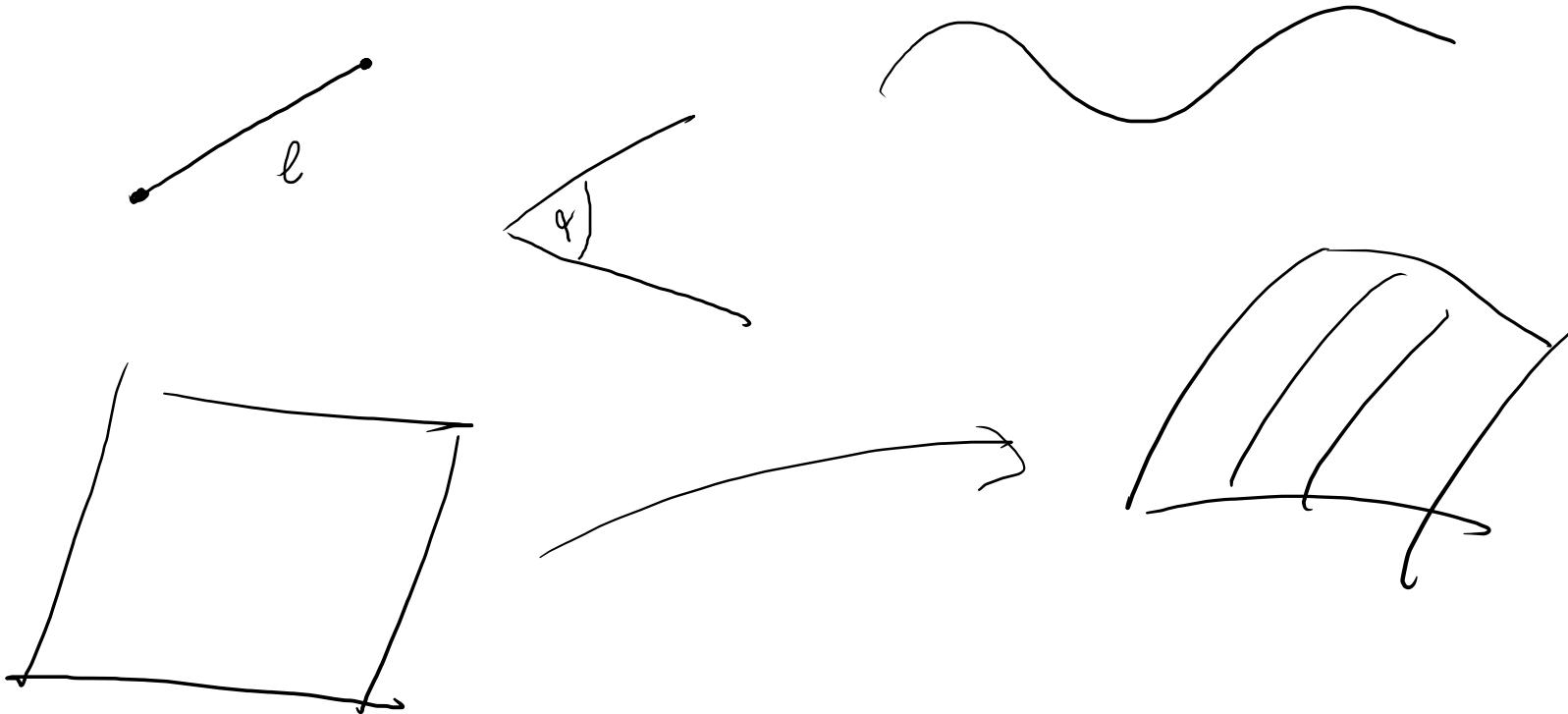
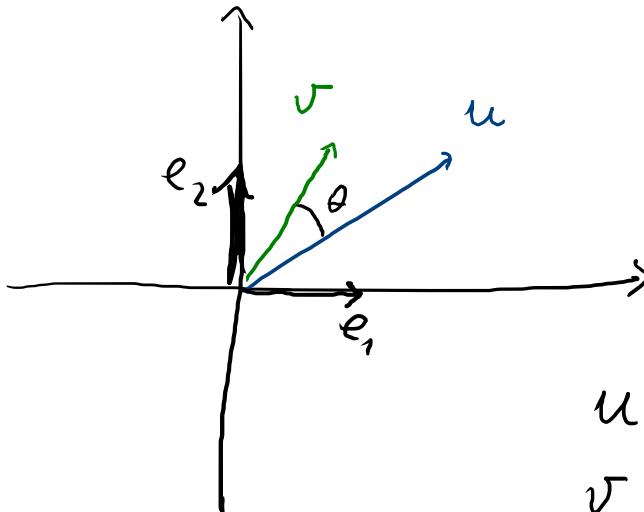


