di retta l

$$l = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} : \begin{array}{l} a_1 x + b_1 y + c_1 z = 0 \\ a_2 x + b_2 y + c_2 z = 0 \end{array} \right\}$$

cioè $l = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} : \left\langle \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ b_1 \\ c_1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} \right\rangle = 0 \text{ and } \left\langle \begin{pmatrix} a_2 \\ b_2 \\ c_2 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} \right\rangle = 0 \right\}$

$$\Rightarrow l = \left(\text{Span} \left(\begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ b_1 \\ c_1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} a_2 \\ b_2 \\ c_2 \end{pmatrix} \right) \right)^\perp$$

$$\Rightarrow l^\perp = \text{Span} \left(\begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ b_1 \\ c_1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} a_2 \\ b_2 \\ c_2 \end{pmatrix} \right)$$

cioè : eq. param. del piano $\ell^\perp$

Questo spiega (prossime sett.) anche i
passaggi

piano param $\longrightarrow$ piano cart

rett cart $\longrightarrow$ rette param

sono fatti allo stesso modo (con i det 2×2)