

Def Data una forma bilin.  $b$  su  $V$

$v \in V$  si chiama

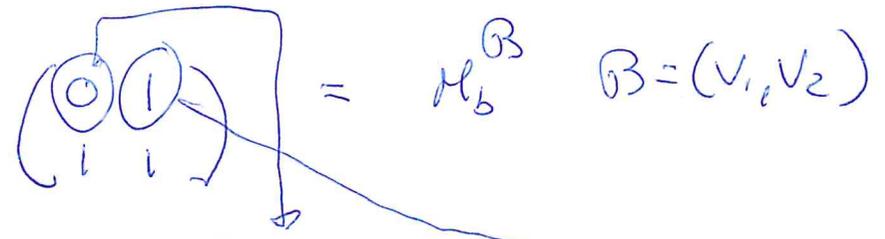
1) ISOTROPO se  $b(v, v) = 0$

2) RADICALE se  $b(v, w) = 0 \quad \forall w \in V$

Radicale  $\Rightarrow$  Isotropo

Isotropo  $\not\Rightarrow$  Radicale

$\mathbb{R}^2$



$v_1$  è isotropo perché  $b(v_1, v_1) = 0$

$v_1$  non è radicale perché  $b(v_1, v_2) = 1$

Def  $\text{Rad}(b) = \{v : v \text{ è Radicale}\} \ni 0$

Prop Rad(b) è un sottospazio

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$$\begin{array}{ccc} \text{dim} & v_1, v_2 \in \text{Rad}(b) & v_1 + v_2 \stackrel{?}{\in} \text{Rad}(b) \\ \downarrow & \downarrow & \\ \forall w & \begin{array}{l} b(v_1, w) = 0 \\ b(v_2, w) = 0 \end{array} & \begin{array}{l} b(v_1 + v_2, w) = 0 \quad \forall w? \\ \parallel \\ b(v_1, w) + b(v_2, w) \\ \parallel \quad \parallel \\ 0 \quad 0 \end{array} \\ \uparrow & \uparrow & \\ & v_i \in \text{Rad}(b) & \alpha v_i \stackrel{?}{\in} \text{Rad}(b) \quad \forall \alpha \in K \\ & & b(\alpha v_i, w) = 0 \quad \forall w? \\ & & \alpha \parallel b(v_i, w) \parallel \\ & & \parallel \\ & & 0 \end{array}$$

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$$M_b^{\mathcal{B}} \quad v \in \text{Rad}(b) \Leftrightarrow (M_b^{\mathcal{B}})^t v_{\mathcal{B}} = 0$$

$$\dim \text{Rad}(b) = \dim V - \text{rank} (M_b^{\mathcal{B}})^t = \dim V - \text{rank} (M_b^{\mathcal{B}})$$

$$f = \text{endomorf. associati } (M_b^{\mathcal{B}})^t \quad \text{Rad}(b) = \ker f$$

resp. a  $\mathcal{B}$

$$\dim \ker(f) = \dim V - \dim \text{Im}(f)$$

Oss  $\text{Rad}(b) = \{0\} \Leftrightarrow b$  è non-degenera cioè 23  
 $\det M_b^B \neq 0 \Leftrightarrow \text{rank } M_b^B = n = \dim V.$

Forme simmetriche

Def Diremo che  $b$  è DEFINITA se  $0$  è l'unico  
elem. isotropo.

Cioè  $b$  è definita se  $\forall v \neq 0 \Rightarrow b(v, v) \neq 0$

Ex  $\mathbb{R}^n$  prodotto scalare è definito.

$$(a_1, \dots, a_n) \cdot (a_1, \dots, a_n) = a_1^2 + a_2^2 + \dots + a_n^2 = 0 \Leftrightarrow a_1 = \dots = a_n = 0$$

$\mathbb{C}^n$  prodotto scalare  
non definito

$$(1, i) \cdot (1, i) = 1 + i^2 = 1 - 1 = 0$$

$V$  spazio vettoriale su  $\mathbb{R}$

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Def  $b$  è definita positiva se  $\forall v \neq 0 \Rightarrow b(v, v) > 0$   
" negativa se  $\forall v \neq 0 \Rightarrow b(v, v) < 0$

