

Geometrie 1/4/20

Thm: A normale ($A \cdot A^* = A^* \cdot A$) $\rightarrow \exists U$ l.c. $U^* = A^{-1}$
 $U^* \cdot A \cdot U = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & & 0 \\ & \ddots & \\ 0 & & \lambda_n \end{pmatrix}$

Prop: $A \in M_{n \times n}(\mathbb{C})$ antihermitian ($A^* = -A$)

(in part. $A \in M_{n \times n}(\mathbb{R})$ antisymmetric ${}^t A = -A$)

$\Rightarrow A$ has only imag. part.

Proof: λ autoral, $z \in \mathbb{C}^n \setminus \{0\}$ autovect., $A \cdot z = \lambda z$

$$\langle A \cdot z | z \rangle_{\mathbb{C}^n} = \langle \lambda z | z \rangle = \lambda \cdot \|z\|^2$$

$$\langle z | A^* \cdot z \rangle = \langle z | -A z \rangle = \langle z | -\lambda z \rangle = -\bar{\lambda} \cdot \|z\|^2$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda = -\bar{\lambda} \Rightarrow \lambda \in i \cdot \mathbb{R}.$$



Ex: $\begin{pmatrix} 7i & 4-3i \\ -4-3i & -5i \end{pmatrix} \rightsquigarrow \begin{pmatrix} \alpha \cdot i & 0 \\ 0 & \beta \cdot i \end{pmatrix} \quad \alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{R}$

$$A \in M_{m \times n}(\mathbb{R}) \quad {}^t A = -A$$

Autoval : • $0 \in \mathbb{R} \rightarrow$ posso trovare base reale del relativo auto spazio

• $i\lambda \in i\mathbb{R}, \lambda \neq 0; p_A(t) \in \mathbb{R}[t]$
 $\Rightarrow -i\lambda$ è anch'esso autovettore.

$$\boxed{\begin{array}{l} p(t) \in \mathbb{R}[t] \\ \alpha \in \mathbb{C}, p(\alpha) = 0 \\ \Rightarrow p(\bar{\alpha}) = 0 \end{array}}$$

Prendiamo $z \in \mathbb{C}^m$ autovettore, $z = x + iy$;

$$\begin{aligned} A \cdot z = i\lambda \cdot z &\Rightarrow \overline{A \cdot z} = A \cdot \bar{z} = -i\lambda \bar{z} \\ &\Rightarrow \bar{z} \text{ è autovettore relativo a } -i\lambda \\ &\Rightarrow \bar{z} \perp z \text{ in } \mathbb{C}^m \text{ (Teo spettrale)} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \bullet \langle x - iy | x + iy \rangle_{\mathbb{C}^m} = 0 &\Rightarrow \underbrace{\langle x | x \rangle}_{\mathbb{R}^m} - i \cdot \underbrace{\langle y | x \rangle}_{\mathbb{R}^m} - i \underbrace{\langle x | y \rangle}_{\mathbb{R}^m} - \underbrace{\langle y | y \rangle}_{\mathbb{R}^m} = 0 \\ &\Rightarrow \|x\|^2 - \|y\|^2 - 2i \langle x | y \rangle_{\mathbb{R}^m} = 0 \\ &\Rightarrow \|x\| = \|y\|, \langle x | y \rangle = 0 \\ &\Rightarrow (x, y) \text{ sistema ortonormale (dopo normalizz.)} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \bullet A \cdot z = i\lambda z &\Rightarrow A(x + iy) = i\lambda(x + iy) \Rightarrow Ax + iAy = i\lambda x - \lambda y \\ &\Rightarrow Ax = -\lambda y \quad Ay = \lambda x \Rightarrow [A]_{(x,y)}^{(x,y)} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \lambda \\ -\lambda & 0 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

Ripetendo cioè per tutti gli autospetri? trovo:

- $A \in M_{n \times n}(\mathbb{R})$, ${}^t A = -A$

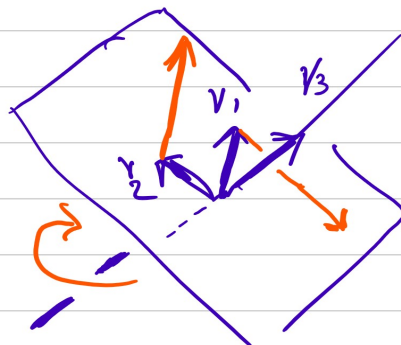
$$\Rightarrow \exists M \in M_{n \times n}(\mathbb{R}) \quad {}^t M = M^{-1} \quad \text{l.c.}$$

$${}^t M \cdot A \cdot M = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \dots & 0 & & 0 \\ & \ddots & & & \\ & & 0 & \lambda_1 & \\ & & -\lambda_1 & 0 & \\ & & & \ddots & \\ & & & & 0 & \lambda_k \\ & & & & -\lambda_k & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

Es: $n=3$ sempre coniugata a

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & \lambda & 0 \\ -\lambda & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

Conseguenza: se un corpo materiale $\mathcal{E}$ soggetto a forze $A \cdot x$ in x
con A antisimmetrica $\Rightarrow$ moto intorno ad asse:



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

$$P_A(t) = \det \begin{pmatrix} t & 3 & -2 \\ -3 & t & -5 \\ 2 & 5 & t \end{pmatrix} = t^3 - 30 + 30 + 4t + 9t + 25t = t(t^2 + 38)$$

$$\lambda_{1,2} = \pm i\sqrt{38} \quad \lambda_3 = 0$$

$\Rightarrow \exists$ base $\mathcal{B} = (v_1, v_2, v_3)$ ortogonale l.c.

$$[A]_{\mathcal{B}}^{\mathcal{B}} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \sqrt{38} & 0 \\ -\sqrt{38} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

Oss: per trovare v_1, v_2, v_3 basta cercare autoval. rel. a $i\sqrt{38}$ $w_1 = \text{Re}(\dots)$
autoval. rel. a 0 w_3 ; $v_j = \frac{w_j}{\|w_j\|}$ $w_2 = \text{Im}(\dots)$
(sono automaticamente $\perp$ fra loro).

Prop: $A \in M_{n \times n}(\mathbb{C})$ unitaria ($A^* = A^{-1}$)
o in particolare $A \in M_{n \times n}(\mathbb{R})$ ortogonale (${}^t A = A^{-1}$)
 $\Rightarrow A$ ha autoval. di modulo 1.

Dim: $Az = \lambda z$ $\langle Az | Az \rangle = \langle \lambda z | \lambda z \rangle = |\lambda|^2 \cdot \|z\|^2$
 $= \langle A^* A z | z \rangle = \langle z | z \rangle = \|z\|^2 \Rightarrow |\lambda| = 1. \quad \square$

Dunque se $A \in M_{n \times n}(\mathbb{C})$ $A^* = A^{-1}$ $\exists B$ ortogonale t.c. $[A]_B^B = \begin{pmatrix} e^{i\vartheta_1} & & 0 \\ & \ddots & \\ 0 & & e^{i\vartheta_n} \end{pmatrix}$

Per $A \in M_{n \times n}(\mathbb{R})$ ${}^t A = A^{-1}$; autovalori:

- $\pm 1 \Rightarrow$ trova autovalori reali

- $e^{i\vartheta} \notin \mathbb{R}$; prende z autovel rispetto a $e^{i\vartheta}$

$\Rightarrow \bar{z}$ autovel rispetto a $\overline{e^{i\vartheta}} = e^{-i\vartheta} \neq e^{i\vartheta}$

$\Rightarrow (\bar{z} | z)_{\mathbb{C}^n} = 0 \Rightarrow z = x + iy \quad \|x\| = \|y\| \quad \langle z | y \rangle_{\mathbb{R}^n} = 0$
 $\Rightarrow (x, y)$ ortogonali / normalizzati

$$A(x + iy) = (\cos(\vartheta) + i \cdot \sin(\vartheta)) \cdot (x + iy)$$

$$Ax + iAy = (\cos(\vartheta) \cdot x - \sin(\vartheta) \cdot y) + i(\sin(\vartheta) \cdot x + \cos(\vartheta) \cdot y)$$

$$\Rightarrow A \cdot x = \cos(\vartheta) \cdot x + \sin(\vartheta) \cdot (-y)$$

$$A \cdot (-y) = -\sin(\vartheta) \cdot x + \cos(\vartheta) \cdot y$$

$$\Rightarrow [A]_{\begin{pmatrix} x \\ -y \end{pmatrix}}^{\begin{pmatrix} x \\ -y \end{pmatrix}} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos(\vartheta) & -\sin(\vartheta) \\ \sin(\vartheta) & \cos(\vartheta) \end{pmatrix}$$

