

## Lezione 30

## Proiezione ortogonale

Prop Sia  $V$  uno spazio vettoriale Euclideo e  $U \subset V$  un sottospazio vettoriale. Supponiamo  $\dim V < \infty$ .

Allora  $\forall v \in V \exists! v' \in U$  e  $v'' \in U^\perp$  t.c.  $v = v' + v''$

Dimo Esistenza  $(u_1, \dots, u_k)$  base ortonormale di  $U$

estensione  
ortonormale

$(u_1, \dots, u_n)$  base ortonormale di  $V$ .  $\dim U^\perp = \dim V - \dim U = n - k$

$\Rightarrow (u_{k+1}, \dots, u_n)$  base ortonormale di  $U^\perp$ . Si ha:

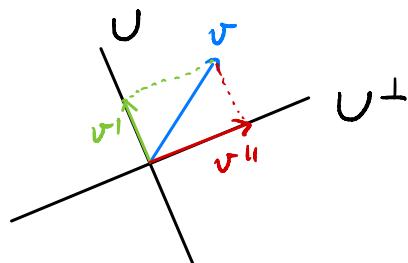
$$v = \sum_{j=1}^n \langle v, u_j \rangle u_j$$

$$v' := \sum_{i=1}^k \langle v, u_i \rangle u_i \in U, \quad v'' := \sum_{i=k+1}^n \langle v, u_i \rangle u_i \in U^\perp \Rightarrow v = v' + v''.$$

Unicità  $v = v' + v'' = w' + w''$  con  $v', w' \in U$ ,  $v'', w'' \in U^\perp$

$$\Rightarrow \underbrace{v' - w'}_{\in U} = \underbrace{w'' - v''}_{\in U^\perp} \in U \cap U^\perp = \{0_V\} \Rightarrow v' = w', \quad v'' = w''.$$

Def  $v'$  è detta proiezione ortogonale di  $v$  su  $U$  o anche componente di  $v$  lungo  $U$ .  $v''$  è detta componente ortogonale di  $v$  rispetto a  $U$ .



OSS  $v \in U^\perp \Leftrightarrow v' = 0_V$

$v \in U \Leftrightarrow v'' = 0_V$

$$\|v\| = \sqrt{\|v'\|^2 + \|v''\|^2}$$

Ese  $U = \text{span}(e_1 + e_2, 2e_1 + e_3) \subset \mathbb{R}^3$ ,  $v = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$

$$U: \begin{vmatrix} x & y & z \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 0 \Rightarrow U: x - y - 2z = 0 \Rightarrow U^\perp = \text{span} \left( \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix} \right)$$

$w = \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}$  base ortonormale di  $U^\perp \Rightarrow v'' = \langle v, w \rangle w = \frac{1}{6} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}$

$$v' = v - v'' = \frac{1}{6} \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ 13 \\ -4 \end{pmatrix}.$$

# Geometria Euclidea del piano e dello spazio

$L \subset \mathbb{R}^n$  sottospazio affine con giacitura  $U \subset \mathbb{R}^n$  sottospazio vettoriale.

$$l = \dim L = \dim U$$

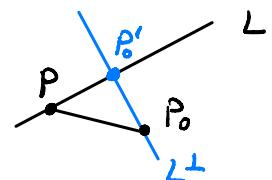
$P_0 \in \mathbb{R}^n \Rightarrow L^\perp = \text{sottospazio affine per } P_0 \text{ con giacitura } U^\perp$

$$L^\perp = P_0 + U^\perp \Rightarrow \dim L^\perp = n - l$$

$$U \cap U^\perp = \{O_V\} \Rightarrow L \cap L^\perp = P_0' \quad \text{proiezione ortogonale di } P_0 \text{ su } L$$

Si ha: per  $P \in L \Rightarrow P_0' = P + (P_0 - P)' \in U$

Prover. ortog. di  
 $P_0 - P$  su  $U$

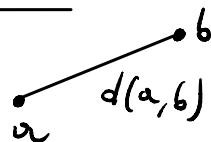


## Distanza

$V$  spazio vettoriale Euclideo

$d : V \times V \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  è detta distanza Euclidea

$$d(a, b) := \|a - b\|$$



Prop Valgono le seguenti:

