

$\sum a_{ij} x_i x_j$ combinando coordinate di
basis come in a base spettrale

diverse ||

$$\sum \lambda_i x'_i{}^2$$

ri-free

$$\min \lambda_i |x'|^2 \leq \sum \lambda_i x'_i{}^2 \leq \max \lambda_i |x'_i|^2$$

$$(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$$

$$\lambda_1 x'_1{}^2 + \dots + \lambda_n x'_n{}^2 \quad || \quad \wedge \sum x'_i{}^2$$

$\lambda(\sum x'_i{}^2)$

SEGNO DELLE FORME QUADRATICHE

AL_T.B

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

1) non è simmetrica

2) si calcola lo jettro

$$0 = \begin{vmatrix} 1-\lambda & 1 & 3 \\ -1 & 2-\lambda & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 3-\lambda \end{vmatrix} =$$

$$= (1-\lambda)(2-\lambda)(3-\lambda) -$$

$$- [6-3\lambda - 3+\lambda] = (1-\lambda)(2-\lambda)(3-\lambda) - \boxed{6+2\lambda} =$$

$$= (3-\lambda)[(1-\lambda)(2-\lambda) - 2] =$$

$$= (3-\lambda)[\lambda^2 - 3\lambda] = -\underbrace{(3-\lambda)^2}_{\lambda(\lambda-3)} \lambda$$

$$\underline{\lambda=0} / \underline{\mu=1}$$

$$\underline{\lambda=3} / \underline{\mu=2}$$

$$E' \text{ diag. ke } \dim A^{\lambda=3} = 2 \leftarrow$$

$$0 = \begin{vmatrix} 1-\lambda & 1 & 3 \\ -1 & 2-\lambda & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 3-\lambda \end{vmatrix}$$

$A - \lambda I$

$\lambda = 3$

u_1	u_2	u_3	
-2	1	3	0
-1	-1	0	0
1	1	0	0
0	$\frac{3}{2}$	$\frac{3}{2}$	

pivot $\xrightarrow{\text{III} + \frac{1}{2}\text{I}}$

\nwarrow non-pivot

$= 1$

$$\dim A^3 = 1 \leq 2 = \mu$$

NON E' DIAGONALIZZABILE

$$u, v \in \mathbb{R}^n$$

$$u = (u_1, u_2, \dots, u_n)$$

$$v = (v_1, v_2, \dots, v_n)$$

$$u \cdot v = \sum_{i=1}^n u_i \cdot v_i = u_1 v_1 + u_2 v_2 + \dots + u_n v_n$$

$$\begin{aligned} |u+v|^2 &= (u+v)(u+v) = u(u+v) + v(u+v) = \\ &= \overbrace{u \cdot u + uv}^{\parallel u \parallel^2} + \overbrace{vu + vv}^{\parallel v \parallel^2} = \\ \text{in } \mathbb{R}^n \quad uv &= vu \\ &= \parallel u \parallel^2 + 2uv + \parallel v \parallel^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$|u-v|^2 = \parallel u \parallel^2 + \parallel v \parallel^2 - 2uv$$

$$\mathbb{R}^3 \quad u_1 v_1 + u_2 v_2 + u_3 v_3$$

$$(1, 2, -1) (2, 1, -2) = 1 \cdot 2 + 2 \cdot 1 + (-1)(-2) = \dots$$

$$\phi(v, w) = \boxed{2\underline{v}_1 \underline{v}_2 + \underline{v}_1 w_2 + \underline{v}_2 w_1 - \underline{v}_2 w_2 - \underline{v}_3 w_3} \xrightarrow{\text{ciascuna}} v_i (a_{ij} w_j)$$

forme bilineare

$$\phi(v, w) = \sum_1^w a_{ij} v_i w_j$$

\bar{v} costanti allora $w \rightarrow \phi(\bar{v}, w)$ è lineare

(potranno d' I gradi
nelle incognite w_1, w_2, w_3)

\bar{w} costanti allora $v \rightarrow \phi(v, \bar{w})$ è lineare per lo stesso motivo.

\Downarrow

ϕ è bilineare

$\phi(x, x)$ è quadratico

$\downarrow \underline{w=v=x}$

$$\begin{aligned} & 2x_1 x_2 + x_1 x_2 + x_2 x_1 - x_2 x_2 - \\ & \quad \boxed{4x_1 x_2 - x_2^2 - x_3^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$H(x) = \sum_{i,j} a_{ij} x_i x_j \quad \text{è definita}$$

$$(*) \lambda |x|^2 \leq \underbrace{\sum a_{ij} x_i x_j}_{H(x)} \leq \lambda |x|^2$$

↑ min.
 ents. value
 ↓ max
 ents. value

Se H è definita positiva $\lambda > 0$

$$H(x) \geq \lambda |x|^2 \geq 0$$

$$H(x)=0 \Rightarrow \lambda |x|^2=0 \quad \lambda > 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$|x|^2=0 \Rightarrow |x|=0$$

$$\text{Se } H \text{ indef. } < 0 \Rightarrow \lambda < 0$$

$$\Rightarrow x=0$$

$$\tilde{a}_{ij} = \frac{1}{2}(a_{ij} + a_{ji})$$

↳ simmetrica

$$H \Leftrightarrow \tilde{a}_{ij}$$

AL-7.1, Iulti segni delle