


7.9: $V = \mathbb{R}_2[x]$

1) Trova V^\perp

$$\langle p, q \rangle = p(0)q(0) - p(1)q(1)$$

2) Trova $p(x)$ isotropo non in V^\perp

3) I vettori isotropi formano spazio vett.?

1) $p(x) = ax^2 + bx + c$

$$\mathcal{C} = \{1, x, x^2\}$$

$$S = [g]_{\mathcal{C}} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$\text{rk } S = 2$

$$\langle 1, 1 \rangle = 1 \cdot 1 - 1 \cdot 1 = 0$$

$$\langle 1, x \rangle = 1 \cdot 0 - 1 \cdot 1 = -1$$

$$\langle 1, x^2 \rangle = 1 \cdot 0 - 1 \cdot 1 = -1$$

$$\langle x, x \rangle = 0 \cdot 0 - 1 \cdot 1 = -1$$

$$\langle x, x^2 \rangle = 0 \cdot 0 - 1 \cdot 1 = -1$$

$$\langle x^2, x^2 \rangle = 0 \cdot 0 - 1 \cdot 1 = -1$$

$\text{Ker } S = \text{Span} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$

$\text{dim Ker } S = 1$

$$V^\perp = \text{Span} (x - x^2)$$

Verifica: $p(x) = x - x^2$ $q(x) = ax^2 + bx + c$

$$\langle p(x), q(x) \rangle \stackrel{?}{=} 0 \quad p(x) = x - x^2 = x(1-x)$$

$$\underbrace{p(0)}_0 \underbrace{q(0)}_1 - \underbrace{p(1)}_0 \underbrace{q(1)}_1 = 0 \quad \text{OK}$$

Vettri isotropi:

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

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

$$(y+z)(2x + y+z) = 0$$

$$x(-y-z) + y(-x-y-z) + z(-x-y-z) = 0$$

$$x(y+z) + y(x+y+z) + z(x+y+z) = 0$$

$$2xy + 2xz + 2yz + y^2 + z^2 = 0$$

$\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$ è soluzione \Rightarrow è isotropo

\nwarrow non è $\underline{z=0}$ $\underline{y=1}$ $2x + 1 = 0 \Rightarrow x = -\frac{1}{2}$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \text{ e } \begin{pmatrix} -1/2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \text{ ortogonali?}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \text{ isotropo? NO}$$

$\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$ non è isotropo

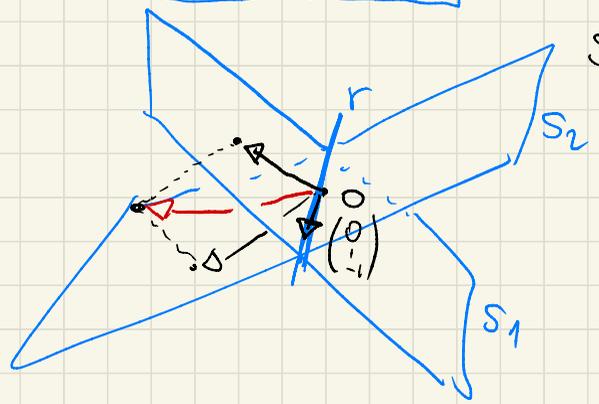
$$S = \left\{ (y+z)(2x+y+z) = 0 \right\}$$

$$S = S_1 \cup S_2$$

$$S_1 = \{y+z=0\} \leftarrow \text{piano ortog. a } \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$S_2 = \{2x+y+z=0\}$$

\uparrow
 piano ortogonale a $\begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$



$$r = \begin{cases} y+z=0 \\ 2x+y+z=0 \end{cases}$$

$$S \cong V^\perp$$

$$V^\perp = \text{Span} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} = v$$

7.10

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

1) \bar{e} degenera?

2) $\exists W \subseteq \mathbb{R}^3$ $\dim W = 1$ t.c. $W \subseteq W^\perp$?

3) Determina vettori isotropi. Formano sottospazio?

