

ES. RIPASSO E PROD. SCAL.

Titolo nota

28/03/2017

2 matrici A e B

A diagonalizzabile

B

"

A x B non diagonalizzabile

$$\begin{pmatrix} az \\ zt \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

A B

$$\begin{cases} ax + cy = 1 \\ bx + dy = 1 \\ az + ct = 0 \\ bt + dt = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$z = -c/\Delta \quad x = (d-c)/\Delta$$

$$t = a/\Delta \quad y = (a-b)/\Delta$$

$$\Delta = ad - bc$$

$$A = \frac{1}{\Delta} \begin{pmatrix} d-c & a-b \\ -c & a \end{pmatrix} \quad \left| \quad \frac{1}{\Delta} \begin{pmatrix} d-c & a-b \\ -c & a \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} = * \right.$$

$$* \frac{1}{\Delta} \begin{pmatrix} ad - \cancel{ac} + \cancel{ac} - bc & \cancel{bd} - bc + ad - \cancel{bd} \\ -\cancel{ac} + \cancel{ac} & -bc + ad \end{pmatrix} =$$

$$\frac{1}{\Delta} \begin{pmatrix} \Delta & \Delta \\ 0 & \Delta \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$a=2 \quad b=3 \quad c=4 \quad d=1$$

$$B = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Delta = -10$$

$$A = -\frac{1}{10} \begin{pmatrix} -3 & -1 \\ -4 & 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 3/10 & 1/10 \\ 2/5 & -1/5 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\leftarrow \det(A) = -\frac{1}{10}$$

A e B sono diagonalizzabili

$$\lambda_A^2 - \frac{1}{10}\lambda_A - \frac{1}{10} = 0$$

$$10\lambda_A^2 - \lambda_A - 1 = 0$$

$$\lambda_B^2 - 3\lambda_B - 10 = 0$$

$$\lambda_A = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{41}}{20} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{reali e} \\ \text{distinti} \end{array}$$

$$\lambda_B = \frac{3 \pm \sqrt{49}}{2} = \frac{3 \pm 7}{2} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{reali e} \\ \text{distinti} \end{array}$$

"patologia" varie

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{non diagonalizzabili}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{diagonalizzabile!}$$

$$\lambda^2 - 3\lambda + 1$$

$$\frac{3 \pm \sqrt{9-4}}{2} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{reali} \\ \text{e} \\ \text{distinti} \end{array}$$

Altra "patologia"

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{non diagonalizzabile}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{diagonalizzabile}$$

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

$$\lambda^2 - 1 \quad \lambda = \pm 1 \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{reali e} \\ \text{distinti} \end{array}$$

diagonalizz.

$$\begin{pmatrix} a-\lambda & b \\ c & d-\lambda \end{pmatrix} \quad \lambda^2 - (a+d)\lambda + ad - bc = 0$$

$$\lambda^2 - \text{Tr}(A)\lambda + \Delta = 0$$

$$\lambda^2 - \lambda - 1$$

$$\frac{1 \pm \sqrt{1+4}}{2}$$

2
reali e
distinti

ES. 2.11

$$A \quad m \times m \quad A^n = I \quad \text{Sp. vet. su } \mathbb{C}$$

A ammette una forma di Jordan

$$\exists M \quad \text{tale che} \quad M^{-1}AM = J$$

$$J = \begin{pmatrix} B_1 & & & \\ & B_2 & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & B_k \end{pmatrix}$$

B_i : matrice $m_i \times m_i$
 $\sum_{i=1}^k m_i = m$

$$\exists m_i > 1$$

$$A^n = I \quad A = MJM^{-1}$$

$$A^n = (MJM^{-1})^n = \underbrace{(MJM^{-1})(MJM^{-1}) \dots (MJM^{-1})}_{n \text{ volte}}$$

$$MJ(M^{-1})J(M^{-1}) \dots JM^{-1} = MJ^n M^{-1} = I$$

↑
per ipotesi

quindi

$$J^n = I$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \lambda & 1 \\ 0 & \lambda \end{pmatrix}^2 = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda^2 & 2\lambda \\ 0 & \lambda^2 \end{pmatrix} \quad \lambda_i \neq 0$$

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

m_i non possono essere maggiori di 1

perci

$$J^n = \begin{pmatrix} B_1^n & & \\ & B_2^n & \\ & & \ddots \\ & & & B_k^n \end{pmatrix} \neq I \text{ se } \exists \text{ un blocco di dim } > 1$$

per $i=1$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ & \lambda_1 & & \\ 0 & & \ddots & \\ 0 & & & \text{etc.} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$Ae_2 = e_1 + \lambda e_2$$

$$A^2 e_2 = A(e_1 + \lambda e_2) = \lambda e_1 + \lambda(e_1 + \lambda e_2)$$

$$A^n e_2 = \lambda^n e_1 + (n\lambda) e_2$$

↑
 $\neq 0$

J = Diagonale

$$J^n = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1^n & & 0 \\ & \ddots & \\ 0 & & \lambda_m^n \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & 0 \\ & \ddots & \\ 0 & & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\lambda_i^n = 1 \quad \forall i = 1 \dots m$$

