

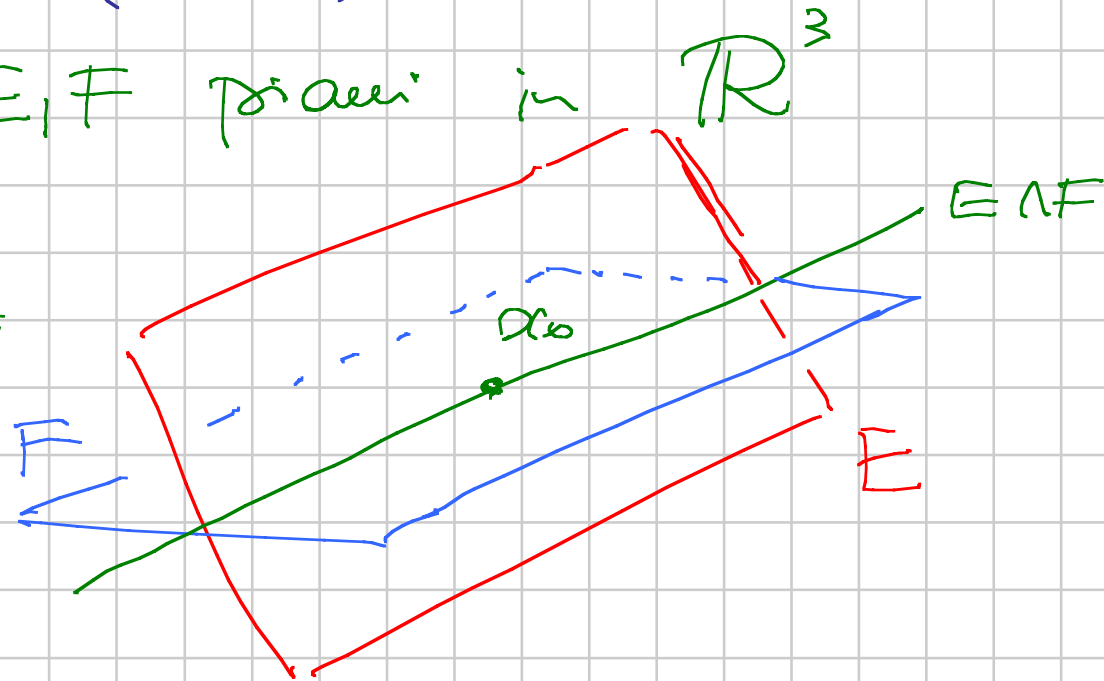
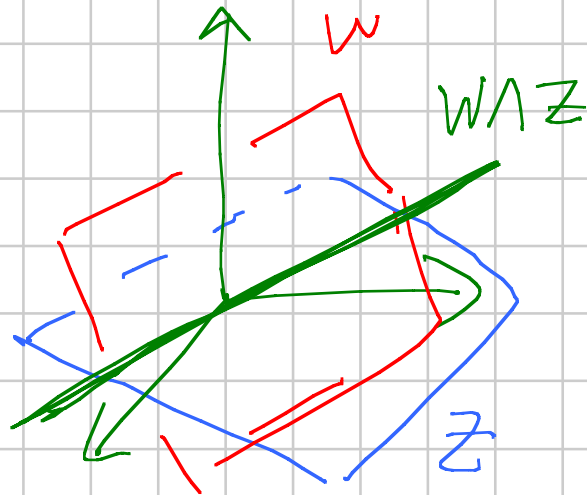
Algebra Lineare 6/12/17

Posizione reciproca di due stsp. affini.

