

Spazi euclidei

$$\mathbb{R}^n = \underbrace{\mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R} \times \dots \times \mathbb{R}}_{n \text{ volte}}$$

$$\mathbb{R}^2 = \{(x, y) / x, y \in \mathbb{R}\}, \quad \mathbb{R}^3 = \{(x, y, z) / x, y, z \in \mathbb{R}\}$$

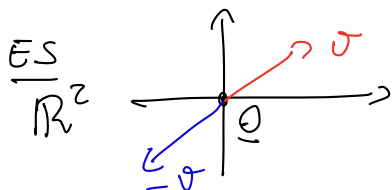
$$\mathbb{R}^n = \{(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) : x_i \in \mathbb{R} \forall i = 1, \dots, n\}$$

Sono gruppi commutativi con l'operazione $+$

Spazio Vettoriale

Definizione Uno spazio vettoriale è un insieme V , i cui elementi sono chiamati vettori $v, w, \dots$, dotato di un'operazione somma $+$ tra vettori e di una moltiplicazione per scalare $\mathbb{R}$ tali che $v + w \in V, \forall v, w \in V$, e $\lambda v \in V, \forall \lambda \in \mathbb{R}, v \in V$. Inoltre $(V, +)$ deve essere un gruppo commutativo, ossia:

- (i) esiste un elemento neutro $\underline{0} \in V$ [$v + \underline{0} = v \forall v \in V$];
- (ii) vale la proprietà associativa [$(v + w) + u = v + (w + u)$];
- (iii) esiste un elemento inverso [$\forall v \in V \exists w \in V : v + w = \underline{0}$];

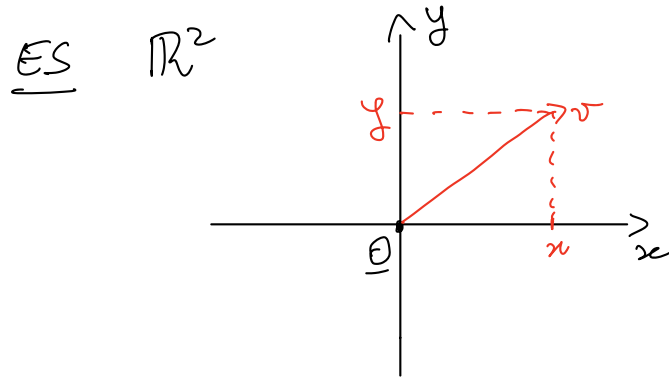


(iv) vale la proprietà commutativa [$v + w = w + v$].

Inoltre valgono:

$$(v) (\lambda + \mu) v = \lambda v + \mu v, \quad \forall \lambda, \mu \in \mathbb{R}, \quad \forall v \in V$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (vi) \quad \lambda(v+w) &= \lambda v + \lambda w, \quad \forall \lambda \in \mathbb{R}, \forall v, w \in V \\
 (vii) \quad (\lambda \mu)v &= \lambda(\mu v), \quad \forall \lambda, \mu \in \mathbb{R}, \forall v \in V \\
 (viii) \quad 1 \cdot v &= v, \quad \forall v \in V
 \end{aligned}$$



$$\mathbb{R}^2 = \left\{ v = \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} : x, y \in \mathbb{R} \right\}, \quad \underline{0} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$v_1 + v_2 = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ y_1 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} x_2 \\ y_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 + x_2 \\ y_1 + y_2 \end{pmatrix} \quad +$$

$$\lambda v = \lambda \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda x \\ \lambda y \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{mult. per scalare}$$

ES $\mathbb{R}^3 = \left\{ v = \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} : x, y, z \in \mathbb{R} \right\}, \quad \underline{0} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$

$$v_1 + v_2 = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ y_1 \\ z_1 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} x_2 \\ y_2 \\ z_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 + x_2 \\ y_1 + y_2 \\ z_1 + z_2 \end{pmatrix}; \quad \lambda v = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda x \\ \lambda y \\ \lambda z \end{pmatrix}$$

ES $\mathbb{R}^n = \left\{ v = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix} : x_i \in \mathbb{R} \quad \forall i = 1, \dots, n \right\}$