Ex  $(a_1, \dots, a_n) \cdot (b_1, \dots, b_n) = a_1 b_1 + \dots + a_n b_n$

prodotto scalare  $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & & 0 \\ & \ddots & \\ 0 & & 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightsquigarrow \begin{pmatrix} -1 & & 0 \\ & \ddots & \\ 0 & & -1 \end{pmatrix}$

Ex  $\{ \text{vettori isotropi} \} = I$

②  $v_1 \in I \Rightarrow ? \alpha v_1 \in I \quad \forall \alpha \in K?$   
 $b(v_1, v_1) = 0 \quad b(\alpha v_1, \alpha v_1) = \alpha^2 b(v_1, v_1) = 0$

OK

①  $v_1, v_2 \in I$   
 $b(v_1, v_1) = 0$   
 $b(v_2, v_2) = 0$   
 $v_1 + v_2 \in I?$   
 $b(v_1 + v_2, v_1 + v_2) = 0$   
"  $b(v_1, v_1) + b(v_2, v_2) + 2b(v_1, v_2)$

Ex  $\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$

$I = \{ \text{vettori isotropi} \}$

$\text{NON } \bar{e}$   
sottospazio

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$B = (v_1, v_2) \quad b(v_1, v_1) = 0 \quad b(v_2, v_2) = 0$

$b(v_1 + v_2, v_1 + v_2) = \underbrace{b(v_1, v_1) + b(v_2, v_2) + 2b(v_1, v_2)}_{\neq 0} \neq 0$

Oss Se  $M_b^B$  ha uno 0 sulla diagonale  $a_{ii} = 0$   
b NON  $\bar{e}$  definita  $b(v_i, v_i)$

Se  $M_b^B$  ha un elem. negativo sulla diag.  $a_{ii} < 0$   
b NON  $\bar{e}$  def. positiva  $b(v_i, v_i)$

Ex  $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ -2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad b(v_1 + v_2, v_1 + v_2) = \underbrace{b(v_1, v_1)}_1 + \underbrace{b(v_2, v_2)}_1 + \underbrace{2b(v_1, v_2)}_{-4} = -2 < 0$

$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad b(v_1 - v_2, v_1 - v_2) = \underbrace{b(v_1, v_1)}_1 + \underbrace{b(v_2, v_2)}_1 - \underbrace{2b(v_1, v_2)}_{-4} = -2 < 0$

$V$  su  $\mathbb{R}$   $b$  Simm

Teor Se  $b$  è definita allora  $0$  è def. positiva  
 $0$  è def. negativa.

dim  $b$  non def. ps. non def. neg.

$\exists v \neq 0$  t.c.  $b(v,v) \leq 0$   $\exists w \neq 0$  t.c.  $b(w,w) \geq 0$

se  $b(v,v) = 0$  oppure  $b(w,w) = 0 \Rightarrow b$  non def. OK

$b(v,v) < 0$  e  $b(w,w) > 0$

$v + \alpha w$

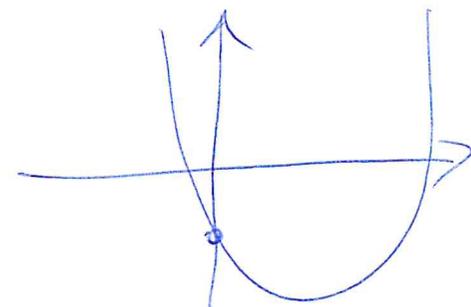
$$b(v + \alpha w, v + \alpha w) = b(v,v) + 2\alpha b(v,w) + \alpha^2 b(w,w)$$

per  $\alpha = 0 \Rightarrow$  valore negativo  $\rightarrow \exists \alpha$  t.c.

per  $\alpha \gg 0 \Rightarrow$  valore positivo  $\rightarrow b(v + \alpha w, v + \alpha w) = 0$

teor. perm. segno

OK



Ex Se nella diagonale ci sono valori positivi e valori negativi allora b non è definita.