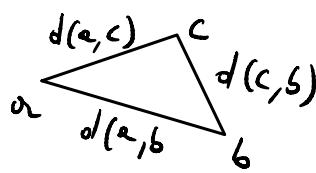
$$\text{i)} d(a, b) \geq 0 \text{ e } d(a, b) = 0 \Leftrightarrow a = b$$

$$\text{ii)} d(a, b) = d(b, a)$$

$$\text{iii)} d(a, b) \leq d(a, c) + d(c, b) \quad \text{D) triangolare per le distanze}$$

Dimo (iii)

$$\begin{aligned} d(a, b) &= \|a - b\| = \|a - c + c - b\| \leq \\ &\leq \|a - c\| + \|c - b\| = d(a, c) + d(c, b). \end{aligned}$$



Se  $A, B \subset V$  sono sottinsiemi non vuoti definiamo la distanza

$$d(A, B) := \inf \{d(a, b) \mid a \in A, b \in B\}$$

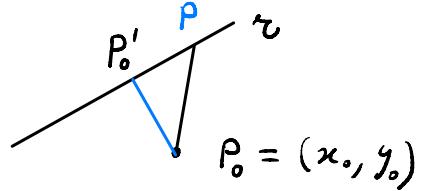
OSS  $A \cap B \neq \emptyset \Rightarrow d(A, B) = 0$



Controesempio  $d([-\infty, 0], [0, +\infty]) = 0$  ma  $[-\infty, 0] \cap [0, +\infty] = \emptyset$

$$\text{In } \mathbb{R}^n: \quad \mathbf{a} = \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ \vdots \\ a_n \end{pmatrix}, \quad \mathbf{b} = \begin{pmatrix} b_1 \\ \vdots \\ b_n \end{pmatrix} \quad \Rightarrow \quad d(\mathbf{a}, \mathbf{b}) = \|\mathbf{a} - \mathbf{b}\| = \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^n (a_i - b_i)^2}$$

$$\text{Es} \quad d\left(\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} -5 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}\right) = \sqrt{(1+5)^2 + (2-4)^2} = \sqrt{40} = 2\sqrt{10}.$$



Punto e retta nel piano  $\mathbb{R}^2$

$$P_0 = (x_0, y_0) \in \mathbb{R}^2$$

$$r: ax + by + c = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad N = \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2+b^2}} \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{versore normale a } r \\ \|N\|=1 \quad N \perp r$$

$P_0'$  = proiezione ortogonale di  $P_0$  su  $r$ ,  $P = \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} \in r \quad ax + by + c = 0$

$$d(P_0, r) = d(P_0, P_0') = |\langle P_0 - P, N \rangle| = \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2+b^2}} |ax_0 + by_0 - \underbrace{ax - by}_{c}| \Rightarrow$$

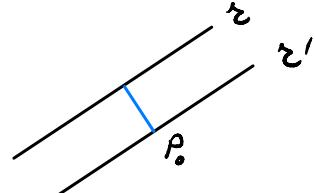
$$d(P_0, r) = \frac{|ax_0 + by_0 + c|}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}}$$

Rette parallele nel piano  $\mathbb{R}^2$

$$r: ax + by + c = 0 \quad r': ax + by + c' = 0$$

$$P_0 = \begin{pmatrix} x_0 \\ y_0 \end{pmatrix} \in r' \Rightarrow ax_0 + by_0 = -c'$$

$$d(r, r') = d(P_0, r') = \frac{|ax_0 + by_0 + c|}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}} = \frac{|c - c'|}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}}$$



Punto e piano nello spazio  $\mathbb{R}^3$

$$P_0 = \begin{pmatrix} x_0 \\ y_0 \\ z_0 \end{pmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^3$$

$$L: ax + by + cz + d = 0$$

Repetendo come nel caso punto e rette in  $\mathbb{R}^2$  si ottiene

$$d(P_0, L) = \frac{|ax_0 + by_0 + cz_0 + d|}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2 + c^2}}$$

Due piani paralleli in  $\mathbb{R}^3$  formule analoge a quelle per due rette parallele in  $\mathbb{R}^2$

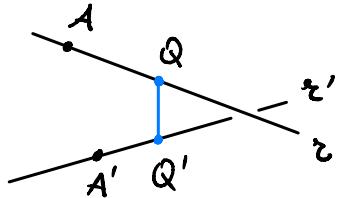
Rette e piano parallelo in  $\mathbb{R}^3$  si sceglie un punto della retta e si calcola la distanza del piano.

