

Geometrie 10/3/2020

Def.: se V sp. vet. su $\mathbb{R}$, $f: V \times V \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ è detta

- bilineare se lin. a sx e a dx
- Simmetrica se $f(w, v) = f(v, w)$
- def. pos. se $f(v, v) > 0 \quad \forall v \neq 0$.

9.1.5: dino se lo $f: \mathbb{R}^2 \times \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ è bil./sim./def. pos.

(b) $f(x, y) = 7x_1y_2 + \underline{8y_1y_2} - 5x_2y_1$

non è lin. o dx (contiene parte quadratica): $f\left(\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}\right) = 8 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 = 32$
 $2 \cdot f\left(\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}\right) = 2 \cdot 8 \cdot 1 \cdot 1 = 16$

(d) $f(x, y) = -3x_1y_1 + 2x_1y_2 + 8x_2y_1 + 7x_2y_2$

bil. ok

non è simm: i coeff di x_1y_2 e x_2y_1 sono diversi.

$$f\left(\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}\right) = 2 \quad f\left(\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}\right) = 8$$

$$(f) \quad f(x, y) = -7x_1y_1 - 3x_1y_2 - 3x_2y_1 - 4x_2y_2$$

Bil ok Simm ok

$$f\left(\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}\right) = -4 < 0 \quad \text{non def. pos}$$

$$(h) \quad f(x, y) = 3x_1y_1 + 4x_1y_2 + 4x_2y_1 + 5x_2y_2$$

Bil, Simm. ok

def pos?

$$3x_1^2 + 8x_1x_2 + 5x_2^2 > 0 \quad \forall x \neq 0?$$

$$f\left(\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}\right) = 0 \quad \underline{\text{non def. pos}}$$

$$f\left(\begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}\right) = 12 - 16 + 5 > 0$$

$$f\left(\begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}\right) = 27 - 48 + 20 < 0$$

$$(j) \quad 4x_1y_1 - 3x_1y_2 - 3x_2y_1 + 5y_1y_2 = \langle x | y \rangle \begin{pmatrix} 4 & -3 \\ -3 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{Bil, Simm ok} \quad 4x_1^2 - 6x_1x_2 + 5x_2^2 > 0 \quad \forall x \neq 0?$$

$$(x_1 - 2x_2)^2 + (x_1 - x_2)^2 + 2x_1^2 > 0 \quad \underline{\underline{\text{Ja}}}$$

9.1.1. Provere che $\tilde{e}$ prod. scal. (2) $V = \mathbb{R}_{\leq 1}[t]$

$$f: V \times V \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \quad f(p(t), q(t)) = 5(p(1) - 2p(-2)) \cdot (q(1) - 2q(-2)) \\ + 3 \cdot (p(2) - 7p(-1)) \cdot (q(2) - 7q(-1))$$

Simm ok

bil ok

$$\text{def pos: } f(p(t), p(t)) = 5(p(1) - 2p(-2))^2 + 3(p(2) - 7p(-1))^2 \geq 0.$$

$$\text{nulla se solo se } \begin{cases} p(1) = 2p(-2) \\ p(2) = 7p(-1) \end{cases}$$

$$p(t) = a_0 + ta_1 : \quad \begin{cases} a_0 + a_1 = 2(a_0 - 2a_1) \\ a_0 + 2a_1 = 7(a_0 - a_1) \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} a_0 - 3a_1 = 0 \\ 6a_0 - 9a_1 = 0 \\ a_0 = a_1 = 0 \end{cases}$$

Sc

$$(b) \quad V = \{a \in \mathbb{R}^3 : \underline{a_1 - a_2 + a_3 = 0}\}$$

$$f(a, y) = -a_2 y_1 - 2a_3 y_1 - 3a_1 y_1 - 3a_1 y_3 + 5a_1 y_2 + 5a_3 y_2$$

bil ok

oss: f è bilineare e $V \times V \subset \mathbb{R}^3$ $g = \langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle_A$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} -3 & 5 & -3 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 \\ -2 & 5 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

g è bil su $\mathbb{R}^3$ non simm.

