

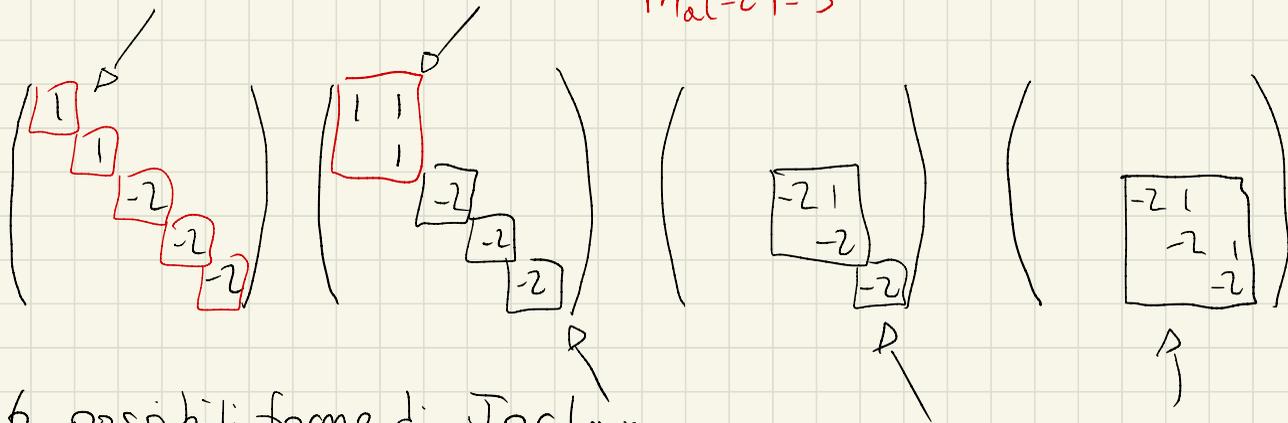

Lezione 6

6.2: Elenca forme Jordan con $(\lambda-1)^2 (\lambda+2)^3 = p(\lambda)$
deg $p(\lambda)=5 \Rightarrow J$ 5×5

6.2 6.3 6.11 6.12

$$m_a(1)=2$$

$$m_a(-2)=3$$



6.3: $f: \mathbb{C}_n[x] \rightarrow \mathbb{C}_n[x]$
Determina J

$f(p) = p'$ è nilpotente di ordine $(n+1)$

$$\textcircled{1} \quad \underbrace{f^k \neq 0 \text{ se } k < n+1}_{\uparrow} \quad , \quad \textcircled{2} \quad \underbrace{f^{n+1} = 0}$$

METODO 1

TESI: $f^{n+1}(p) = 0 \quad \forall p \in \mathbb{C}_n[x]$

"

$\exists p \in \mathbb{C}_n[x]$:

$$f^k(p) \neq 0$$

Derivato \nearrow $P(x)$ \bar{e} sempre zero
(n+1)-esimadi

In fatti prendo $p(x) = x^n$

$f^k(x^n) =$ polinomio non nullo di grado $n-k$

METODO 2

$$\mathcal{E} = \{1, x, \dots, x^n\}$$

$$A = [f]_{\mathcal{E}}^{\mathcal{E}} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & 0 & 2 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & 0 & 3 & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \dots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \left. \vphantom{\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & 0 & 2 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & 0 & 3 & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \dots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}} \right\} n+1$$

$$f(1) = 0$$

$$f(x) = 1 \quad \leftarrow$$

$$f(x^2) = 2x \quad \leftarrow$$

\vdots

$$f(x^i) = i x^{i-1} \quad \dots \quad f(x^n) = n x^{n-1}$$

Gli autovalori sono tutti zero \Leftrightarrow nilpotente ordine?

