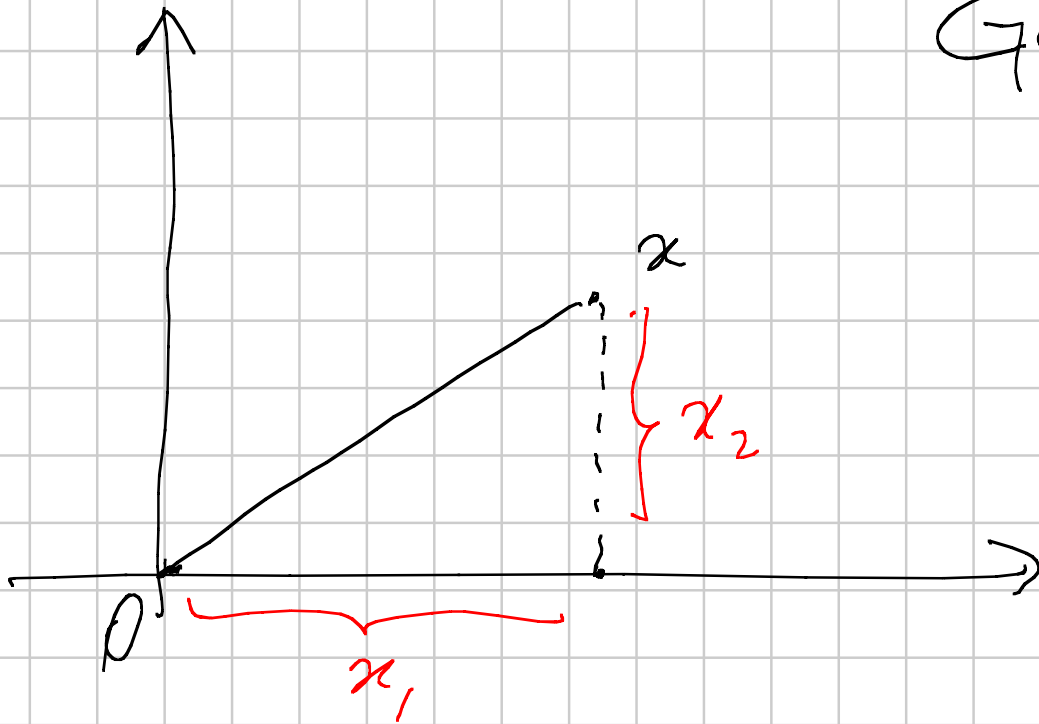
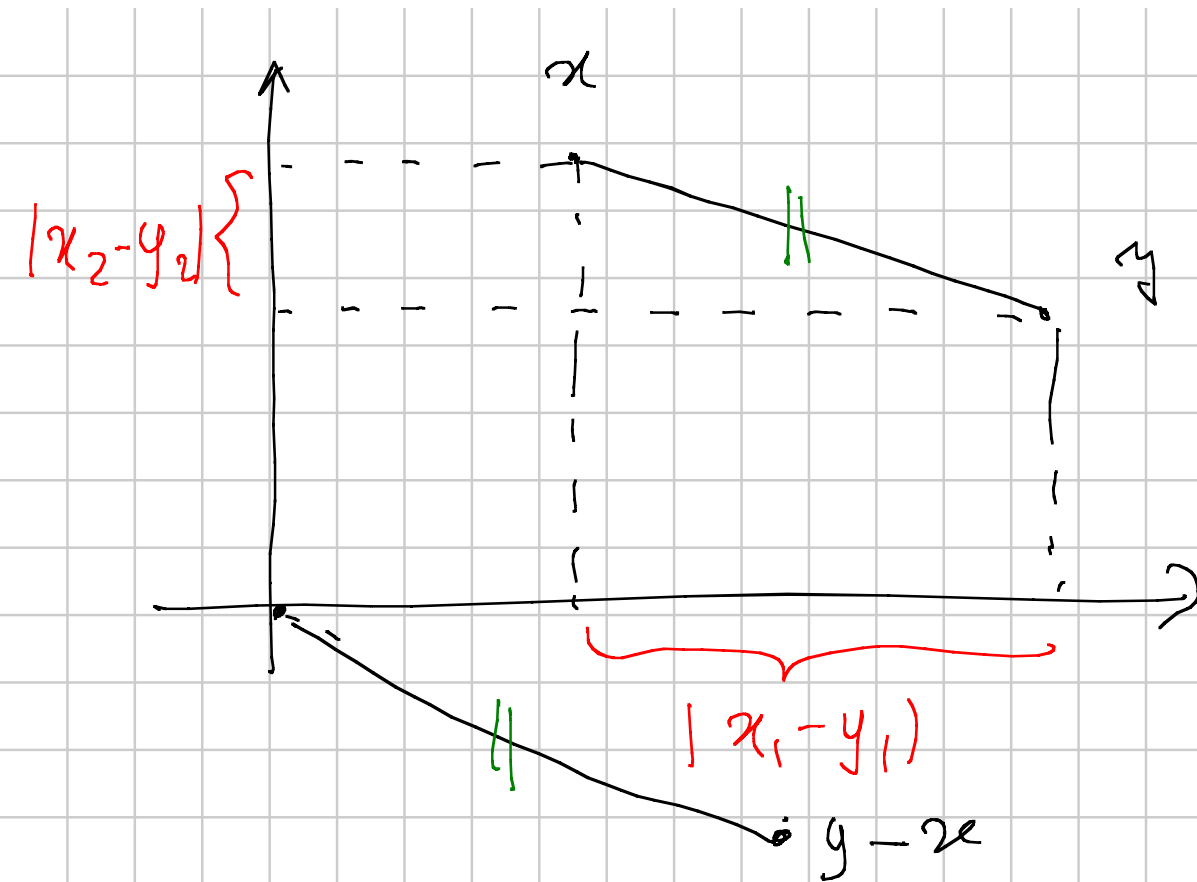