$$f(a, y) = -(a_1 + a_3)y_1 - 2a_3 y_1 - 3a_1 y_1 - 3a_1 y_3 + 5a_1 (y_1 + y_3) + 5a_3 (y_1 + y_3)$$

$$= a_1 y_1 (-1 - 3 + 5)$$

$$+ a_1 y_3 (-3 + 5)$$

$$+ a_3 y_1 (-1 - 2 + 5)$$

$$+ a_3 y_3 (5)$$

$$= a_1 y_1 + 2a_1 y_3 + 2a_3 y_1 + 5a_3 y_3 \quad \underline{\text{Simm}}$$

$$\text{def. pos?} \quad a_1^2 + 4a_1 a_3 + 5a_3^2 = (a_1 + 2a_3)^2 + a_3^2 > 0 \quad \forall a \neq 0$$

9.1.4. Nello spazio $M_{2 \times 3}$ calcolare $\langle A/B \rangle = \text{tr}(^t A \cdot B)$ calcolare angolo

$$\text{tra } \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & -2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & -2 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\cos(\vartheta) = \frac{\langle V/W \rangle}{\|V\| \cdot \|W\|} = \frac{2 \cdot 1 + 1 \cdot 3 + (-1) \cdot (-2) + 0 \cdot 1 + (-2) \cdot 0 + 1 \cdot (-1)}{\sqrt{4+1+1+0+4+1} \cdot \sqrt{1+9+4+1+0+1}} = \dots$$

9.1.6. Stabilire se $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle_A$ è def. pos. per $A \in M_{\text{sym}}(\mathbb{R})$ simm. data

(j) $\begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ b & c \end{pmatrix}$

$$\text{def. pos.} \Leftrightarrow ax^2 + 2bxy + cy^2 > 0 \quad \forall \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} \neq \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} (y=0) & ax^2 > 0 \quad \forall x \neq 0 \\ (y \neq 0) & a\left(\frac{x}{y}\right)^2 + 2b\left(\frac{x}{y}\right) + c > 0 \quad \forall x, y \neq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} a > 0 \\ at^2 + 2bt + c > 0 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} a > 0 \\ \Delta/4 > 0 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} a > 0 \\ b^2 - ac < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} a > 0 \\ ac - b^2 > 0 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} a > 0 \\ \det \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ b & c \end{pmatrix} > 0 \end{cases}$$

$$(g) \quad A = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & -\sqrt{\pi} & -1 \\ -\sqrt{\pi} & -\sqrt[3]{17} & 2 \\ -1 & 2 & 11 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\left\langle \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \middle| \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \right\rangle = -\sqrt[3]{17} < 0 \quad \text{non def. pos.}$$

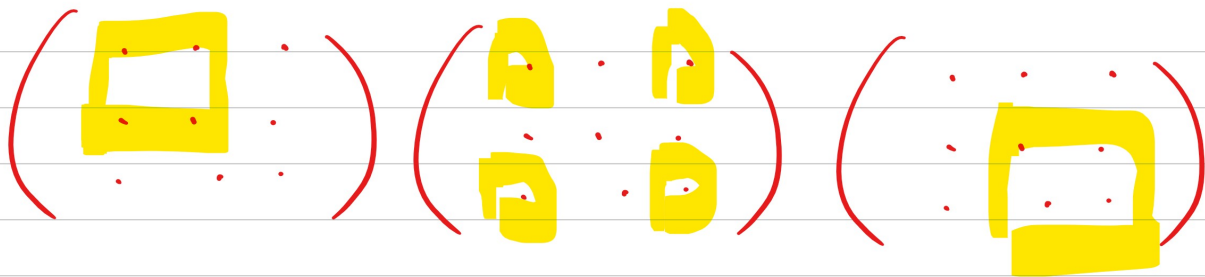
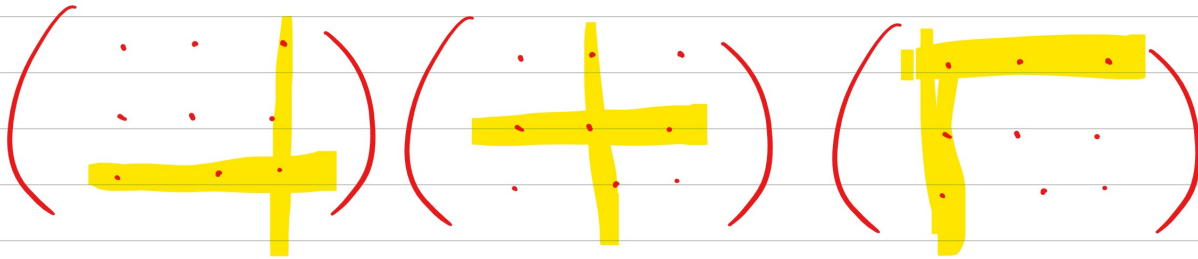
Teoria: Oss. $A = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & & 0 \\ & \ddots & \\ 0 & & \lambda_m \end{pmatrix}$ la $\langle \cdot | \cdot \rangle_A$ è def. pos. se e solo se
 $\underbrace{\lambda_1 x_1^2 + \dots + \lambda_m x_m^2}_{> 0} > 0 \quad \forall x \neq 0 \iff \lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_m > 0.$

