

Algebra lineare 3/10/17

Def: V sp. vekt se $+$: $V \times V \rightarrow V$, $\cdot$: $\mathbb{R} \times V \rightarrow V$

1. $\exists 0 \in V$ s. $v + 0 = v \quad \forall v$

2. $\forall v \in V \quad \exists (-v)$ s. $v + (-v) = 0$

3. $v + (w + z) = (v + w) + z$

4. $v + w = w + v$

5. $\lambda \cdot (\mu \cdot v) = (\lambda \cdot \mu) \cdot v$

6. $\lambda(v + w) = \lambda \cdot v + \lambda \cdot w$

7. $(\lambda + \mu) \cdot v = \lambda \cdot v + \mu \cdot v$

8. $1 \cdot v = v$

Oss :

• posso scrivere $v_1 + v_2 + \dots + v_n$ (3)

• posso scrivere $A_1 \cdot A_2 \cdot \dots \cdot A_n \cdot v$ (5)

• $u + v = u + w \Rightarrow v = w$

infatti: $u + v = u + w \Rightarrow (-u) + (u + v) = (-u) + (u + w)$

$\xrightarrow{(3)} (-u) + u + v = (-u) + u + w$

$\xRightarrow{(2)} 0 + v = 0 + w \xrightarrow{(1+4)} v = w$

• $0 \cdot v = 0$ infatti: $0 \cdot v = (0 + 0) \cdot v \xrightarrow{(7)} 0 \cdot v + 0 \cdot v$

$0 + 0 \cdot v$

$$\cdot \lambda \cdot 0 = 0 \quad \text{infatti:} \quad \lambda \cdot 0 = \lambda \cdot (0 + 0) = \lambda \cdot 0 + \cancel{\lambda \cdot 0}$$

$$\parallel$$

$$0 + \cancel{\lambda \cdot 0}$$

$$\cdot \lambda \cdot v = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda = 0 \quad \text{oppure} \quad v = 0$$

$$\text{infatti:} \quad \text{se} \quad \lambda \neq 0 \quad \text{ho}$$

$$0 = \lambda \cdot v \Rightarrow \lambda^{-1} \cdot 0 = \lambda^{-1} \cdot (\lambda \cdot v)$$

$$\parallel \quad (5) \parallel$$

$$0 \quad \lambda \cdot v \quad (8) \parallel v$$

$$\cdot (-1) \cdot v = -v \quad \text{infatti:}$$

$$(-1) \cdot v \underset{(1)}{=} 0 + (-1) \cdot v \underset{(2)}{=} ((-v) + v) + (-1) \cdot v$$

$$\underset{(3)}{=} (-v) + (v + (-1) \cdot v) \underset{(8)}{=} (-v) + (1 \cdot v + (-1) \cdot v)$$

$$\underset{(7)}{=} (-v) + (1 + (-1)) \cdot v = (-v) + 0 \cdot v = (-v) + 0 = -v$$

————— 0 —————

Esempi: (1) $\mathbb{R}^m$ (2) $M_{m \times m}(\mathbb{R})$

(3) $\mathbb{R}[t]$ con $+$, $-$ soliti

Oss: l'operaz. di prodotto tra polinomi non entra

- nelle def. di sp. vet.

(4) X insieme $\mathcal{F}(X, \mathbb{R}) =$ "l'insieme delle funzioni
da X a $\mathbb{R}$ "
 $= \{ f: X \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \}$

