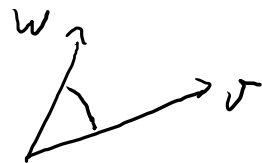


V spazio vett. Euclideo



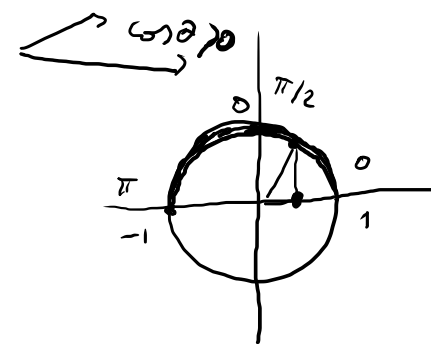
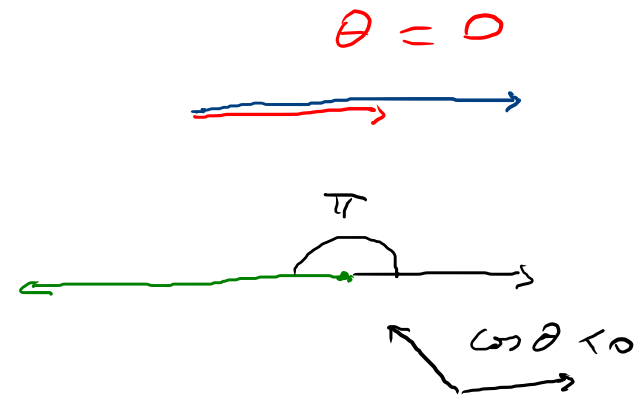
$$v, w \in V - \{0_v\}$$

$$|\langle v, w \rangle| \leq \|v\| \|w\| \quad (\text{Cauchy-Schwarz})$$

$$\frac{|\langle v, w \rangle|}{\|v\| \|w\|} \leq 1$$

\Rightarrow

$$-1 \leq \frac{\langle v, w \rangle}{\|v\| \|w\|} \leq 1$$



$$\Rightarrow \exists ! \theta \in [0, \pi] \text{ t.c. } \cos \theta = \frac{\langle v, w \rangle}{\|v\| \|w\|}$$

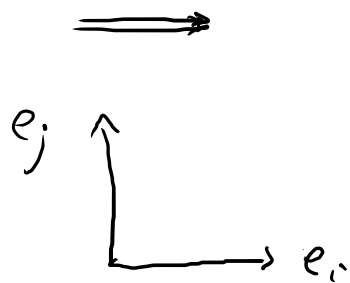
Def Dato V spazio vett. Euclideo, e dati $v, w \in V - \{0_v\}$, si chiama angolo θ v e w il numero $\theta = \widehat{v, w} := \arccos \frac{\langle v, w \rangle}{\|v\| \|w\|} \in [0, \pi]$.

\mathbb{R}^n \langle, \rangle canónico

$$X = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix}, \quad Y = \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ \vdots \\ y_n \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\langle X, Y \rangle = {}^t X Y = x_1 y_1 + \dots + x_n y_n$$

$$\widehat{e_i e_j} = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{se } i=j \\ \frac{\pi}{2} & \text{se } i \neq j \end{cases}$$



Def V sp. vet. Euclideo. Duas vet. $v, w \in V$ são ortogonais

$$\text{se } \langle v, w \rangle = 0.$$

Oss. Se $v, w \in V - \{0_V\}$ e v, w ortogonais \implies

$$\widehat{v w} = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

Def $U_1, U_2 \subset V$ (sp. Vett. Euclideo), Discono da U_1 e U_2
sottosp. Vett. Sono ortogonali se