Geometrie Euclidea



Prodotto Scalare nelle geometrie Euclideanhe



$$\underline{u \cdot v = \langle u, v \rangle := \|u\| \cdot \|v\| \cos \theta}$$

↑
lunghezza
(o norma)
di u

$$u = x_1 e_1 + x_2 e_2$$

$$v = y_1 e_1 + y_2 e_2$$

$$\underline{u \cdot v = x_1 y_1 + x_2 y_2}$$

$$b : \mathbb{R}^2 \times \mathbb{R}^2 \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$b((x_1, x_2), (y_1, y_2)) = b((y_1, y_2), (x_1, x_2))$$

$$\begin{cases} b((x_1, x_2), (y_1, y_2)) = x_1 y_1 + x_2 y_2 \\ b((x_1, x_2), (x_1, x_2)) = x_1^2 + x_2^2 \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

V \mathbb{K} -spazio vettoriale

Def Una funzione $b : V \times V \rightarrow \mathbb{K}$ è detta funzione bilineare

se :

- 1) $b(\alpha_1 v_1 + \alpha_2 v_2, w) = \alpha_1 b(v_1, w) + \alpha_2 b(v_2, w)$
- 2) $b(v, \beta_1 w_1 + \beta_2 w_2) = \beta_1 b(v, w_1) + \beta_2 b(v, w_2)$

$\forall \alpha_1, \alpha_2, \beta_1, \beta_2 \in \mathbb{K}, \quad \forall v_1, v_2, v, w_1, w_2, w \in V,$

E.s.

$$b : \mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^n \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

Product score Standard by \mathbb{R}^n

$$b(x, y) = x_1 y_1 + \dots + x_n y_n = {}^t x \cdot y$$

$$x = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix}, \quad y = \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ \vdots \\ y_n \end{pmatrix}$$

$$b_p : \mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^n \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$0 \leq p \leq n$$

$$b(x, y) = x_1 y_1 + \dots + x_p y_p - x_{p+1} y_{p+1} - \dots - x_n y_n$$

Se $b : V \times V \rightarrow \mathbb{K}$ è bilineare

$$b(0_V, w) = b(v, 0_V) = 0_{\mathbb{K}} \quad \forall v, w \in V.$$

Def Se $b : V \times V \rightarrow \mathbb{K}$ forne bilineare. Allora b è detta

1) simmetrica se $b(v, w) = b(w, v) \quad \forall v, w \in V$

2) antisimmetrica se $b(v, w) = -b(w, v) \quad \forall v, w \in V$.
(o alternante)

Def $b : V \times V \rightarrow K$ belineare e' detta degener se

$$\exists v \in V - \{0\} \text{ t.c. } b(v, w) = 0 \quad \forall w \in V.$$

Es. $O : V \times V \rightarrow K$ forme nulle

$$O(v, w) = 0 \quad \forall v, w \in V \quad (\text{degener})$$

$c : \mathbb{R}^2 \times \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ degener (non nulle)

$$c((x_1, x_2), (y_1, y_2)) = x_1 y_1$$

$$c((0, 1), (y_1, y_2)) = 0 \quad \forall (y_1, y_2) \in \mathbb{R}^2$$

$$b: \mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^n \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

non degener

$$b(x, y) = {}^t x \cdot y$$

$$x = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix}$$

$$x \in \mathbb{R}^n \quad t.c. \quad b(x, y) = 0 \quad \forall y \in \mathbb{R}^n$$

$$b(x, e_i) = x_i = 0 \quad \forall i \Rightarrow x = 0$$

↑

i-esimo vettore
delle base canonica

$$\mathbb{K} = \mathbb{R}$$

Def Sia V sp. vett. / \mathbb{R} , $b : V \times V \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ forma bilineare simmetrica.