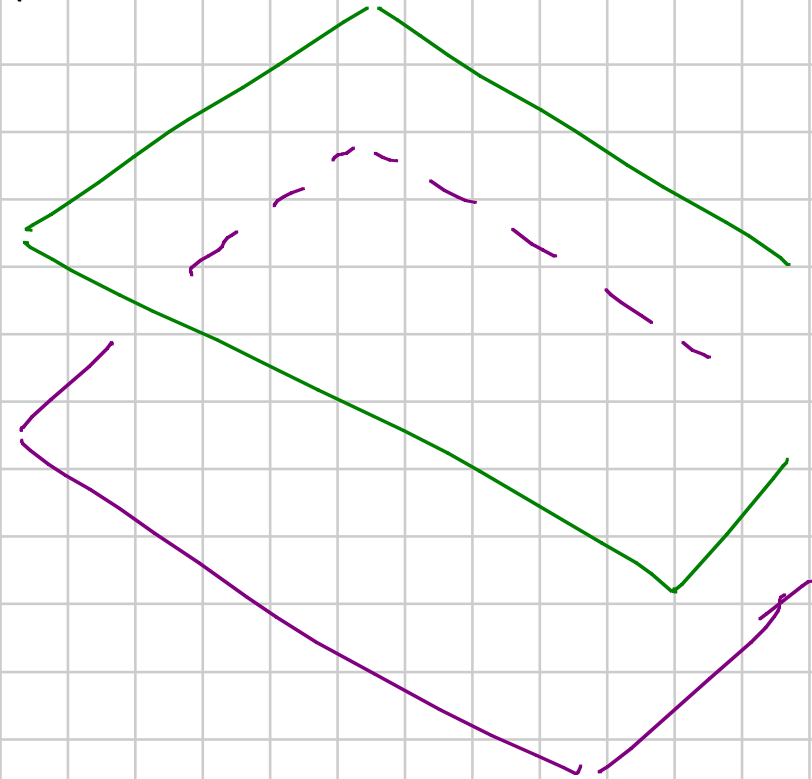
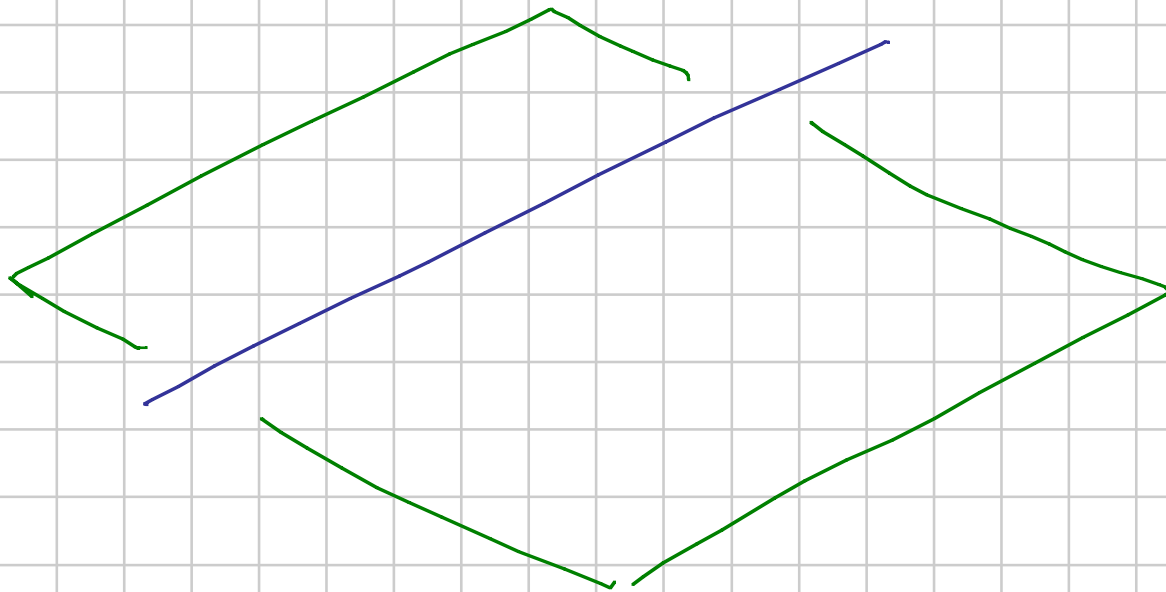
Oss: se $E, F \subset V$ sono stsp. affini e $E \cap F \neq \emptyset$
allora $E \cap F$ è stsp affino. Anzi: se
 $x_0 \in E \cap F$, e se W, Z sono le pisclture di E, F ,
abbiamo $E = x_0 + W$, $F = x_0 + Z$, e si ha

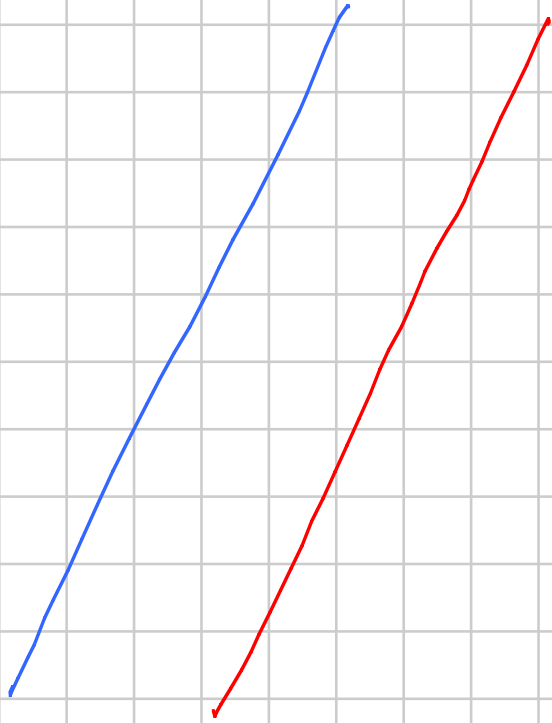
$$E \cap F = \alpha_0 + (W \cap Z).$$

Example: E, F planes in $\mathbb{R}^3$



Oss: possono non intercarsi:





Def: chiamiamo $E+F$ il più piccolo step. off. $_{\text{ee}}$

che contiene sia E sia F .