$$(i) \quad \begin{pmatrix} k & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2-k & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & k^2 \end{pmatrix} \quad 0 < k < 2$$

9.18 Dire se $\langle \cdot | \cdot \rangle_A$ è prod. scal

(a)
$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 5 & \sqrt{\pi} \\ 5 & 3 & -1781 \\ \sqrt{\pi} & -1781 & e \end{pmatrix}$$

Oss: Se $A \in M_{3 \times 3}$ definisce prod. scal. nono def. pos. le sue restrizioni a $\underbrace{\mathbb{R}^2 \times \{0\}}_{z=0}$, $\underbrace{\mathbb{R} \times \{0\} \times \mathbb{R}}_{y=0}$, $\underbrace{\{0\} \times \mathbb{R}^2}_{x=0}$



$\det \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 5 \\ 5 & 3 \end{pmatrix} < 0 \Rightarrow$ restr. a $\mathbb{R}^2 \times \{0\}$ non def. pos $\Rightarrow$ non def. pos

(in realtà tutti: $\det \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \sqrt{\pi} \\ \sqrt{\pi} & e \end{pmatrix} < 0$ $\det \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -1781 \\ -1781 & e \end{pmatrix} < 0$)

$$(b) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 5 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$x^2 + 5y^2 + 3z^2 + 4xy - 2yz = (x+2y)^2 + (y-z)^2 + 2z^2 > 0 \quad \forall \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} \neq 0$$

$$(c) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 1 \\ -2 & 5 & 3 \\ 1 & 3 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$x^2 + 5y^2 + 2z^2 - 4xy + 2xz + 6yz \quad \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$1 + 5 + 2 - 4 - 2 - 6 < 0 \quad \underline{No}$$

9.1.9 data $A \in M_{n \times n}$ siman pomu $b_{ij} = (-1)^{i+j} a_{ij}$ e povane

$\langle \cdot | \cdot \rangle_B$ def pos $\Leftrightarrow \langle \cdot | \cdot \rangle_A$

$$\langle \cdot | \cdot \rangle_B \text{ def. pos} \Leftrightarrow \langle x | x \rangle_B > 0 \quad \forall x \neq 0 \Leftrightarrow \sum_{i,j=1}^n x_i b_{ij} x_j > 0 \quad \forall x \neq 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \sum_{i,j=1}^n x_i (-1)^{i+j} a_{ij} x_j > 0 \quad \forall x \neq 0 \Leftrightarrow \sum_{i,j=1}^n (-1)^i x_i \cdot a_{ij} \cdot (-1)^j x_j > 0 \quad \forall x \neq 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \langle \tilde{x} | \tilde{x} \rangle_A > 0 \quad \text{dove } (\tilde{x})_i = (-1)^i x_i \quad \forall x \neq 0 \quad f(x) = \tilde{x}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \langle f(x) | f(x) \rangle_A > 0 \quad \forall x \neq 0 \quad \text{ona } f \text{ \u00e8 bijective} \quad f = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & & \\ & -1 & & \\ & & 1 & \\ & & & \ddots \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \langle x | x \rangle_A > 0 \quad \forall x \neq 0.$$

————— 0 —————

Fisso V sp. vet. su $\mathbb{R}$ con $\langle \cdot | \cdot \rangle$.