$$\langle u_1, u_2 \rangle = 0 \quad \forall u_1 \in U_1, \forall u_2 \in U_2$$

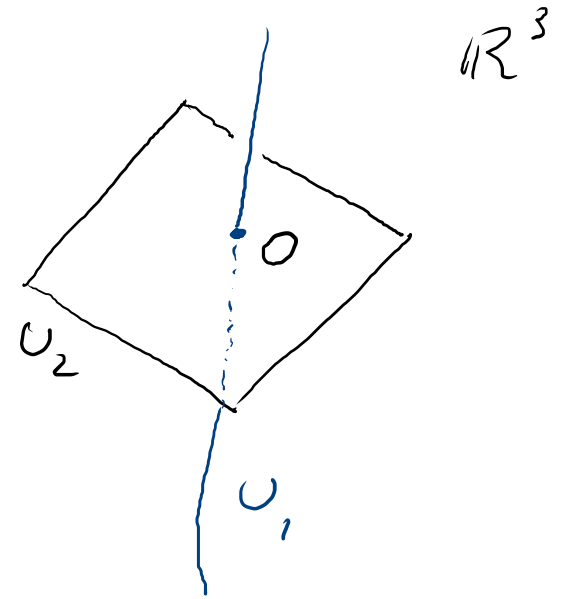
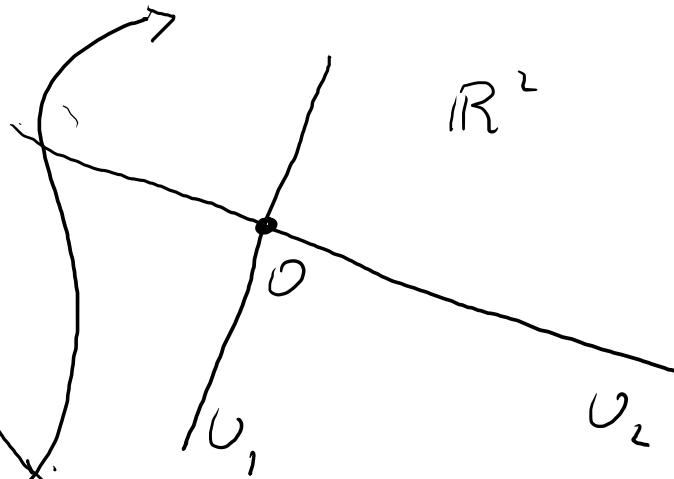
Prop. Se $U_1, U_2 \subset V$ sono ortogonali allora

$$U_1 \cap U_2 = \{0_V\}$$

Inv. $v \in U_1 \cap U_2 \Rightarrow$

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

$$(u_1 = u_2 = v)$$



$U_1 \oplus U_2$ è diretta!

Forme bilineari e matrici

$b: V \times V \longrightarrow \mathbb{K}$ forma bilineare su V \mathbb{K} -sp. vett., $\dim V = n < \infty$

$\mathcal{V} = (v_1, \dots, v_n)$ base ^{ordinata} di V

$$a_{ij} := b(v_i, v_j) \in \mathbb{K} \rightsquigarrow A = (a_{ij}) \in M_n(\mathbb{K})$$

matrice di b rispetto alla base \mathcal{V}

Però $M_{\mathcal{V}}(b) := A = \left(b(v_i, v_j) \right)_{i,j=1, \dots, n}$

$$v = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix} \mathcal{V} = x_1 v_1 + \dots + x_n v_n$$

$$w = \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ \vdots \\ y_n \end{pmatrix} \mathcal{V} = y_1 v_1 + \dots + y_n v_n$$

$$\left. \begin{matrix} X = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix} \\ Y = \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ \vdots \\ y_n \end{pmatrix} \end{matrix} \right\} \in \mathbb{K}^n$$

$$b(v, w) = b\left(\sum_{i=1}^n x_i v_i, \sum_{j=1}^n y_j v_j\right) \stackrel{\text{bilinearität}}{=} \sum_{i,j=1}^n x_i y_j \underbrace{b(v_i, v_j)}_{a_{ij}} =$$

$$= \sum_{i,j=1}^n a_{ij} x_i y_j = \boxed{{}^t X A Y}$$

$${}^t X A Y = {}^t X \begin{pmatrix} \sum_{j=1}^n a_{1j} y_j \\ \vdots \\ \sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij} y_j \end{pmatrix} = \sum_{i,j=1}^n x_i a_{ij} y_j$$

$$\text{Sia } A \in M_n(\mathbb{K}) \rightsquigarrow b_A : \mathbb{K}^n \times \mathbb{K}^n \longrightarrow \mathbb{K}$$

$$b_A(x, y) := {}^t x A y$$

e' bilineare! \otimes

Prop. V sp. vett. con una forma bil. $b : V \times V \longrightarrow \mathbb{K}$, $\mathcal{J} = (v_1, \dots, v_n)$ base di V .