Caso I: $E \cap F \neq \emptyset$ Se $x_0 \in E \cap F$

$$E = x_0 + W \quad F = x_0 + Z$$

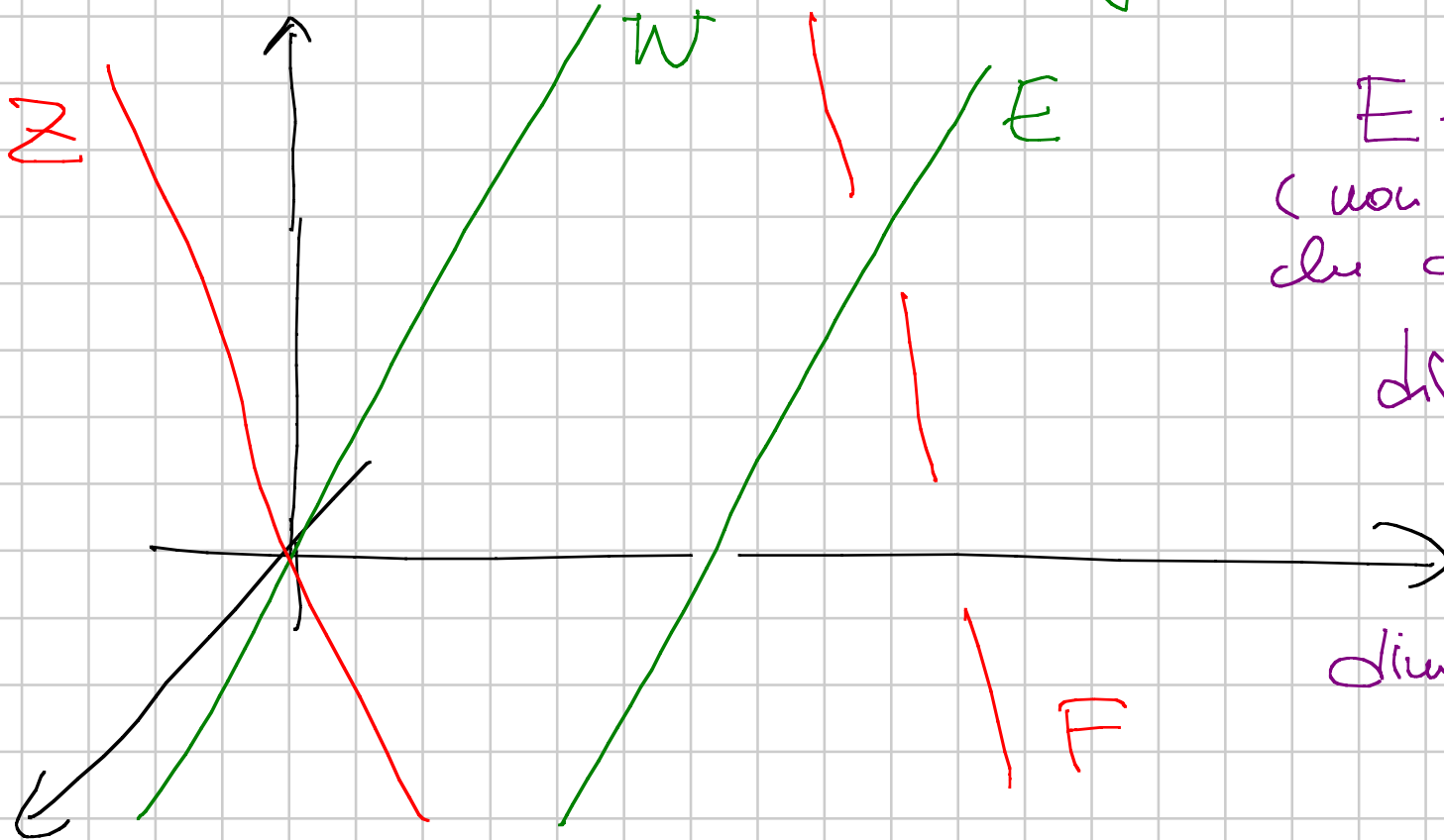
$$\Rightarrow E \cap F = x_0 + (W \cap Z), \quad E + F = x_0 + (W + Z)$$

(Come in Grassmann: tutto l'intersezione di x_0 .)

$$\Rightarrow \dim(E) + \dim(F) = \dim(E \cap F) + \dim(E + F)$$

Caso II:

Esempio: retta sferica in $\mathbb{R}^3$:



$E + F = \mathbb{R}^3$
(non esiste piano
che contiene $E \cup F$)

$$\dim(E + F) = 3$$

$$\dim(W + Z) = 2$$

Prop: se $E = x_0 + W$, $F = y_0 + Z$, $E \cap F = \emptyset$
allora $\dim(E+F) = 1 + \dim(W+Z)$.