Rette sghembe in  $\mathbb{R}^3$

$$r: \mathbf{x} = \mathbf{A} + t \mathbf{v}$$

$$r': \mathbf{x} = \mathbf{A}' + t \mathbf{v}'$$

$$\dim \text{span}(\mathbf{v}, \mathbf{v}') = 2$$



$$\dim \text{span}(\mathbf{v}, \mathbf{v}')^\perp = 1 \Rightarrow \text{span}(\mathbf{v}, \mathbf{v}')^\perp = \text{span}(\mathbf{w}) \text{ per un certo } \mathbf{w} \in \mathbb{R}^3$$

$$L = \mathbf{A} + \text{span}(\mathbf{v}, \mathbf{v}'), L' = \mathbf{A}' + \text{span}(\mathbf{v}, \mathbf{v}') \text{ piani paralleli f.c.}$$

$$r \subset L, r' \subset L' \Rightarrow d(r, r') = d(L, L')$$

$$H = \mathbf{A} + \text{span}(\mathbf{v}, \mathbf{w}), H' = \mathbf{A}' + \text{span}(\mathbf{v}', \mathbf{w})$$

$$r \subset H, r' \subset H' \Rightarrow Q = r \cap H', Q' = r' \cap H$$

$$\text{span}(\mathbf{v}, \mathbf{w}) \cap \text{span}(\mathbf{v}', \mathbf{w}) = \text{span}(\mathbf{w}) \text{ giacendo in } H \cap H'$$

$$Q, Q' \in H \cap H' \Rightarrow Q - Q' \in \text{span}(\mathbf{w}) \Rightarrow Q - Q' \perp \text{span}(\mathbf{v}, \mathbf{v}') \Rightarrow$$

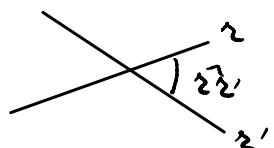
$$d(r, r') = d(Q, Q')$$

$Q$  e  $Q'$  sono detti punti di minima distanza tra  $r$  e  $r'$ .

Angolo

Due rette  $r, r' \Rightarrow \mathbf{v}, \mathbf{v}'$  vettori di direzione  $\Rightarrow$

$$\hat{r}r' := \arccos \frac{|\langle \mathbf{v}, \mathbf{v}' \rangle|}{\|\mathbf{v}\| \|\mathbf{v}'\|}$$



Due piani in  $\mathbb{R}^3$   $L, L' \Rightarrow \mathbf{u}, \mathbf{u}'$  vettori ortogonali  $\Rightarrow \hat{L}L' := \arccos \frac{|\langle \mathbf{u}, \mathbf{u}' \rangle|}{\|\mathbf{u}\| \|\mathbf{u}'\|}$

## Prodotto vettoriale in $\mathbb{R}^3$

$$X = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix}, \quad Y = \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ y_3 \end{pmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^3 \Rightarrow X \times Y := \begin{vmatrix} e_1 & e_2 & e_3 \\ x_1 & x_2 & x_3 \\ y_1 & y_2 & y_3 \end{vmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^3$$

è detto prodotto vettoriale di  $X$  e  $Y$ .

$$\underline{\text{Es}} \quad \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} e_1 & e_2 & e_3 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 3 & 2 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = - \begin{vmatrix} e_2 & e_3 \\ 2 & 1 \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} e_1 & e_2 \\ 3 & 2 \end{vmatrix} =$$

$$= -e_2 + 2e_3 + 2e_1 - 3e_2 = 2e_1 - 4e_2 + 2e_3 =$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -4 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$e_1 \times e_2 = e_3, \quad e_2 \times e_3 = e_1, \quad e_3 \times e_1 = e_2$$

Dalle proprietà del det si ha:

$$1) X \times Y = -Y \times X$$

$$2) (X+X') \times Y = X \times Y + X' \times Y$$

$$3) X \times (Y+Y') = X \times Y + X \times Y'$$

$$4) X \times Y = 0_{\mathbb{R}^3} \Leftrightarrow X \text{ e } Y \text{ sono linearmente indipendenti}$$

Ma  $\times$  non è associativo: in generale  $X \times (Y \times Z) \neq (X \times Y) \times Z$ .