Norma associata: $\|x\| = \sqrt{\langle x | x \rangle}$.

Oss: $\langle v+w | v+w \rangle = \langle v+w | v \rangle + \langle v+w | w \rangle = \underbrace{\langle v | v \rangle}_{\|v\|^2} + \underbrace{\langle w | v \rangle + \langle v | w \rangle}_{2\langle v | w \rangle} + \underbrace{\langle w | w \rangle}_{\|w\|^2}$

$$\Rightarrow \langle v | w \rangle = \frac{1}{2} (\|v+w\|^2 - \|v\|^2 - \|w\|^2)$$

(Sarebbe falso su $\mathbb{C}$.)

Proprietà: 1. $\|v\| > 0 \quad \forall v \neq 0$, $\|0\| = 0$

2. $\|\lambda v\| = |\lambda| \cdot \|v\|$

$$\|\lambda v\| = \sqrt{\langle \lambda v | \lambda v \rangle} = \sqrt{\lambda^2 \langle v | v \rangle} = |\lambda| \cdot \|v\|$$

3. $|\langle v | w \rangle| \leq \|v\| \cdot \|w\|$

e l'uguaglianza vale solo se v, w sono lin. dip.

disug. di Cauchy Schwarz

Esempi: lin. dip. $w = k \cdot v$

$$|\langle v | w \rangle| = |\langle v | kv \rangle| = |k \cdot \|v\|^2| = |k| \cdot \|v\|^2$$

$$\|v\| \cdot \|w\| = \|v\| \cdot \|kv\| = |k| \cdot \|v\|^2 \quad \checkmark$$

lin. indep.: $tv + w \neq 0 \quad \forall t \in \mathbb{R}$

$$\Rightarrow \|tv + w\|^2 > 0 \quad \forall t \in \mathbb{R} \Rightarrow \|v\|^2 \cdot t^2 + 2\langle v | w \rangle \cdot t + \|w\|^2 > 0 \quad \forall t \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\Rightarrow \Delta/4 < 0 \Rightarrow \langle v | w \rangle^2 - \|v\|^2 \cdot \|w\|^2 < 0 \Rightarrow |\langle v | w \rangle| < \|v\| \cdot \|w\| \quad \checkmark$$

Conseguenza:

$$\|v + w\| \leq \|v\| + \|w\|$$

disug. triangolare

uguaglianza vale solo se v, w sono multipli non neg. uno dell'altro

$$w = t \cdot v$$

$$\begin{aligned} \|v + w\| &= \|v + tv\| = |1+t| \cdot \|v\| \\ \|v\| + \|w\| &= (1+|t|) \cdot \|v\| \end{aligned}$$

$t \geq 0$ sono uguali
 $t < 0, v \neq 0 \quad |1+t| < 1+|t|$

lin. indip $\|v+w\|^2 = \|v\|^2 + 2\langle v, w \rangle + \|w\|^2 \leq \|v\|^2 + 2|\langle v, w \rangle| + \|w\|^2$
 $< \|v\|^2 + 2\|v\| \cdot \|w\| + \|w\|^2 = (\|v\| + \|w\|)^2$ ✓

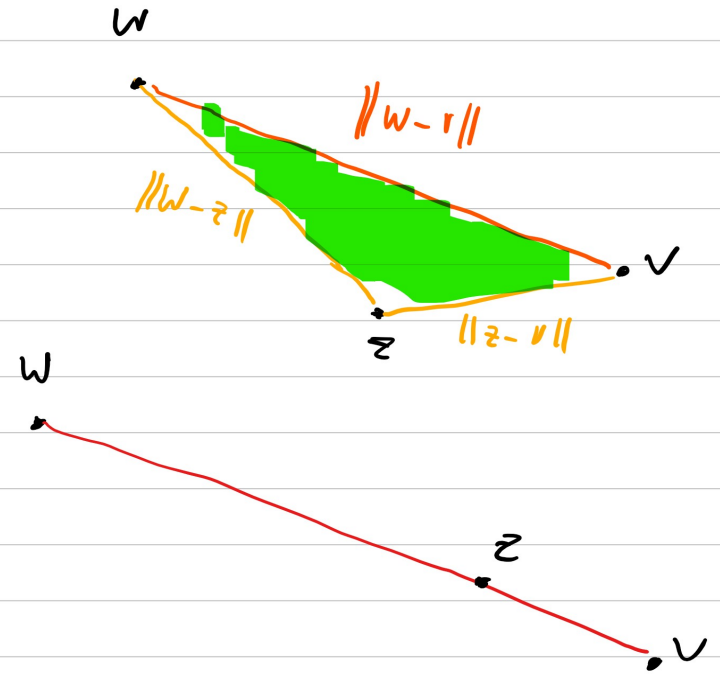
Con: dati v, w, z $\|w-v\| \leq \|w-z\| + \|z-v\|$

