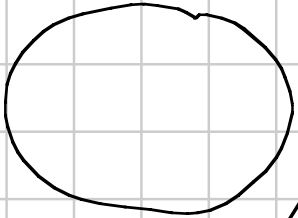


Geometrie 26/4/17

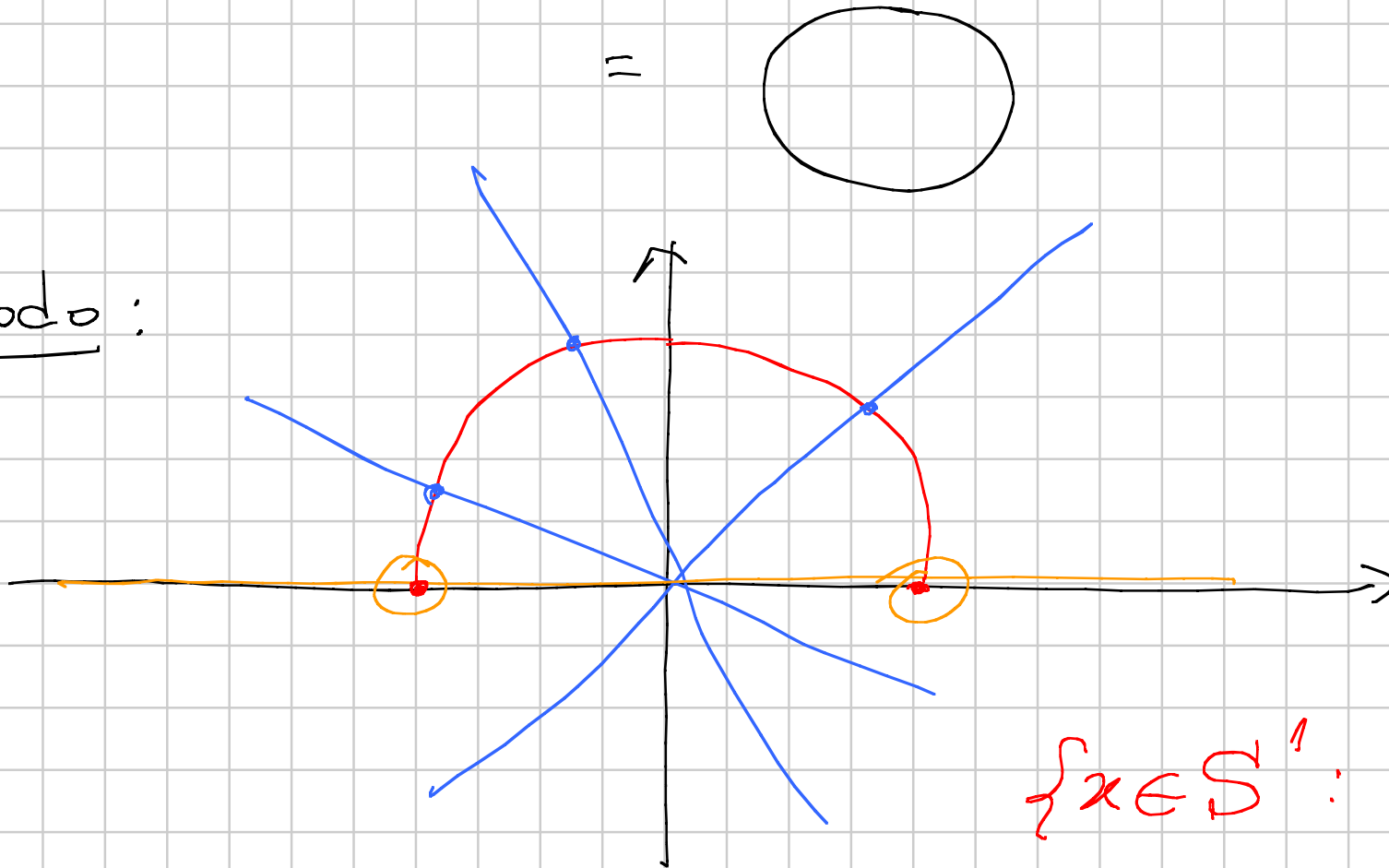
$$\mathbb{P}^n(\mathbb{K}) = (\mathbb{K}^{n+1} \setminus \{0\}) / \sim$$

$x \sim y$
se $y = k \cdot x$

= l'insieme delle rette in $\mathbb{K}^{n+1}$

Visto: $\mathbb{P}^1(\mathbb{R}) =$  identificare
pti antipodali

II modo:

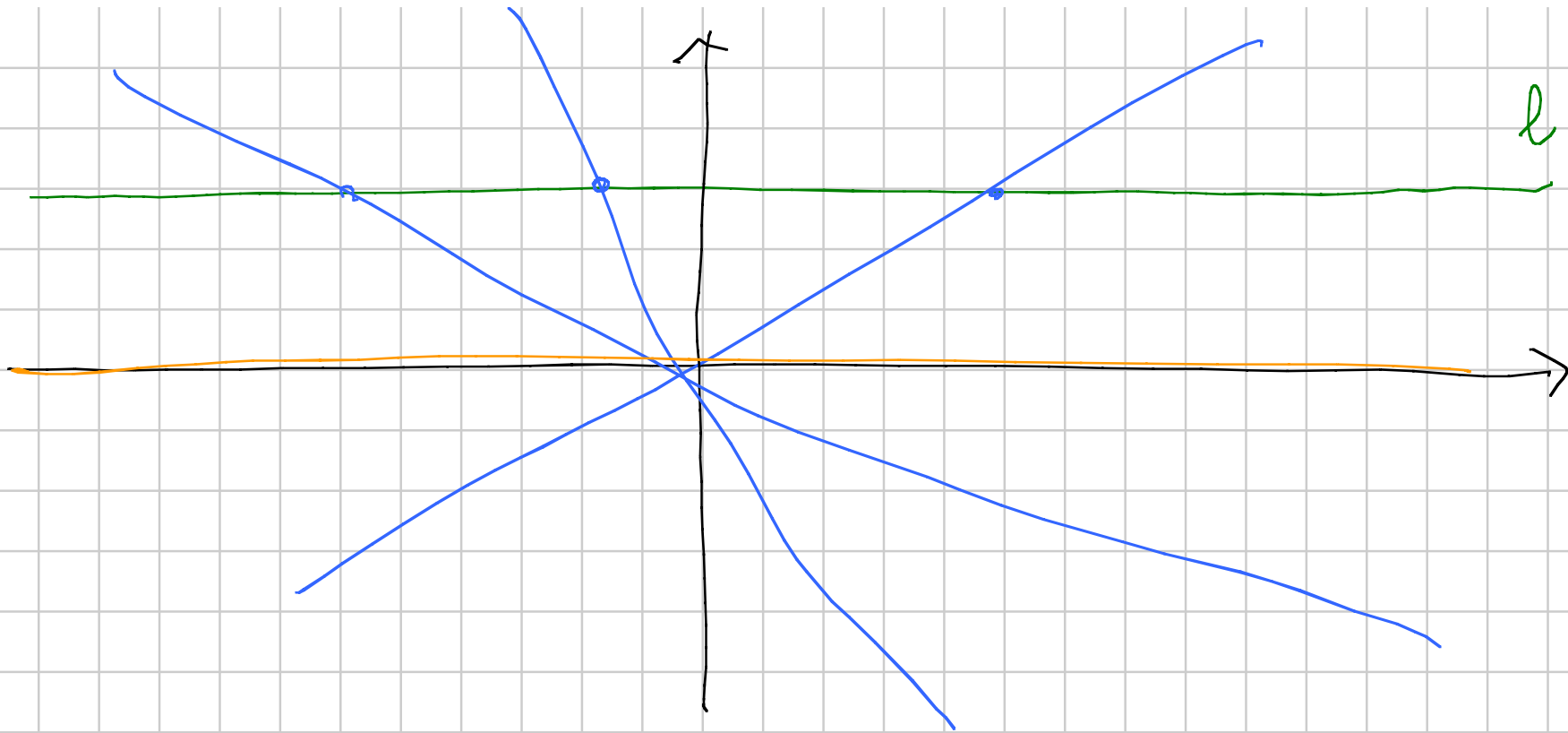


$$\{x \in S^1 : x_2 \geq 0\}$$

La semicirconf. è un insieme di rappresentanti
sovraabbondante: tutte le classi hanno una
sua rappresentante esattamente da un pt.;
una classe è rappresentata da due pt., gli
estremi. Dopo $\mathbb{P}^1(\mathbb{R})$ si ottiene
dalla semicirconf. identificando gli estremi:



III modo : $\ell = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^2 : x_2 = 1\}$

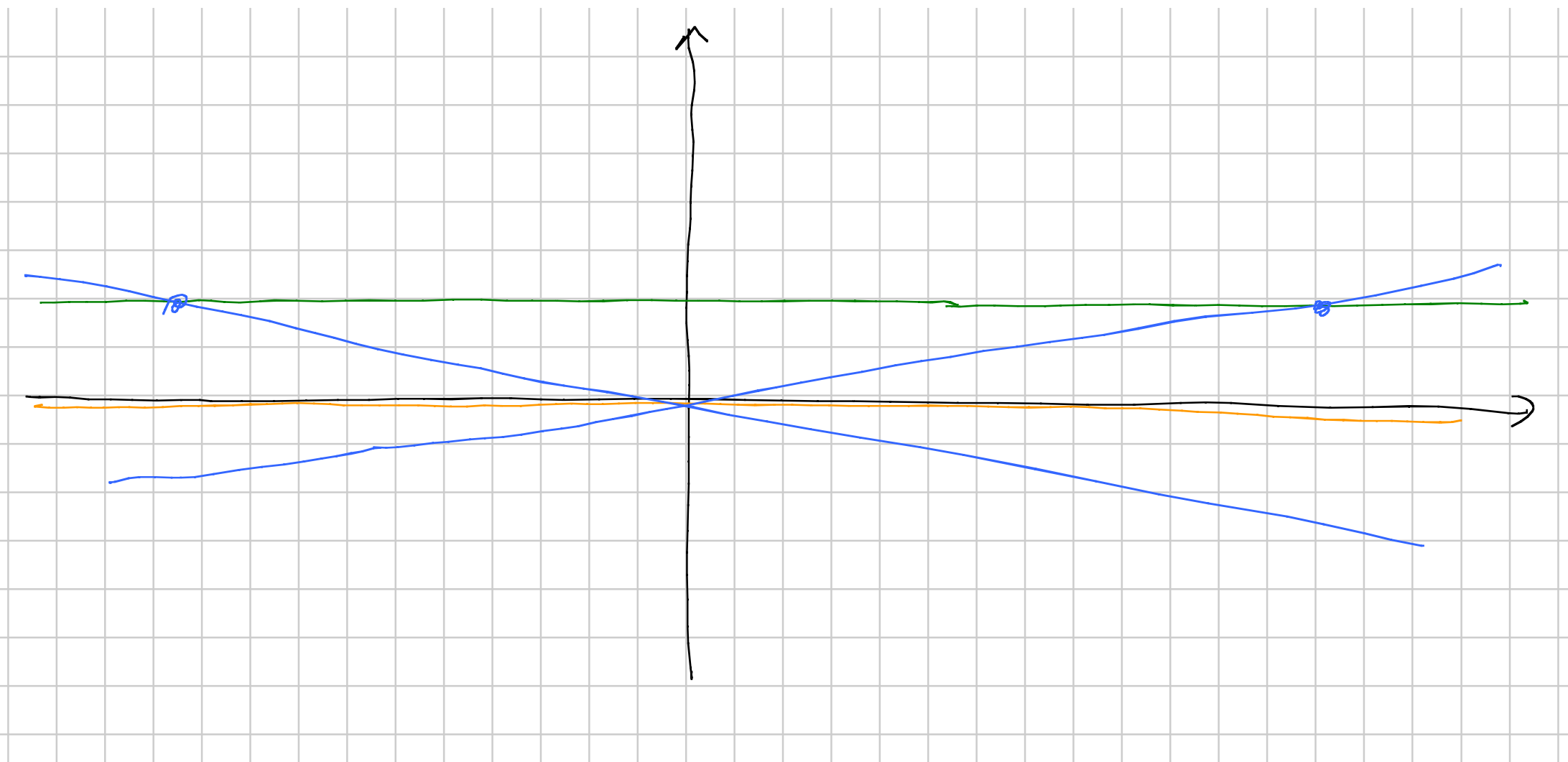


$\Rightarrow$ l rappresenta una sola volta tutte le classi:

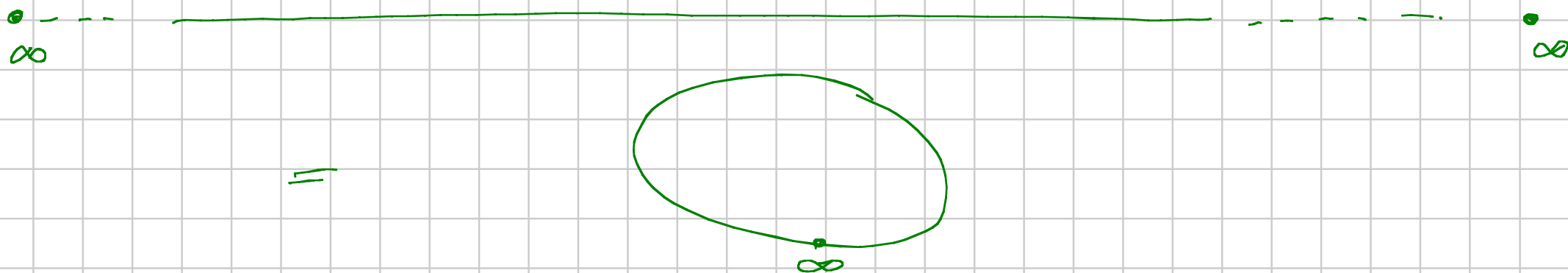
di equivalenza hanno uno.

$$\Rightarrow \mathbb{P}'(\mathbb{R}) \setminus \text{un pto} \longleftrightarrow l$$

$$\text{cioè } \mathbb{P}^1(\mathbb{R}) \longleftrightarrow l \cup (\text{un pto})$$



il pto mancante viene raggiunto dai pti su ℓ
che tendono all'infinito in una delle due
direzioni $\Rightarrow \mathbb{P}^1(\mathbb{R}) = \ell \cup \{\infty\}$



Le tre descrizioni di $\mathbb{P}^1(\mathbb{R})$ si estendono
a $\mathbb{P}^n(\mathbb{R})$:

$$1) \mathbb{P}^n(\mathbb{R}) = S^n / x \sim -x$$

$\parallel$

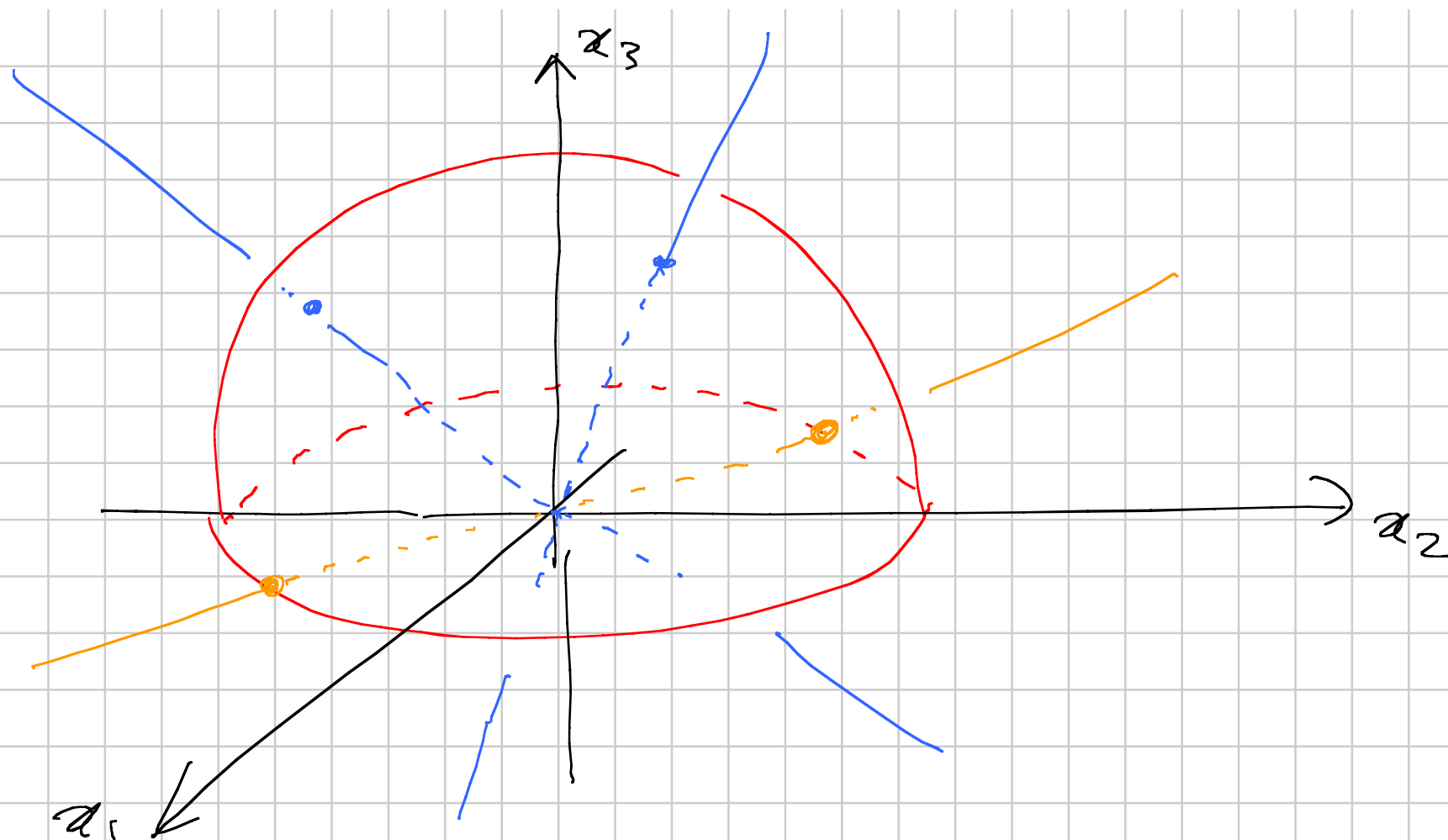
$$\{x \in \mathbb{R}^{n+1} : \|x\| = 1\}$$