Fatto: date $A \in M_{n \times n}(\mathbb{R})$ ${}^t A = A^{-1} \quad \exists \mathcal{B}$ orthonormale t.r.

$$[A]_{\mathcal{B}} = \begin{pmatrix} +1 & & & \\ & \ddots & & \\ & & +1 & \\ & & & \ddots & \\ & & & & -1 & \\ & & & & & \ddots & \\ & & & & & & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \boxed{\begin{matrix} \cos(\vartheta_1) & -\sin(\vartheta_1) \\ \sin(\vartheta_1) & \cos(\vartheta_1) \end{matrix}} & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & \boxed{R_{\theta_k}} \end{pmatrix}$$

$\boxed{M=2}$

$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$	$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$	$\begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$	$\begin{pmatrix} \cos(\vartheta) & -\sin(\vartheta) \\ \sin(\vartheta) & \cos(\vartheta) \end{pmatrix}$
id	rifl.	rifl.	rotazione
rot $\vartheta=0$	retta	ptto	
	rot $\vartheta=\pi$		

Esercizio: dimostrare senza lemmi spettrali.

$$\begin{pmatrix} \boxed{\cos(\vartheta)} & * \\ \boxed{\sin(\vartheta)} & * \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} \cos(\vartheta) & \boxed{-\sin(\vartheta)} \\ \sin(\vartheta) & \boxed{\cos(\vartheta)} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$c = \cos(\vartheta/2) \quad s = \sin(\vartheta/2)$$

Affermo che $\mathcal{B} = \left(\begin{pmatrix} c \\ s \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} -s \\ c \end{pmatrix} \right)$
 ho $[A]_{\mathcal{B}} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \cos(\vartheta) & \boxed{\sin(\vartheta)} \\ \sin(\vartheta) & \boxed{-\cos(\vartheta)} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} c^2 - s^2 & 2cs \\ 2cs & s^2 - c^2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} c \\ s \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} c^3 - cs^2 + 2cs^2 \\ 2c^2s + s^3 - c^2s \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} c \\ s \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\dots \begin{pmatrix} -s \\ c \end{pmatrix} = \dots = \begin{pmatrix} -s \\ c \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\boxed{n=3}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & & \\ & 1 & \\ & & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

id.

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & & \\ & 1 & \\ & & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

rifl. piano

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & & \\ & -1 & \\ & & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

rifl. retta

$$\begin{pmatrix} -1 & & \\ & -1 & \\ & & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

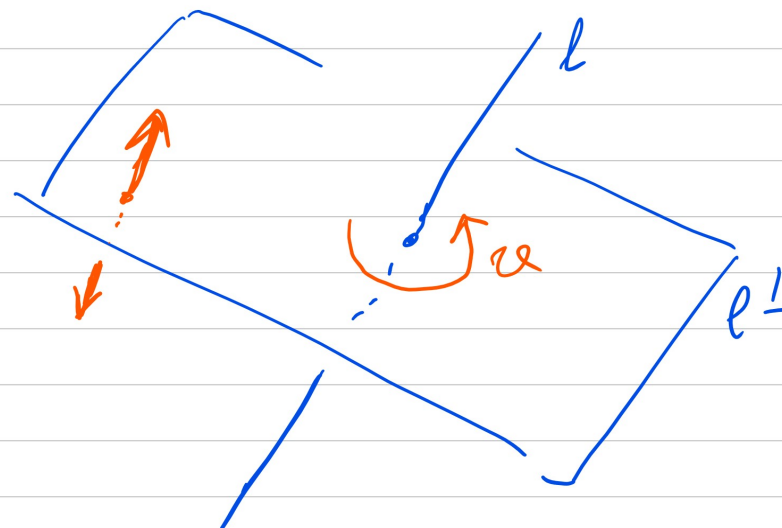
rifl. pto

$$\begin{pmatrix} \cos(u) & -\sin(u) & 0 \\ \sin(u) & \cos(u) & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