ES Polinomi = $\mathbb{R}[x] = \left\{ a_n x^n + a_{n-1} x^{n-1} + \dots + a_1 x + a_0 : \right.$
 $\left. n \in \mathbb{N}_0, a_i \in \mathbb{R} \quad \forall i = 1, \dots, n \right\}$

$\mathbb{R}[x]$ è uno spazio vettoriale con

"+" = somme tra polinomi

(i) el. neutro $\underline{0}$ $\left[\begin{array}{l} p(x) = 3x^2 + 2x - 1 \\ q(x) = 0 \end{array} \right. \quad \left. p(x) + q(x) = p(x) \right]$

(ii) prop. associativa

(iii) el. inverso

$$p(x) \exists q(x) : p(x) + q(x) = 0$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{l} p(x) = 3x^2 + 2x - 1, \quad q(x) = -3x^2 - 2x + 1 \\ p(x) + q(x) = 0 \end{array} \right]$$

(iv) prop. commutativa

moltiplicazione per scalare $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}$, $p(x) \in \mathbb{R}[x]$

$$p(x) = a_n x^n + a_{n-1} x^{n-1} + \dots + a_1 x + a_0, \quad \lambda p(x) = (\lambda a_n) x^n + (\lambda a_{n-1}) x^{n-1} + \dots + (\lambda a_0)$$

(v), (vi), (vii)

$$(viii) \quad 1 \cdot p(x) = p(x).$$

ES Matrici

Dati $m, n \in \mathbb{N}$ si indica con $M(m \times n, \mathbb{R})$ l'insieme di tabelle di $m \cdot n$ numeri in $\mathbb{R}$ organizzati in m righe ed n colonne.

$$\left[\begin{array}{l} \text{ES } M(2 \times 3, \mathbb{R}) \quad A = \begin{pmatrix} \circ & \circ & \circ \\ \circ & \circ & \circ \end{pmatrix} \end{array} \right.$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & \sqrt{3} & -5 \\ e^{-7} & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$M(3 \times 1, \mathbb{R}) \quad A = \begin{pmatrix} \circ \\ \circ \\ \circ \end{pmatrix}$$

$$M(1 \times 2, \mathbb{R}) \quad A = (\circ \circ)$$

$A \in M(m \times n)$, $A_1, A_2, \dots, A_m$ le righe

$$\left[\text{ES } A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & \sqrt{3} & -5 \\ e^{-7} & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad A_1 = (2 \ \sqrt{3} \ -5), \quad A_2 = (e^{-7} \ 0 \ 1) \right]$$

$A^1, A^2, \dots, A^n$ le colonne

$$\left[A^1 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ e^{-7} \end{pmatrix}, \quad A^2 = \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{3} \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad A^3 = \begin{pmatrix} -5 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right]$$

I coefficienti di A si indicano con $a_{ij} \in A_i \cap A_j$
 $i = 1, \dots, m, j = 1, \dots, n$

$$[a_{21} = e^{-7}, a_{13} = -5]$$

Prop $\forall m, n \in \mathbb{N}$, $M(m \times n, \mathbb{R})$ è uno spazio vettoriale con

somma $+$: $A, B \in M(m \times n, \mathbb{R})$, $A = (a_{ij})$, $B = (b_{ij})$
 $C = A + B = (c_{ij})$, $c_{ij} = a_{ij} + b_{ij}$

$$\left[A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & \sqrt{3} & -5 \\ e^{-7} & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, B = \begin{pmatrix} -4 & -\sqrt{3} & 7 \\ 0 & e & 2 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \right.$$

$$A + B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 \\ e^{-7} & e & 3 \end{pmatrix} \left. \right]$$