Ex Data  $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$  trovare un vettore isotropo  $v$  non nullo.  
 $\mathbb{R}^2$   $B =$  versori

$$v = (\alpha, \beta) \quad b((\alpha, \beta), (\alpha, \beta)) = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} (\alpha, \beta) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \alpha \\ \beta \end{pmatrix} &= (\alpha + 2\beta, 2\alpha - \beta) \begin{pmatrix} \alpha \\ \beta \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \alpha^2 + 2\alpha\beta + 2\alpha\beta - \beta^2 = \alpha^2 + 4\alpha\beta - \beta^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\alpha = -2\beta \pm \sqrt{4\beta^2 + \beta^2} = -2\beta \pm \beta\sqrt{5} = (-2 \pm \sqrt{5})\beta$$

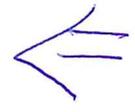
$((-2 + \sqrt{5})\beta, \beta)$  sono isotropi

$\left. \begin{array}{l} \beta(-2 + \sqrt{5}, 1) \\ \beta(-2 - \sqrt{5}, 1) : \beta \in \mathbb{R} \end{array} \right\}$

$V \quad \mathcal{B} = \{v_1, \dots, v_n\}$

$b(v, w) = v_{\mathcal{B}} \cdot w_{\mathcal{B}}$

$b(v_1, v_2) = (v_1)_{\mathcal{B}} \cdot (v_2)_{\mathcal{B}}$   
||  
0



$(v_1)_{\mathcal{B}} = (1, 0, \dots, 0)$   
↑

$v_1 = v_1 = 1v_1 + 0v_2 + \dots + 0v_n$

$v_2 = 0v_1 + 1v_2 + 0v_3 + \dots + 0v_n$

$(v_2)_{\mathcal{B}} = (0, 1, 0, \dots, 0)$

$b(v_i, v_i) = 1$

$\forall i, j \quad i \neq j \quad b(v_i, v_j) = 0$

$b(v_i, v_i) = 1$

$v_i \perp_b v_j$

$\|v_i\|_b = 1$

$\mathcal{B}$  è ORTOGONALE  
risp. a b

$\mathcal{B}$  è ORTONORMALE  
risp. a b

Def  $b$  forma bilin. su  $V$  (~~su  $\mathbb{R}$~~ )  $\mathcal{B}$  base (29)  
Diremo che  $\mathcal{B}$  è  $\begin{matrix} \text{"} \\ (v_1, \dots, v_n) \end{matrix}$

- ORTOGONALE risp. a  $b$  se  $b(v_i, v_j) = 0$  quando  $i \neq j$
- se inoltre  $b(v_i, v_i) = 1 \forall i$  allora  $\mathcal{B}$  è ORTONORMALE

Esistono basi ortogonali o ortonormali?

Prop  $b$  forma bilin. su  $V$  (~~su  $\mathbb{R}$~~ )  $\mathcal{B}$  base ortonormale  
 $\Rightarrow b$  è definita positiva

dim  $\mathcal{B}$  base ortonorm.  $\forall v \quad v = a_1 v_1 + \dots + a_n v_n$   
 $(v_1, \dots, v_n)$

$$b(v, v) = \sum a_i a_j b(v_i, v_j) = \sum a_i^2 b(v_i, v_i) = \sum a_i^2 \geq 0$$

e viene 0 solo se  $v = 0$

Oss  $B$  è base  
ortonormale per  $b \iff M_b^B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & 0 \\ & \ddots & \\ 0 & & 1 \end{pmatrix} = I$

$B$  è base  
ortogonale per  $b \iff M_b^B$  è diagonale

Ex  $M_b^B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$   $b$  non è def. positiva  
" " " " negativa però  $B$  ortogonale

$M_b^B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$   $b$  degenere però  $B$  è ortogonale

Problema Data  $b$  trovare una base ortogonale  
così trovare  $B$  f.c.  $M_b^B$  è diagonale

$M_b^{B'}$   $\Rightarrow$   $M_b^B$  diagonale?