rotaz. intorno a l

$$\begin{pmatrix} \cos(u) & -\sin(u) & 0 \\ \sin(u) & \cos(u) & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

rotaz. intorno a l
+ riflessione rispetto a $l^\perp$



Oss: se $M \in M_{n \times n}(\mathbb{R})$, $^t M = M$, $v \in \mathbb{R}^n$, $f: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$
 $f(x) = M \cdot x + v \implies f$ isometria: $d(f(x), f(y)) = d(x, y) \quad \forall x, y$

Teo: $f: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$ isometria $\implies f(x) = M \cdot x + v$ con M ortogonale
 $(\implies f$ invertibile)

Oss: " f isometria $\implies f$ invertibile" false in $d \cdot a = +\infty$

Dimo ($n=2$). Passo dopo passo sostituisco f con
 una $g \circ f$ con g affine e isometria
 fino a ridurmi a $f = \text{id}$.

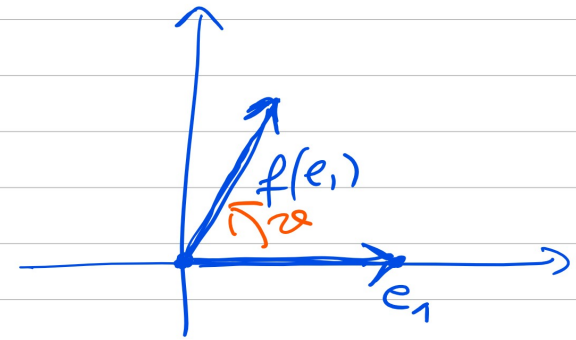
Def: una $f: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$
 del tipo $f(x) = A \cdot x + v$
 $A \in M_{n \times n}$, $v \in \mathbb{R}^n$ è
 detta transf. affine

Basta $f \sim g_1 \circ f \sim g_2 \circ (g_1 \circ f) \sim \dots (g_k \circ \dots \circ g_1) \circ f = \text{id}$
 $\implies f = (g_1 \circ \dots \circ g_k)^{-1}$ OK.

• se $f(0) \neq 0$ sostituisco f con $f - f(0) = g \circ f$
 $g(x) = x - f(0)$

Ora ho $f(0) = 0$

- Se $f(e_1) \neq e_1$ sostituisco f con $\pi_{-1} \circ f$



Ora ho $f(e_1) = e_1$

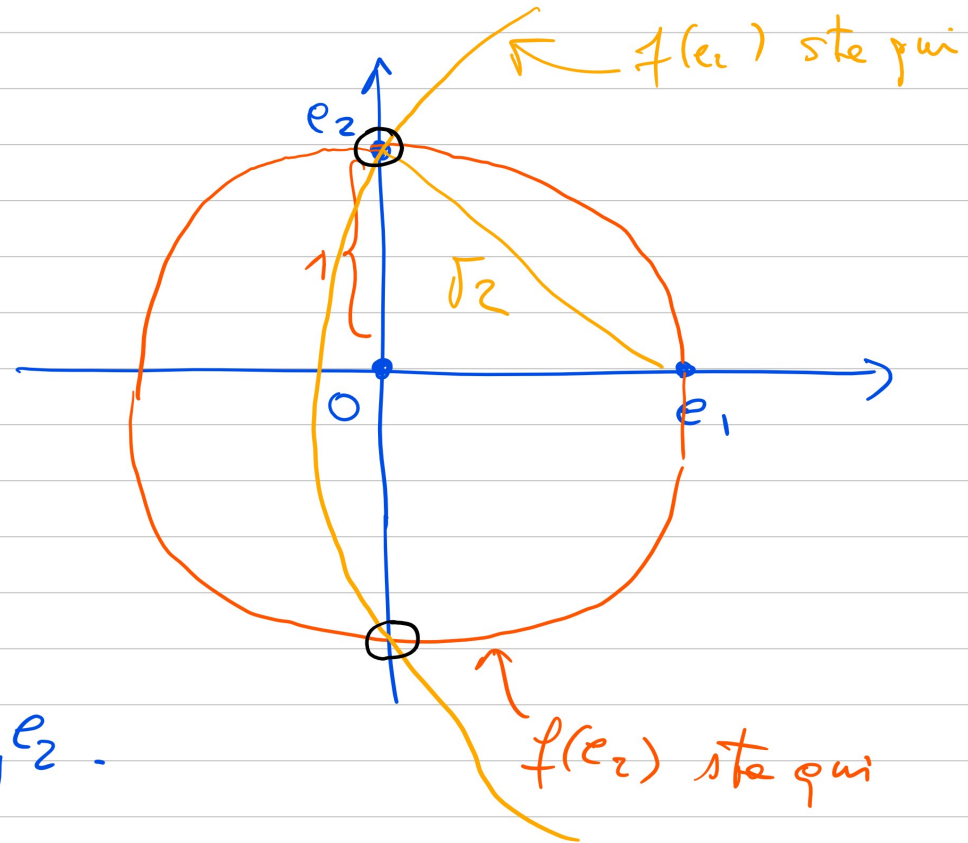
- Esaminiamo $f(e_2)$:

può essere $\pm e_2$.

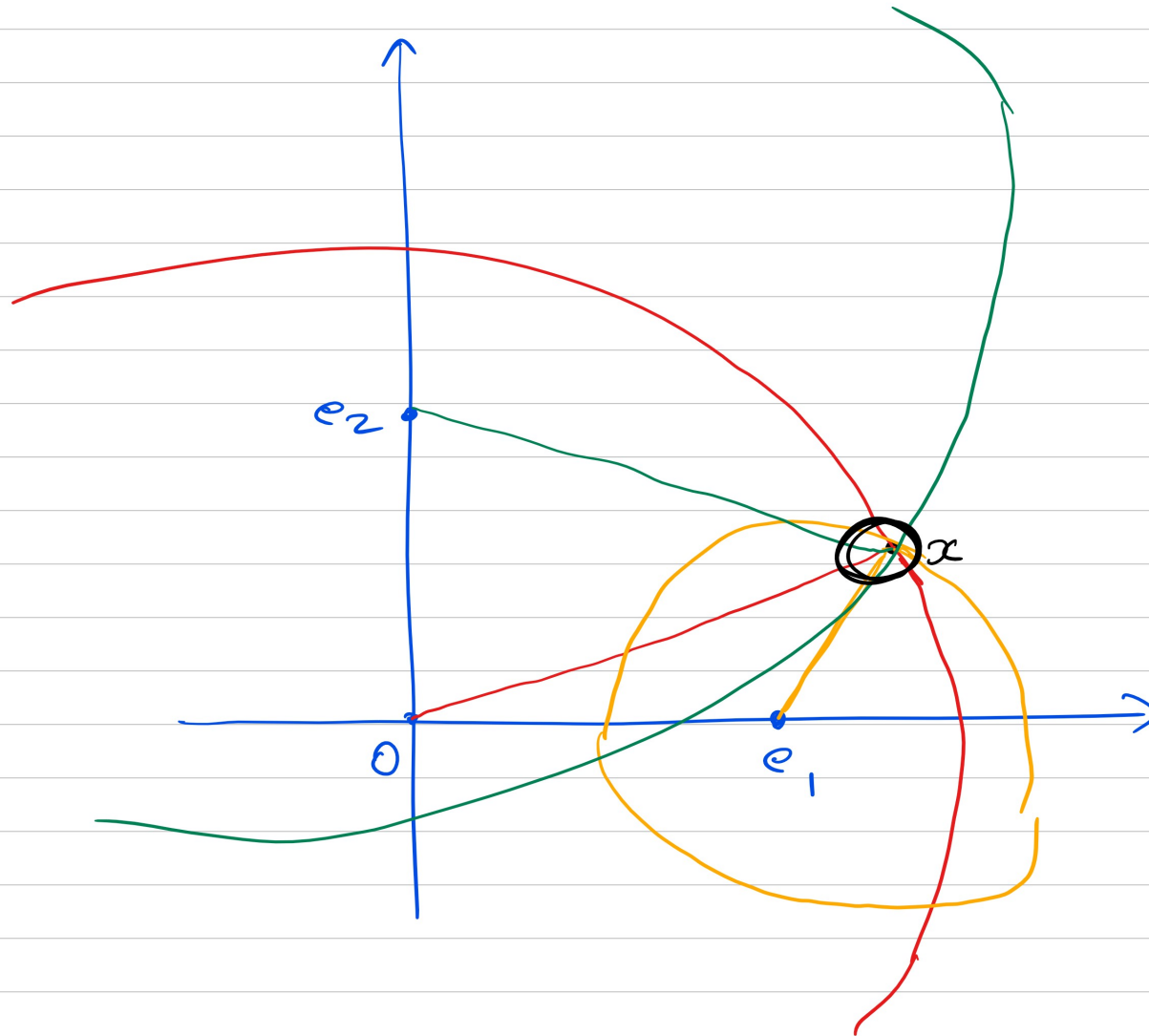
Se $\bar{e} = e_2$ ok.

