

geom 24.5.2017

$\boxed{23}$  1.  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$

(a) segno di autovalori di A

$$d_1 = 1 > 0$$

$$d_4 = -25 < 0$$

$$d_2 = 1 > 0$$

$$d_3 = -8 < 0$$

3 autov.  $> 0$ , 1 autov.  $< 0$

(5) forme bil. sul sottosp.  $x_j = 0 \quad j = 1, 2, 3, 4$   
quando è p. reale? cioè quando la  
restriz. è def. pos?

basta guardare i minori  $3 \times 3$  ottenuti  
togliendo riga e colonna  $j$  -

$j = 4$  no : già visto che  $d_3 < 0$   
 $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle_A$  ristretto a  $x_4 = 0$  non è  
def. pos.

$$j = 2 \quad d_1 = 1 \quad d_2 = 1 \quad d_3 = 2 > 0$$

OK  $\hat{e}$  p. scalar

$$j = 3 \quad d_1 = 1 > 0 \quad d_2 = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 1 > 0$$

$$d_3 = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = 3 > 0 \quad \underline{\text{OK!}}$$

$$j = 1 \quad \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 & 0 \\ 3 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$d_1 = 2 > 0$$

$$d_2 = -7 < 0$$

NO  
def. pos

(c) Matrice  $B$  ottenuta da  $A$  eliminando riga/col 4.  
Base orton di  $\mathbb{R}^3$  con autovalori di  $B$

$$B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\det(B - \lambda I) =$$

$$= \det \begin{pmatrix} 1-\lambda & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 2-\lambda & 3 \\ 0 & 3 & 1-\lambda \end{pmatrix} =$$

$$= (1-\lambda) (\lambda^2 - 3\lambda - 7) - (1-\lambda) =$$

$$= (1-\lambda) (\lambda^2 - 3\lambda - 8)$$

$$\lambda_1 = 1$$

$$\lambda_{2,3} = \frac{3 \pm \sqrt{41}}{2}$$

$$\lambda_1 \quad B - \lambda_1 I = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \langle \mathbf{u} = \left\langle \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\rangle$$

$$\mathbf{v}_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{10}} \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\lambda_2 = \frac{3 + \sqrt{41}}{2}$$

$$B - \lambda_2 I =$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{41}}{2} & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & \frac{1}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{41}}{2} & 3 \\ 0 & 3 & -\frac{1}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{41}}{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\det(B - \lambda_2 I)$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 1 + \sqrt{41} \\ 6 \end{pmatrix}$$

2. Normalisierung

$$v_2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{4 + 36 + (1 + \sqrt{41})^2}} \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 1 + \sqrt{41} \\ 6 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\lambda_3 = \frac{3 - \sqrt{41}}{2}$$

$$B - \lambda_3 I = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{41}}{2} & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & \frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{41}}{2} & 3 \\ 0 & 3 & -\frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{41}}{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{Ker} = \left\langle \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 1-\sqrt{41} \\ 6 \end{pmatrix} \right\rangle$$

$$v_3 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\dots}} \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 1-\sqrt{41} \\ 6 \end{pmatrix}$$

Case

$$\begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} \in \text{Ker}$$

$$\text{I}^e \text{ comp. } -\frac{1}{2}(1-\sqrt{41})x_1 - x_2 = 0$$

$$\text{p. 2} \Rightarrow x_2 = 1 + \sqrt{41} \Rightarrow x_1 = -2$$

III comp.

$$\hookrightarrow 3x_2 + \left(-\frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{41}}{2}\right)x_3 = 0$$

$$x_3 = 6$$

[23]

2.