(inoltre uguaglianza vale se
e solo se $z = tv + (1-t)w$ $t \in [0,1]$)

$$\|w-v\| = \|(w-z) + (z-v)\|$$

$$\leq \|w-z\| + \|z-v\|$$

Esercizio: discutere caso uguaglianza.



9a V su $\mathbb{R}$ con $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$:

= v è unitario se $\|v\| = 1$

= v ortog. a w , $v \perp w$ se $\langle v/w \rangle = 0$

Prop: se $v_1, \dots, v_k \in V$ sono $\perp$ tra loro a coppie e $\neq 0$
allora sono lin. indep.

Dim: siano $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_k \in \mathbb{R}$ t.c. $\alpha_1 v_1 + \dots + \alpha_k v_k = 0$. Allora

$$\langle \alpha_1 v_1 + \dots + \alpha_k v_k \mid v_j \rangle = \langle 0 \mid v_j \rangle = 0$$

$$\alpha_1 \underbrace{\langle v_1 \mid v_j \rangle}_0 + \dots + \alpha_j \underbrace{\langle v_j \mid v_j \rangle}_{\|v_j\|^2} + \dots + \alpha_k \underbrace{\langle v_k \mid v_j \rangle}_0$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha_j \cdot \|v_j\|^2 = 0 \Rightarrow \alpha_j = 0 \quad \forall j. \quad \square$$

Prop: se $B = (v_1, \dots, v_m)$ è una base ortogonale di V allora $\forall v \in V$ ho

$$v = \sum_{i=1}^m \frac{\langle v | v_i \rangle}{\|v_i\|^2} \cdot v_i$$

$$\text{cioè } ([v]_B)_i = \frac{\langle v | v_i \rangle}{\|v_i\|^2}.$$

Oss: (1) le coord. rispetto a B si calcolano senza risolvere sistemi
(2) la coord i -esima di v dipende solo dal vettore i -esimo di B .

Dimo (Prop): affermo che se $w \in V$ e $\langle w | v_j \rangle = 0 \quad \forall j=1, \dots, m$ allora $w=0$.

Infatti: $v_1, \dots, v_m$ è base $\Rightarrow w = \beta_1 v_1 + \dots + \beta_m v_m$

$$\Rightarrow 0 = \langle w | v_j \rangle = \beta_1 \underbrace{\langle v_1 | v_j \rangle}_0 + \dots + \beta_m \underbrace{\langle v_m | v_j \rangle}_0 \Rightarrow \beta_j = 0 \quad \forall j \Rightarrow w=0.$$

$\beta_j \cdot \|v_j\|^2$

Conclusione: devo vedere che $w = v - \sum_{i=1}^m \frac{\langle v | v_i \rangle}{\|v_i\|^2} \cdot v_i$ è nullo:

benlo veder $\langle v | v_j \rangle = 0 \quad \forall j :$

$$\left\langle v - \sum_{i=1}^m \frac{\langle v | v_i \rangle}{\|v_i\|^2} \cdot v_i \mid v_j \right\rangle$$

$$= \langle v | v_j \rangle - \sum_{i=1}^m \frac{\langle v | v_i \rangle}{\|v_i\|^2} \cdot \underbrace{\langle v_i | v_j \rangle}$$

sempre nullo tranne quando $i=j$
e in tal caso è $\|v_j\|^2$

$$= \cancel{\langle v | v_j \rangle} - \cancel{\frac{\langle v | v_j \rangle}{\|v_j\|^2}} \cdot \cancel{\|v_j\|^2} = 0.$$

Q.E.D.