Operazioni:

date $f, g \in \mathcal{F}(X, \mathbb{R})$ devo definire $f+g \in \mathcal{F}(X, \mathbb{R})$;
le definisco ponendo
 $(\underset{\uparrow}{f} + \underset{\uparrow}{g})(x) = f(x) + g(x) \quad \forall x \in X.$

operaz. che
sto definendo

tra due
numeri

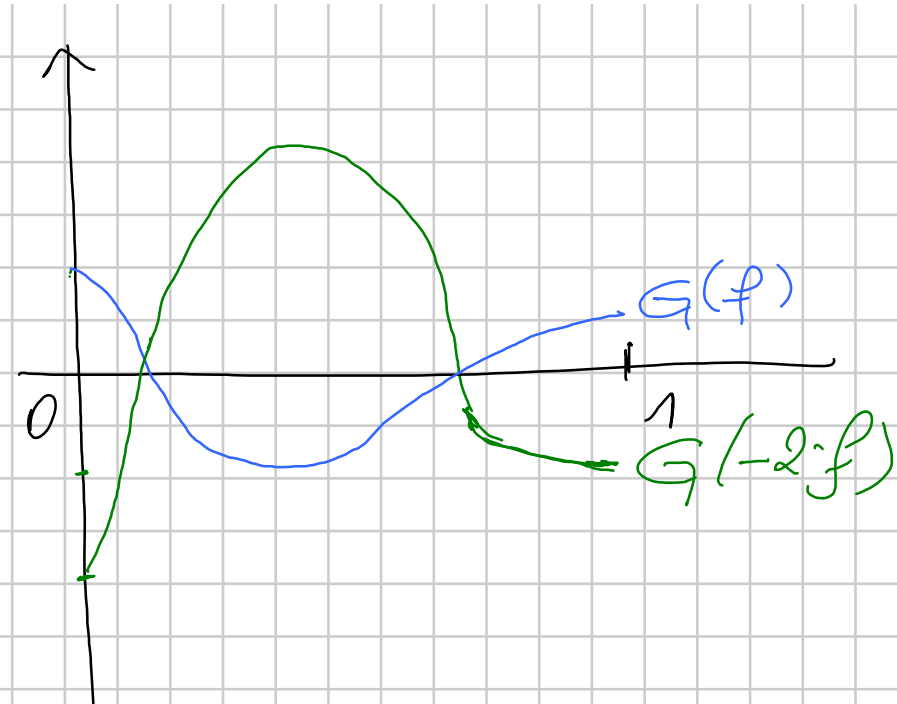
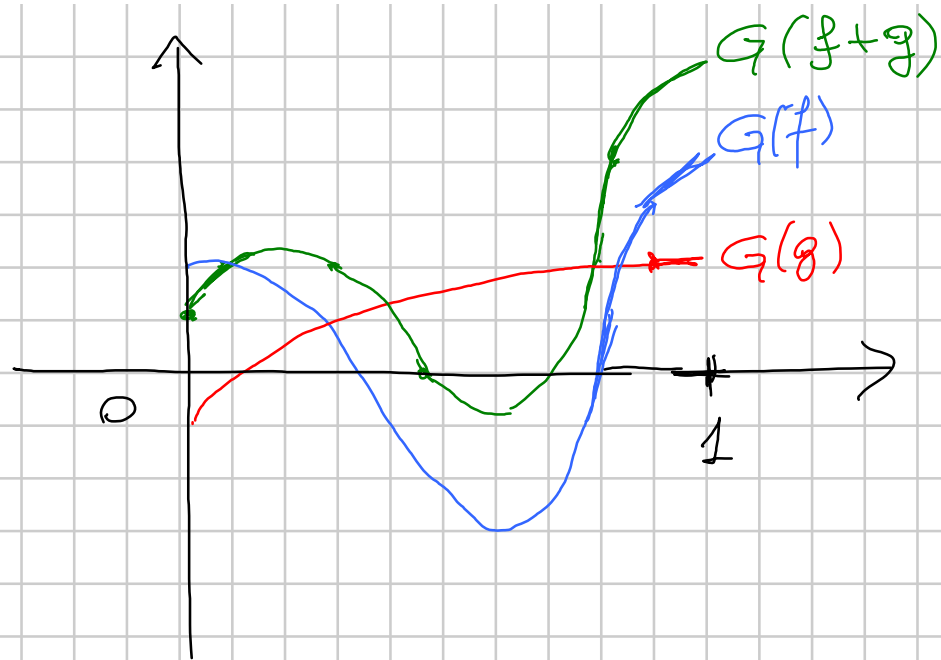
dato $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}$ e $f \in \mathcal{F}(X, \mathbb{R})$ devo definire $\lambda \cdot f \in \mathcal{F}(X, \mathbb{R})$:

$$\text{pongo } (\lambda \cdot f)(x) = \lambda \cdot f(x) \quad \forall x \in X$$

nuovo

vecchio

$$\underline{E_s}: X = [0,1]$$



La funzione G è quella che vale sempre 0 -
 Devono verificare le proprietà:

Venisco a $\exists$: date $f, g, h \in \mathcal{F}(X, \mathbb{R})$ devo provare che $(f+g)+h = f+(g+h)$. Sia

$(f+g)+h$ sia $f+(g+h)$ sono funz. da X a $\mathbb{R}$,
devo vedere che

$$((\underline{f}+\underline{g})+\underline{h})(x) = (\underline{f}+(\underline{g}+\underline{h}))(x) \quad \forall x \in X.$$



$$\begin{aligned} &(\underline{f}+\underline{g})(x) + \underline{h}(x) \\ &= (f(x) + g(x)) + h(x) \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned} &f(x) + (g+h)(x) \\ &= f(x) + (g(x) + h(x)) \end{aligned}$$

nuovo
vecchio

ripudi per apoc. del + tra numeri.

_____ 0 _____

Def: $W \subset V$ si dice sottospazio vettoriale se

1. $0 \in W$

2. $w_1, w_2 \in W \Rightarrow w_1 + w_2 \in W$

3. $w \in W, \lambda \in \mathbb{R} \Rightarrow \lambda \cdot w \in W$.

"W è chiuso in V rispetto alle operat. di sp. vett."

Oss: W è un sottospazio $\Leftrightarrow$

1. $0 \in W$

2+3. $w_1, w_2 \in W, \lambda_1, \lambda_2 \in \mathbb{R} \Rightarrow \lambda_1 w_1 + \lambda_2 w_2 \in W.$

Verifichiamo:

$$2, 3 \Rightarrow 2+3 : w_1, w_2 \in W, \lambda_1, \lambda_2 \in \mathbb{R} \xrightarrow{3} \lambda_1 w_1, \lambda_2 w_2 \in W \xrightarrow{2} \lambda_1 w_1 + \lambda_2 w_2 \in W$$

$$2+3 \Rightarrow 2, 3$$

$$w_1, w_2 \in W \Rightarrow w_1 + w_2 = 1 \cdot w_1 + 1 \cdot w_2 \in W$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 1 \in \mathbb{R}, w \in W &\Rightarrow 1 \cdot w = \frac{1}{2} \cdot w + \frac{1}{2} \cdot w \in W \\
 &= 1 \cdot w + 0 \cdot 0 \\
 &\quad 1 \cdot 0 \\
 &\quad 0 \cdot w \quad \checkmark
 \end{aligned}$$

Example:

$$W = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^2 : x_2 = 7\}$$

1. $0 \notin W$ No
(because 2 e 3)

$$\begin{aligned}
 W &= \{x \in \mathbb{R}^n : x_1 - 2x_2 + 3x_3 - 4x_4 \dots = 0\} \\
 &= \{x \in \mathbb{R}^n : \sum_{j=1}^n (-1)^{j+1} \cdot j \cdot x_j = 0\}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$1. \quad 0 \in W \quad \checkmark$$

$$2+3. \quad x, y \in W \quad \alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{R} \quad \stackrel{?}{\Rightarrow} \quad \alpha x + \beta y \in W$$