Geometria 1/3/17

Geometrie euclidea

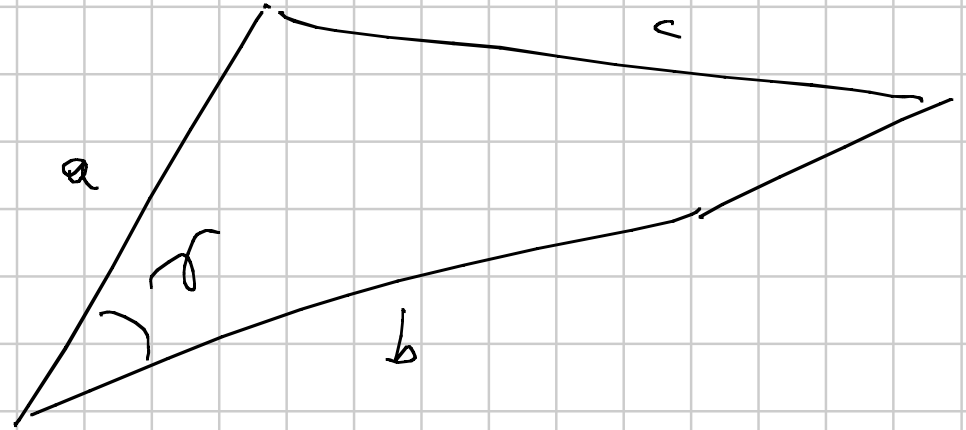


$$d(0, x) = \sqrt{x_1^2 + x_2^2}$$



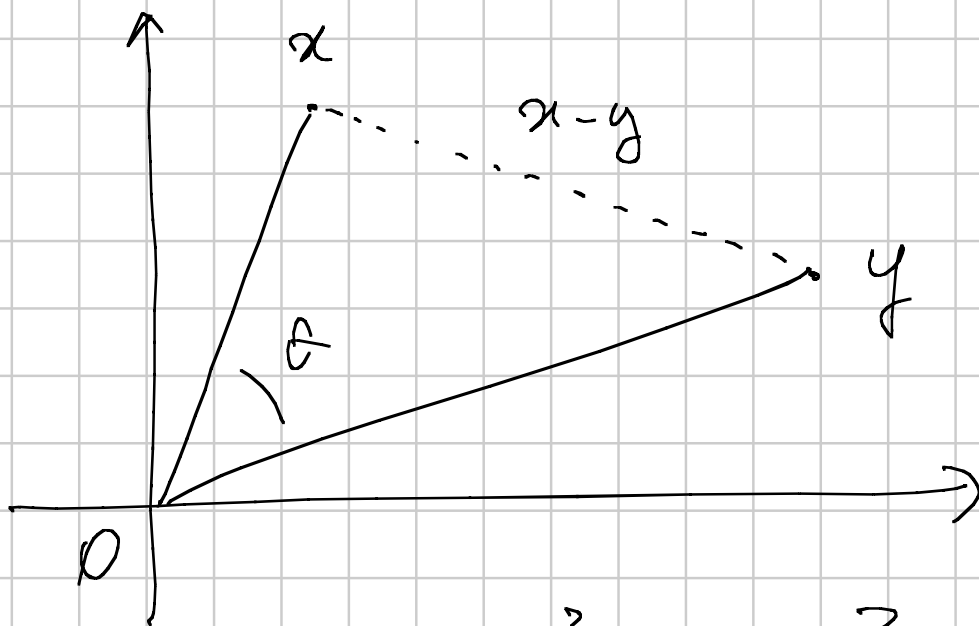
$$\begin{aligned}
 d(x, y) &= \\
 &= \sqrt{(x_1 - y_1)^2 + (x_2 - y_2)^2} \\
 &= d(0, y - x) \\
 &= d(0, x - y)
 \end{aligned}$$

Angoli:



Conosciamo:

$$c^2 = a^2 + b^2 - 2ab \cos(\gamma)$$



$$\cos(\theta) = \frac{d(O, x)^2 + d(O, y)^2 - d(x, y)^2}{2 \cdot d(O, x) \cdot d(O, y)}$$

$$= \frac{(x_1^2 + x_2^2) + (y_1^2 + y_2^2) - ((x_1 - y_1)^2 + (x_2 - y_2)^2)}{2 \sqrt{x_1^2 + x_2^2} \cdot \sqrt{y_1^2 + y_2^2}}$$

$$= \frac{x_1 y_1 + x_2 y_2}{\sqrt{x_1^2 + x_2^2} \cdot \sqrt{y_1^2 + y_2^2}}$$

$$\underline{Q_{SS}}: \quad x_1^2 + x_2^2 = x_1 \cdot x_1 + x_2 \cdot x_2 = x_1 \cdot y_1 + x_2 \cdot y_2 \Big|_{y=x}$$

Def: Abbiamo prodotto scalare standard in $\mathbb{R}^2$

$$\langle \cdot | \cdot \rangle_{\mathbb{R}^2}: \mathbb{R}^2 \times \mathbb{R}^2 \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$(x, y) \longmapsto \langle x | y \rangle_{\mathbb{R}^2}.$$