Ordine $n+1$: metodo 1) $A^k \neq 0 \quad \forall k \leq n$
 $A^{n+1} = 0$ } verificare questo

metodo 2)

$$m_a(0) = n+1$$

$$m_g(0) = \dim V_0 = \dim \ker A = n+1 - \text{rk} A = n+1 - n = 1$$

$\Rightarrow J$ ha un blocco solo

$$J = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & & \\ & \ddots & \ddots & \\ & & \ddots & 1 \\ & & & 0 \end{pmatrix} = B_{0, n+1}$$

Metodo 3

J ha ordine di nilpotenza $n+1$

$$B = \left\{ 1, x, \frac{x^2}{2}, \frac{x^3}{6}, \frac{x^4}{24}, \dots, \frac{x^i}{i!}, \dots, \frac{x^n}{n!} \right\} \text{ base di Jordan}$$

BASE DI TAYLOR

$$[f]_B = J = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & & \\ & \ddots & \ddots & \\ & & \ddots & 1 \\ & & & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$A \sim B$ Se A è nilp. di ordine k allora B è nilp. di ordine k

$$\underline{A^k = 0} \qquad \underline{A^i \neq 0} \quad \forall i < k$$

$$\Downarrow \\ B^k = 0$$

$$\Downarrow \\ B^i \neq 0$$

$$\frac{x^3}{3} \rightarrow \textcircled{\lambda^2}$$

$$[f]_{\mathcal{B}}$$

6.11: A complessa quadrata $A^n = I \Rightarrow A$ diag. bile
quali sono i possibili autovalori?

Consiglio: fare $n=2, 3$, in generale

J forma di Jordan di $A \rightsquigarrow J^n = I \rightsquigarrow B^n = I$
 B blocco di J

$$B = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda & & & 0 \\ & \ddots & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & \lambda \end{pmatrix}$$

Esercizio

$$\Rightarrow B^n =$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \lambda^n & & & \\ & \ddots & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & \lambda^n \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= I \quad \textcircled{\lambda^n \neq 0} \quad \text{Es.}$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{\lambda^n = 1} \Rightarrow \lambda \text{ radice } n\text{-esima di } 1$$

$$B = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda^2 & 2\lambda & & \\ & \ddots & \ddots & \\ & & 2\lambda & \\ & & & \lambda^2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\square = (\lambda \ 1 \ 0 \ \dots \ 0) \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ \lambda \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = 2\lambda \neq 0$$

$$\text{No } \star \Rightarrow B = (\lambda) \quad B^n = (\lambda^n) = (1) = I$$

$$J = \begin{pmatrix} \square & & & \\ & \square & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & \square \end{pmatrix}$$

autovalori radici n-esime di 1

$$\lambda = e^{\frac{2\pi i p}{n}} \quad p = 0, \dots, n-1$$

$$A^2 = I \quad \leadsto \quad \lambda = \pm 1$$

□

$A^n = I$ Le radici n-esime di matrici non sono ben definite

$$A^2 = I \quad \rightarrow \quad \underline{A = \sqrt{I}} \quad \text{non ha senso} \\ \text{non } \bar{e} \text{ ben definita}$$

6.12: A matrice $n \times n$ t.c. $A^2 - 2A + I = 0$

A diag. $\Leftrightarrow A = I$

svoly. $(A - I)^2 = 0 \quad \dots \rightarrow (J - I)^2 = 0 \quad \dots \rightarrow (B - I)^2 = 0$

Quali $B_{\lambda, n}$ soddisfano $(B - I)^2 = 0$

$$B = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda & & & 0 \\ & \ddots & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ 0 & & & \lambda \end{pmatrix} \quad B - I = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda - 1 & & & 0 \\ & \ddots & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ 0 & & & \lambda - 1 \end{pmatrix} = B_{\lambda-1, n}$$

$$B_{\lambda-1, n}^2 = 0 \quad ? \quad \Leftrightarrow \lambda - 1 = 0, \quad n \leq 2 \quad \Rightarrow \lambda = 1$$

$$B_{0,1} = (0) \quad \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = B_{0,2} \quad \Leftrightarrow B = (1) \quad \text{oppure} \quad B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{Ker } S = \left\{ x \text{ t.c. } \underline{Sx=0} \right\}$$

Congr \bar{e} rel. eq.

$$1) A \sim A$$

\sim congruente

$$2) A \sim B \Rightarrow B \sim A$$

$$A \equiv B$$

$$3) A \sim B, B \sim C \Rightarrow A \sim C$$

$$A \sim B \Leftrightarrow \exists M \text{ inv. bile t.c. } A = {}^t M B M$$

$$1) A \sim A \quad \text{prende } M=I$$

$$A = {}^t I A I$$

$$2) A \sim B \Rightarrow B \sim A$$

\uparrow

$$\underline{A = {}^t M B M}$$

$$\exists N = M^{-1}$$

$$\underline{{}^t N A N = {}^t N {}^t M B M N} = {}^t (M N) B = \underline{B}$$

$$3) A \sim B, B \sim C \Rightarrow A \sim C$$

\uparrow

\uparrow

$$A = {}^t M B M \quad B = {}^t N C N$$

$$A = {}^t M {}^t N C N M = {}^t \underbrace{(NM)} C \underbrace{NM} \Rightarrow A \sim C \quad \square$$