$$\sum_{j=1}^n (-1)^{j+1} \cdot j \cdot x_j = 0$$

$$\sum_{j=1}^n (-1)^{j+1} \cdot j \cdot y_j = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &\sum_{j=1}^n (-1)^{j+1} \cdot j \cdot (\alpha x + \beta y)_j \stackrel{?}{=} 0 \\
 &= \sum_{j=1}^n (-1)^{j+1} \cdot j \cdot (\alpha x_j + \beta y_j) \\
 &= \sum_{j=1}^n (\alpha (-1)^{j+1} \cdot j \cdot x_j + \beta (-1)^{j+1} \cdot j \cdot y_j)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$= \underbrace{\alpha x_1 - \beta y_1}_{j=1} - \underbrace{2\alpha x_2 - 2\beta y_2}_{j=2} + \underbrace{3\alpha x_3 + 3\beta y_3}_{j=3}$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^n \alpha (-1)^{i+1} i x_i + \sum_{i=1}^n \beta (-1)^{i+1} i y_i$$

$$W = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^n : \sum_{j=1}^n \sqrt[3]{j^2 - 7} \cdot x_j = 0\}$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} & -\sqrt[3]{6} x_1 - \sqrt[3]{3} x_2 + \sqrt[3]{2} x_3 + \sqrt[3]{9} x_4 + \dots = 0 \\ & 0 \checkmark \end{aligned} \right\} \begin{aligned} & = \alpha \cdot \sum_{i=1}^n (-1)^{i+1} i x_i \\ & + \beta \sum_{i=1}^n (-1)^{i+1} i y_i \\ & = \alpha \cdot 0 + \beta \cdot 0 = 0 \checkmark \end{aligned}$$

$$x, y \in W, \alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$-\sqrt[3]{6} x_1 - \sqrt[3]{3} x_2 + \sqrt[3]{2} x_3 \dots = 0$$

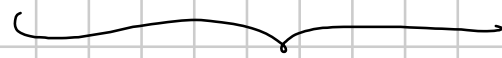
$$-\sqrt[3]{6} y_1 - \sqrt[3]{3} y_2 + \sqrt[3]{2} y_3 \dots = 0$$

$$\alpha I + \beta \cdot II \Rightarrow -\sqrt[3]{6} (\alpha x_1 + \beta y_1) - \sqrt[3]{3} (\alpha x_2 + \beta y_2) \dots = 0$$

$(\alpha x'' + \beta y)_{-1} \quad (\alpha x'' + \beta y)_2$

In generale:

$$\left\{ x \in \mathbb{R}^n : \sum_{j=1}^n x_j \cdot x_j = 0 \right\} \quad \text{è un sottospazio}$$



$$\alpha_1 x_1 + \alpha_2 x_2 + \dots + \alpha_n x_n = 0$$

$$\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n \in \mathbb{R}$$

equazioni polinomiali omogenee di grado 1
nelle componenti di $\mathbb{R}^n$

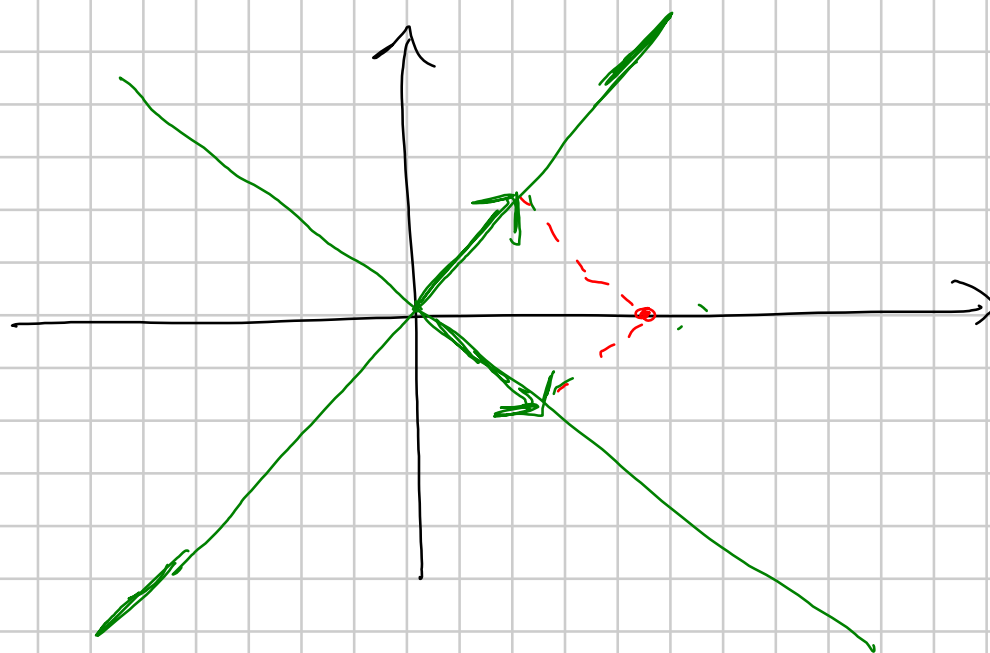
Le finiscono sempre a spazii?