dove $\langle x | y \rangle_{\mathbb{R}^2} = x_1 y_1 + x_2 y_2.$

(Funzione di due argomenti vettoriali e valori scalari.)

"standard" perché ce ne sono altri -

Def: norma associata al prodotto scalare standard

$$\begin{aligned} \|\cdot\| : \mathbb{R}^2 &\longrightarrow \mathbb{R} \\ x &\longmapsto \|x\| \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{dove } \|x\| = \sqrt{\langle x|x \rangle_{\mathbb{R}^2}} \\ \left(\text{cioè } \sqrt{x_1^2 + x_2^2} \right) -$$

Visto: nel piano $\mathbb{R}^2$ euclideo:

$$d(0, x) = \|x\|_{\mathbb{R}^2}, \quad d(x, y) = \|x - y\|_{\mathbb{R}^2}$$

$$\cos(\theta) = \frac{\langle x | y \rangle_{\mathbb{R}^2}}{\|x\|_{\mathbb{R}^2} \cdot \|y\|_{\mathbb{R}^2}}$$

θ = angle in $\mathbb{D}$ between x & y

(per $x, y \neq 0$ h.o. $\|x\|, \|y\| \neq 0$).

Def: $x \perp y \iff \langle x | y \rangle_{\mathbb{R}^2} = 0$.

