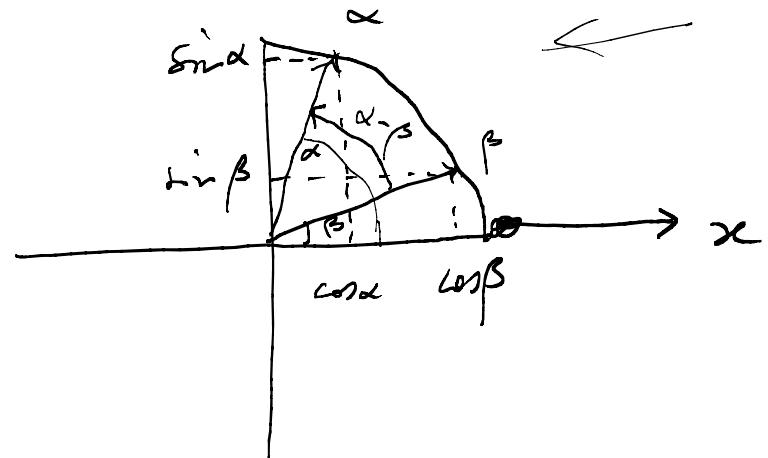


$$\cos(\alpha - \beta) = \cos \alpha \cos \beta + \sin \alpha \sin \beta$$

*esercizio ordinato*

*MT*



Prodotto scalare di due vettori è il seno dell'angolo che essi formano

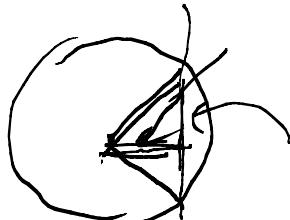
$$u = (\cos \alpha, \sin \alpha)$$

$$v = (\cos \beta, \sin \beta)$$

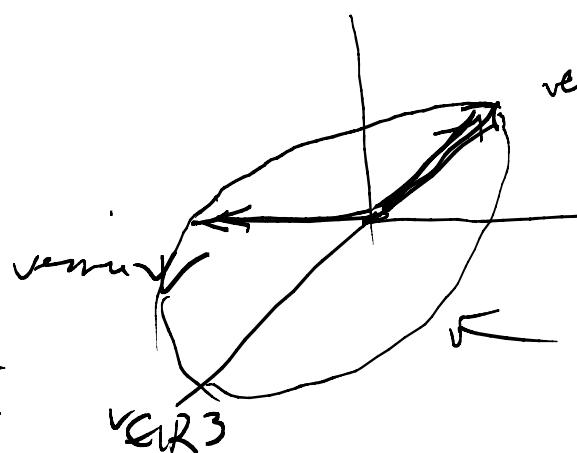
vettore  $u \in \mathbb{R}^3$

AL\_2.1

$\theta/2$       in  $\mathbb{R}^3$



$$\frac{|u-v|}{2} = 1 \cdot \sin \frac{\theta}{2}$$



vettore

$v \in \mathbb{R}^3$

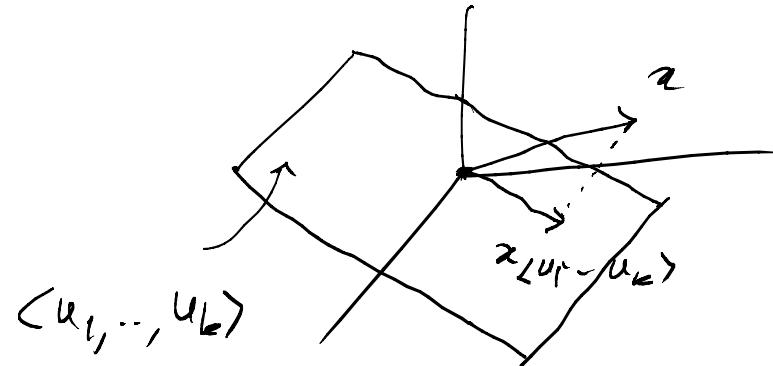
arco di raggio  $\frac{1}{2}$   
contenenti  $O, u, v$

