



$$\bullet \dim(\alpha_L + \beta_L) = \dim \alpha_L + \dim \beta_L - \underbrace{\dim(\alpha_L \cap \beta_L)}_{1 \text{ o } 2}$$

$3 \text{ o } 2 \quad \leftarrow \quad 2 \quad \quad 2$

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es In  $\mathbb{C}^7$ ,  $W, Z$  s.s.v.; provare che

$$\bullet \dim W = 3 \text{ e } \dim Z = 5 \Rightarrow W \cap Z \neq \{0\}$$

$$\bullet \dim W = 6 \text{ e } Z \not\subset W \Rightarrow W + Z = \mathbb{C}^7$$

( $Z \neq \{0\}$ ; posto  $\dim Z = x$  si ha

$$\underbrace{\dim(W+Z)}_{\leq 7} = 6 + x - \underbrace{\dim(W \cap Z)}_{\leq x}$$

ma  $\dim(W \cap Z) = x \Rightarrow Z \subset W \dots$ )

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\* SOMMA DIRETTA \*

$\mathbb{K}$  campo,  $V$  sp. vett su  $\mathbb{K}$

$V_1, \dots, V_s$  s.s.v. di  $V$

SE  $\forall v \in V_1 + \dots + V_s$

$\exists! v_1 \in V_1, \dots, v_s \in V_s$  t.c.  $v = v_1 + \dots + v_s$

ALLORA la somma  $V_1 + \dots + V_s$  si dice DIRETTA

e si scrive  $V_1 \oplus \dots \oplus V_s$  per ricordare quanto sopra.

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es: In  $\mathbb{R}^3$ :  $V = \left\langle \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\rangle$ ,  $W = \left\langle \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \right\rangle$

$$\bullet V + W = \mathbb{R}^3$$

$$\bullet \text{ la somma } \underline{\text{non}} \text{ \u00e9 diretta: } \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}}_{\in V} - \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}}_{\in W} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

ma anche  $\begin{matrix} v & w \\ \downarrow & \downarrow \\ 0 & + & 0 = 0 \end{matrix}$

\u00e9 sbagliato indicare  $V+W$  con  $V \oplus W$