Dim: affermo che (1) $x_0 - y_0 \notin W+Z$
(2) $E+F = x_0 + \text{Span}(x_0 - y_0, W+Z)$.

Questo basta: (2) dice: la giacitura di $E+F$
è $\text{Span}(x_0 - y_0, W+Z)$; (1) dice che
 $\dim(\text{Span}(x_0 - y_0, W+Z)) = 1 + \dim(W+Z)$.

Mostre que (1): se p.a.

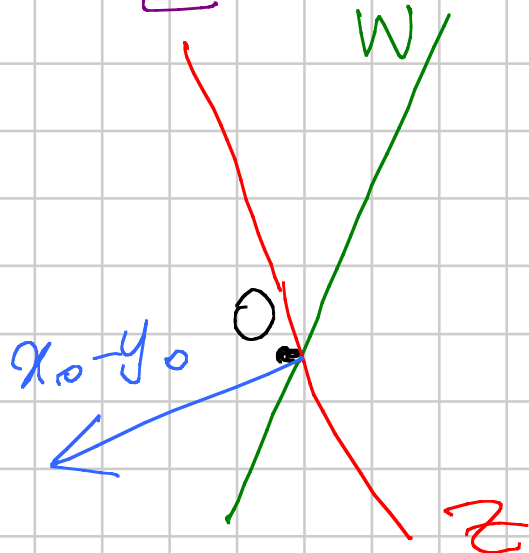
$$x_0 - w_0 = y_0 + z_0$$

$\cap$

E

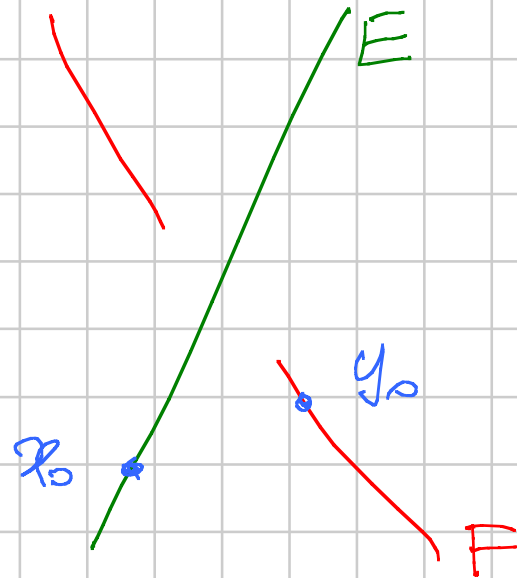
$\cap$

F



$$x_0 - y_0 = w_0 + z_0 \text{ aqui}$$

$$\Rightarrow E \cap F \neq \emptyset \text{ assumido.}$$



Mostriamo (2) : posto $G = x_0 + \text{Span}(x_0 - y_0, W + Z)$.

Devo vedere che:

(a) $G \supset E$

(b) $G \supset F$

(c) Se H è un altro stsp. aff. che contiene E, F
allora $H \supset G$.

(a) $G \supset x_0 + W = E$

$$(b) \quad G \supset x_0 + (- (x_0 - y_0)) + Z = y_0 + Z = F$$

$$(c) \quad \text{Se } H \supset E \cup F, \text{ allora } x_0 \in H \Rightarrow H = x_0 + U$$

$$\cdot H \supset E \Rightarrow U \supset W$$

$$\begin{aligned} \cdot H \supset F &\Rightarrow H \ni y_0 \Rightarrow y_0 = x_0 + u_0 \\ &\Rightarrow x_0 - y_0 = -u_0 \in U \end{aligned}$$