$$\text{Es: } \left\{ x \in \mathbb{R}^2 : x_1^2 - x_2^2 = 0 \right\}$$

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

$$x, y \in W$$

$$x + y = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \notin W \quad \underline{\underline{no}}$$



(Proof to 3 rules)

$$\underline{\text{Es:}} \quad \left\{ x \in \mathbb{R}^2 : x_1^2 + x_2^2 = 0 \right\} = \{0\}$$

✓

Obs : ogni sp. vett. $\bar{V}$ ha sempre due sottosp. banali
 $\{0\}, \bar{V}$

Es : $\{x \in \mathbb{R}^n : \sin(x_1 + 4x_2 + 9x_3 + 16x_4 + \dots) = 0\}$

$0 \in W$ ✓

$x, y \in W \rightarrow x+y \in W$ ✓

$\alpha \in \mathbb{R}, x \in W \not\Rightarrow \alpha \cdot x \in W$ no

$$x = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\alpha = 1/2$$

$$\alpha \cdot x = \begin{pmatrix} \pi/2 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \notin W, \\ \underline{\underline{No}}$$

Notazione: $\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^2$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^n$$

$$x, y \in \mathbb{R}^n$$

$$x = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix}, y = \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ \vdots \\ y_n \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \underline{E}_S: \{x \in \mathbb{R}^4 : \log(1 + |5x_1 - 9x_2 + 4x_3 - \sqrt{2}x_4|) = 0\} \\ = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^4 : 5x_1 - 9x_2 + 4x_3 - \sqrt{2}x_4 = 0\} \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow \overline{x} \in \mathcal{N}_0 = \mathcal{P}.$$

$$\underline{E}_S: W = \left\{ A = (a_{ij})_{\substack{i=1 \dots m \\ j=1 \dots m}} \in M_{2 \times 2}(\mathbb{R}) : 7a_{11} - 2a_{12} + 3a_{21} - \sqrt{11}a_{22} = 0 \right\}$$

$$0 \in W$$



$$A, B \in W$$

$$7a_{11} - 2a_{12} + 3a_{21} - \sqrt{11}a_{22} = 0$$

$$7b_{11} - 2b_{12} + 3b_{21} - \sqrt{11}b_{22} = 0$$

$$7 \underbrace{(\alpha a_{11} + \beta b_{11})}_{(\alpha A + \beta B)_{11}} - 2 \underbrace{(\alpha a_{12} + \beta b_{12})}_{(\alpha A + \beta B)_{12}} + \dots = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha A + \beta B \in W$$

1
 equaz. polinom.
 omop. d' I grado
 nei coeff delle matrici

definire sempre
 un sottospazio

"le altre non vanno bene" (a meno che non
siano nulle)

Def: $A \in M_{n \times n}(\mathbb{R})$ è detta quadrata.

$$\text{tr}(A) = a_{11} + a_{22} + \dots + a_{nn} = \sum_{j=1}^n a_{jj} = \sum_{j=1}^n (A)_{jj}$$

traccia

$$\begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} & a_{14} & a_{15} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} & a_{24} & a_{25} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} & a_{34} & a_{35} \\ a_{41} & a_{42} & a_{43} & a_{44} & a_{45} \\ a_{51} & a_{52} & a_{53} & a_{54} & a_{55} \end{pmatrix}$$