Se $\bar{e} = -e_2$ sostituisco f con $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \circ f$.

Ora ho che f fissa $0, e_1, e_2$.



Conclusion: vérifiez de nos isométries de $\mathbb{R}^2$ $0, e_1, e_2 \in \text{id.}$



$$\Rightarrow f(x) = x$$



Coniche

Modelli metrici: luoghi del piano $\mathbb{R}^2$ con $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle_{\mathbb{R}^2}$ definiti da condizioni geometriche.

CIRCONFERENZA ; dato $C \in \mathbb{R}^2, r > 0$ $\mathcal{C} = \{P \in \mathbb{R}^2 : d(P, C) = r\}$

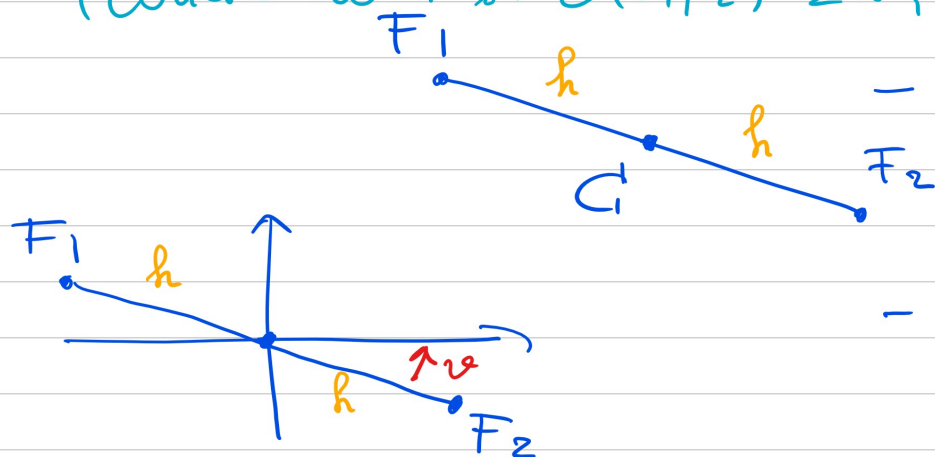
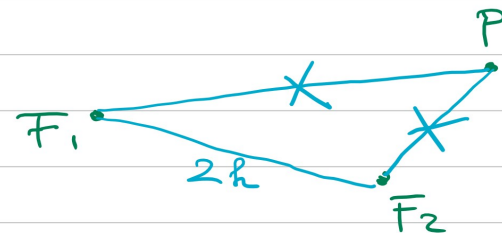
Applicando una isometria (trasl.) suppongo $C = 0$

$\Rightarrow$ equaz: $x^2 + y^2 = r^2$

ELLISSE : dati $F_1, F_2 \in \mathbb{R}^2$ distinti, $k > 0$

$$\mathcal{E} = \{P \in \mathbb{R}^2 : d(F_1, P) + d(F_2, P) = 2k\}$$

(Condizione: se $d(F_1, F_2) = 2h$, chiedo $k > h$)