$$2) \mathbb{P}^n(\mathbb{R}) = \mathbb{D}_+^m$$

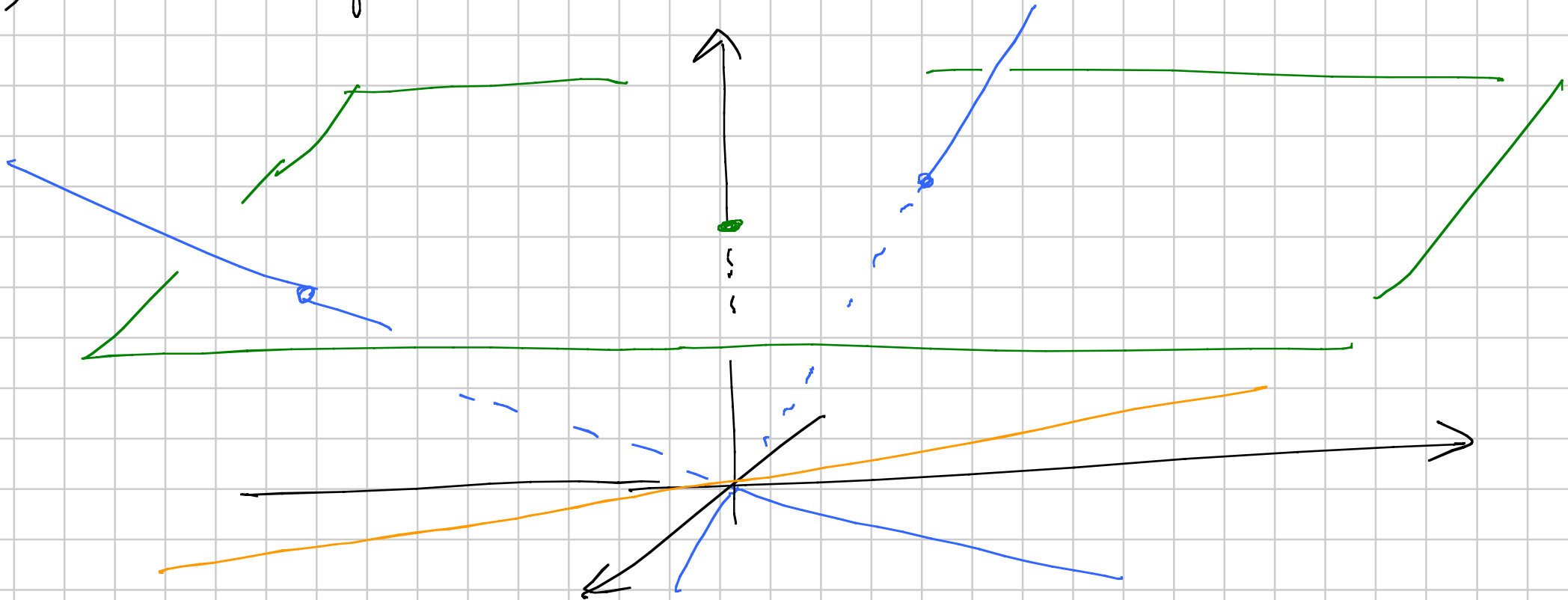
$$\{x \in S^n : x_{n+1} \geq 0\}$$

$x^n - x$
solo per $x \in S^{n-1}$

$$\{x \in S^m : x_{n+1} = 0\}$$

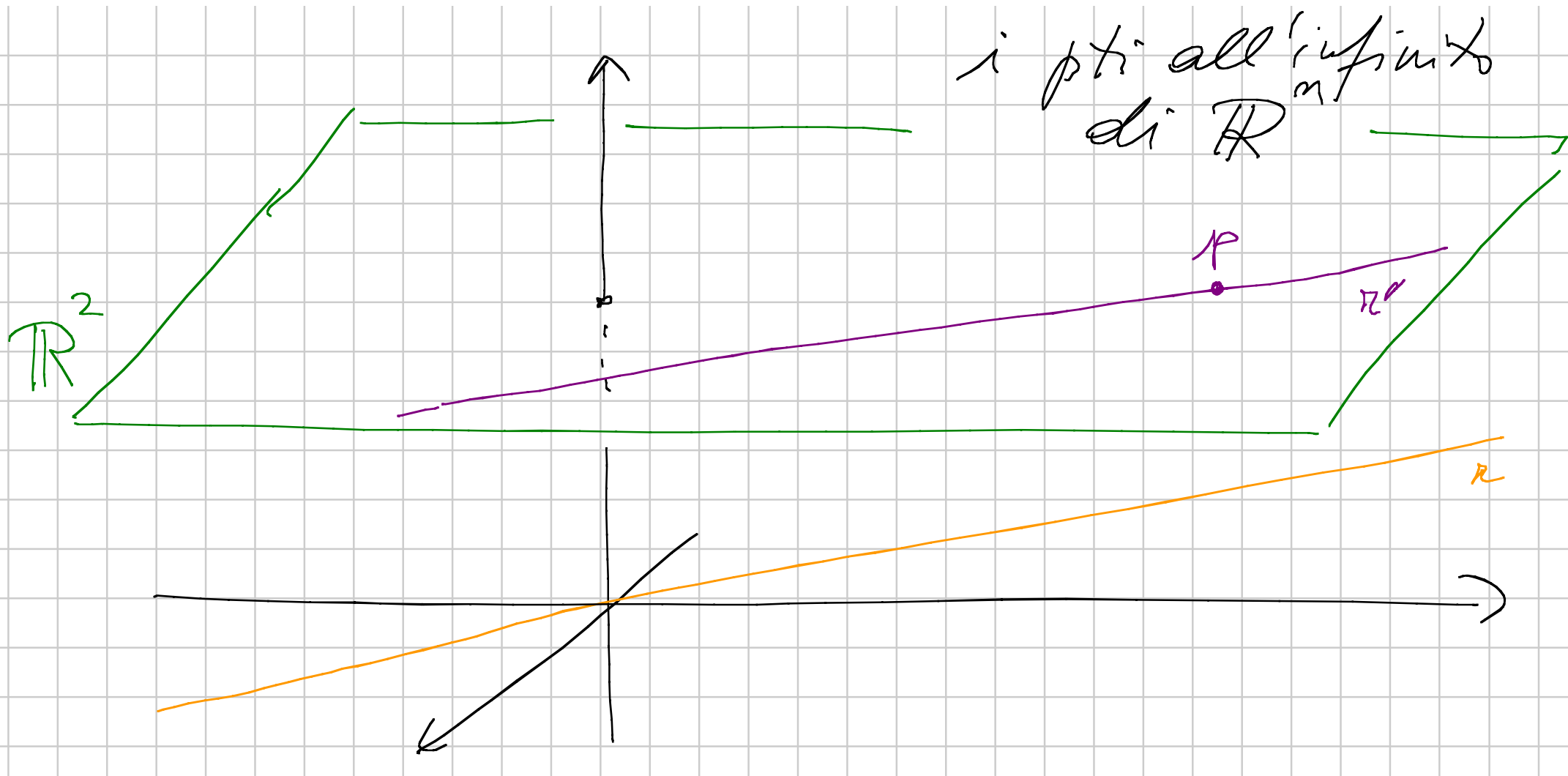


3) Identifico $\mathbb{R}^m \times \{1\}$ con $\mathbb{R}^m$



$$\Rightarrow \mathbb{P}^m(\mathbb{R}) \setminus \underbrace{\begin{array}{l} \text{le classi di} \\ \text{equiv. delle} \\ \text{rette in } \mathbb{R}^n \times \{0\} \end{array}}_{\mathbb{P}^{n-1}(\mathbb{R})} = \mathbb{R}^m$$

$$\Rightarrow \mathbb{P}^m(\mathbb{R}) = \mathbb{R}^m \cup \underbrace{\mathbb{P}^{m-1}(\mathbb{R})}$$