1

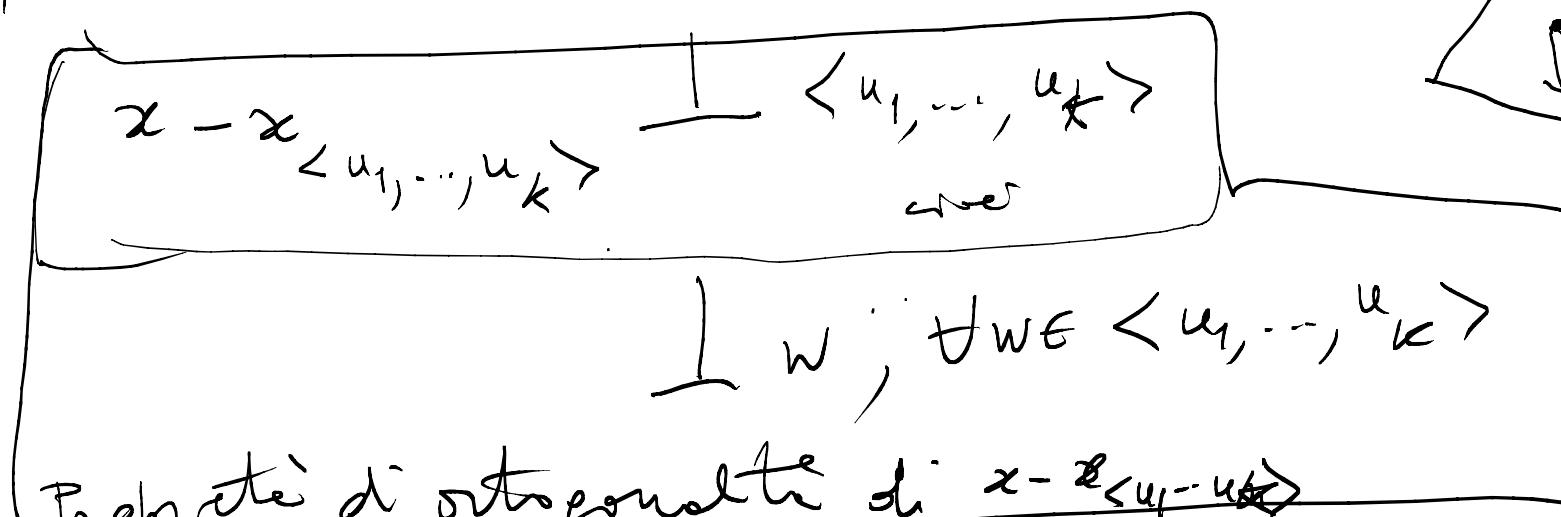
$$x_{\langle u_1, \dots, u_k \rangle} \in$$

$\ell^1$  elements of  $\langle u_1, \dots, u_k \rangle$ ,  
 i.e. lie in the linear subspace

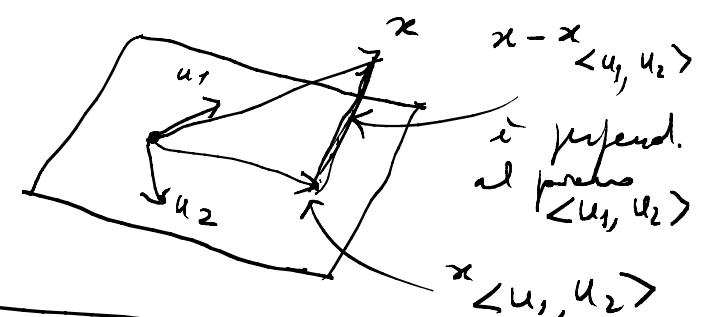
$$\sum_i z_i u_i \quad (\text{se esiste})$$



$$\langle u_1, \dots, u_k \rangle$$

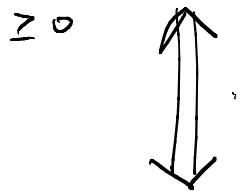


(th. proiezione)



$$|x+y| \leq |x| + |y| \quad \forall x, y \in \mathbb{R}^n \quad (\text{dis. triangle})$$

$$\geq 0 \quad \geq 0 \quad \geq 0$$



$$|x+y|^2 = |x|^2 + |y|^2 + 2|x||y|$$

||

$$(x+y)(x+y)$$

||

$$|x|^2 + |y|^2 + 2xy$$

produkt scalare

$$\left. \begin{array}{c} |x|^2 + |y|^2 + 2xy \leq |x|^2 + |y|^2 + 2|x||y| \\ \uparrow \\ xy \leq |x||y| \end{array} \right\}$$