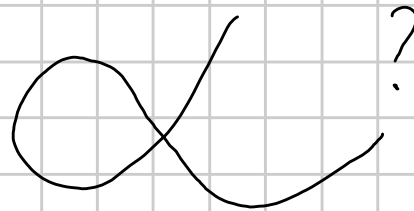
$$\alpha: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$$

$$\alpha(t) = (2t - \cos t, t + 2 \sin t, t^2)$$

(A)  $\alpha$  è semplice?  
cioè: iniettiva?

$$\alpha'(t) = \begin{pmatrix} 2 + \sin t, & \dots \\ \sqrt{1} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$2 - 1 > 0$$



$\alpha$  è iniettiva quando  
proietta sulle  $\mathbb{R}^2$   
componente  $\Rightarrow$

$\alpha$  è iniettiva.

(B)  $\beta$  è restrizione di  $\alpha$  a  $[0, \tau_c]$

calcolare  $\int_{\beta} x dy - y dx$

$$\alpha'(t) = (2 + \sin t, 1 + 2 \cos t, 2t)$$

$$\int_0^\pi \left[ \underbrace{(2t - \cos t)}_x \underbrace{(1 + 2 \cos t)}_{dy} - \underbrace{(t + 2 \sin t)}_y \underbrace{(2 + \sin t)}_{dx} \right] dt =$$

$$= \int_0^\pi \cancel{2t} - 2 \cos^2 t + 4t \cos t - \cos t - \cancel{2t} - 2 \sin^2 t - 4 \sin t + t \sin t \, dt =$$

$$= \int_0^\pi \left( -2 + t(4 \cos t - \sin t) - \cos t - 4 \sin t \right) dt =$$

$$= \dots = 20 + 6\pi - \pi^2$$

(c) curvature e torsione per  $t=0$

$$\kappa(t) = \frac{\|\alpha'(t) \wedge \alpha''(t)\|}{\|\alpha'(t)\|^3}$$

$$\alpha'(0) = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\tau(t) = \frac{\langle \alpha'(t) \wedge \alpha''(t) | \alpha'''(t) \rangle}{\|\alpha'(t) \wedge \alpha''(t)\|^2}$$

$$\alpha''(t) = (\cos t, -2 \sin t, 2)$$

$$\alpha''(0) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\alpha'''(t) = (-\sin t, -2 \cos t, 0)$$

$$\alpha'''(0) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\alpha'(0) \wedge \alpha''(0) = \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$K(0) = \frac{\sqrt{21}}{5\sqrt{5}}$$

$$\tau(0) = \frac{\left\langle \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ -9 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \mid \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \right\rangle}{21} = \frac{8}{21}$$

(D)  $n: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  crescente,  $n(0) = 0$

$\gamma(s) = \alpha(n(s))$  è un param d'arco -

calcolare  $n''(0)$  -

$$\gamma'(0) = \alpha'(n(0)) n'(0)$$

$$\|\gamma'(0)\| = 1 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \boxed{n'(0)} = \frac{1}{\|\alpha'(0)\|} = \boxed{\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}}$$

$$\langle \gamma'(s), \gamma'(s) \rangle = 1$$

$$\left[ \frac{d}{ds} \langle \gamma'(s), \gamma'(s) \rangle \right] = 2 \langle \gamma''(s), \gamma'(s) \rangle = 0$$

$$\gamma''(s) = \frac{d}{ds} \left( \alpha'(u(s)) u'(s) \right) =$$

$$= \alpha''(u(s)) u'(s)^2 + \alpha'(u(s)) u''(s)$$

$$\left\langle \alpha''(0) \frac{1}{5} + \alpha'(0) u''(0) \mid \alpha'(u(0)) \right\rangle = 0$$

$$\left\langle \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \frac{1}{5} + \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \cdot m''(0) \mid \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \right\rangle = 0$$

$$\left( \frac{1}{5} + 2 m''(0) \right) \cdot 2 + m''(0) = 0$$

$$m''(0) = -\frac{2}{5} \cdot \frac{1}{5} = -\frac{2}{25}$$

24

$$1. \quad A_k = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1-k \\ k+1 & 2+ik \end{pmatrix} \quad k \in \mathbb{C}$$

(a) per qual  $k$   $A_k$  è hermitiana?

ci sono k t.c.  $A_k$  sono hermit. o normali?

$$A = A^*$$

$$(1.1) \quad 1 = 1$$

$$(2.2) \quad 2 + ik = \overline{2 + ik} = 2 - i \bar{k}$$

$$k = -\bar{k} \Rightarrow \boxed{k \in i\mathbb{R}}$$

$$\boxed{k = it \quad t \in \mathbb{R}}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 - it \\ 1 + it & 2 - t \end{pmatrix}$$

è hermitiana

$A_k$  è hermitiana se  $k \in i\mathbb{R}$

$A_k$  normale e non herm.?

