

Esercizio 1

24/3/2017

9.5.4

Base in $\mathbb{C}^2$

$$= \left\{ w_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1+i \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}, w_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 3-i \\ 2i \end{pmatrix} \right\}$$

$$v_1 = \frac{\begin{pmatrix} 1+i \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}}{\left\| \begin{pmatrix} 1+i \\ -2 \end{pmatrix} \right\|} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2+4}} \begin{pmatrix} 1+i \\ -2 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \begin{pmatrix} 1+i \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\tilde{v}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 3-i \\ 2i \end{pmatrix} - \frac{(3-i)(1-i) + 2i(-2)}{6} \begin{pmatrix} 1+i \\ -2 \end{pmatrix} =$$

$$= \dots = \frac{2}{3} \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1-i \end{pmatrix}$$

$$v_2 = \frac{\tilde{v}_2}{\left\| \tilde{v}_2 \right\|} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1-i \end{pmatrix}$$

Controlliamo che $v_1 \perp v_2$

$$(1-i)2 + (-2)(1-i) = 0$$

9.5.5 In $\mathbb{C}^3$ proiet. ortog. di $\begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ i \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$ su
W generata da $\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1+i \end{pmatrix}$, $\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1-i \end{pmatrix}$
" w_1 " w_2

Potrei ortogonalizzare $(w_1, w_2) \rightsquigarrow (v_1, v_2)$

e calcolare $p(u) = \langle u, v_1 \rangle v_1 + \langle u, v_2 \rangle v_2$

Alt, mod : $\text{Span} \left(\begin{pmatrix} i \\ 0 \\ 1+i \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1-i \end{pmatrix} \right)^\perp =$

$$= \text{Span} \left(\begin{pmatrix} i \\ 0 \\ 1+i \end{pmatrix} \wedge \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1-i \end{pmatrix} \right) =$$

$$= \text{Span} \left(\begin{pmatrix} -1-i \\ -1-i \\ i \end{pmatrix} \right) \cap \text{Span} \left(\begin{pmatrix} -1+i \\ -1+i \\ -i \end{pmatrix} \right) =$$

← generate $W^\perp$

$$= \text{Span} \left(\begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \\ i-1 \end{pmatrix} \right)$$

1
2

↑
multiplied
both, for
 $(-1-i)$

$$p(u) = u - \frac{\langle u | z \rangle}{\|z\|^2} z =$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ i \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} - \frac{2 \cdot 2 + 2 \cdot i + (-1)(-1-i)}{4 + 4 + 2} \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \\ i-1 \end{pmatrix} = \dots$$

9.5.6

$$K \in \mathbb{C}$$

$$A_K = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & i\sqrt{3} \\ -i\sqrt{3} & K \end{pmatrix}$$

f_K è la forma quadratica associata ad A_K

(a) quando f_K è hermitiana?

condizione $K \in \mathbb{R}$

sono coniugati

è reale

(b) per quali K f_K è hermit., $\det > 0$
(verifica che vale per $K=3$) —

$$\det > 0, \quad \det \begin{pmatrix} 2 & i\sqrt{3} \\ -i\sqrt{3} & K \end{pmatrix} > 0$$

$$\det = 2K - 3 > 0 \quad 2K > 3 \quad K > 3/2$$

In particolare $2 \cdot 3 - 3 = 3 > 0$

quindi f_3 è $\det > 0$ —

(c) Trova $v \in \mathbb{C}^2$, con 1° comp. immag. pure,

$$\text{ort}_3 \quad e \quad \begin{pmatrix} 1-i \\ 1+i \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{risp} \quad e \quad f_3, \quad \text{unitario} -$$

$\begin{matrix} u \\ w \end{matrix}$

$$\text{Cerco } v, \frac{1}{f_3} w$$

$$A_3 v = 0$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1+i & 1-i \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & i\sqrt{3} \\ -i\sqrt{3} & 3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = 0$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2+\sqrt{3}+i(2-\sqrt{3}) & 3-\sqrt{3}+i(\sqrt{3}-3) \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = 0$$

possiamo scegliere $v_1 = \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 - \sqrt{3} + i(\sqrt{3} - 3) \\ -(2 + \sqrt{3} + i(2 - \sqrt{3})) \end{pmatrix}$

Trasformo v_1 per aver 1^a comp. immaginaria
pure

$$v_1 \rightsquigarrow v_2 = i \left(3 - \sqrt{3} - i(\sqrt{3} - 3) \right) v_1$$

$\uparrow$ 1^a comp. coniugata

Il vettore cercato v lo ottengo dividendo
 v_2 per la sua norma.

$$v = \frac{v_2}{\|v_2\|_{F_3}}$$

9.5.2

(a) $V = \mathbb{C}^2$ $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$ standard

v unitario, $\perp$ a $\begin{pmatrix} 3-i \\ 2+5i \end{pmatrix} = w$, 1^{a} coord. $\in \mathbb{R}$

v orthogonal a w

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2-5i \\ -3-i \end{pmatrix} = v_1$$

1^{a} coord. $\in \mathbb{R}$

$$(2+5i) \begin{pmatrix} 2-5i \\ -3-i \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 29 \\ -1-17i \end{pmatrix} = v_2$$

v unitario

$$v = \frac{v_2}{\|v_2\|} = \frac{v_2}{\sqrt{29^2 + 1 + 17^2}}$$

$$v = \frac{1}{\sqrt{29^2 + 1 + 17^2}} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 29 \\ -1-17i \end{pmatrix}$$

(b) $V = \mathbb{C}^2$ $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$ standard.

v unitario, ortog $= \begin{pmatrix} 1-3i \\ 2+i \end{pmatrix}$

somma delle coord immaginarie pure -

- ortog $= \begin{pmatrix} 1-3i \\ 2+i \end{pmatrix}$ $v_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 2-i \\ -(1+3i) \end{pmatrix}$

- somma delle coord. immag. pure

somma coord $v_1 = 2-i - (1+3i) = 1-4i$

$v_2 = i(1+3i) \begin{pmatrix} 2-i \\ -1-3i \end{pmatrix} =$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} -4 + i \\ -1 - 3i \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 - i \\ -1 - 3i \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -7 + 6i \\ +7 + 11i \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\sum \text{coord} = 17i \quad \text{imag part.}$$

• unitario $\|v_2\| = \sqrt{49 + 36 + 49 + 121}$

$$v = \frac{v_2}{\sqrt{\dots}}$$

(c) $V = \mathbb{C}^2$ $\langle \cdot | \cdot \rangle_A$ $A = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1+2i \\ 1-2i & 5 \end{pmatrix}$

v unitario, $\perp_A \begin{pmatrix} 3-i \\ 2+5i \end{pmatrix} = w$, min coord $\in \mathbb{R}$.

$$(3+i, 2-5i) \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1+2i \\ 1-2i & 5 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = 0$$

$$(9+3i+2-10-4i-5i, 11-18i) \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = 0$$

$$(1-6i, 11-18i) \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = 0$$

$$v_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 11-18i \\ -1+6i \end{pmatrix}$$

$$v_2 = (11+18i)v_1 = \dots$$

$$v = \frac{u(1 + 18i) v_1}{\|v_1\|^2} \quad v_2 =$$

$$= \frac{v_1 \cdot (1 + 18i)}{\|u + 18i\| \sqrt{u^2 + 18^2 + 1 + 36}}$$