Sia $A = M_{\mathcal{J}}(b)$ la matrice di b rispetto a \mathcal{J} . Allora

1) b simmetrica $\Leftrightarrow A$ simmetrica (${}^t A = A$)

2) b antisimmetrica $\Leftrightarrow A$ antisimmetrica (${}^t A = -A$)

Dim (di (1), (2) per esercizio)

$$\Rightarrow) b \text{ simmetrica} \Rightarrow a_{ij} = b(v_i, v_j) = b(v_j, v_i) = a_{ji} \quad \forall i, j = 1, \dots, n$$
$$\Rightarrow A \text{ simmetrica}$$

$$\Leftarrow) A \text{ simmetrica: } \underbrace{b(v, w)} = \underbrace{{}^t X A Y}_{\substack{\uparrow \\ \mathbb{K}}} = {}^t (X A Y) = {}^t Y {}^t A X =$$
$$= {}^t Y A X = \underbrace{b(w, v)}$$

$v = X v$
 $w = Y v$

$A \text{ Simmetrica.}$

$$\forall v, w \in V,$$

$A \in M_n(\mathbb{K})$ is symmetric $\Rightarrow b_A : \mathbb{K}^n \times \mathbb{K}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{K}$

$b_A(x, y) = {}^t x A y$ is symmetric

$\mathbb{K} = \mathbb{R}$ $A \in M_n(\mathbb{R})$ symmetric

$b_A : \mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

$b_A(x, y) = {}^t x A y$ symmetric

A definite > 0 or b_A def. > 0

" " < 0 or b_A def. < 0

indefinite " " " "

Sem definite > 0 ($0, < 0$)

Problema Come cambia la matrice di una forma bil. su V
cambiando la base?

b forma bil. su V $b: V \times V \rightarrow K$

$\mathcal{V} = (v_1, \dots, v_n)$ base di V $\rightsquigarrow A = M_{\mathcal{V}}(b) \in M_n(K)$

$\mathcal{V}' = (v'_1, \dots, v'_n)$ altra base di V $\rightsquigarrow A' = M_{\mathcal{V}'}(b) \in M_n(K)$

La relazione c'è tra A e A' ?

$S \in GL_n(K)$ matrice del cambiamento di base $\mathcal{V}' \rightsquigarrow \mathcal{V}$
 $S = M_{\mathcal{V}'}^{\mathcal{V}}(\text{id}_V)$ $S = (S_{(1)} \dots S_{(n)})$ $S_{(i)}^{\mathcal{V}} = v'_i$

$$v = X^v = (X')^v'$$

$$w = Y^w = (Y')^w'$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} X = S X' \\ Y = S Y' \end{array} \right\}$$

$$b(v, w) = \underbrace{{}^t X}_\parallel A \underbrace{Y}_\parallel = \underbrace{{}^t X'}_{\parallel} \underbrace{A'}_{\parallel} \underbrace{Y'}_{\parallel}$$

$${}^t (S X') A S Y' = \underbrace{{}^t X'}_{\parallel} \underbrace{{}^t S}_\parallel A \underbrace{S}_\parallel Y'_{\parallel}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \forall X', Y' \in \mathbb{K}^n \\ X' = e_i, Y' = e_j \end{array} \right\}$$

$${}^t e_i A' e_j = a'_{ij}$$

$${}^t e_i \underbrace{{}^t S A S}_{\parallel} e_j = ({}^t S A S)_{ij}$$

Prop. $A, A' \in M_n(\mathbb{K})$ some matrices of.

b respects a other basis $\Leftrightarrow \exists S \in GL_n(\mathbb{K})$

t.c. $\boxed{A' = {}^t S A S}$

Def. Due matrici $A, A' \in M_n(\mathbb{K})$ sono dette congruenti se

$$\exists S \in GL_n(\mathbb{K}) \quad \text{t.c.} \quad \boxed{A' = {}^t S A S}$$

NB non confondere congruente con similitudine!

$$A' = {}^t S A S$$

↓
cambiamento di base
per forme bilineari

$$V \times V \longrightarrow \mathbb{K}$$

$$A' = S^{-1} A S$$

↑
cambiamento di base per
endomorfismi $V \longrightarrow V$

Congruente e similitudine sono entrambe rel. d'equivalenza in $M_n(\mathbb{K})$

OSS. Matrici congruenti hanno lo stesso rango!