(cioè  $A A^* = A^* A$ )

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1-k \\ 1+k & 2-i k \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1+\bar{k} \\ 1-\bar{k} & 2-i \bar{k} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1+\bar{k} \\ 1-\bar{k} & 2-i \bar{k} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1-k \\ 1+k & 2-i k \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (1.1) \quad 1 + (1-k)(1-\bar{k}) &= 1 + (1+k)(1+\bar{k}) \\ 1 + 1 - k - \bar{k} + |k|^2 &= 1 + 1 + k + \bar{k} + |k|^2 \\ -k - \bar{k} &= k + \bar{k} = 0 \Rightarrow k \in i\mathbb{R} \end{aligned}$$

quindi: se  $A_k$  è NORMALE  $\Rightarrow A_k$  è herm.

Risposta : NO (Q: dire  $\exists K: A_K$  norm.  
e non herm) -

(b) Sia  $|K|=1$ , t.c.  $A_K$  herm ( $K = \pm i$ )  
e trovare base ortogonali di  $\mathbb{C}^2$  fatta  
di autovel. di  $A_K$

Prendo  $K = i$

$$A_K = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & i-1 \\ 1+i & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$p(t) = \det(A_K - tI) = \\ = t^2 - 2t - 1$$

autovel.  $t_{1,2} = 1 \pm \sqrt{2}$

$t_1 = 1 + \sqrt{2}$  autovel.  $\in \mathbb{R}$   $(A - (1 + \sqrt{2})I) = \begin{pmatrix} -\sqrt{2} & 1-i \\ 1+i & -\sqrt{2} \end{pmatrix}$

$\mathbb{K} = \left\langle \begin{pmatrix} 1-i \\ \sqrt{2} \end{pmatrix} \right\rangle$  normalis

$v_1 = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1-i \\ \sqrt{2} \end{pmatrix}$

$t_2 = 1 - \sqrt{2}$   $\mathbb{K} = \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{2} & 1-i \\ 1+i & +\sqrt{2} \end{pmatrix}$

$$\text{Ker} = \left\langle \begin{pmatrix} 1-i \\ -\sqrt{2} \end{pmatrix} \right\rangle$$

$$v_2 = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1-i \\ -\sqrt{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

(c) Per quali  $k$   $A_k$  è def. pos.

segno di autoval.

$$A_k = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1-k \\ 1+k & 2+ik \end{pmatrix}$$

$$d_1 = 1 > 0$$

$$k = it$$

$$A \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$A_k = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1-it \\ 1+it & 2-t \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\det A_k = -t^2 - t + 1 = -(t^2 + t - 1)$$

$$\det A_k = 0 \quad \text{per} \quad t_{1,2} = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{5}}{2}$$

$$\det A_k > 0 \quad \text{per} \quad t \in \left( \frac{-1-\sqrt{5}}{2}, \frac{-1+\sqrt{5}}{2} \right)$$

(d)  $k : A_k \text{ def } \geq 0, |k|=1$  ortonomales b. canon. in  $\mathbb{C}^2$ .

$$-\frac{1-\sqrt{5}}{2} < \textcircled{-1} < -\frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2} < 1$$

$$k = -i$$

$$A_K = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1+i \\ 1-i & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

orthonormal basis  $e_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, e_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$

$$f_1 = e_1$$

$$f_2 = \frac{e_2 - \langle e_2, f_1 \rangle f_1}{\|e_2 - \langle e_2, f_1 \rangle f_1\|_{A_K}} = \begin{pmatrix} -1-i \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