Se prendo una retta π' ad altezza 1 parallela
a quella ad altezza 0, e p su π' ,
le rette per O e p , quando p tende
a una delle estremità di π' tende a π .

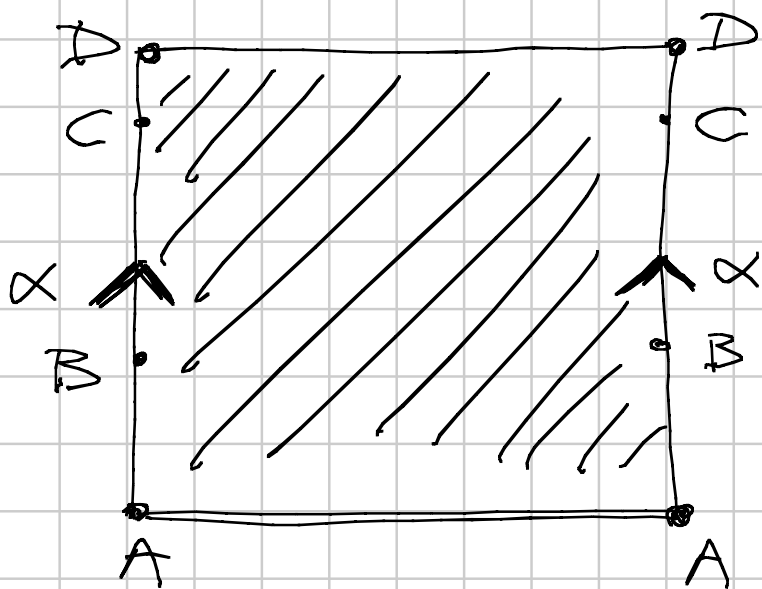
Dunque il pto $\pi \in \mathbb{P}^{n-1}(\mathbb{R}) \subset \mathbb{P}^n(\mathbb{R})$
rappresenta la direzione di π' .

$$\Rightarrow \mathbb{P}^m(\mathbb{R}) = \mathbb{R}^m \cup \underbrace{\mathbb{P}^{m-1}(\mathbb{R})}$$

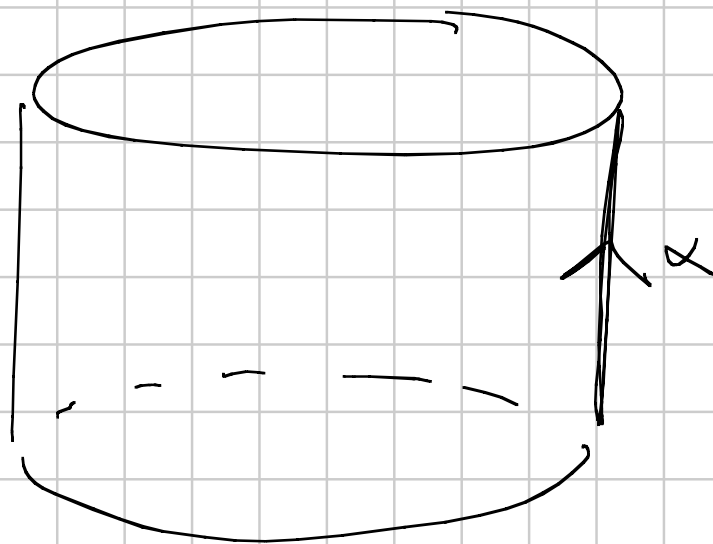
è pt. all'inf di $\mathbb{R}^m$
 cioè le direzioni
 delle rette affini in $\mathbb{R}^m$