# Cambiamento di base in $M_b^B$

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$$\forall v, w \quad b(v, w) = v_B^t M_b^B w_B$$

$$b(v, w) = v_{B'}^t M_b^{B'} w_{B'}$$

$$v_B = M^{B'B} v_{B'}$$

$$w_B = M^{B'B} w_{B'}$$

$$\forall v, w \quad b(v, w) = v_B^t M_b^B w_B = (M^{B'B} v_{B'})^t M_b^B (M^{B'B} w_{B'})$$

//

$$= (v_{B'})^t (M^{B'B})^t M_b^B (M^{B'B} w_{B'}) =$$

$$\cancel{v_{B'}^t M_b^{B'} w_{B'}} = \cancel{(v_{B'})^t} \left[ (M^{B'B})^t M_b^B M^{B'B} \right] \cancel{w_{B'}}$$

$$M_b^{B'} = (M^{B'B})^t M_b^B M^{B'B}$$

Def Diremo che due matrici  $M_1, M_2$  sono CONGRUENTI se  $\exists A$  invertibile t.c.

$$M_2 = A^t M_1 A$$

Prop  $M_b^{B'}$   $M_b^B$  sono congruenti. Inoltre se  $M$  è congruente  $M_b^B$  allora  $\exists$  base  $B'$  t.c.  $M = M_b^{B'}$

Problema Data  $b$  e una base  $B$  <sup>quindi data</sup>  $M_b^B \exists M$  congruente a  $M_b^B$  e diagonale?

Se  $\pi$ , trova  $B'$  ortogonale risp. a  $b$ .

Oss Siano  $v_1, \dots, v_n$  l.c.

$$b(v_i, v_j) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{se } i=j \\ 0 & \text{altrimenti} \end{cases}$$

Allora  $v_1, \dots, v_n$  sono l.u. indep.

dim  $a_1 v_1 + \dots + a_n v_n = 0$

$\forall i$   $0 = b(0, v_i) = b(a_1 v_1 + \dots + a_n v_n, v_i) = \sum_{j=1}^n a_j \underbrace{b(v_j, v_i)}_1$   
 $= a_i b(v_i, v_i) = a_i$

$W$  sottosp.  $W^\perp_b = \{v: v \perp_b w \quad \forall w \in W\}$

$W = \{w\}$

$$W^\perp_b = \{v: v \perp_b w\}$$

$$v \perp_b w \Rightarrow v_{\mathcal{B}}^t \underbrace{M_b^{\mathcal{B}}}_{M_b^{\mathcal{B}}} w_{\mathcal{B}} = 0 \Rightarrow \alpha_1 x_1 + \dots + \alpha_n x_n = 0$$

$$(x_1 \dots x_n) = v_{\mathcal{B}}^t \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_1 \\ \vdots \\ \alpha_n \end{pmatrix} = M_b^{\mathcal{B}} w_{\mathcal{B}}$$

$W^\perp_b$  è un sottosp.  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{se } \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_1 \\ \vdots \\ \alpha_n \end{pmatrix} = 0 \\ \text{se } \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_1 \\ \vdots \\ \alpha_n \end{pmatrix} \neq 0 \end{array} \right. \begin{array}{l} \dim W^\perp_b = n \\ \dim W^\perp_b = n-1 \end{array}$  dove  $W^\perp_b = \bigvee_{w \in \text{Rad}(b)}$

$$\dim W^\perp_b = n-1$$

$$\underline{E}x = \begin{pmatrix} 12 \\ 23 \end{pmatrix}$$

$M_b^{\mathcal{B}}$

$$w = (-2, 6)$$

$$W^\perp_b = \{(x, y): 10x + 14y = 0\}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 12 \\ 23 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 6 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 10 \\ 14 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\{(x, y): y = -\frac{5}{7}x\}$$

$$= \{(x, -\frac{5}{7}x): x \in \mathbb{R}\}$$

$$L\left(1, -\frac{5}{7}\right) = \{x \left(1, -\frac{5}{7}\right) : x \in \mathbb{R}\}$$