24 2.  $\alpha: \left[-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3 \quad \alpha(t) = (\cos(t), t^2, \sin(2t))$

$\alpha$  semplice, chiusa, liscia

chiusa:  $\alpha\left(-\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = \left(0, \frac{\pi^2}{4}, 0\right)$

$$\alpha\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = \left(0, \frac{\pi^2}{4}, 0\right)$$

OK

semplice caso  $t_1, t_2$  distinti  $t_c$ .

$$\alpha(t_1) = \alpha(t_2) \quad (\text{gli estremi vanno bene})$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \cos t_1 \\ t_1^2 \\ \sin 2t_1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos t_2 \\ t_2^2 \\ \sin 2t_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$t_1^2 = t_2^2 \quad \Rightarrow \quad t_1 = -t_2$$

$$\sin(2t_1) = \sin(2t_2) = \sin(-2t_1) =$$

$$= -\sin(2t_1)$$

$$\Rightarrow \sin(2t_1) = 0 \quad t \in k \frac{\pi}{2} \quad k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

Guardando il dominio  $\left(-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right]$  vedo

che l'unica soluzione è data dagli estremi.

(b)  $\alpha$  è liscia in ogni punto?

$\alpha$  è con derivate continue -

$$\alpha' = (-\sin t, 2t, 2\cos(2t))$$

$$\alpha' = 0 \quad \text{MAI}$$

$$(\alpha' = 0 \Rightarrow) \dot{t} = 0 \quad \text{ma} \\ 2 \cdot \cos(2 \cdot 0) \neq 0)$$

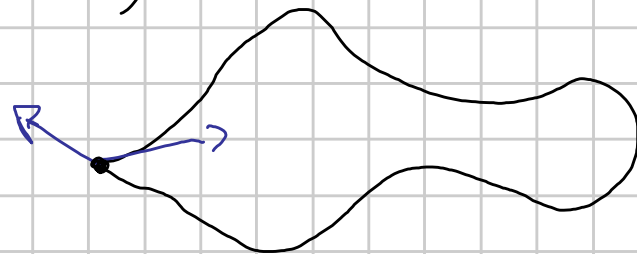
agli estremi:

$$\alpha\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = (-1, \pi, -2) \quad \text{non proporz.}$$

$$\alpha\left(-\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = (+1, -\pi, -2)$$

$\Rightarrow \alpha$  non è liscia

$$\text{nel punto } \alpha\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = \alpha\left(-\frac{\pi}{2}\right)$$



c) curvatura e torsione - come prima -

d)  $\int_{\alpha} (z \, dx + x \, dz)$  come prima

$$\int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left[ (\sin 2t) (-\sin t) + \cos t \cdot 2t \right] dt = \dots$$

25 . 1)  $A = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & -1 & 1 \\ -1 & 2 & 4 \\ 1 & 4 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$

(a) Trovare gli autov. di  $A$  provando che uno è nullo.

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \in \text{Ker } A \quad \Rightarrow \det A = 0$$

$$P_A(t) = \det(A - tI) = at^3 + bt^2 + ct$$

con formula  $\det \begin{pmatrix} -1-t & -1 & 1 \\ -1 & 2-t & 4 \\ 1 & 4 & 2-t \end{pmatrix} =$

termino noto  
nulla

mi fanno.  
terminare  
nodo = 0

$$= -t^3 + (-1 + 2 + 2)t^2 + (2 - 4 + 2 + 16 + 1 + 1)t =$$

$$= -t(t^2 - 3t - 18) = -t(t+3)(t-6)$$

(b) base canonica che diagonalizza

trovare gli autovettori (e normalizzarli)

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$t = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$t = -3$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$t = 6$$

(c) p.o. di  $\mathbb{R}^3$  su  $\text{Im} A$

basche Lottare ~~an~~  $v \in \mathbb{R}$  la me

proiet  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$

$$v \longmapsto v - \left\langle v \mid \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\rangle \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

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