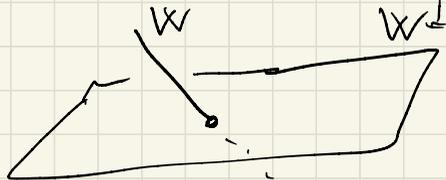
g_S su \mathbb{R}^3

1) NO perché $\det S \neq 0$ $(\mathbb{R}^3)^\perp = \{0\}$

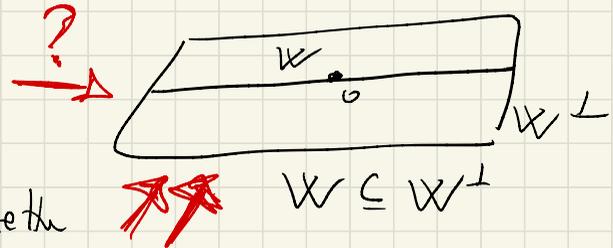
2) non-deg. \Rightarrow $\dim W$ + $\dim W^\perp$ = 3

~~$\dim W \oplus \dim W^\perp = 3$~~ \Rightarrow $g|_W$ non-degenera

Configurazioni possibili di una retta W e di un piano W^\perp in \mathbb{R}^3



Se $W \cap W^\perp = \{0\}$, sono in somma diretta



$W \subseteq W^\perp$

Cerco W retta con $g|_W$ degenera

$$W = \text{Span}(v) \quad g|_W \text{ deg.} \Leftrightarrow v \text{ isotropo}$$

$e_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$ isotropo $\Rightarrow W = \text{Span}(e_1)$ funziona, cioè $W \subseteq W^\perp$
verificate

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

vettori isotropi:

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

$$(z \ y \ x) \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = 0$$

$$\{2xz + y^2 = 0\} \leftarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \text{ non fa zero}$$

e_1 e e_3 sono isotropi

però non sono ortogonali:

$\Rightarrow e_1 + e_3$ non è isotropo

4) Determina $W \subseteq \mathbb{R}^3$ piano t.c. $g|_W$ è def+

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

$$W = \text{Span}(\underline{v}_1, \underline{v}_2) \quad \text{t.c.} \quad \mathcal{B} = \{v_1, v_2\}$$

$$S' = [g|_W]_{\mathcal{B}} = \begin{pmatrix} g(v_1, v_1) & g(v_1, v_2) \\ g(v_2, v_1) & g(v_2, v_2) \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{def+}$$

Es: $\begin{pmatrix} a & 0 \\ 0 & b \end{pmatrix} \quad a, b > 0$

Cerca v_1, v_2 t.c.:

1) $g(\underset{a}{v_1}, \underset{b}{v_2}) > 0$

$g(\underset{b}{v_2}, \underset{a}{v_1}) > 0$

2) $g(v_1, v_2) = 0$

$v_1 = e_2$

$g(e_2, e_2) = 1$

$U = \text{Span}(e_2)$

Determina U^\perp

$$U = \text{Span} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad U^\perp = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} \mid (0 \ 1 \ 0) \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = 0 \right\}$$

$$= \left\{ (0 \ 1 \ 0) \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = 0 \right\} = \{y=0\}$$

$$U^\perp = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} x \\ 0 \\ z \end{pmatrix} \right\}$$

Ne voglio uno positivo:

$$(x \ 0 \ z) \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ 0 \\ z \end{pmatrix} > 0$$

$$(z \ 0 \ x) \begin{pmatrix} x \\ 0 \\ z \end{pmatrix} > 0 \quad 2xz > 0$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x \\ 0 \\ z \end{pmatrix}$$

$$xz > 0$$

Es: $\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ funziona

$v_2 = e_1 + e_3$ verifica de funzioni:

5) Determina $W \subseteq \mathbb{R}^3$ piano t.c. $g|_W$ degenere.