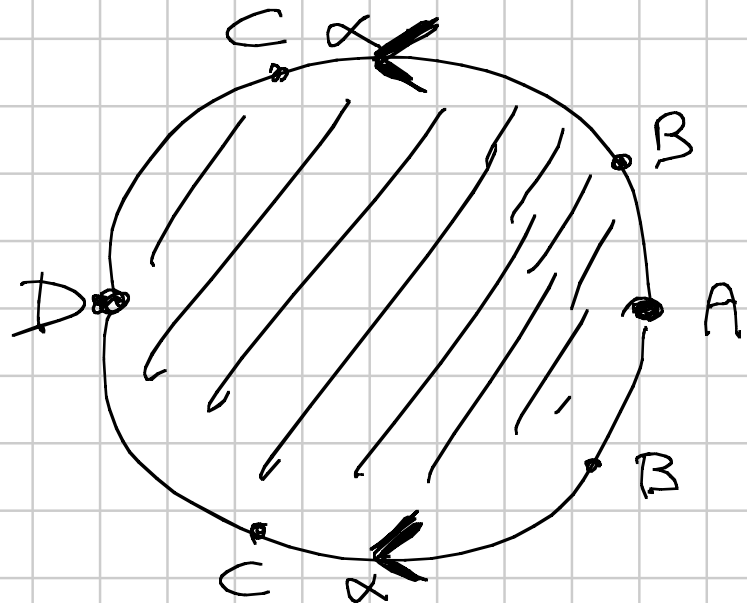
Descrizione di $\mathbb{P}^2(\mathbb{R})$.

Superfici ottenute in collando lati di poligoni.

