

Geom - Civile - 26/3/21

$$\begin{pmatrix} 3 & -1 \\ -1 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\lambda_{1,2} = \frac{1}{2} (1 \pm \sqrt{23})$$

$$v_{1,2}: \begin{cases} 3x - y = \frac{1}{2} (1 \pm \sqrt{23}) x \\ -x - 2y = \frac{1}{2} (1 \pm \sqrt{23}) y \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} (5 \pm \sqrt{23}) x = 2y \\ (5 \pm \sqrt{23}) y = -2x \end{cases}$$

$$v_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 5 - \sqrt{23} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$v_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 5 + \sqrt{23} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\langle v_1, v_2 \rangle = 4 + 25 - 29 = 0 \quad \checkmark$$

$$u_1 = \frac{v_1}{\|v_1\|}$$

$$u_2 = \frac{v_2}{\|v_2\|}$$

base ortonormale autovet.

$U = (u_1, u_2)$ matrice ortog. che diagonalizza.

fine dimo sospese:

$\langle \cdot | \cdot \rangle$ sta $\langle \cdot | \cdot \rangle_{A_{k+1}}$ su $\mathbb{R}^{k+1}$

$$\bar{P} \subset \mathbb{R}^{k+1}$$

dim = p in cui $\langle x | x \rangle > 0$

$$\bar{N} \subset \mathbb{R}^{k+1}$$

dim = k-p in cui $\langle x | x \rangle < 0$

i) $d_k > 0, d_{k+1} > 0$

tes A_{k+1} ha ~~p+1 autov. pos~~
k-p autov. neg.

k-p pari

#autov. neg. pari

Se non sono esattamente k-p neg sono:

$$\begin{array}{l}
 \nearrow \geq k-p+2 \Rightarrow \exists N' \text{ din } \geq k-p+2 \text{ m ai } \langle \alpha | \alpha \rangle < 0 \\
 \quad \quad \quad \overline{P} \cap N' \neq \{0\} \\
 \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \geq k-p+2 \quad \quad p+(k-p+2) = k+2 > k+1 \\
 \searrow \leq k-p-2 \\
 \quad \quad \quad \text{ma } \langle \alpha | \alpha \rangle > 0 \text{ m } \overline{P} \\
 \quad \quad \quad \langle \alpha | \alpha \rangle < 0 \text{ m } N'
 \end{array}$$

$$\Downarrow$$

i pos sono diversi $k+1 - (k-p+2) = p+3$

$$\Rightarrow \exists P' \text{ din } \geq p+3 \text{ m ai } \langle \alpha | \alpha \rangle > 0$$

$$\begin{array}{l}
 \overline{N} \cap P' \neq \{0\} \\
 \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \geq p+3 \quad \quad \quad k-p+p+3 = k+3 > k+1
 \end{array}$$

ma ...

$$2) \quad d_k > 0 \quad d_{k+1} < 0 \quad \text{Tesi: } k-p+1 \text{ neg}$$

$\swarrow$
 $k-p$
 pari

$\searrow$
 numero ambival
 neg e dispari

se non sono esattamente $k-p+1$ caso:

$$\geq k-p+3 \Rightarrow \exists N' \text{ din } \geq k-p+3 \text{ m ai } \langle \alpha | \alpha \rangle < 0$$

$$\begin{array}{l}
 \nearrow \quad \quad \quad \overline{P} \cap N' \neq \{0\} \\
 \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \geq k-p+3 \quad \quad p+(k-p+3) = k+3 > k+1 \\
 \searrow \leq k-p-1 \quad \quad \quad \text{quando}
 \end{array}$$

$$\Downarrow \text{ ma ho positivi } \geq k+1 - (k-p-1) = p+2$$

$$\Rightarrow \exists P' \text{ din } \geq p+2 \text{ m ai } \langle \alpha | \alpha \rangle > 0$$

$$\begin{array}{l}
 \overline{N} \cap P' \neq \{0\} \\
 \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \geq p+2 \quad \quad \quad k-p+p+2 = k+2 > k+1 \dots \text{quando}
 \end{array}$$



$A \in M_{m \times m}(\mathbb{R})$ orthogonale (isometria)

${}^t A = A^{-1}$ ma A è reale ${}^t A = A^* \Rightarrow A^* = A^{-1} \Rightarrow A$ unitaria.
 $\Rightarrow$ ha autovalori di modulo 1.