$\mathcal{B}$  versori

$$L(w)^{\perp_b} = \{ v : v \perp_b w' \quad \forall w' \in L(w) \}$$

$$0 = b(v, w') \iff \beta w = w'$$

$$b(v, \beta w) = \beta b(v, w) \implies L(w)^{\perp_b} = w^{\perp_b}$$

$$L(w_1, w_2)^{\perp_b} = \{ v : v \perp_b w' \quad \forall w' \in L(w_1, w_2) \}$$

$$w' = \beta_1 w_1 + \beta_2 w_2$$

$$\forall \beta_1, \beta_2 \quad v \perp_b \beta_1 w_1 + \beta_2 w_2$$

$$0 = b(v, \beta_1 w_1 + \beta_2 w_2) = \beta_1 b(v, w_1) + \beta_2 b(v, w_2)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \beta_1 = 1 \quad \beta_2 = 0 &\implies b(v, w_1) = 0 \\ \beta_1 = 0 \quad \beta_2 = 1 &\implies b(v, w_2) = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{viceversa} \quad \begin{aligned} b(v, w_1) = 0 \\ b(v, w_2) = 0 \end{aligned} \implies \forall \beta_1, \beta_2 \quad v \perp_b \beta_1 w_1 + \beta_2 w_2$$

$$L(w_1, w_2)^{\perp_b} = w_1^{\perp_b} \cap w_2^{\perp_b}$$

$$\dim L(w_1, w_2)^{\perp b} \begin{cases} \leq n & \text{se } w_1, w_2 \in \text{Rad}(b) \\ \leq n-1 & \text{se } w_1 \in \text{Rad}(b) \quad w_2 \notin \text{Rad}(b) \\ \leq n-1 & \text{se } w_1 \notin \text{Rad}(b) \quad w_2 \in \text{Rad}(b) \\ \leq n-2 & \text{se } w_1, w_2 \notin \text{Rad}(b) \end{cases}$$

$$\dim L(w_1, w_2) \leq 2$$

$$L(w_1, w_2)^{\perp b} = W_1^{\perp b} \cap W_2^{\perp b}$$

$\begin{matrix} n-1 & & n-1 \end{matrix}$

$$\dim (W_1^{\perp b} \cap W_2^{\perp b}) = \dim (W_1^{\perp b}) + \dim (W_2^{\perp b}) - \dim (W_1^{\perp b} + W_2^{\perp b})$$

$\begin{matrix} n-1 & & n-1 & & n \end{matrix}$

se  $\begin{matrix} \textcircled{n-1} \\ \textcircled{n-2} \end{matrix}$   
 $W_1^{\perp b} = W_2^{\perp b}$

se  $W_1^{\perp b} = W_2^{\perp b}$

se  $\dim L(w_1, w_2) = 2$  cioè  $w_1, w_2$  lin. indep.

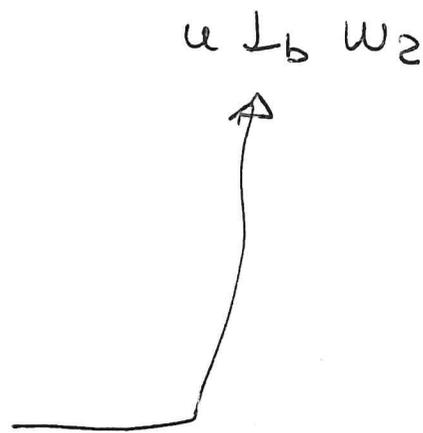
$$\dim L(w_1, w_2)^{\perp b} = n-2 \quad \text{a meno che } W_1^{\perp b} = W_2^{\perp b}$$

Oss Se  $b(w_2, w_2) \neq 0$  cioè  $w_2$  non isotropo

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$$u = w_1 - \frac{b(w_1, w_2)}{b(w_2, w_2)} w_2 \in L(w_1, w_2)$$

$$\begin{aligned} b(u, w_2) &= b\left(w_1 - \frac{b(w_1, w_2)}{b(w_2, w_2)} w_2, w_2\right) = \\ &= \underbrace{b(w_1, w_2)} - \frac{b(w_1, w_2)}{b(w_2, w_2)} \cancel{b(w_2, w_2)} = 0 \end{aligned}$$



Prop Se  $b$  è definita e  $w_1, w_2$  sono len. indep.