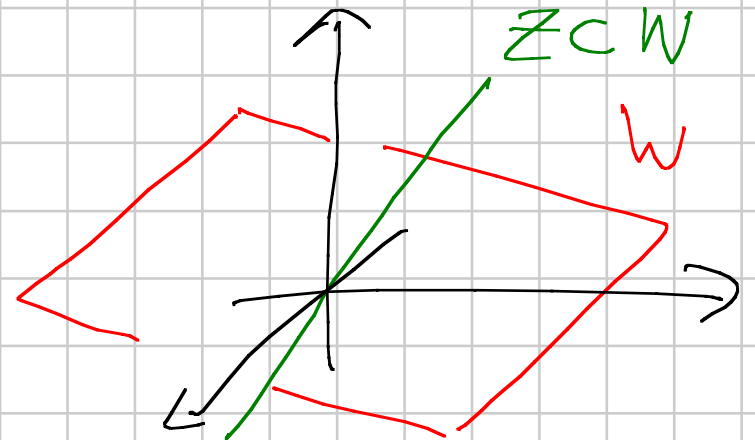
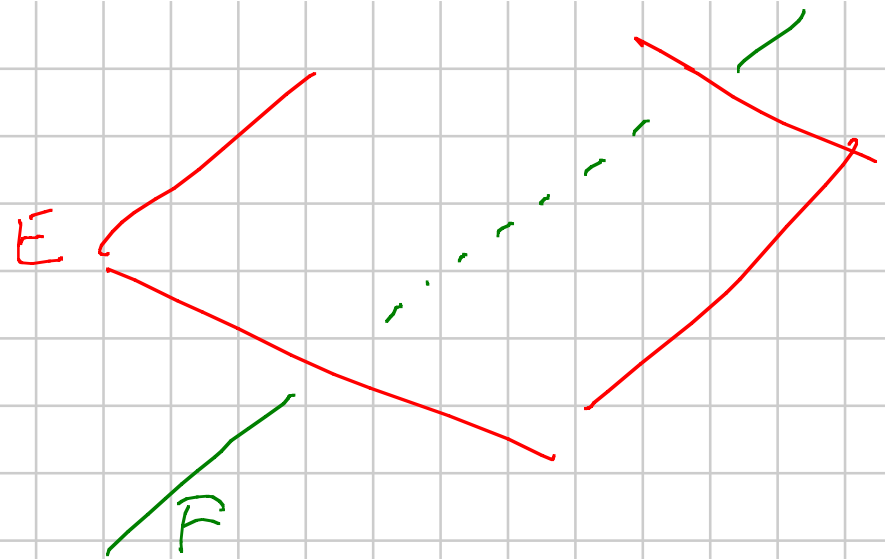
$$\begin{aligned}
 H \supset F &\Rightarrow H \supset x_0 + (y_0 - x_0) + Z \\
 &\quad \parallel \qquad \qquad \parallel \\
 &\quad y_0 + U \qquad \qquad y_0 + Z \\
 &\qquad \qquad \qquad \Rightarrow U \supset Z
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow U \supset x_0 - y_0, W, Z$$

$$\Rightarrow U \supset \text{Span}(x_0 - y_0, W + Z)$$

$$\rightarrow H \supset G.$$





Def: $E = x_0 + W$, $F = y_0 + Z$ si dicono
paralleli se $W \subset Z$ o $Z \subset W$ ($W = Z$ vero
nei due casi).

Numeri complessi: $\mathbb{C} = \{a + ib : a, b \in \mathbb{R}\}$
 $a + i \cdot 0 = a$ $\mathbb{C} \supset \mathbb{R}$ reali
 $0 + i \cdot b = i \cdot b$ $\mathbb{C} \supset i \cdot \mathbb{R}$ immaginari puri

$$+ : \mathbb{C} \times \mathbb{C} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$$

$$(a+ib) + (c+id) = (a+c) + i(b+d)$$

$$\cdot : \mathbb{C} \times \mathbb{C} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (a+ib) \cdot (c+id) &= \\ &= (ac-bd) + i(ad+bc) \end{aligned}$$

Fatto: con queste operazioni $\mathbb{C}$ è un campo:

- 0 el neutro +

- opposto $-(a+ib) = (-a) + i(-b)$

- Assoc +

- Commut +

- 1 el. neutro .

- $z \neq 0$ ha inverso: $z = a+ib$

$$z^{-1} = \frac{a-ib}{a^2+b^2} = \frac{\overline{z}}{|z|^2}$$

- Assoc -

- Commut -

• distrib.

$$(a+ib) \frac{a-ib}{a^2+b^2} = \frac{a^2 - (ib)^2}{a^2+b^2} = \frac{a^2+b^2}{a^2+b^2} = 1$$

ha senso per ogni $z = a+ib \neq 0$ poiché
in tal caso $a \neq 0$ o $b \neq 0$ dunque $a^2+b^2 > 0$.

Fatto: tutto quanto visto finora sugli sp. vett.
su $\mathbb{R}$ si ripete identico sostituendo $\mathbb{R}$
con $\mathbb{C}$: sp. vett. su $\mathbb{C}$.