AL-2.1

even, fach

$$xy \leq |xy| \leq |x||y|$$

$|xy|$   $\rightarrow$  Schaut  
an den  
absoluten

$\forall v \neq 0 \quad |x_v| \leq |x| \quad (\text{Disjunkt. Schwer})$



$$\rightarrow |x_v|^2 \leq |x|^2 \leftarrow$$

$$|x|^2 = \left| \underbrace{x - x_v}_{\substack{\text{orthogonal} \\ a \checkmark \\ \text{th.-pwert}}} + \underbrace{x_v}_{\substack{\text{multiple} \\ d \checkmark}} \right|^2 = \overbrace{|x - x_v|^2}^{\geq 0} + |x_v|^2 \geq |x_v|^2$$

P. T. agere

$$|x_v| = \left| \underbrace{\frac{xv}{|v|^2} v}_{\lambda \checkmark v} \right| = \left| \frac{xv}{|v|^2} \right| |v| = \frac{|xv|}{|v|^2} |v| = \frac{|xv|}{|v|}$$

Quimot' Schwer

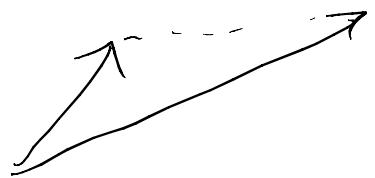
$$\boxed{\frac{|xv|}{|v|} \leq |\mu|}$$

$$(u_1, u_2, u_3) \times (v_1, v_2, v_3) \in \mathbb{R}^3$$

AL - 2.1  $\mathbb{R}^n$   
 AL - 2.5 prodotto vettore

$$\begin{pmatrix} u_1 \\ u_2 \\ u_3 \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} v_1 \\ v_2 \\ v_3 \end{pmatrix} = \left( \underline{u_2 v_3 - u_3 v_2}, \underline{- (u_1 v_3 - u_3 v_1)}, \underline{u_1 v_2 - u_2 v_1} \right)$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} u_2 & v_2 \\ u_3 & v_3 \end{vmatrix} = u_2 v_3 - u_3 v_2$$



$$H \lambda^t \mathbb{R} \quad 0 \leq |x + \lambda y|^2 = |x|^2 + 2xy\lambda + |y|^2 \lambda^2$$

t min in  $\lambda$

esclude  $x = 0$ , se

$$0 \geq \frac{\Delta}{4} = (xy)^2 - |x|^2 |y|^2 \quad (xy)^2 \leq |x|^2 |y|^2 \Leftrightarrow |xy| \leq |x| |y|$$

$$\frac{\Delta}{4} = 0 \quad (|xy| = |x| |y| \text{ min.}) \Rightarrow \text{il t minimo si annulla per un solo valore } \lambda.$$

Per trinomin  $|x + \bar{y}|^2$  si annulla se e solo se

$$|x + \bar{y}| = 0 \Leftrightarrow \begin{matrix} x + \bar{y} = 0 \\ \text{scalone} \end{matrix} \Leftrightarrow x = -\bar{y}$$

e quindi  $x$  è un multiplo di  $y$ .

$$|x+y| \leq |x| + |y|$$



$$\boxed{xy \leq |x||y|}$$

$$|x+y| = |x| + |y|$$

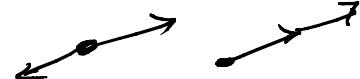


$$\boxed{xy = |x||y|}$$

dunque  $xy \geq 0$

$$xy = |xy| \Rightarrow x \neq 0 \text{ e } y \neq 0$$

$$\boxed{|xy| = |x||y|}$$

$$x = \lambda y$$

  

$$xy = (\lambda y)y = \lambda|y|^2$$
  

$$|x| = |\lambda||y|$$
  

$$|xy| = |\lambda||y|^2 \quad |\lambda||y| = |\lambda||y|$$



"Ungleichste" d. Schwarz

essendo se  $x$  e  $y$  sono multipli

cioè, vale l'ineguaglianza nella dis. triangolare  
 se e solo se i vettori sono allineati (uno multiplo dell'altro)  
 e con versi contrari ( $xy > 0$ )       $xy = |x||y| \cos \hat{x}y > 0$       occorre che  
 cioè  $\cos \hat{x}y > 0$