- traslo in modo che C diventi 0

- ruoto in modo che $F_1 = (-h, 0)$
 $F_2 = (h, 0)$

$$\mathcal{E}: d\left(\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} h \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}\right) + d\left(\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} -h \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}\right) = 2k$$

$$\sqrt{(x-h)^2 + y^2} + \sqrt{(x+h)^2 + y^2} = 2k$$

$$\sqrt{(x-h)^2 + y^2} = 2k - \sqrt{(x+h)^2 + y^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \cancel{x^2 - 2xh + h^2 + y^2} = 4k^2 - 4k\sqrt{(x+h)^2 + y^2} + \cancel{x^2 + 2xh + h^2 + y^2}$$

$$\cancel{4k\sqrt{(x+h)^2 + y^2}} = \cancel{4k^2} + \cancel{4xh}$$

$$\Rightarrow \cancel{k^2 x^2 + 2k^2 hx + k^2 h^2 + k^2 y^2} = \cancel{k^4 + 2k^2 xh + h^2 x^2}$$

$$(k^2 - h^2)x^2 + k^2 y^2 = k^2(k^2 - h^2)$$

$$\frac{x^2}{k^2} + \frac{y^2}{k^2 - h^2} = 1$$

$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$$

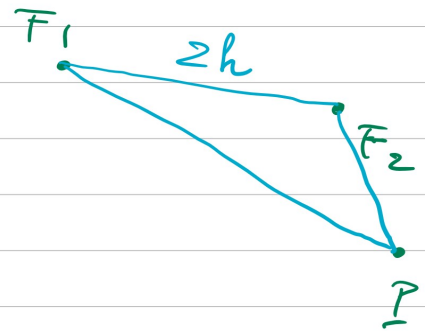
$$a > b > 0$$

Fatto: tutti i
punti che soddisfanno
 $x^2/a^2 + y^2/b^2 = 1$
sono in $\mathcal{E}$

IPERBOLE: dati $F_1, F_2 \in \mathbb{R}^2$, $F_1 \neq F_2$, $k > 0$

$$\mathcal{H} = \{P \in \mathbb{R}^2 : |d(F_1, P) - d(F_2, P)| = 2k\}$$

Condizione: posto $d(F_1, F_2) = 2h$ deve avere $0 < k < h$



Equazione: mi riduco a $(\pm h, 0)$

$$\left| \sqrt{(x-h)^2 + y^2} - \sqrt{(x+h)^2 + y^2} \right| = 2k$$

$$\pm \sqrt{(x-h)^2 + y^2} = 2k \pm \sqrt{(x+h)^2 + y^2}$$

Come prima: stessi passaggi accadono $\pm$

$$(k^2 - h^2)x^2 + k^2y^2 = k^2(k^2 - h^2)$$

$$\frac{x^2}{k^2} - \frac{y^2}{h^2 - k^2} = 1$$

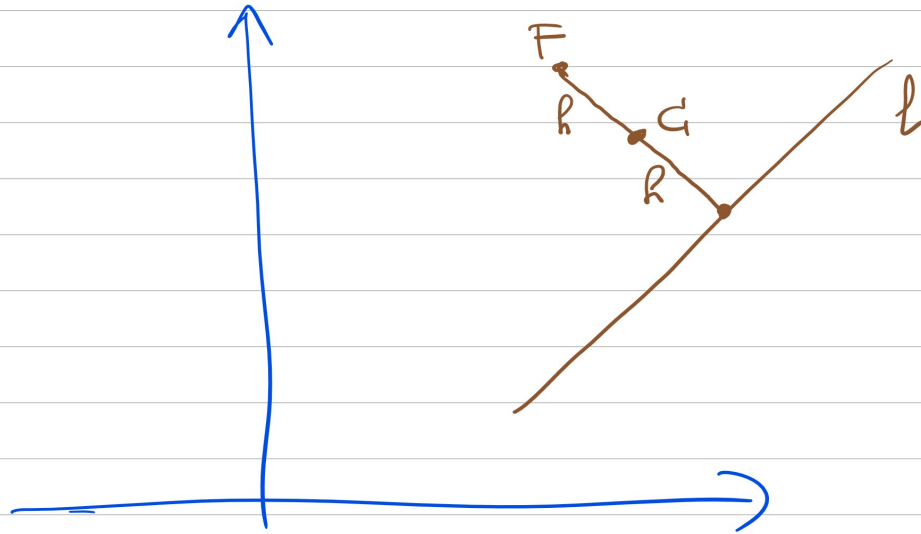
$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$$