λ_i sono le radici n -esime dell'unità

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \quad A^2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = I$$

$$\lambda^2 - 1 = 0 \quad \text{diagonalizzabile} \quad \lambda_{1,2} = \pm 1$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{array}{l} e_1 \rightarrow e_2 \\ e_2 \rightarrow e_3 \\ e_3 \rightarrow e_1 \end{array}$$

$$A^3 \quad \begin{array}{l} e_1 \xrightarrow{A} e_2 \xrightarrow{A} e_3 \xrightarrow{A} e_1 \\ e_2 \xrightarrow{A} e_3 \xrightarrow{A} e_1 \xrightarrow{A} e_2 \\ e_3 \xrightarrow{A} e_1 \xrightarrow{A} e_2 \xrightarrow{A} e_3 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} e_1 \xrightarrow{A^3} e_1 \\ e_2 \xrightarrow{A^3} e_2 \\ e_3 \xrightarrow{A^3} e_3 \end{array}$$

$$A^3 = I$$

$$\lambda^3 - 1 = 0$$

$$\lambda_1 = 1$$

$$\lambda_2 = -\frac{1}{2} + \frac{i\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$\lambda_3 = -\frac{1}{2} - \frac{i\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ è autovettore
corrispondente a $\lambda_i = 1$

$$\text{rot} = \frac{2\pi}{3} \text{ oppure } 120^\circ$$

ESERCIZI SUI PRODOTTI SCALARI

$$\mathbb{R}^2 \{e_1, e_2\} \quad \text{trasm} y \quad x, y \in \mathbb{R}^2$$

$$S = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\mathcal{B} = \{f_1, f_2\} = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \right\} = \{e_1 + e_2, e_1 - e_2\}$$

$$M = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\sum_{\mathcal{B}} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -2 \\ -2 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \left| \begin{array}{l} g(f_1, f_1) = g(e_1, e_1) + g(e_1, e_2) + g(e_2, e_1) \\ + g(e_2, e_2) = -1 + (+1) = 0 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{trasm} = \\ \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \\ = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} = \\ = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -2 \\ -2 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \checkmark \end{array} \left| \begin{array}{l} g(f_2, f_2) = g(e_1, e_1) - g(e_1, e_2) - g(e_2, e_1) \\ + g(e_2, e_2) = -1 + 0 + 0 + 1 = 0 \\ g(f_1, f_2) = g(e_1, e_1) - g(e_1, e_2) + g(e_2, e_1) \\ - g(e_2, e_2) = -1 + 0 + 0 - (+1) = -2 \end{array} \right.$$

$$V_1 = \{ \lambda (e_1 + e_2) \}$$

2 sottospazi di vettori isotropi

$$V_2 = \{ \mu (e_1 - e_2) \}$$

$$(x \ y) \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = 0$$

$$\rightarrow -x^2 + y^2 = 0 \quad (y-x)(y+x) = 0$$

TUTTI E SONO

$$\begin{array}{c} | \quad | \\ y = x \vee y = -x \end{array}$$

$$v = x e_1 + y e_2$$

$$\begin{array}{l} v_1 = x e_1 + x e_2 = x (e_1 + e_2) \\ v_2 = x e_1 - x e_2 = x (e_1 - e_2) \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{non ce ne} \\ \text{sono altri} \end{array}$$

ES. 3.2

$$V = M(n)$$

$$f(A, B) = \text{tr}(AB)$$

$$f: V \times V \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$g(A, B) = \text{tr}({}^tAB)$$

$$g: V \times V \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

i) mostrare che sono prodotti scalari

$$f(A_1 + A_2, B) \stackrel{?}{=} f(A_1, B) + f(A_2, B)$$

$$\downarrow$$
$$\text{tr}[(A_1 + A_2) \cdot B] = \text{tr}[A_1 \cdot B + A_2 \cdot B] = \text{tr}(A_1 \cdot B) + \text{tr}(A_2 \cdot B) = f(A_1, B) + f(A_2, B)$$

$$f(\lambda A, B) \stackrel{?}{=} \lambda f(A, B)$$

$$\text{tr}((\lambda A)B) = \text{tr}(\lambda(AB)) = \lambda \text{tr}(AB) = \lambda f(A, B)$$

$$f(A, B) = f(B, A)$$

$$\downarrow \quad \downarrow$$
$$\text{tr}(AB) = \text{tr}(BA) \text{ per una proprietà della traccia!}$$

$(AB)_{ij} \neq (BA)_{ij}$, ma la traccia resta la stessa!