Def: uno sp. vett. su $\mathbb{C}$ è un insieme V con
due operazioni:
$$+ : V \times V \rightarrow V$$

somma dei vettori

con:
$$\cdot : \mathbb{C} \times V \rightarrow V$$

prodotto tra scal. e vett.

1-4 $V, +, 0$ gruppo commut

$$5 \quad (\alpha + \beta) \cdot v = \alpha \cdot v + \beta \cdot v$$

$$\forall \alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{C} \quad \forall v \in V$$

$$6 \quad \alpha \cdot (v + w) = \alpha \cdot v + \alpha \cdot w$$

$$\forall \alpha \in \mathbb{C} \quad \forall v, w \in V$$

$$7 \quad \alpha \cdot (\beta \cdot v) = (\alpha \cdot \beta) \cdot v$$

$$\forall \alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{C}, \quad \forall v \in V$$

$$8 \quad 1 \cdot v = v \quad \forall v \in V$$

————— 0 —————

Vole fitto quanto detto su $\mathbb{R}$:

Ese: calcolare $\det \begin{pmatrix} 1-i & 3+i & 7+2i \\ -4 & 2-3i & 5i \\ 7+i & 2-i & 4+i \end{pmatrix}$

Sarà:

$$(1-i)(2-3i)(4+i) + \dots + \dots$$

$$- (7+2i)(2-3i)(7+i) - \dots - \dots$$

$$= (-1-5i)(4+i) + \dots + \dots$$

$$- (20-17i)(7+i) - \dots - \dots$$

$$= (1 - 27i) + \dots + \dots$$

$$- (157 - 99i) - \dots - \dots$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1-i & 3+i & 7+2i \\ -4 & 2-3i & 5i \\ 7+i & 2-i & 4+i \end{pmatrix}$$

Oppure :

$$= \det \begin{pmatrix} 1-i & 0 & 0 \\ -4 & 2-3i - (1+2i) \cdot (-4) & 5i - \frac{5+9i}{2} \cdot (-4) \\ 7+i & 2-i - (1+2i)(7+i) & 4+i - \frac{5+9i}{2}(7+i) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\frac{3+i}{1-i} = \frac{(3+i)(1+i)}{2} = \frac{2+4i}{2} = 1+2i$$

$$\frac{7+2i}{1-i} = \frac{(7+2i)(1+i)}{2} = \frac{5+9i}{2}$$

$$= (1-i) \cdot \det \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= (1-i)(ad-bc)$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1-i & 3+i & 1 \\ & & \\ & & \end{pmatrix} \rightsquigarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1-i & 3+i+d(1-i) & 1 \\ & & \\ & & \end{pmatrix}$$

$$3+i + \alpha(1-i) = 0 \quad \alpha = -\frac{3+i}{1-i}$$

Ese: dire se i seguenti sottoinsiemi di V
sono sottosp. vet:

$$V = \mathbb{C}^3 \quad W = \left\{ z \in \mathbb{C}^3 : \begin{aligned} &(1-i)z_1 + (4+3i)z_2 \\ &+ (7-5i)z_3 = 0 \end{aligned} \right\}$$

Σ : W è definita da una eqnz.
lineare (omogenea di I grado) nelle
componenti di z .

• $V = \mathbb{C}^2$ $W = \{z \in \mathbb{C}^2 : (1-i)\bar{z}_1 + (2+i)z_2 = 0\}$

Sembra di no: l'eqnz. non è lineare

la funzione $f: \mathbb{C}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$

$$f(z) = (1-i)\overline{z_1} + (2+i)z_2$$

non è lineare:

$$f(z+w) \neq f(z) + f(w)$$

$$\text{OK: } \overline{z_1 + w_1} = \overline{z_1} + \overline{w_1} \quad \checkmark$$

$$f(\alpha z) \neq \alpha \cdot f(z)$$

$$\text{NO: } \overline{\alpha z_1} = \alpha \overline{z_1}$$

||

$$\overline{\alpha} \cdot \overline{z}_1$$

$$\underline{\underline{Es:}} \quad \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -\frac{1-i}{2+i} \end{pmatrix} \in W$$

$$i \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -\frac{1-i}{2+i} \end{pmatrix} \notin W \text{ poiché}$$

$$(1-i) \cdot (-i) + \cancel{(2+i)} \cdot \left(-i \cdot \frac{1-i}{\cancel{2+i}} \right) \\ = -2i(1-i)$$

$$V = \mathbb{C}_{\leq 2}[z] \quad W = \{p(z) \in V : p(i) - p'(-2) = 0\}$$

$$\text{Se } p(z) = a_0 + a_1 z + a_2 z^2 \quad \text{l'eq. di } W \text{ e'}$$

$$a_0 + ia_1 - a_2 - a_1 + 4a_2 = 0$$

$$a_0 + (i-1)a_1 + 3a_2 = 0$$

Σ

$$\bullet \quad W = \{ p(z) \in \mathbb{C}_{\leq 2}[z] : p'(-3) \in \mathbb{R} \}$$

