

8 / 11 / 17

V un. vekt.

$W, Z \subseteq V$ un. vekt.

$$V = W \oplus Z \iff (a) V = W + Z$$

$$(b) W \cap Z = \{0\}$$

ES: 5.2.2

In \mathbb{R}^4 :

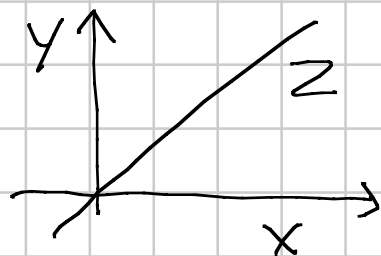
welch

$$X, Y, Z \subseteq \mathbb{R}^4$$

$$\dim X = \dim Y = \dim Z = 2$$

$$\mathbb{R}^4 = X \oplus Y = X \oplus Z = Y \oplus Z$$

Es: in \mathbb{R}^2 , di $X = \text{di}$ $Y = \text{di}$ $Z = 1$
sistema dom evole.



$$Y = \{x = 0\}$$

$$X = \{y = 0\}$$

$$Z = \{x - y = 0\}$$

Trasliamo a \mathbb{R}^4 ,

$$X = \text{Span}(e_1, e_2)$$

$$Y = \text{Span}(e_3, e_4)$$

$$Z = \text{Span}(e_1 + e_3, e_2 + e_4)$$

Sono 3 sottospazi di $\text{di} = 2$

$$X+Y = \text{Span}(e_1, e_2, e_3, e_4) = \mathbb{R}^4$$

$$\begin{aligned} X+Z &= \text{Span}(e_1, e_2, e_1+e_3, e_2+e_4) = \\ &= \text{Span}(e_1, e_2, e_3, e_2+e_4) = \\ &= \text{Span}(e_1, e_2, e_3, e_4) \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} \\ \\ \\ \text{"(e}_2+e_4) - e_2\text{"} \end{array} \right. = \mathbb{R}^4 \end{aligned}$$

$Y+Z$: ... finalize per esercizio

Es: 5.2.10:

$$V = \mathbb{R}^3$$

$$W = \text{Span} \left(\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right)$$

$$Z = \begin{cases} 2x_1 - x_2 + x_3 = 0 \\ 3x_1 + x_2 - 2x_3 = 0 \end{cases}$$

(1) verificare che $V = Z \oplus W$

$\dim W = 2$. perché è generato da 2 vettori indep.

Per determinare di Z risolvere:

$$\begin{cases} x_3 = 5x_1 \\ x_2 = -3x_1 + 2(5x_1) = 7x_1 \end{cases}$$

$$Z = \text{Span} \left(\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 7 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix} \right) \quad \dim Z = 1$$

$$\text{Dato che } \begin{array}{c} \dim V = \\ \text{"} \\ 3 \end{array} = \dim Z + \dim W = 1 + 2$$

basta da verificare $Z \cap W = \{0\}$ oppure $Z + W = \mathbb{R}^3$.

Per verificare che $Z \cap W = \{0\}$ nono per vedere:

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 7 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix} \notin W$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 7 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix} = a \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} + b \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a + 2b \\ 2a - b \\ 3a + b \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{cases} a + 2b = 1 \\ 2a - b = 7 \\ 3a + b = 5 \end{cases}$$

$$a = \frac{12}{5}$$

$$b = \frac{-7}{10}$$

$$b = 5 - 3a = 5 - \frac{36}{5} = -\frac{11}{5}$$

~~X~~

Il sistema non ha sol $\Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 7 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix} \notin W \Rightarrow Z \cap W = \{0\}$

$$\Rightarrow V = W \oplus Z$$

(2) Scrivere esplicitamente le proiezioni:

$$p: V \longrightarrow W$$

$$q: V \longrightarrow Z$$

Dato $v = \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} \in V = \mathbb{R}^3$

, voglio scriverlo come

$$v = \underbrace{p(v)}_{\in W} + \underbrace{q(v)}_{\in Z}$$

Devono trovare $a_1, a_2, b \in \mathbb{R}$:

$$\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = a_1 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} + a_2 \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + b \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 7 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix}$$

$\underbrace{\hspace{15em}}_{p(v)} \quad \underbrace{\hspace{5em}}_{q(v)}$

$$\begin{cases} a_1 + 2a_2 + b = x \\ 2a_1 - a_2 + 7b = y \\ 3a_1 + a_2 + 5b = z \end{cases}$$

Per quanto osservato finora, sappiamo che a_1, a_2, b sono univocamente det. da x, y, z .

Im effektivi:

$$a_1 = -\frac{12}{15}x - \frac{9}{15}y + z$$

$$a_2 = \frac{11}{15}x + \frac{2}{15}y - \frac{1}{3}z$$

$$b = \frac{1}{3}x + \frac{1}{3}y - \frac{1}{3}z$$

$$p: \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \left(-\frac{12}{15}x - \frac{9}{15}y + z\right) \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} + \left(\frac{11}{15}x + \frac{2}{15}y - \frac{1}{3}z\right) \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\varphi: \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} \longrightarrow \left(\frac{1}{3}x + \frac{1}{3}y - \frac{1}{3}z \right) \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 7 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix}$$

(3) Verificare direttamente:

$$\begin{aligned} p + q &= \text{Id}_V \\ p^2 &= p \\ q^2 &= q \\ pq &= qp = 0 \end{aligned}$$

Per verificare queste proprietà è sufficiente verificare sui vettori di una qualunque base di $V = \mathbb{R}^3$

$$P \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

← usando la formula de ho
ottenuto per p e y

$$P \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$q \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 7 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 7 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix}$$

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

$$p \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 7 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$P^2 = P$$

$$P^2 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} = P \left(P \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} \right) = P \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} \quad \checkmark$$

$$Q^2 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = Q \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} \quad \checkmark$$

$$PQ \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} = P \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = 0 \quad \checkmark$$

$$QP \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} = Q \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} = 0 \quad \checkmark$$

Allo stesso modo verificiamo queste proprietà

$$\text{su } \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \text{ e } \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 7 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix}$$

5.2.11 ?

stesse richieste.

$$V = \mathbb{R}^3$$

$$W = \{ 4x_1 + 3x_2 - 2x_3 = 0 \}$$

$$Z = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} -2x_1 + x_2 - 3x_3 = 0 \\ 4x_1 - x_2 + x_3 = 0 \end{array} \right\}$$

dim $W = 2$

dim $Z = 1$ (risolvere il sistema e verificarlo)

Si ottiene una base di Z

\Rightarrow dimensioni ok

verif. wie $Z \cap W = \{0\}$ oppure $\dim(Z+W) = 3$.