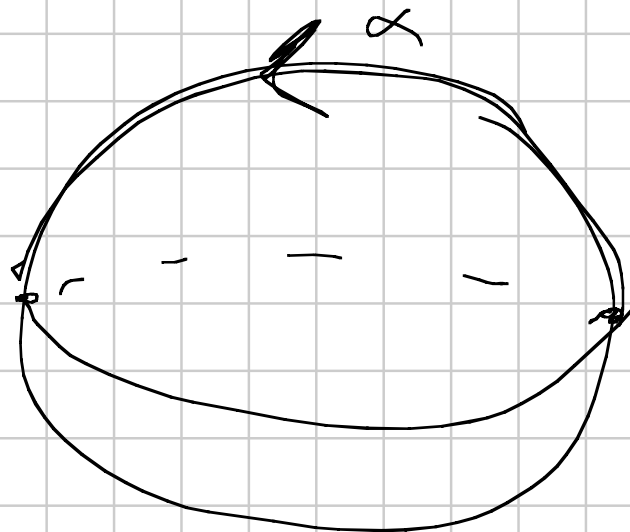


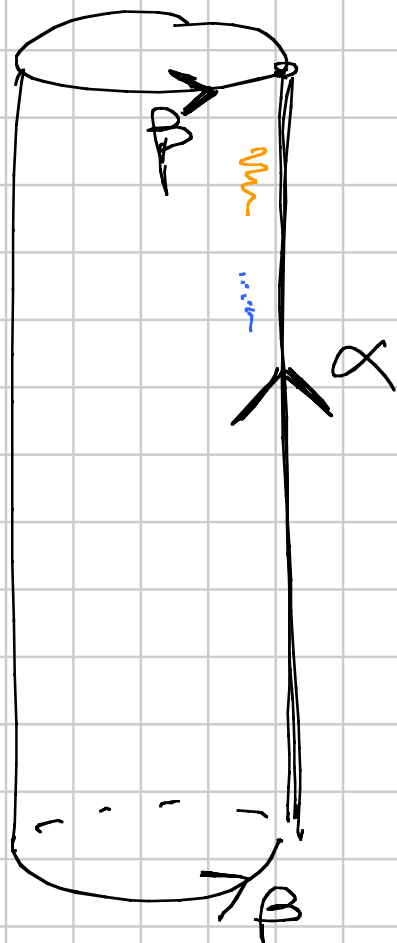
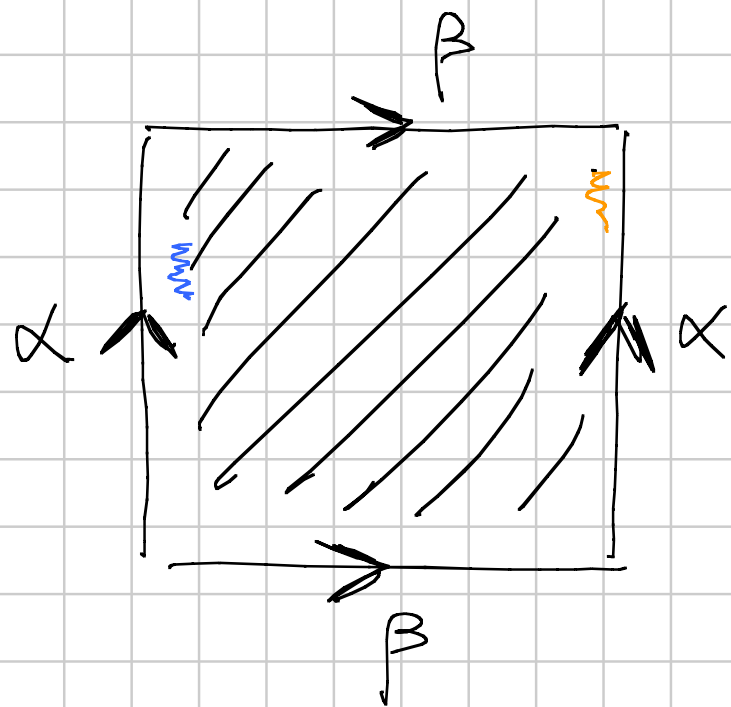
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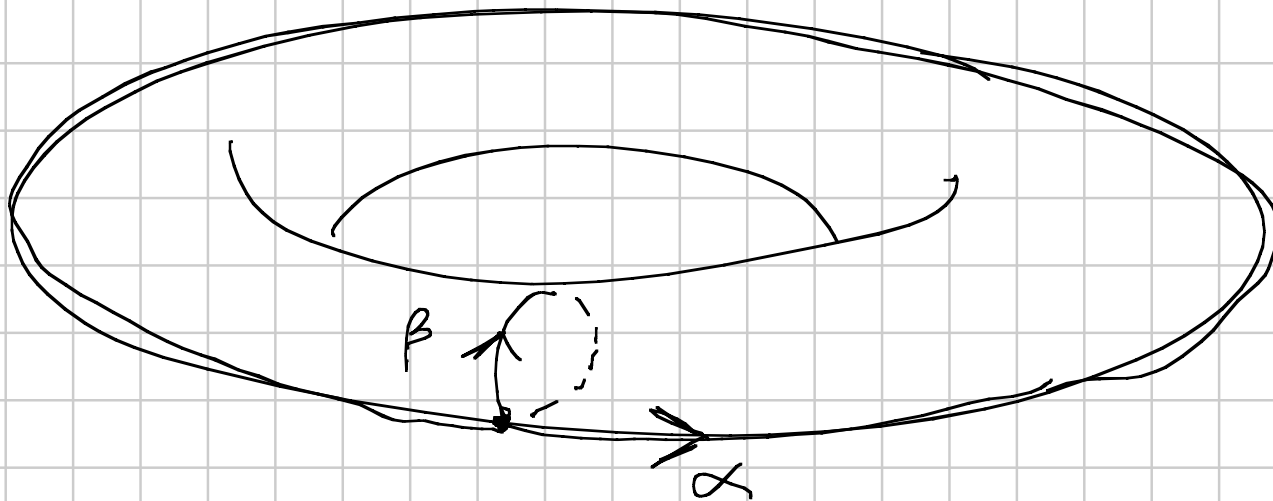


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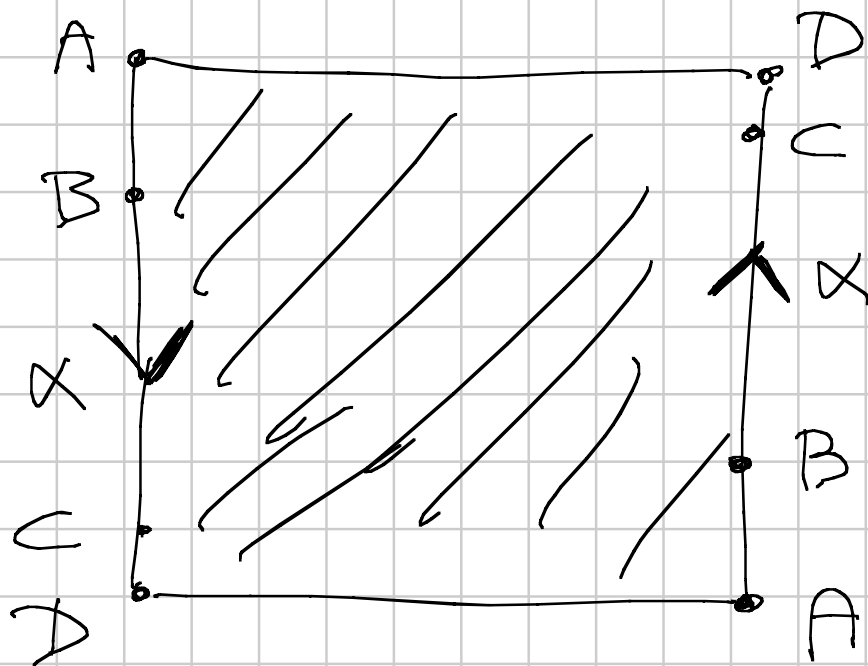




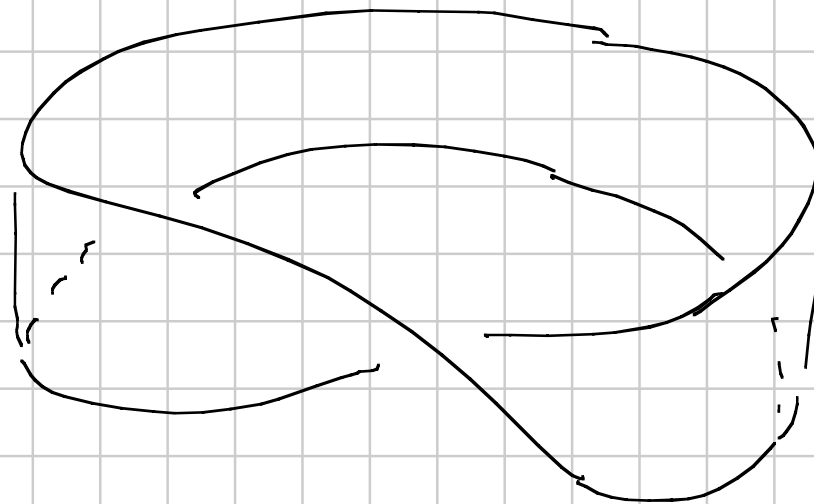
$\mathbb{H}$



torus



||



Nastro di Möbius

o) Ripiegare una faccia del nastro di

Möbius di rosso e l'altro di blu

Esercizio

1) Cosa ottengo se taglio a metà per il lungo un nastro di Möbius?