Si verifica con un calcolo diretto che

$$X \times Y \perp X \text{ e } Y \Rightarrow X \times Y \in \text{Span}(X, Y)^{\perp}.$$

Si ha inoltre

$$\|X \times Y\| = \|X\| \|Y\| \sin \hat{X} \hat{Y}$$

Se  $X$  e  $Y$  sono lin. indip. il verso di  $X \times Y$  si determina con le regole delle mani destre: pollice verso  $X$ , indice verso  $Y$  medio verso  $X \times Y$  (perché è ciò che accade con le basi  $E_3$ ).

$$\underline{\text{Es}} \quad \begin{aligned} \mathcal{L}: & \begin{cases} x = 2t + 1 \\ y = t \\ z = t + 2 \end{cases}, \quad \mathcal{L}' : \begin{cases} x = 0 \\ y = -t \\ z = t + 3 \end{cases} \quad \text{rechte sghenbe} \end{aligned}$$

$$\mathcal{L}: \begin{cases} x - 2y - 1 = 0 \\ y - z + 2 = 0 \end{cases} \quad \mathcal{L}' : \begin{cases} x = 0 \\ y + z - 3 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\left| \begin{array}{cccc} 1 & -2 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 2 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & -3 \end{array} \right| = \left| \begin{array}{ccc} -2 & 0 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & -3 \end{array} \right| = -2 \left| \begin{array}{cc} -1 & 2 \\ 1 & -3 \end{array} \right| - \left| \begin{array}{cc} 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{array} \right| = -2 - 2 = -4$$

$$v = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad v' = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad v \times v' = \begin{pmatrix} e_1 & e_2 & e_3 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} e_1 & e_3 \\ 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} e_1 & e_2 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = e_1 - 2e_3 + e_1 - 2e_2 = 2e_1 - 2e_2 - 2e_3$$

$\rightsquigarrow w = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$  orthogonale zu  $v$  zu  $v'$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \in \mathcal{L}, \quad A' = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} \in \mathcal{L}'$$

$$H: \begin{vmatrix} x-1 & 2 & 1 \\ y & 1 & -1 \\ z-2 & 1 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = 0, \quad H: y - z + 2 = 0$$

$$H': \begin{vmatrix} x & 0 & 1 \\ y & 1 & -1 \\ z-3 & -1 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = 0, \quad H': 2x + y + z - 3 = 0$$

$$Q = \mathcal{L}' \cap H: -t - t - 3 + 2 = 0 \Rightarrow t = -\frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow Q = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -\frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{5}{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$Q' = \mathcal{L} \cap H': 4t + 2 + t + t + 2 - 3 = 0 \Rightarrow t = -\frac{1}{6} \Rightarrow Q' = \begin{pmatrix} 2/3 \\ -1/6 \\ 11/6 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$d(\mathcal{L}, \mathcal{L}') = d(Q, Q') = 1.$$

$$2) A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{trovare base ortonormale diagonale}$$

$$\begin{aligned} p_A = |A - \lambda I_3| &= \begin{vmatrix} 2-\lambda & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 2-\lambda & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 2-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = (2-\lambda) \begin{vmatrix} 2-\lambda & -1 \\ -1 & 2-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = \\ &= (2-\lambda) ((2-\lambda)^2 - 1) = (2-\lambda)(3-\lambda)(1-\lambda) \end{aligned}$$

$$\lambda_1 = 2, \lambda_2 = 3, \lambda_3 = 1$$

Autovettori --

$$3) B = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{autovettori } \lambda_1 = 3, \lambda_2 = 0$$

$$\underline{\lambda_1 = 3} \quad \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = 0, \quad x - y - z = 0 \quad v_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad v_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Nm sono ortogonali  $\Rightarrow$  Gram-Schmidt.