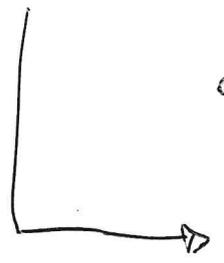
Allora  $w_1^{\perp b} \neq w_2^{\perp b}$ . Quindi  $L(w_1, w_2)^{\perp b}$  ha dim.  $n-2$ .

dim  $b(w_2, w_2) \neq 0$  quindi  $\exists u$  come sopra.  $u \neq 0$  perché  $w_1, w_2$  len. indep.

$$0 \neq b(u, u) = b(u, w_1) - \frac{b(w_1, w_2)}{b(w_2, w_2)} b(u, w_2) = b(u, w_1) \quad \text{cioè } u \notin w_1^{\perp b} \text{ ma } u \in w_2^{\perp b}.$$

$$L(w_1, w_2)^{\perp_b} = w_1^{\perp_b} \cap w_2^{\perp_b}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \alpha_1 x_1 + \dots + \alpha_n x_n = 0 \quad \Leftrightarrow \alpha'_1 x_1 + \dots + \alpha'_n x_n = 0$$



$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \alpha_1 x_1 + \dots + \alpha_n x_n = 0 \\ \alpha'_1 x_1 + \dots + \alpha'_n x_n = 0 \end{array} \right\} \text{lin. indep.}$$

b definita

$$L(w_1, w_2, w_3) \quad \text{di dim. } 3 \quad \stackrel{?}{\Rightarrow} \quad \dim L(w_1, w_2, w_3)^{\perp_b} = n - 3$$

$$w_1^{\perp_b} \cap w_2^{\perp_b} \cap w_3^{\perp_b}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \alpha_1 x_1 + \dots + \alpha_n x_n = 0 \\ \alpha'_1 x_1 + \dots + \alpha'_n x_n = 0 \\ \alpha''_1 x_1 + \dots + \alpha''_n x_n = 0 \end{array} \right\}$$

$$L(w_1, \dots, w_k) \Rightarrow \dim L(w_1, \dots, w_k)^{\perp_b} = n - k ?$$

di dim k

Teor Sia  $b$  definita<sup>positiva</sup> e  $\mathcal{B}$  sia una base ortogonale per  $V$

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dim  $\mathcal{B} = \{w_1, \dots, w_n\}$  base di  $V$

$$v_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{b(w_1, w_1)}} w_1 \quad b(v_1, v_1) = b\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{b(w_1, w_1)}} w_1, \frac{1}{\sqrt{b(w_1, w_1)}} w_1\right) =$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{b(w_1, w_1)}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{b(w_1, w_1)}} b(w_1, w_1) = 1$$

$\mathcal{B}_1 = \{v_1, w_2, \dots, w_n\}$  base

$$u_2 = w_2 - \frac{b(v_1, w_2)}{b(v_1, v_1)} v_1 \quad b(v_1, u_2) = b(v_1, w_2) - b(v_1, w_2) \frac{b(v_1, v_1)}{b(v_1, v_1)} = 0$$

$\mathcal{B}'_2 = \{v_1, u_2, w_3, \dots, w_n\}$

$$v_2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{b(u_2, u_2)}} u_2$$

$$b(v_2, v_2) = 1$$

$$b(v_2, v_1) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{b(u_2, u_2)}} b(u_2, v_1) = 0$$

$\mathcal{B}_2 = \{v_1, v_2, w_3, \dots, w_n\}$

$$u_3 = w_3 - b(v_1, w_3)v_1 - b(v_2, w_3)v_2$$

$$b(v_1, u_3) = b(v_2, u_3) = 0$$

$$b(\cancel{w_3}, w_3) - b(v_1, w_3)b(v_1, \cancel{v_1}) - b(\cancel{v_2}, w_3)b(v_2, \cancel{v_2}) = 0$$

$$B'_3 = \{v_1, v_2, u_3, w_4, \dots, w_n\}$$

$$v_3 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{b(u_3, u_3)}} u_3 \quad b(u_3, v_3) = 1$$

$$B_3 = \{v_1, v_2, v_3, w_4, \dots, w_n\}$$

$$u_4 = w_4 - b(v_1, w_4) - b(v_2, w_4) - b(v_3, w_4)$$

$$v_4 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{b(u_4, u_4)}} u_4$$

$$B_4 = \{v_1, v_2, v_3, v_4, w_5, \dots, w_n\}$$

-----  $\Rightarrow B_n = \{v_1, \dots, v_n\}$  base ortogonorm.

procedimento di Gram-Schmidt