Sottospazi ortogonali:

V sp. vett. su \mathbb{R} g prodotto scalare

$$W \subseteq V$$

$$W^\perp = \left\{ v \in V \mid g(v, w) = 0 \quad \forall w \in W \right\} \subseteq V \text{ sottospazio vettoriale}$$

Es: g Euclideo su \mathbb{R}^2 $W = \text{Span} \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow W^\perp = \{ ax + by = 0 \}$
 $= \text{Span} \begin{pmatrix} b \\ -a \end{pmatrix}$

g_S con $S = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$ non è degenere perché $\det S \neq 0 \Rightarrow$ radicale banale
 non è def + $g(e_2, e_2) < 0$
 $S_{ij} = g_S(e_i, e_j)$

Annotations: $g(e_1, e_1)$ (blue arrow to 1), $g(e_1, e_2) = 0$ (red arrow to 0), $g(e_2, e_2)$ (red arrow to -1), g_S (red arrow to matrix).

$$W = \text{Span} \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \end{pmatrix} \quad W^\perp = ?$$

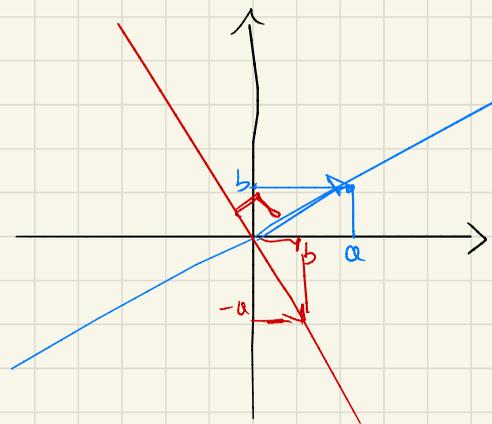
$$W^\perp = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid \underbrace{g_S \left(\begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} \right) = 0} \right\}$$

$$= \left\{ \underbrace{(a \ b) \cdot S \cdot \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = 0} \right\}$$

$$= \left\{ (a \ b) \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = 0 \right\}$$

$$= \left\{ (a \ b) \begin{pmatrix} x \\ -y \end{pmatrix} = 0 \right\} = \left\{ ax - by = 0 \right\} \quad \text{CARTESIANA}$$

$$= \text{Span} \begin{pmatrix} b \\ a \end{pmatrix} \quad \leftarrow$$



$$g_S(\vec{x}, \vec{y}) = \vec{b}^T S \vec{y}$$

W e W^\perp possono non essere ortogonali:
in senso euclideo

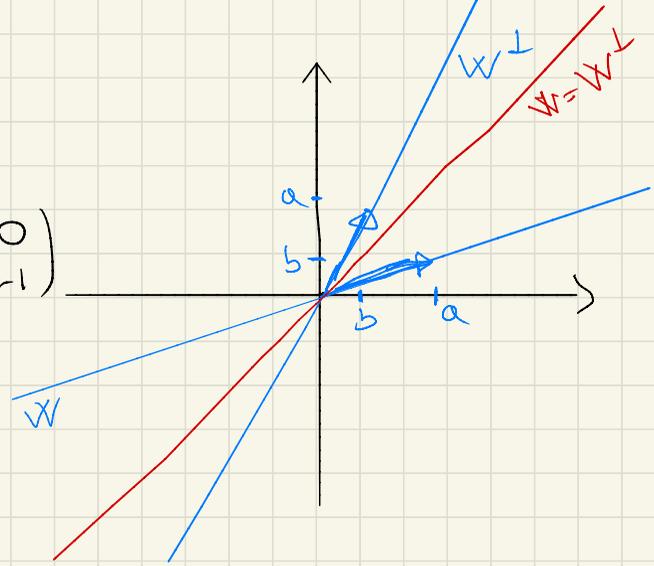
Sono ortogonali per g_S $S = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$

Es: Se $a=b=1$

$$W = \text{Span} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow W^\perp = \text{Span} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Può capitare che $W = W^\perp$