2) E se lo taglio in tre?

3) Cercare su Google Möbius + Escher _

10.8.7

Dire se A è normale; se sì
trovare base ortonorm. di autovett.

(2) $A = \begin{pmatrix} 2+i & 1 \\ 3i & 1-i \end{pmatrix}$; normale? $AA^* \neq A^*A$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2+i & 1 \\ 3i & 1-i \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 2-i & -3i \\ 1 & 1+i \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2-1 & -3i \\ 1 & 1-i \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2+i & 1 \\ 3i & 1-i \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 6 & \\ & \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 14 & \\ & \end{pmatrix} \quad \underline{\text{No}}$$

$$(b) \quad A = \begin{pmatrix} 7-7i & 1+i \\ 1+i & 7-7i \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 7-7i & 1+i \\ 1+i & 7-7i \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 7+7i & 1-i \\ 1-i & 7+7i \end{pmatrix} \neq \begin{pmatrix} 7+7i & 1-i \\ 1-i & 7+7i \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 7-7i & 1+i \\ 1+i & 7-7i \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 100 & \dots \\ \dots & \dots \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 100 & \dots \\ \dots & \dots \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{Su}$$

$$p_A(t) = \det \begin{pmatrix} t - 7(1-i) & -(1+i) \\ -(1+i) & t - 7(1-i) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= t^2 - 14(1-i)t - 100i$$

$$\Delta/4 = (7(1-i))^2 + 100i = 2i = (1+i)^2$$

$$\lambda_{1,2} = 7(1-i) \pm (1+i) \begin{cases} \nearrow 8-6i \\ \searrow 6-8i \end{cases}$$

Att: siccome ho già verificato che

A è normale gli autovettori v_1, v_2

rispetto a λ_1, λ_2 vengono automaticamente
+ fra loro (dov'è solo normalizzare,
non autocorrelare).

$$V_1 : A \cdot \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = A_1 \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 7-7i & 1+i \\ 1+i & 7-7i \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = (8-6i) \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{cases} (7-7i)x + (1+i)y = (8-6i)z \\ \quad \quad \quad (\text{---}) \end{cases}$$

$$(-1-i)x + (1+i)y = 0$$

$$v_j = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$r_2: (\neg \neg i) x + (1+i) y = (6-8i) x$$

$$(1+i)x + (1+i)y = 0$$

$$v_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$v_1 \perp v_2 \quad \underline{\text{OK}}$$

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

$$(c) \quad (a_0)$$

$$(d) \quad \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} = \sqrt{2} \cdot \underbrace{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}}_{\text{orth}} \\ \Sigma, \text{ normal.}$$

$$P_A(t) = \det \begin{pmatrix} t-1 & -1 \\ 1 & t-1 \end{pmatrix} = t^2 - 2t + 1 + 1 = t^2 - 2t + 2$$

$$\lambda_{1,2} = 1 \pm \sqrt{1-2} = 1 \pm i$$

$$v_1: \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = (1+i) \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{cases} x+y = (1+i)x \\ -x+y = (1+i)y \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} -ix+y=0 \\ +x+iy=0 \end{cases} \quad \checkmark$$

$$v_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ i \end{pmatrix}$$

$$v_2 : \quad x + y = (1 - i)x$$

$$ix + y = 0$$

$$v_2 = \begin{pmatrix} i \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$v_1 \perp v_2 : \quad \left\langle \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ i \end{pmatrix} \middle| \begin{pmatrix} i \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\rangle_{\mathbb{C}^2} = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ i \end{pmatrix}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} i \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(e) \quad A = \begin{pmatrix} 5+5i & 1+7i \\ -7-i & 5+5i \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 5+5i & 1+7i \\ -7-i & 5+5i \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 5-5i & -7+i \\ 1-7i & 5-5i \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 60 & +50+50 \\ \dots & \dots \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 5-5i & -7+i \\ 1-7i & 5-5i \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 5+5i & 1+7i \\ -7-i & 5+5i \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 60 & 50+50 \\ \vdots & \dots \end{pmatrix}$$

$\Downarrow$

$V_1, V_2, \dots$

(10.2.8) Provan die A $\bar{e}$ unitäre:

$$A = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -i\sqrt{2} & -i \\ -i\sqrt{2} & 0 & \sqrt{2} \\ i & -\sqrt{2} & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\langle v_1 | v_2 \rangle_{\mathbb{C}^3} = \frac{1}{4} \left(1 \cdot (+i\sqrt{2}) + (-i\sqrt{2}) \cdot 0 + i \cdot (-\sqrt{2}) \right) = 0$$

$$\langle v_1 | v_3 \rangle = \frac{1}{4} \left(1 \cdot i + (-i\sqrt{2}) \sqrt{2} + i \cdot 1 \right) = 0$$

$$\langle v_2 | v_3 \rangle = \dots = 0$$

$$\|v_1\|^2 = \frac{1}{4} (1+2+1) = 1$$

$$\|v_2\|^2 = \frac{1}{4} (2+0+2) = 1$$

$$\|v_3\|^2 = \frac{1}{4} (1+2+1) = 1$$

10.2.9 Trovare spuri degli autovalori
della matrice hermitiana A :

$$(a) \quad A = \begin{pmatrix} -3 & 1+4i \\ 1-4i & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$d_1 = -3 < 0,$$

$$d_2 = 3 - (1+16) < 0$$

Seperti $-$, $+$

$$(b) \quad A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & i & -1 \\ -i & 0 & 1+i \\ -1 & 1-i & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$d_1 = 2 > 0 \quad d_2 = i^2 < 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} d_3 &= -i(1+i) + i(1-i) - 2 - 2(1+i)(1-i) \\ &= \cancel{-i} + 1 + \cancel{i} + 1 - 2 - 4 < 0 \end{aligned}$$

Sepu

+ , - , + .