$$a_1 - 6a_2 \in \mathbb{R}$$

No : $p(z) = z \in W \quad i \cdot p(z) = iz \notin W.$

Ese: verificare le formule di Grassmann per

$$W = \text{Span} \left(\begin{pmatrix} 2+i \\ -4 \\ 7-i \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 5i \\ 2-i \\ 3+2i \end{pmatrix} \right)$$

$$Z = \text{Span} \left(\begin{pmatrix} 5+2i \\ -6i \\ 4+i \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 2-3i \\ 1+i \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \right) \subset \mathbb{C}^3$$

$\dim W = 2$ poiché $\begin{pmatrix} 5i \\ 2-i \\ 3+2i \end{pmatrix}$ non è

multiplo $\downarrow$ $\begin{pmatrix} 2+i \\ -4 \\ 7-i \end{pmatrix}$: se lo fosse

sarebbe $\frac{2-i}{-4} \begin{pmatrix} 2+i \\ -4 \\ 7-i \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -5/4 \\ \cdot \\ \cdot \end{pmatrix}$ no

$\dim Z = 2$ simile.

Gramsch:

	$W \cap Z$	$W + Z$
$2 + 2$	2	2
	1	3

Caso WNZ:

$$\alpha \begin{pmatrix} 2+i \\ -4 \\ 7-i \end{pmatrix} + \beta \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 5i \\ 2-i \\ 3+2i \end{pmatrix} = \gamma \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 5+2i \\ -6i \\ 4+i \end{pmatrix} + \delta \begin{pmatrix} 2-3i \\ 1+i \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Sistema omogeneo di 3 equez. in 4 incognite: spazio delle soluz ha dim 1 o 2; se $\text{rank}(A) = 3$, dim =

$$4-3=1; \text{ se } \text{rank}(\text{---})=2, \dim=4-2=2$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2+i \\ -4 \\ 7-i \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 5i \\ 2-i \\ 3+2i \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -5-2i \\ 6i \\ -4-i \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -2+3i \\ -1-i \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

tutte le successive scelte hanno $\det \neq 0$

$$\Rightarrow \text{rank} = 3 \Rightarrow \dim(W \cap Z) = 1$$

Giudice (stesso conto) $Z+W = \mathbb{C}^3$



Obs: $\dim_{\mathbb{C}}(V) = m$ se esiste una
base $v_1, \dots, v_m$ cioè se

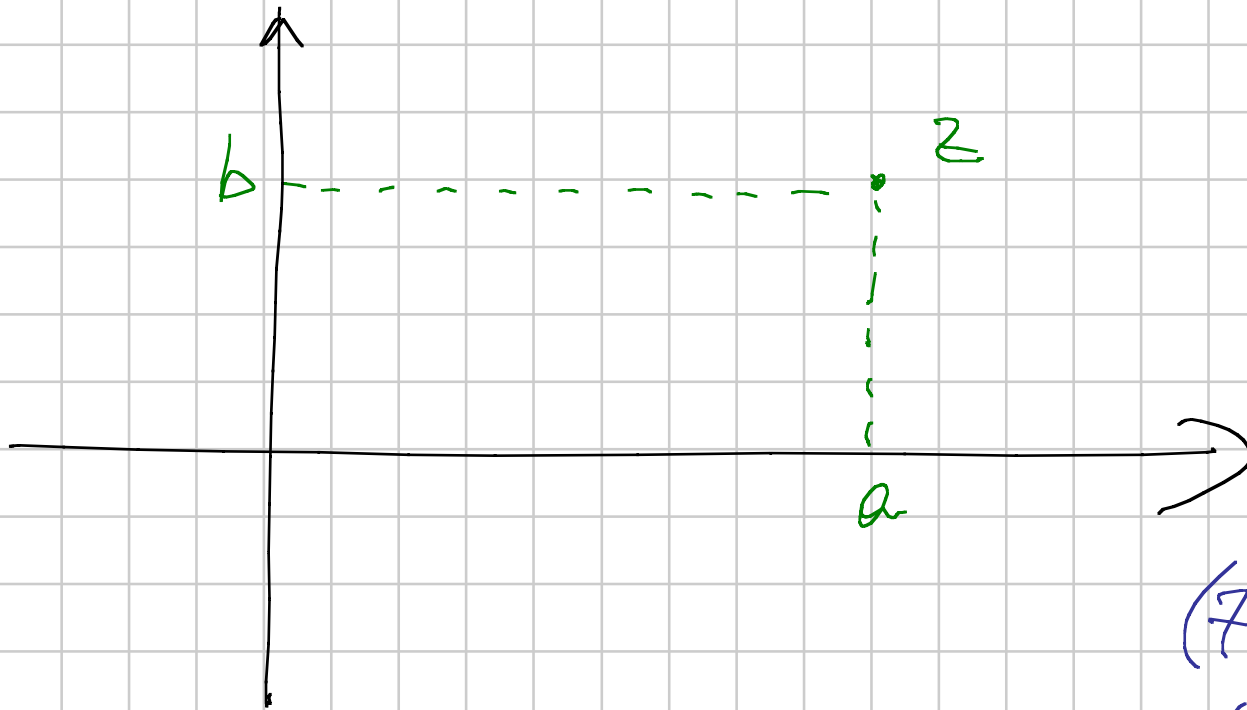
ogni $v \in V$ si scrive in modo unico come
 $v = \alpha_1 v_1 + \dots + \alpha_m v_m$, $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_m \in \mathbb{C}$