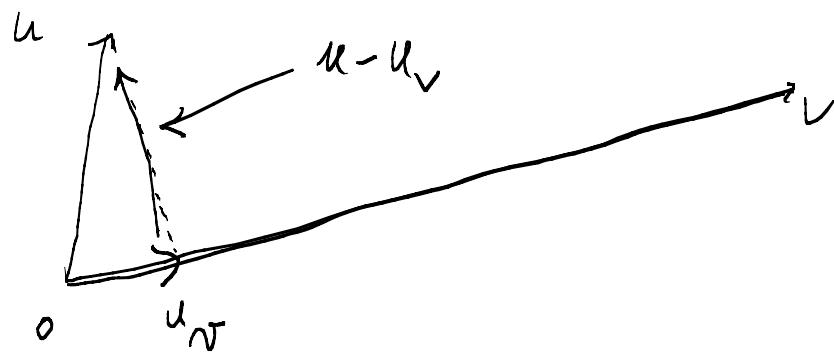
$$0 \leq |x + \lambda y|^2$$

VERO!

$$|x + \lambda y|^2 = |x|^2 + (2xy)\lambda + |y|^2\lambda^2 \quad \text{trinomio di II grado in } \lambda$$

$$(x + \lambda y)(x + \lambda y) \equiv$$

$$\text{il trinomio } |x + \lambda y|^2 \text{ è } \geq 0 \text{ se } \boxed{\frac{\Delta}{4} \leq 0} \Leftrightarrow (xy)^2 - |x|^2|y|^2 \leq 0$$



$$|u_v| = \frac{|uv|}{|v|}$$

$$\left| \frac{uv}{|v|^2} v \right| \stackrel{\text{omg.}}{=} \frac{|uv|}{|v|^2} |v| =$$

Fläche parallelogramm = base × altezza =  $|v| |u - u_v| =$

$$= |v| \sqrt{|u|^2 - |u_v|^2} = |v| \sqrt{|u|^2 - \frac{|uv|^2}{|v|^2}} = \sqrt{|v|^2 \left[ |u|^2 - \frac{|uv|^2}{|v|^2} \right]}$$

$$= \sqrt{|u|^2 |v|^2 - (xy)^2}$$

$\phi : \Delta \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$      $\phi \in C^1(\Delta)$ , injective su  $\overset{\circ}{\Delta}$ ,  
 $\phi_u \times \phi_v \neq 0$  su  $\Delta$

$\Rightarrow \phi_u, \phi_v$  sono indipendenti in ogni punto di  $\Delta$

Pieno parameteri tangente a  $\phi$  in  $(\begin{smallmatrix} x_0 \\ y_0 \\ z_0 \end{smallmatrix}) = \phi(u_0, v_0)$   
 → (PARAMETRICA)  $\phi_u \times \phi_v$  sono vettori tangent-inalp.

$$\psi(\alpha, \beta) = \phi(u_0, v_0) + \alpha \phi_u(u_0, v_0) + \beta \phi_v(u_0, v_0)$$

(IMPLICATIVA)  $(a, b, c) = \phi_u(u_0, v_0) \times \phi_v(u_0, v_0)$

vector normale

Pieno tang.

$$a(x - x_0) + b(y - y_0) + c(z - z_0) = 0$$

$$\alpha(u, v) = 2u_1v_1 - 3u_2v_2 + 4u_3v_3$$

$$\boxed{\alpha: \underset{u \in}{\mathbb{R}^3} \times \underset{v \in}{\mathbb{R}^3} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}}$$

$$u, v \in \mathbb{R}^3$$

fissati  $(\bar{u}_1, \bar{u}_2, \bar{u}_3) = \bar{u}$  si può definire una funzione delle sole  $v$  ponendo

variabili

$$f(v) = \alpha(\bar{u}, v) = (2\bar{u}_1)v_1 - 3\bar{u}_2v_2 + 4\bar{u}_3v_3 = \sum a_i v_i$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} f(v+w) = \sum a_i (v_i + w_i) = \sum a_i v_i + \sum a_i w_i = f(v) + f(w) \\ f(\lambda v) = \sum a_i (\lambda v_i) = \lambda \sum a_i v_i = \lambda f(v) \end{array} \right.$$