Ricaviamo che b è:

- 1) definita positiva se $b(v, v) > 0 \quad \forall v \in V - \{0\}$
- 2) semi definita positiva se $b(v, v) \geq 0 \quad \forall v \in V$
- 3) definita negativa se $b(v, v) < 0 \quad \forall v \in V - \{0\}$
- 4) semi definita negativa se $b(v, v) \leq 0 \quad \forall v \in V$.
- 5) indefinita se $\exists v, w \in V$ t.c. $b(v, v) > 0$ e $b(w, w) < 0$

Esempi:

$$n \geq 1$$

$$1) b : \mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

prodotto scalare canonico

$$b(x, y) = \langle x, y \rangle$$

definita positiva

$$2) c : \mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \quad (n \geq 2)$$

$$(x, y) \mapsto x_1 y_1$$

semidefinita positiva

$$c(x, x) = x_1^2 \geq 0$$

$$3) -b : \mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$\overset{\text{"}}{b} \circ (\rho = 0) \quad -b(x, y) = -\langle x, y \rangle$$

definita negativa

$$4) -c \quad \text{semidefinita negativa}$$

$$b_p(e_1, e_1) = 1 > 0$$

$$5) b_p : \mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \quad (n \geq 2)$$

$$b_p(x, y) = x_1 y_1 + \dots + x_p y_p - x_{p+1} y_{p+1} - \dots - x_n y_n$$

$$\left[1 \leq p \leq n-1 \right]$$

$$b_p(e_n, e_n) = -1 < 0$$

OSS. Se $b : V \times V \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ è definita (positiva o negativa)
allora è non degenera

In fatti: Supponiamo per assurdo che sia degenera: $\exists v \in V - \{0\}$
t.c. $b(v, w) = 0 \quad \forall w \in V$

Ponendo $w = v$ $b(v, v) = 0$

ma $b(v, v) > 0$ (se def. > 0)

oppure $b(v, v) < 0$ (se def. < 0) (contradizione)

Def Una forma bilineare simmetrica definita positiva in V
sopra vett. reale si chiama prodotto scalare.

Def Una sopra vett. reale V munito di un prodotto scalare
 $b: V \times V \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ è detto sopra vettoriale Euclideo.

(V, b)

Notazione Se b è prodotto scalare in V , si usa la notazione
 $b(v, w) = \boxed{\langle v, w \rangle} = (v, w)$ (notazione di
F Sverso uso)

$(V, \langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle)$ spez. vekt. Endlos (V ist sp. vekt. reell)

$$\langle v, v \rangle > 0 \quad \& \quad v \neq 0$$

$$\langle 0_V, 0_V \rangle = 0$$

Def V sp. vekt. Endlos, posse

$$\|v\| := \sqrt{\langle v, v \rangle} \geq 0, \quad \& \quad v \in V.$$

Die numero $\|v\|$ ist also norme (o. Länge) von v .

OSS. $\|v\| = 0 \iff v = 0_V$ alternativ $\|v\| > 0 \quad \& \quad v \in V - \{0\}$

Teoreme (Disugualanza di Cauchy - Schwarz). Se V spazio vett. Euclideo.

Allora

$$|\langle v, w \rangle| \leq \|v\| \cdot \|w\| \quad \forall v, w \in V.$$

Trattare vale l'uguaglianza $\iff v \neq w$ sono linearmente dipend.