$$\Rightarrow \dim_{\mathbb{C}}(\mathbb{C}^n) = n$$

base canonice $\left(\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \middle| \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \right) \dots \left(\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right)$

1a part: $\dim_{\mathbb{C}}(\mathbb{C}) = 1$. Proof:

$$\mathbb{C} = \{ a + ib : a, b \in \mathbb{R} \} \stackrel{''}{=} \mathbb{R}^2$$

le operaz.
di sp. rett.
su $\mathbb{R}$ sono
validi;

$$(7-i) + (5+4i) = 12+3i$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 7 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 12 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$6(4-3i) = 24-18i$$

$$6 \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ -3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 24 \\ -18 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{we } \dim_{\mathbb{R}}(\mathbb{R}^2) = 2$$

$$\Rightarrow \dim_{\mathbb{R}}(\mathbb{C}) = 2, \quad \dim_{\mathbb{C}}(\mathbb{C}) = 1.$$

Oss: Uno sp. vett. complesso i anche reale;

$\mathbb{C}^2$ come sp. vett. reale ha

$$\begin{pmatrix} 7-i \\ 4+2i \end{pmatrix} +_{\mathbb{R}} \begin{pmatrix} 5-4i \\ -2+7i \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 7-i \\ 4+2i \end{pmatrix} +_{\mathbb{C}} \begin{pmatrix} 5-4i \\ -2+7i \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 12-5i \\ 2+9i \end{pmatrix}$$

$$7 \cdot \mathbb{R} \begin{pmatrix} 4-5i \\ 2+i \end{pmatrix} = 7 \cdot \mathbb{C} \begin{pmatrix} 4-5i \\ 2+i \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 28-35i \\ 14+7i \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(1-2i) \cdot \mathbb{R} \begin{pmatrix} 1+i \\ 7-i \end{pmatrix}$$

non ha senso poiché
non è reale.

Prop: se V é sp. vet. su $\mathbb{C}$

$$\dim_{\mathbb{R}}(V) = 2 \cdot \dim_{\mathbb{C}}(V)$$

$$\mathbb{C}^3 = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} u \\ z \\ w \end{pmatrix} : u, z, w \in \mathbb{C} \right\} = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} a+ib \\ c+id \\ e+if \end{pmatrix}, \begin{matrix} a, b, c, d, e, f \\ \in \mathbb{R} \end{matrix} \right\}$$

$$\dim_{\mathbb{C}} = 3$$

$$\dim_{\mathbb{R}} = 6$$

Dim: se $v_1, \dots, v_m$ è una $\mathbb{C}$ -base
allora ogni $v \in V$ si scrive in modo unico
come

$$v = \alpha_1 v_1 + \dots + \alpha_m v_m \quad \alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_m \in \mathbb{C}$$

ovvero si scrive in modo unico come

$$v = (a_1 + ib_1)v_1 + \dots + (a_m + ib_m)v_m \quad \begin{matrix} a_1, \dots, a_m \\ b_1, \dots, b_m \end{matrix} \in \mathbb{R}$$

ovvero si scrive in modo unico come

$$v = a_1 \cdot v_1 + b_1 \cdot (iv_1) + \dots + a_m v_m + b_m \cdot (iv_m)$$

$$\begin{array}{l} a_1, \dots, a_m \\ b_1, \dots, b_m \end{array} \in \mathbb{R}$$

$\Rightarrow v_1, iv_1, \dots, v_m, iv_m$ sono una $\mathbb{R}$ -base.



Es: $\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ $\mathbb{C}$ -base di $\mathbb{C}^2$

$\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ i \end{pmatrix}$ $\mathbb{R}$ -base di $\mathbb{C}^2$