Per g la dimostr. è identica (il t non influisce!)

(2) g è definito positivo (da dimostrare)

$A \in M(n)$, $A \neq 0$ bisogna mostrare che $g(A, A) > 0$

$$\text{tr}({}^tAA) = \sum_{i=1}^n ({}^tAA)_{ii} = \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{k=1}^n ({}^tA)_{ik} (A)_{ki} =$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{k=1}^n A_{ki} A_{ki} = \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{k=1}^n (A_{ki})^2 \text{ che non può essere}$$

negativa ed è nulla se e solo se $A_{ki} = 0$
 $\forall k \neq i$, contro l'ipotesi $A \neq 0$

(3) f è definito positivo? NO

Basta un controesempio, lo trovo "a forza"

$$n=2 \quad A = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} \quad A^2 = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} =$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} a^2 + bc & b(a+d) \\ c(a+d) & d^2 + bc \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{Tr}(A^2) = a^2 + d^2 + 2bc$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \neq 0 \quad \text{Tr}(A^2) = -2 < 0$$

$$A' = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \neq 0 \quad \text{Tr}(A'^2) = 1 + 1 - 2 = 0$$

$$A'' = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \neq 0 \quad \text{Tr}(A''^2) = 2 > 0$$

3.3 $\mathbb{R}_2[x]$ polinomi a coeff. reali di grado ≤ 2

$$\langle p, q \rangle = p(1)q(1) + p(x)q(x^2)$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{c} 1, x, x^2 \\ \uparrow \uparrow \uparrow \\ 1, x, x^2 \end{array} \right\} \quad S = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{array}{l} 1 \\ x \\ x^2 \end{array}$$

$$p = p_0 + p_1 x + p_2 x^2 \quad (p_0 \ p_1 \ p_2) \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ x \\ x^2 \end{pmatrix} = 0$$

$$q = q_0 + q_1 x + q_2 x^2 \quad \begin{pmatrix} q_0 \\ q_1 \\ q_2 \end{pmatrix} = 0$$

trovare i $(p_0 \ p_1 \ p_2)$ tali che \uparrow s'ia
vera $\forall q_0 \ q_1 \ q_2$ -

$$p_0 q_0 + p_1 q_1 + p_2 q_2 + p_0 q_2 + q_0 p_2 = 0$$

$$q_0 (p_0 + p_2) + p_1 q_1 + q_2 (p_0 + p_2) = 0 \quad \forall q_0, q_1, q_2$$

$$\begin{cases} p_0 + p_2 = 0 \\ p_1 = 0 \\ p_0 + p_2 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$p_2 = -p_0$$

$$p_1 = 0$$

$$1 \cdot p_0 + x \cdot p_1 + x^2 \cdot (-p_0) = 0$$

Il radicale è formato da tutti i polinomi della forma $p_0 (1 - x^2)$ -

3.4 g su V

Mostrare che se tutti i vettori sono isotropi,
allora g è banale

$$(v, v) = 0 \quad \forall v \in V \Rightarrow (v, w) = 0 \quad \forall v, w \in V$$

$$g(v+w, v+w) = g(v, v) + g(w, w) + 2g(v, w)$$

$$\downarrow$$

$$\uparrow$$

$$\downarrow$$

$$\downarrow$$

$$0$$

$$0$$

$$0$$

per ipotesi

$$\Rightarrow 2g(v, w) = 0 \Rightarrow g(v, w) = 0 \quad \forall (v, w)$$

quindi g è banale!

② se g è indefinito, allora \exists un vettore isotropo non banale.

$$\exists v : g(v, v) > 0 \quad \text{ed} \quad \exists w : g(w, w) < 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \exists u \neq 0 \text{ tale che } g(u, u) = 0$$

si fa a "forza bruta" $u = \alpha v + \beta w$

$$\begin{aligned} g(u, u) &= g(\alpha v + \beta w, \alpha v + \beta w) = \\ &= \alpha^2 g(v, v) \underset{< 0}{<} + \beta^2 g(w, w) \underset{< 0}{<} + 2\alpha\beta g(v, w) = 0 \end{aligned}$$

fissa $\beta = 1$ e cerco α

$$2\alpha g(v, w) + g(w, w) + 2\alpha g(v, w) = 0 \quad \text{discordi}$$

$$\alpha = \frac{-g(v, w) \pm \sqrt{(g(v, w))^2 - g(v, w)g(w, w)}}{g(v, v)}$$

$$\Delta/4 > 0 \quad g(v, v) > 0$$

$$\alpha = \frac{-g(v, w) + \sqrt{\Delta/4}}{g(v, v)}$$

$$u = w + \frac{-g(v, w) + \sqrt{\Delta/4}}{g(v, v)} v$$

\bar{e} isotropo