Def: chiamato prodotto scalare canonico di $\mathbb{R}^n$

$$\langle \cdot | \cdot \rangle_{\mathbb{R}^n} : \mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^n \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}$$
$$(x, y) \longmapsto \langle x | y \rangle_{\mathbb{R}^n}$$

dove

$$\begin{aligned} \langle x | y \rangle_{\mathbb{R}^n} &= x_1 y_1 + x_2 y_2 + \dots + x_n y_n \\ &= \underset{1 \times n}{(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)} \cdot \underset{n \times 1}{\begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ \vdots \\ y_n \end{pmatrix}} \end{aligned}$$

$$= {}^t x \cdot y -$$

Cowe supse : $d(0, x) = \|x\|_{\mathbb{R}^n} = \sqrt{\langle x | x \rangle_{\mathbb{R}^n}}$

$$d(x, y) = \|x - y\|_{\mathbb{R}^n}$$

$$\cos(\theta) = \frac{\langle x | y \rangle_{\mathbb{R}^n}}{\|x\|_{\mathbb{R}^n} \cdot \|y\|_{\mathbb{R}^n}}.$$

$$\text{Ex: } x = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix} \quad y = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -7 \\ 9 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\|x\|_{\mathbb{R}^3} = \sqrt{1+4+25} = \sqrt{30} = d(0, x)$$

$$d(x, y) = \|x - y\|_{\mathbb{R}^3} = \left\| \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 9 \\ -4 \end{pmatrix} \right\|_{\mathbb{R}^3} = \sqrt{1+81+16} = \sqrt{98} \\ = 7\sqrt{2}$$

Def: Sia V uno spazio vettoriale su $\mathbb{R}$.

Chiamo un'applicazione

$$f: V \times V \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

- bilineare se è lineare in ciascun argomento fissato l'altro, cioè $\forall v_1, v_2, w \in V, \forall \lambda_1, \lambda_2 \in \mathbb{R}$

$$f(\lambda_1 v_1 + \lambda_2 v_2, w) = \lambda_1 f(v_1, w) + \lambda_2 f(v_2, w) \quad \begin{matrix} \text{lin a} \\ \text{sin} \end{matrix}$$

$$f(w, \lambda_1 v_1 + \lambda_2 v_2) = \lambda_1 f(w, v_1) + \lambda_2 f(w, v_2) \quad \begin{matrix} \text{lin} \\ \text{a dx} \end{matrix}$$

- simmetrica s. $f(v, w) = f(w, v) \quad \forall v, w \in V$
- definito positivo s. $f(v, v) > 0 \quad \forall v \neq 0$
- prodotto scalare s. $\bar{\cdot}$ bilineare, simmetrica e definita positiva.

Prop: $\langle \cdot | \cdot \rangle_{\mathbb{R}^n}$ dato da $\langle x | y \rangle_{\mathbb{R}^n} = {}^t x \cdot y$
 è un prod. scal, cioè $\bar{\cdot}$ bil, simm, def. pos.

Dim: bil: Sx: $\langle \lambda x + \mu y | z \rangle_{\mathbb{R}^n} \stackrel{?}{=} \lambda \langle x | z \rangle_{\mathbb{R}^n} + \mu \langle y | z \rangle_{\mathbb{R}^n}$

$${}^t(\lambda x + \mu y) \cdot z$$

$$\lambda \cdot {}^t x \cdot \underline{z} + \mu \cdot {}^t y \cdot \underline{z}$$

$$({}^t \lambda x + {}^t \mu y) \cdot \underline{z}$$

↑
 μ prodotto
 righe x col. $\bar{e}$
 lin a Sx

dx: $\langle x | \lambda y + \mu z \rangle_{\mathbb{R}^n} \stackrel{?}{=} \lambda \langle x | y \rangle + \mu \langle x | z \rangle$

$$1) \quad t_x \cdot (\lambda y + \mu z)$$

$$1) \quad \lambda \cdot t_x \cdot y + \mu \cdot t_x \cdot z$$

upoli perder il prodotto
righe x col $\bar{e}$
lin a $\bar{d}x$

sim m :

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \langle y | x \rangle_{\mathbb{R}^n} & \neq & \langle x | y \rangle_{\mathbb{R}^n} \\ // & & // \end{array} \quad \forall x, y$$

$$y_1 x_1 + y_2 x_2 + \dots + y_n x_n$$

$$x_1 y_1 + x_2 y_2 + \dots + x_n y_n$$

↖ ↗
 remark: $x_j y_j = y_j x_j$

o pme:

$${}^t y \cdot x \neq {}^t x \cdot y$$

$${}^t ({}^t y \cdot x) = {}^t x \cdot {}^t ({}^t y) = {}^t x \cdot y$$

o.k

Dipremise: In general

$${}^t(A \cdot B) = {}^tB \cdot {}^tA$$

$\underbrace{\begin{matrix} m \times m & m \times p \\ & m \times p \end{matrix}}_{p \times m} \qquad \underbrace{\begin{matrix} p \times m & m \times m \\ & p \times m \end{matrix}}_{p \times m}$