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

$$W = \text{Span}(e_1, e_2) \quad B = \{e_1, e_2\}$$

$$[g|_W]_B = \begin{pmatrix} g(e_1, e_1) & g(e_1, e_2) \\ g(e_2, e_1) & g(e_2, e_2) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

\bar{e} degenere
perché $\det = 0$

4) $S = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 0 & 5 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 5 & 1 & -7 \end{pmatrix}$

$$W = \text{Span}(e_1, e_2)$$

$g|_W$ è def +

7.11-2

V sp. vett.

g

$$U \subseteq (U^\perp)^\perp$$

Se g non-deg. allora $U = (U^\perp)^\perp$

$$v \in U \stackrel{?}{\Rightarrow} v \in (U^\perp)^\perp$$



$$\forall w \in U^\perp, \langle v, w \rangle = 0$$

Se g non-deg $\dim U^\perp = n - \dim U$

$$\dim (U^\perp)^\perp = n - \dim U^\perp$$

$$k = \dim U \Rightarrow \dim U^\perp = n - k \Rightarrow \dim (U^\perp)^\perp = n - (n - k) = k$$

$$U \subseteq (U^\perp)^\perp \Rightarrow U = (U^\perp)^\perp$$

$k \quad k$

Dimostrazione
che non funziona:

$$\dim (U^\perp)^\perp \geq \dim U$$



$$(U^\perp)^\perp \geq U$$

$$S = \begin{pmatrix} \boxed{I_k} & & \\ & \boxed{-I_h} & \\ & & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \{v_1, \dots, v_n\} = \mathcal{B} \text{ base ortonormale}$$

Terzi: $i_+ = k$ $i_- = h$ $i_0 = n - (k+h)$

$$W^+ = \text{Span}(v_1, \dots, v_k) \quad g|_{W^+} \text{ è def. +}$$

$$\text{perci\`o } [g|_{W^+}]_{\{v_1, \dots, v_k\}} = I_k$$

$$\Rightarrow \exists W^+ \dim W^+ = k \text{ su cui } g \text{ \u00e8 def. +} \Rightarrow \boxed{i_+ \geq k}$$

$$\text{Analogamente con } W^- = \text{Span}(v_{k+1}, \dots, v_{k+h})$$

$$g|_{W^-} \text{ \u00e8 def. - perci\`o } [g|_{W^-}]_{v_{k+1}, \dots, v_{k+h}} = -I_h$$

$$\boxed{i_- \geq h}$$

$$W^0 = \text{Span}(v_{k+h+1}, \dots, v_n) = \text{Ker } S = V^\perp \text{ radicale}$$

$$i_0 = \dim V^\perp = \dim W^0 = n - (k+h)$$

$$i_0 = n - (k+h)$$

Resta da vedere $i_+ = k$ $i_- = h$

Per assurdo supponiamo $i_+ > k$, cioè $\exists U \subseteq V$

t.c. $g|_U$ def+ e $\dim U = k+1$

$$U \cap \underbrace{\left(\underbrace{W^- \oplus W^0}_{n-(h+k)} \right)}_W \supseteq v \neq 0$$

$\underbrace{\hspace{10em}}_{n-k}$

per Grassmann

$$\dim(U \cap W) \geq 1$$

$$\rightarrow v \in U \text{ def+} \Rightarrow \underline{g(v,v)} \geq 0$$

$$\rightarrow v \in W = W^- \oplus W^0 \Rightarrow \underline{g(v,v)} \leq 0$$

\Rightarrow ASSURDO

$$\text{Span}(v_{k+1}, \dots, v_n)$$

$$v \in W^- \oplus W^0 = \text{Span}(v_{k+1}, \dots, v_n)$$

$$[v]_{\mathcal{B}} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \\ \lambda_{k+1} \\ \vdots \\ \lambda_n \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{cioè } v = \lambda_{k+1} v_{k+1} + \dots + \lambda_n v_n$$

Esercizi
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$$g(v, v) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \dots & 0 & \lambda_{k+1} & \dots & \lambda_n \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} I_k & & \\ & -I_h & \\ & & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \\ \lambda_{k+1} \\ \vdots \\ \lambda_n \end{pmatrix}$$

$\underbrace{\hspace{1.5cm}}_k \quad \underbrace{\hspace{1.5cm}}_h \quad \underbrace{\hspace{1.5cm}}_{n-(k+h)}$

$$= -\lambda_{k+1}^2 - \dots - \lambda_{k+h}^2 \leq 0$$

Quindi $i_+ = k$ Analogamente $i_- = h$