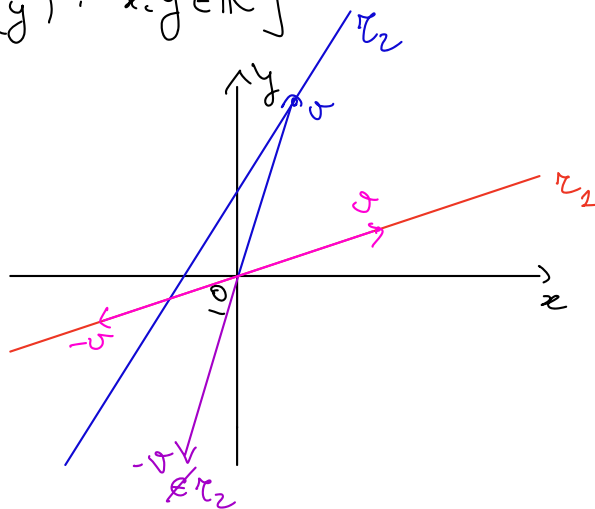
mol. per scalari $\mathbb{R}$: $A \in M(m \times n, \mathbb{R})$, $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}$, $A = (a_{ij})$

$$C = \lambda A = (c_{ij}), c_{ij} = \lambda a_{ij}$$

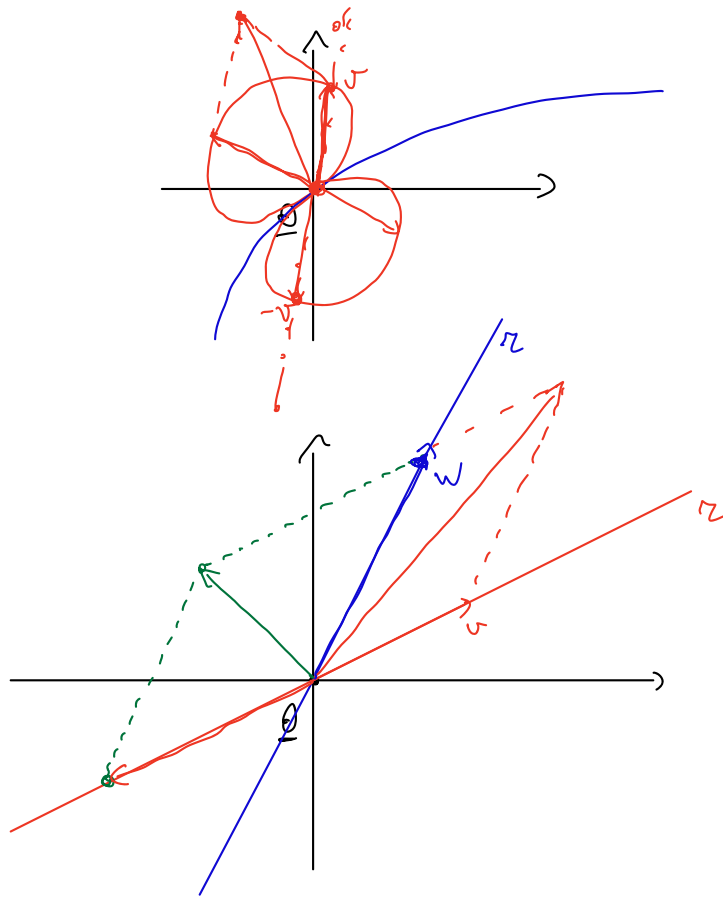
$$\left[A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & \sqrt{3} & -5 \\ e^{-7} & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \lambda = -2, \lambda A = \begin{pmatrix} -4 & -2\sqrt{3} & 10 \\ -2e^{-7} & 0 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \right]$$



ES $\mathbb{R}^2 = \left\{ v = \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} : x, y \in \mathbb{R} \right\}$



$$v = \left\{ v = \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} : \dots \right\}$$



Definizione Dato uno spazio vettoriale $(V, +, \mathbb{R})$, un sottospazio vettoriale W è un sottoinsieme di V tale che:

- (i) $\underline{0} \in W$; (ii) $\forall v_1, v_2 \in W$, $v_1 + v_2 \in W$;
- (iii) $\forall v \in W$, $\forall \lambda \in \mathbb{R}$, $\lambda v \in W$.

ES $W = \{ \underline{0} \}$, $W = V$

ES In $\mathbb{R}^2$, i sottospazi vettoriali sono :
 $\{ \underline{0} \}$; $\mathbb{R}^2$; rette che passano per $\underline{0}$.