"Jufatti":

$$({}^t(A \cdot B))_{ij} = (A \cdot B)_{ji}$$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^m (A)_{jk} \cdot (B)_{ki}$$

e

$$(({}^t B) \cdot ({}^t A))_{ij} = \sum_{k=1}^m ({}^t B)_{ik} \cdot ({}^t A)_{kj}$$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^m (B)_{ki} \cdot (A)_{jk}$$

OK

def pos : $\langle x | x \rangle_{\mathbb{R}^n} = x_1^2 + x_2^2 + \dots + x_n^2$
 $e^x > 0$ par $x \neq 0$ puisque op us.

termine $\epsilon \geq 0$ e numero reale $\epsilon > 0$. 

ES: su $\mathbb{R}^2$, $f(x,y) = x_1^2 y_2 + x_2 y_1^3$
non è lin. a dx né a sm

ES: su $\mathbb{R}^2$, $f(x,y) = 7x_1 y_1 + 2x_1 y_2 - 5x_2 y_1 + 4x_2 y_2$
bilineare OK

simult?

$$7y_1x_1 + 2y_1x_2 - 5y_2x_1 + 4y_2x_2$$

$$\neq 7x_1y_1 + 2x_1y_2 - 5x_2y_1 + 4x_2y_2$$

→ problems to us

$$x = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad y = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$f(x, y) = 2$$

$$f(y, x) = -5$$

No

Ex: on $\mathbb{R}^2$ $f(x, y) = 4x_1y_1 - 7x_1y_2 - 7x_2y_1 + 3x_2y_2$

bil ✓

symm ✓

def pos? $f(x, x) > 0 \quad \forall x \neq 0$?

$$4x_1^2 - 14x_1x_2 + 3x_2^2 > 0 \quad \forall x \neq 0?$$

Ans: $x = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ gives $-7 < 0$.

Ex: in $\mathbb{R}^2$ $f(x, y) = 3x_1y_1 - 2x_1y_2 - 2x_2y_1 + 5x_2y_2$

bil $\checkmark$ sym $\checkmark$

def. pos. ? $3x_1^2 - 4x_1x_2 + 5x_2^2 > 0 \quad \forall x \neq 0$

$$\parallel$$
$$2x_1^2 + (x_1 - 2x_2)^2 + x_2^2$$

è somma di 3 quadrati $\Rightarrow \geq 0$
Quindi è $\neq 0$ per $x \neq 0$.

ES: Cerchiamo la funzione bilineare sim. f
t.c. $f(x, x) = (x_1 - 2x_2)^2 + (3x_1 + 5x_2)^2$

(Supponiamo che ci sia. Chiediamoci se
è def. pos. $f(x, x)$ è certamente ≥ 0 .

Se $f(x, x) = 0$ ho $\begin{cases} x_1 - 2x_2 = 0 \\ 3x_1 + 5x_2 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow x = 0$.

Perché è vero che per $x \neq 0$ si ha sempre $f(x, x) > 0$.

Condiziano f : sappiamo:

$$f(x, x) = 10x_1^2 + 26x_1x_2 + 29x_2^2$$

Condiziano $f(x, y) = \alpha x_1y_1 + \beta x_1y_2 + \beta x_2y_1 + \gamma x_2y_2$

scapliendo $\alpha = 10$ $\beta = 13$ $\gamma = 29$ -

Esempio: $V = M_{m \times m}(\mathbb{R})$

$$\langle A | B \rangle = \text{tr} \left(\underbrace{{}^t A \cdot B}_{m \times m} \right)$$