Def: Se g è prodotto scalare su V e $W \subseteq V$ sottospazio
indica con $g|_W$ la **RESTRIZIONE** di g a W



Teo: V sp. vett. su \mathbb{R} , g prodotto scalare. $W \subseteq V$ sottospazio

- 1) $\dim W^\perp \geq n - \dim W$ $n = \dim V$
- 2) Se g è non-degenere allora $\dim W^\perp = n - \dim W$
- 3) Se $g|_W$ è non-degenere, allora $V = W \oplus W^\perp$
- 4) Se g è def + allora $V = W \oplus W^\perp$

dim:

1) w_1, \dots, w_k base di W $k = \dim W$ $n = \dim V$

$$T: V \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^k$$

$$T(v) = \begin{pmatrix} g(v, w_1) \\ g(v, w_2) \\ \vdots \\ g(v, w_k) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$v \in \ker T \Leftrightarrow \underbrace{g(v, w_1) = 0, \dots, g(v, w_k) = 0}_{\text{red line}} \Leftrightarrow v \in W^\perp$$

$$v \in \ker T \Leftrightarrow v \in W^\perp \quad \text{cioè} \quad \ker T = W^\perp$$

Teo dimensione: $\dim \ker T + \dim \operatorname{Im} T = n$

$$\dim W^\perp = n - \underbrace{\dim \operatorname{Im} T}_{\leq k} \geq n - k \quad 1)$$

$$\dim \operatorname{Im} T \leq k$$

perché $\operatorname{Im} T \subseteq \mathbb{R}^k$

$$1) \dim_n W^\perp \geq n - \dim_k W_k$$

2) Se g è non-degenera allora $\dim W^\perp = n - \dim W$

w_1, \dots, w_k base di W completo a base w_1, \dots, w_n di V

$$T' : \underbrace{V}_{\text{base } w_1, \dots, w_n} \longrightarrow \underbrace{\mathbb{R}^n}_{\text{base } e_1, \dots, e_n}$$

$$\begin{matrix} \nearrow \\ T'(v) \end{matrix} \longmapsto \begin{pmatrix} g(v, w_1) \\ g(v, w_2) \\ \vdots \\ g(v, w_n) \end{pmatrix} \begin{matrix} \downarrow \\ k \end{matrix}$$

$$\ker T' = \{v \in V : T(v) = 0\} = \{v : g(v, w_1) = 0, \dots, g(v, w_n) = 0\}$$

$$= V^\perp$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Ker } T' = V^\perp = \{0\}$$

perdè g non-deg.

$\Rightarrow T'$ iniettiva $\Leftrightarrow T'$ suriettiva

$$\dim V = \dim \mathbb{R}^n$$

\Downarrow
 T suriettiva

$$\dim \text{Im } T = k \Rightarrow \dim W^\perp = n - k$$

3) Se $g|_W$ non deg. allora $V = W \oplus W^\perp$

Teri: $W \cap W^\perp = \{0\}$ \leftarrow

H_p: $g|_W$ non deg. vuol dire che $\nexists w \in W, w \neq 0$ che sia ortogonale a tutti i vettori di W

H_p \Rightarrow Teri Se $w \in W \cap W^\perp$ allora $w \in W$
 $w \in W^\perp \Rightarrow \bar{0}$ ortogonale a tutti i vettori di W
 $\Rightarrow w = 0$

Grassmann: $\dim(W + W^\perp) = \underbrace{\dim W}_k + \underbrace{\dim W^\perp}_{n-k} - \underbrace{\dim W \cap W^\perp}_0$

$\dim(W + W^\perp) \geq n \Rightarrow \boxed{W + W^\perp = V}$

$\geq k + n - k = n$

$\underbrace{W + W^\perp}_{\geq n} \subseteq \underbrace{V}_n$

$\Rightarrow \boxed{V = W \oplus W^\perp}$

4) g def + $\Rightarrow W \oplus W^\perp = V$

$\Downarrow (\star)$

$g|_W$ def +

$\nearrow (3)$

$(\star): g(v, v) > 0 \forall v \in V, v \neq 0 \Leftrightarrow g(v, v) > 0 \forall v \in W, v \neq 0$

□

Es: Capire TUTTI i passaggi

Es: 7.1 - 7.11 escluso 7.2

mercoledì

(SEGNAURA)
NO