Def. $b: V \times V \rightarrow K$ bilineare, simmetrica
 $\text{rg } b := \text{rg}(M_V(b))$

per una qualunque base \mathcal{V} di V .

Esempio: prodotto scalare in \mathbb{R}^2

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$$

Simmetrica $\Rightarrow b_A: \mathbb{R}^2 \times \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ Simmetrica

$$b_A(x, y) = {}^t x A y$$

A è definita positiva? SI

$b_A(x, x) > 0 \quad \forall x \neq 0$?

$$x = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$${}^t x A x = x_1^2 + 4x_1x_2 + 5x_2^2 =$$

$$= x_1^2 + 4x_1x_2 + 4x_2^2 + x_2^2 =$$

$$= (x_1 + 2x_2)^2 + x_2^2 \geq 0 \quad \text{vale } = 0 \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 + 2x_2 = 0 \\ x_2 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 = 0 \\ x_2 = 0 \end{cases}$$

b_A è un prodotto scalare in \mathbb{R}^2 .

$${}^t x A y = \sum_{i,j} a_{ij} x_i y_j$$

$${}^t x A x = \sum_{i=1}^n a_{ii} x_i^2 + 2 \sum_{i < j} a_{ij} x_i x_j$$

$B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$ è simmetrica in \mathbb{R}^2
è def. > 0 ?

Il prod. scalare standard
in \mathbb{R}^2 , rispetto alla base
canonica ha matrice I_n

$$\begin{aligned} \underline{x^T B x} &= x_1^2 + 2x_1x_2 + \underline{2}x_2^2 = x_1^2 + 2x_1x_2 + x_2^2 + x_2^2 = \\ &= (x_1 + x_2)^2 + x_2^2 \geq 0 \end{aligned}$$

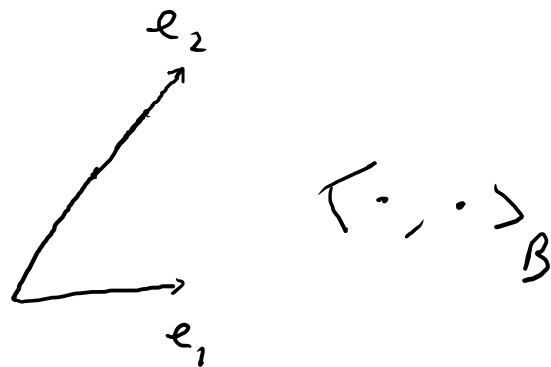
$$\text{Vale } = 0 \iff \begin{matrix} (x_1 + x_2)^2 & + & x_2^2 & = & 0 \\ \text{"} & & \text{"} & & \\ 0 & & 0 & & \end{matrix} \implies \begin{cases} x_1 + x_2 = 0 \\ x_2 = 0 \end{cases} \implies \begin{cases} x_1 = 0 \\ x_2 = 0 \end{cases}$$

B è def. $> 0 \rightsquigarrow \langle x, y \rangle_B$

$\|e_1\| = 1$, $\|e_2\| = \sqrt{2}$, $\langle e_1, e_2 \rangle = 1$ $\implies e_1, e_2$ non sono ortogonali.
rispetto a $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle_B$

$$\cos \hat{e}_1 e_2 = \frac{\langle e_1, e_2 \rangle_B}{\|e_1\|_B \|e_2\|_B} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\hat{e}_1 e_2 = \arccos \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{\pi}{4}$$



$$C = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{in } \mathbb{R}^2$$

Symmetric

Non definite con prodotto scalare
in \mathbb{R}^2

C def. > 0 ?

$$\begin{aligned} \langle X, CX \rangle &= x_1^2 + 4x_1x_2 + \underbrace{x_2^2}_{4x_2^2 - 3x_2^2} = x_1^2 + 4x_1x_2 + \underbrace{4x_2^2 - 3x_2^2} = \\ &= \underbrace{(x_1 + 2x_2)^2}_{\text{indefinite!}} - 3x_2^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\langle e_1, e_1 \rangle_C = 1 > 0$$

$v = \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$

$$\langle v, v \rangle_C = -3 < 0$$