Verifico che $\bar{e}$ prob. scd:

bil: $\sum x$ $\langle \lambda A + \mu B | C \rangle \stackrel{def}{=} \lambda \langle A | C \rangle + \mu \langle B | C \rangle$

$$\text{tr} / {}^t (\lambda A + \mu B) \cdot C$$

$$\lambda \cdot \text{tr} / {}^t A \cdot C + \mu \cdot \text{tr} / {}^t B \cdot C$$

trasp è lin $\longrightarrow$ "

$$\text{tr} / (\lambda {}^t A + \mu {}^t B) \cdot C$$

prodotto
 $n \times c$

$\longrightarrow$ "

lin a $n \times x$

$$\text{tr} / (\lambda {}^t A \cdot C + \mu {}^t B \cdot C) \longleftarrow$$

$\uparrow$
quindi anche
 tr è lin

$\sum x$: uguale

Simon:

$$\langle B | A \rangle \neq \langle A | B \rangle$$

$$\text{tr}({}^t B \cdot A)$$

$$\text{tr}({}^t A \cdot B)$$

$$\text{tr}({}^t({}^t B \cdot A))$$

$$\text{tr}({}^t A \cdot {}^t({}^t B))$$



OK



oppure: $\langle A | B \rangle = \text{tr}({}^t A \cdot B)$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^n ({}^t A \cdot B)_{ii} = \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n ({}^t A)_{ij} \cdot (B)_{ji}$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n (A)_{ji} \cdot (B)_{ji}$$

$\Rightarrow \langle A | B \rangle$ è uguale al prodotto scalare
dei vettori di $\mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$ ottenuti scambiando

la loro colonne una sopra l'altra:

$$\left\langle \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 & -5 \\ 4 & \pi & e \end{pmatrix} \middle| \begin{pmatrix} 7 & 9 & \sqrt{2} \\ -1 & 44 & 17 \end{pmatrix} \right\rangle_{M_{2 \times 3}}$$

$$= 2 \cdot 7 + 3 \cdot 9 + (-5) \cdot \sqrt{2} + 4 \cdot (-1) + \pi \cdot 44 + e \cdot 17$$

$$= \left\langle \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 4 \\ \pi \\ e \end{pmatrix} \middle| \begin{pmatrix} 7 \\ 9 \\ \sqrt{2} \\ -1 \\ 44 \\ 17 \end{pmatrix} \right\rangle_{\mathbb{R}^6}$$

$\Rightarrow$ si può
e def. pos.

infolg: $\langle A | A \rangle = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} (A)_{ii}^2$

$\mathcal{L}_s: V = C^0([0,1], \mathbb{R})$ (sp. rett. di)
dim ∞

$$\langle x | y \rangle = \int_0^1 x(t) \cdot y(t) dt$$

bil.: $\langle \lambda x + \mu y | z \rangle \stackrel{?}{=} \lambda \langle x | z \rangle + \mu \langle y | z \rangle$

$$\int_0^1 (\lambda x + \mu y)(t) \cdot z(t) dt$$

$$\lambda \int_0^1 x(t) z(t) dt + \mu \int_0^1 y(t) \cdot z(t) dt$$

$$\int_0^1 (\lambda x(t) + \mu y(t)) z(t) dt$$

$$\int_0^1 (\lambda x(t) z(t) + \mu \cdot y(t) z(t)) dt$$

↑
 upadni
 radni
 s e lim

Def: se $A \in M_{m \times m}(\mathbb{R})$ posso

$$\langle \cdot | \cdot \rangle_A : \mathbb{R}^m \times \mathbb{R}^m \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}$$
$$(x, y) \longmapsto \langle x | y \rangle_A$$

dove $\langle x | y \rangle_A = {}^t x \cdot A \cdot y$.

(Fatto: $\bar{}$ è sempre bilineare)

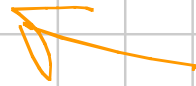
Lo chiamo applicazione bilineare
su $\mathbb{R}^n$ associata ad A .

Verifico le bilinearità:

Sim:

$$\begin{aligned} \langle \lambda x + \mu y | z \rangle_A &\stackrel{?}{=} \lambda \langle x | z \rangle_A + \mu \langle y | z \rangle_A \\ &\quad \parallel \qquad \qquad \qquad \parallel \\ {}^t(\lambda x + \mu y) \cdot A \cdot z &\quad \lambda \cdot {}^t x \cdot A \cdot z + \mu {}^t y \cdot A \cdot z \end{aligned}$$

$$\overset{11}{(\lambda^t x + \mu^t y) \cdot \underline{A} \cdot z}$$



↑
 usuali padre
 il prob $A \times C$
 e' lin a sim

dx : analoga -