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Es: 4 . 2 . 6

$$X = \{ x \in \mathbb{R} \mid -4x_1 + 3x_2 + 7x_3 = 0 \}$$

Perw base: n vektoren $v_1, \dots, v_n \in X$:

$$(1) \text{Span}(v_1, \dots, v_k) = X$$

(2) $w_1, \dots, w_f$ sono indipendenti.

$$4x_1 = 3x_2 + 7x_3 \quad \Rightarrow \quad x_1 = \frac{3}{4}x_2 + \frac{7}{4}x_3$$

$$x_1 = \frac{3}{4} x_2 + \frac{7}{4} x_3$$

$$X = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} \frac{3}{4} x_2 + \frac{7}{4} x_3 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} \mid x_2, x_3 \in \mathbb{R} \right\} =$$

$$= \left\{ x_2 \begin{pmatrix} \frac{3}{4} \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + x_3 \begin{pmatrix} \frac{7}{4} \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \mid x_2, x_3 \in \mathbb{R} \right\} = \text{Span} \left(\begin{pmatrix} \frac{3}{4} \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} \frac{7}{4} \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right)$$

w_1 e w_2 generano. Verifichiamo che sono anche indipendenti:

$$a w_1 + b w_2 = 0 \iff a \begin{pmatrix} \frac{3}{4} \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + b \begin{pmatrix} \frac{7}{4} \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = 0 \implies \begin{aligned} & \dots = 0 \\ & a = 0 \\ & b = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$\implies w_1$ e w_2 sono lin. $\implies w_1, w_2$ è una base di X

Ex: 4.2.7

$$X = \left\{ x \in \mathbb{R}^3 \mid \begin{array}{l} 3x_1 + 2x_2 - 5x_3 = 0 \\ -4x_1 + x_2 + 7x_3 = 0 \end{array} \right\} = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} \frac{19}{11}x_3 \\ -\frac{1}{11}x_3 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} \mid x_3 \in \mathbb{R} \right\}$$

$$\begin{cases} x_2 = 4x_1 - 7x_3 \\ 3x_1 + 8x_1 - 14x_3 - 5x_3 = 0 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} x_1 = \frac{19}{11}x_3 \\ x_2 = -\frac{1}{11}x_3 \end{cases}$$

$$X = \left\{ x_3 \begin{pmatrix} \frac{19}{11} \\ -\frac{1}{11} \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \mid x_3 \in \mathbb{R} \right\}$$

$$u_1 = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{19}{11} \\ -\frac{1}{11} \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \text{ est une base de } X$$

$$\text{Aussi: } v_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 19 \\ -1 \\ 11 \end{pmatrix} \text{ est une base.}$$

Ex: 4. 2. 9

$$X = \left\{ X \in \mathbb{R}^3 \mid \begin{cases} 2x_1 - x_2 + 5x_3 = 0 \\ 5x_1 - 7x_2 + 2x_3 = 0 \\ 3x_1 - 3x_2 + 4x_3 = 0 \end{cases} \right\}$$

$$\begin{cases} x_2 = 2x_1 + 5x_3 \\ 5x_1 - 14x_1 - 35x_3 + 2x_3 = 0 \\ \dots \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x_1 = -\frac{11}{3}x_3 \\ x_2 = -\frac{7}{3}x_3 \\ 3\left(-\frac{11}{3}\right)x_3 - 3\left(-\frac{7}{3}\right)x_3 + 4x_3 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Downarrow \\ 0 \cdot x_3 = 0$$

$$X = \left\{ x_3 \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{11}{3} \\ -\frac{7}{3} \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \mid x_3 \in \mathbb{R} \right\}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 11 \\ 7 \\ -3 \end{pmatrix} \text{ e une base.}$$

Es: 4.2.20:

$$X = \{ A \in \mathcal{M}_{n \times n} \mid {}^t A = -A \}$$

$$A = (a_{ij})$$

$$({}^t A)_{ij} = a_{ji}$$

$$n=2: \quad A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{pmatrix} \quad {}^t A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{21} \\ a_{12} & a_{22} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A = -{}^t A \Leftrightarrow a_{12} = -a_{21}, \quad a_{11} = 0, \quad a_{22} = 0$$

$$A \in X \Leftrightarrow A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & a_{12} \\ -a_{12} & 0 \end{pmatrix} = a_{12} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & +1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 0 & +1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \text{ è una base di } X$$

$\nwarrow \quad E_{12} - E_{21} = B_{12}$

n generale:

$$A \in X \Leftrightarrow A = -A \Leftrightarrow a_{ii} = -a_{ii} \quad \forall i = 1, \dots, n$$
$$\forall i, j: i < j \quad a_{ij} = -a_{ji}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow a_{ii} = 0, \forall i = 1, \dots, n, \quad \text{e} \quad a_{ij} = -a_{ji}, \forall i \neq j$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & & a_{ij} \\ & \ddots & \\ -a_{ji} & & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{Sia } B_{ij} = E_{ij} - E_{ji} \quad i < j$$

$$i \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \dots & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 0 & \dots & 0 & 1 & \dots \\ \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & \dots & -1 & \dots & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{matrix} j \downarrow \\ \leftarrow j \end{matrix}$$

Le matrici B_{ij} sono una base di X

Le B_{ij} sono indipendenti:

$$\sum_{1 \leq i < j \leq n} \lambda_{ij} B_{ij} = 0 \Leftrightarrow \sum_{1 \leq i < j \leq n} \lambda_{ij} (E_{ij} - E_{ji}) = 0$$

↑
condizione delle
matrici delle lase
canoniche.

$$\Leftrightarrow \lambda_{ij} = 0 \quad \forall \quad i < j$$

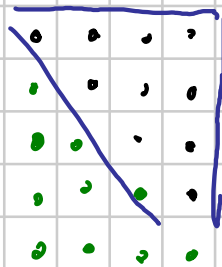
Se $A \in X$ ho: $A = \sum_{1 \leq i < j \leq n} a_{ij} (E_{ij} - E_{ji}) =$

$$= \sum_{1 \leq i < j \leq n} a_{ij} B_{ij}$$

$\Rightarrow \{B_{ij}\}$ generano
 $\Rightarrow$ sono una base.

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & & & a_{1j} \\ & \ddots & & \\ -a_{ij} & & \ddots & \\ & & & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\sum_{i < j} a_{ij} (E_{ij} - E_{ji}) = A$$



$$n = 5$$

4 x 5 pallini

$\frac{4 \times 5}{2}$ pallini neri

Se faccio lo stesso con n arbitrario:

$n(n-1)$ pallini

$\frac{n \times (n-1)}{2}$ pallini neri

$\Rightarrow X$ ha dimensione $= \frac{n(n-1)}{2}$

Eserizio 1:

4.2.24

e 4.2.26.