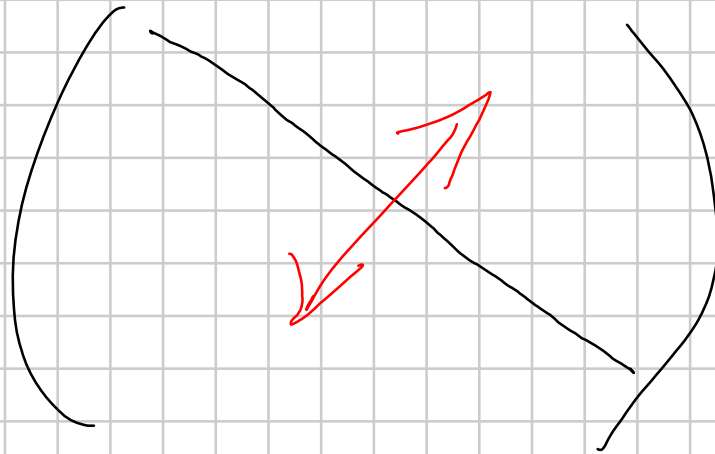
diagonale principale

Def: data $A \in \mathbb{M}_{m \times n}(\mathbb{R})$ chiamo trasposta di A
 ${}^t A \in \mathbb{M}_{n \times m}(\mathbb{R})$ dove $({}^t A)_{ij} = (A)_{ji}$.

$${}^t \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{2} & 3 & -\pi \\ 19 & 41 & 16/3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \boxed{\sqrt{2}} & \boxed{19} \\ \boxed{3} & \boxed{41} \\ \boxed{-\pi} & \boxed{16/3} \end{pmatrix}$$

Per $A \in M_{n \times n}$

${}^t A =$



trifl. trasp.
u diag.
princ.

Es : $\{A \in M_{n \times n}(\mathbb{R}) : \text{tr}(A) = 0\}$

$a_{11} + a_{22} + a_{33} + a_{44} + \dots = 0$

u notasp.

Es: $S_m = \{A \in M_{m \times m}(\mathbb{R}) : {}^t A = A\}$
matrici simmetriche

$$\begin{pmatrix} -7 & 4 & \pi \\ 4 & \sqrt{3} & -11/7 \\ \pi & -11/7 & 19/4 \end{pmatrix}$$

Es'um ~~not~~ resp.

Ex: $\mathcal{O}_m = \{A \in M_{m \times m}(\mathbb{R}) : {}^t A = -A\}$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \boxed{0} & \boxed{17/3} & \boxed{-\pi} \\ \boxed{-17/3} & \boxed{0} & \boxed{-41} \\ \boxed{\pi} & \boxed{41} & \boxed{0} \end{pmatrix}$$

$\mathcal{O}'_{\text{un}} \cong \mathcal{O}_{\text{osp}}$.

$$\underline{\text{Ex.}}: \{A \in M_{3 \times 4}(\mathbb{R}) : |a_{ij}| \leq 5\}$$

$$1. \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 0 & \dots \\ 0 & & \\ \vdots & & \end{pmatrix} \in W$$

$$2. \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 0 & \dots \\ 0 & & \\ \vdots & & \end{pmatrix} \notin W$$

ab

$$\underline{\text{Ex.}}: \{A \in M_{5 \times 7}(\mathbb{R}) : a_{ij} \in \mathbb{Q}\}$$

$$0 \in W, \quad x, y \in W \Rightarrow x + y \in W.$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & \dots \\ 0 & & \\ \vdots & & \end{pmatrix} \in W$$

$$\sqrt{2} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & \dots \\ 0 & & \\ \vdots & & \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{2} & 0 & \dots \\ 0 & & \\ \vdots & & \end{pmatrix} \notin W.$$

No