Dim 1) Se $w = 0_V$, allora è banale (e vale =)

2) Supponiamo $w \neq 0_V$. Poniamo $\alpha = -\frac{\langle v, w \rangle}{\|w\|^2}$ $= -\frac{\langle v, w \rangle}{\langle w, w \rangle} \in \mathbb{R}$

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &\leq \|v + \alpha w\|^2 = \langle v + \alpha w, v + \alpha w \rangle = \langle v + \alpha w, v \rangle + \alpha \langle v + \alpha w, w \rangle = \\ &= \underbrace{\langle v, v \rangle}_{(\langle v, w \rangle = \langle w, v \rangle)} + \alpha \underbrace{\langle w, v \rangle}_{\langle w, w \rangle} + \alpha \left(\underbrace{\langle v, w \rangle}_{\langle w, v \rangle} + \alpha \langle w, w \rangle \right) = \|v\|^2 + 2\alpha \langle v, w \rangle + \alpha^2 \|w\|^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$0 \leq \|v + \alpha w\|^2 = \|v\|^2 + 2\alpha \langle v, w \rangle + \alpha^2 \|w\|^2 =$$

$$= \|v\|^2 - \frac{2 \langle v, w \rangle^2}{\|w\|^2} + \frac{\langle v, w \rangle^2}{\|w\|^2} = \|v\|^2 - \frac{\langle v, w \rangle^2}{\|w\|^2}$$

$$\alpha = -\frac{\langle v, w \rangle}{\|w\|^2}$$

$$\langle v, w \rangle^2 \leq \|v\|^2 \|w\|^2$$

$$|\langle v, w \rangle| \leq \|v\| \|w\| \quad \square$$

II parte Vede $\iff \|v + \alpha w\|^2 = 0$

$$\implies v + \alpha w = 0 \implies \underline{v, w \text{ lin. dp.}}$$

One supposes v, w have sl.p. $\Rightarrow v = \lambda w$ per m.c.s $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}$
e $w \neq 0$

$$|\langle v, w \rangle| = |\langle \lambda w, w \rangle| = |\lambda| \|w\|^2 \quad (1^{\circ} \text{ member})$$

//

2° member : $\|v\| \|w\| = \underline{\|\lambda w\| \|w\|} = |\lambda| \|w\|^2$

✓

$$\|\lambda w\| = \sqrt{\langle \lambda w, \lambda w \rangle} = \sqrt{\lambda^2 \langle w, w \rangle} = |\lambda| \|w\|$$

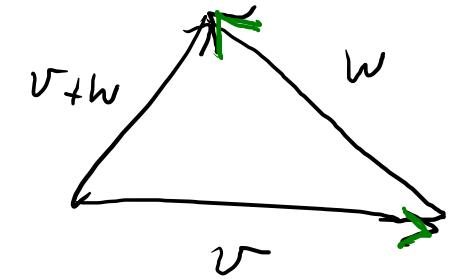
Prop. \vee sp. vekt. Endideo. Ablone:

$$1) \|v\| = 0 \iff v = 0 \quad (\checkmark)$$

$$2) \|\alpha v\| = |\alpha| \|v\| \quad (\checkmark)$$

$$3) \|v+w\| \leq \|v\| + \|w\| \quad (\text{dissymmetrische Dreiecke})$$

Denn (3)



$$\underline{\|v+w\|^2} = \langle v+w, v+w \rangle = \|v\|^2 + 2 \underbrace{\langle v, w \rangle}_{\leq} + \|w\|^2$$

$$\leq \|v\|^2 + 2 \|v\| \cdot \|w\| + \|w\|^2 = \underline{(\|v\| + \|w\|)^2} \quad \square$$

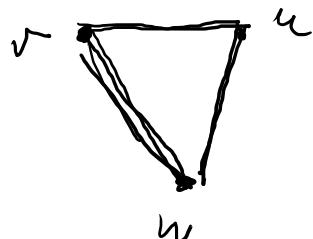
Powers $d : V \times V \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ distanza euclidea

$$d(v, w) = \|v - w\|$$

Corollari 0) $d(v, w) \geq 0$ le funzioni distanza hanno le seguenti proprietà:

- 1) $d(v, w) = 0 \iff v = w$
 - 2) $d(v, w) = d(w, v)$
 - 3) $d(v, w) \leq d(v, u) + d(u, w)$
- $\forall v, w, u \in V$

(disegnabile e regolare)



Dim (3)

$$\begin{aligned} d(v, w) &= \|v - w\| = \|\underbrace{v - u + u - w}\| \leq \|v - u\| + \|u - w\| = \\ &= d(v, u) + d(u, w). \end{aligned}$$