- $\lambda = \pm 1 \in \mathbb{R}$ e posso scegliere l'ambiguità reale

conjugata a:

$$\begin{pmatrix} \pm 1 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & \pm 1 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \end{pmatrix}$$

- $\lambda = e^{i\varphi} \notin \mathbb{R}$; pendo $z = x + iy$ en relativo autovec.

Üss 1: $A \cdot z = e^{i\alpha} \cdot z$

$$\Rightarrow A \cdot \bar{z} = e^{-i\alpha} \cdot \bar{z} \quad e^{-i\alpha} \neq e^{i\alpha}$$

$$\mathbb{N} \hookrightarrow \mathbb{Z} \hookrightarrow \mathbb{Q} \hookrightarrow \mathbb{R} \hookrightarrow \mathbb{C}$$

$$\Rightarrow \langle z | \bar{z} \rangle_{C^{\infty}} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow z \cdot z = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (t x + i t y)(x + i y) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow {}^t x \cdot x - {}^t y \cdot y + 2i {}^t x \cdot y = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \|x\|_{\mathbb{R}^n}^2 - \|y\|_{\mathbb{R}^n}^2 + 2i \langle x|y \rangle_{\mathbb{R}^n} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} x \perp y \\ \|x\| = \|y\| \end{cases} \quad (\text{posso supporre } \|x\| = \|y\| = 1)$$

Oss 2: $Az = e^{i\alpha} \cdot z$

$$\Rightarrow A(x+iy) = (\cos \alpha + i \sin \alpha)(x+iy)$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} A \cdot x = \cos \alpha \cdot x - \sin \alpha \cdot y \\ A \cdot y = \sin \alpha \cdot x + \cos \alpha \cdot y \end{cases}$$

Su $\text{Span}(x, y)$ rispetto alla base ortogonale x, y la A agisce come $\begin{pmatrix} \cos \alpha & -\sin \alpha \\ \sin \alpha & \cos \alpha \end{pmatrix} = R_\alpha$ rot. ang. α .

Teo: se $A \in M_{n \times n}(\mathbb{R})$ è ortogonale $\exists M$ ${}^t M = M^{-1}$ t.c.

$${}^t M \cdot A \cdot M = \begin{pmatrix} \boxed{\pm 1} & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & \boxed{\pm 1} & \\ & & & \boxed{\alpha_1} & \\ & & & & \ddots & \\ & & & & & \boxed{\alpha_p} \end{pmatrix}$$

$n=2$ $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ id $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$ riflessione

$\begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$ riflessione $\begin{pmatrix} \cos \alpha & -\sin \alpha \\ \sin \alpha & \cos \alpha \end{pmatrix} = R_\alpha$

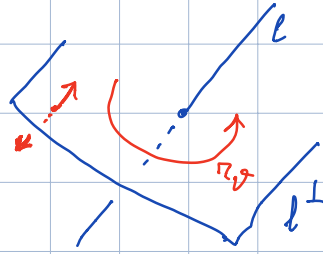
$n=3$ $\begin{pmatrix} \pm 1 & & \\ & \pm 1 & \\ & & \pm 1 \end{pmatrix} =$ descrivibile a parole in termini

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \boxed{} \\ 0 & \boxed{} \end{pmatrix}$$

rotazioni intorno a l

$$\begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \boxed{} \\ 0 & \boxed{} \end{pmatrix}$$

rotazione intorno a l + riflessione risp. $l^\perp$



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

antihermitiana $\Rightarrow$ autoval. im. puri.

• 0 — scelpo autovet. reale

• $\lambda = i \cdot t \quad t \in \mathbb{R}, t \neq 0$

$z = x + iy$ autovet. $\bar{\lambda} = -it \quad \bar{z}$ autovet. con autovet. $\bar{z}$

$$\Rightarrow x \perp y, \quad \|x\| = \|y\| = 1.$$

$$A(x + iy) = i \cdot t(x + iy)$$

$$\begin{cases} A \cdot x = -t \cdot y \\ A \cdot y = t \cdot x \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{su } \text{Span}(x, y) \quad \text{ho} \quad \begin{pmatrix} 0 & t \\ -t & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

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

$$M^{-1} \cdot A \cdot M = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \dots & 0 \\ & \boxed{\begin{smallmatrix} 0 & -t_1 \\ t_1 & 0 \end{smallmatrix}} & \\ & & \boxed{\begin{smallmatrix} 0 & -t_p \\ t_p & 0 \end{smallmatrix}} \end{pmatrix}$$

$n=3$ ogni aut. simm. $\bar{z}$ coniugato a

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$