$$a, b > 0$$

Fatto: tutti i P
che soddisfanno
 $x^2/a^2 - y^2/b^2 = 1$
sono in $\mathcal{H}$

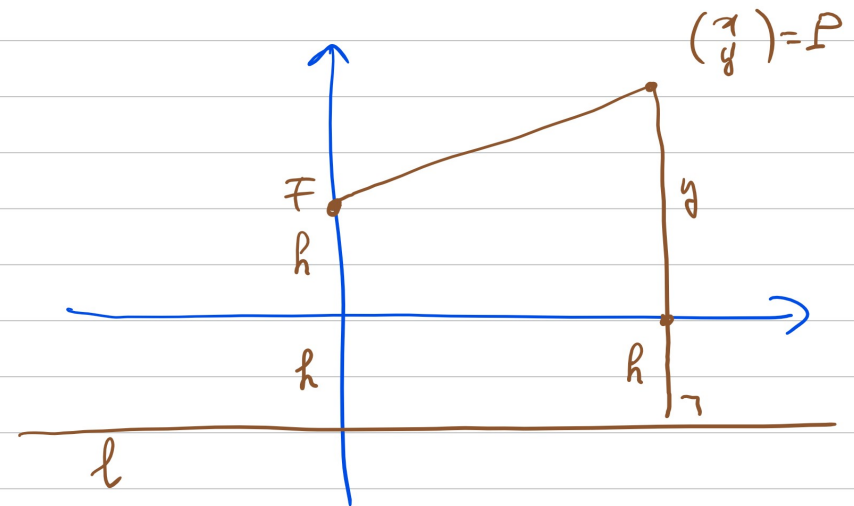
PARABOLA: dato $F \in \mathbb{R}^2$, $l \subset \mathbb{R}^2$ retta $\neq \emptyset$
 $\mathcal{P} = \{P \in \mathbb{R}^2: d(P, F) = d(P, l)\}$.

Equazione:



traslo C_1 in O
 e ruoto finché

$P = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ h \end{pmatrix}$ $l: y = -h$



$$\sqrt{x^2 + (y-h)^2} = y+h$$

$$\Rightarrow x^2 + \cancel{y^2} - 2hy + \cancel{h^2} = \cancel{y^2} + 2hy + \cancel{h^2}$$

$$y = \frac{1}{4h} \cdot x^2$$

$$y = ax^2$$

Lughi definiti da equazioni polinomiali nelle coord. d. $\mathbb{R}^2$ proba-

Q: **quale** luogo in $\mathbb{R}^2$ è definito da una tale equazione?

→ faremo una classificazione affine
cioè a meno di transf. affini

$$\mathcal{L}_1 = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} : \text{equazione} \dots \right\}$$

$$\mathcal{L}_2 = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} : \text{quadratica} \dots \right\}$$

$$\mathcal{L}_1 \sim \mathcal{L}_2 \iff \exists f: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2 \text{ affine}$$

(non isometrica)

$$\text{e.c. } H(\mathcal{L}_1) = \mathcal{L}_2$$

Equazioni canoniche affini
degli oggetti precedenti:

circolo/ellisse

$$x^2 + y^2 = 1$$

ipert:

$$x^2 + y^2 = n^2$$

$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$$

$$\left(\frac{x}{n}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{y}{n}\right)^2 = 1$$

$$\left(\frac{x}{a}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{y}{b}\right)^2 = 1$$

iperbole $x^2 - y^2 = 1$

parabola

$$y = x^2$$

$$y = ax^2$$

$$y_a = x^2$$

Oss: oltre a ell/iperb/parab altre possibilità

$\emptyset$

$$x^2 + y^2 + 1 = 0$$

pto

$$x^2 + y^2 = 0$$

retta

$$x^2 = 0$$

rette $\times$

$$x^2 - y^2 = 0$$

$$xy = 0$$

rette //

$$x^2 = 1$$

Vedremo che ogni equaz. di II grado in $\mathbb{R}^2$ definisce
uno di questi: ell/parab/iperb : Non degeneri
altre : degeneri