ALGEBRA LINEARE E GEOMETRIA

Lezioni 58-59, 15/12/2021

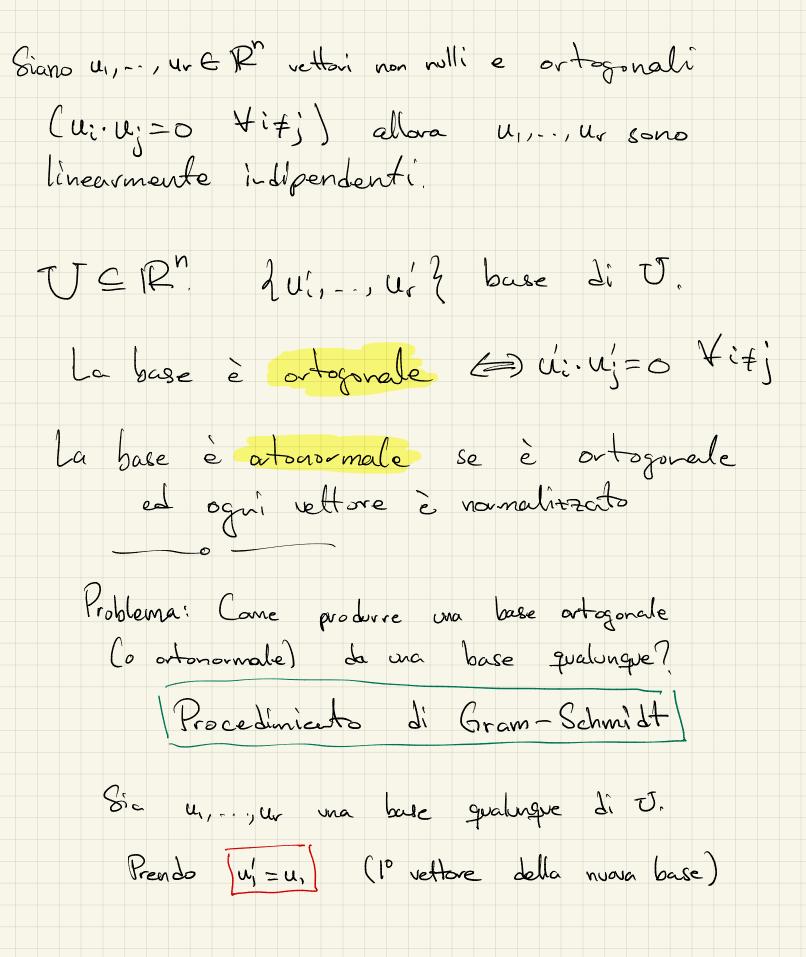
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Richiamo dalla lezione precedente:

Esempto:
$$U = \mathbb{R}^4$$
, $U = 2u_1, u_2 > u_1 = (2, 0, -1, 1)$
 $V = (4, 1, 3, -2) \in \mathbb{R}^4$

Allora:
$$t = \begin{cases} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \end{cases}$$

$$T_{t}(v) = \frac{1}{13} \begin{pmatrix} 33 \\ -15 \\ 36 \end{pmatrix}$$



```
U'z = conbinatione lineare = uz + a, u;
1 2 3 4, =U,
                           d, deve esseve tale che
                                       u_z' \cdot u_1' = 0
              u_2 \cdot u_1' + d_1 u_1' \cdot u_2'
= u_2 \cdot u_1' + d_1 ||u_1'||^2
= u_2 \cdot u_1' + d_1 ||u_1'||^2
0 = u'2· u' = (u, + d, u')· u' = u2· u' + d, u'· u'
Si offiene u_2' = u_2 - \frac{u_1' \cdot u_2}{\|u_1'\|^2} u_1' (20 vettore de la nuova base)
                  u_3' = u_2 + a_1 u_1' + a_2 u_2'
                      d, e «2 devons essere tali che;
  \int u'_1 \cdot u_3 + \alpha_1 \|u'_1\|^2 + \alpha_2 u'_1 \cdot u'_2 = 0
\int u'_2 \cdot u_3 + \alpha_1 u'_2 \cdot u'_1 + \alpha_2 \|u'_2\|^2 = 0
  u_3' = u_3 - u_1' \cdot u_3 u_1' - u_2' \cdot u_3 u_2' Zella rova bale
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$$u'_{y} = u_{y} + a_{1}u'_{1} + d_{2}u'_{2} + d_{2}u'_{3}$$

$$d_{1}, d_{2}, d_{3} = devono \text{ essere tali che } u'_{y} = sia$$

$$ortogonale a u'_{1}, u'_{2}, u'_{3} = Si \text{ differe}$$

$$d_{1} = -\frac{u'_{1} \cdot u_{y}}{Hu'_{1}H^{2}}, d_{2} = -\frac{u'_{2} \cdot u_{y}}{Hu'_{2}H^{2}}, d_{2} = -\frac{u'_{3} \cdot u_{y}}{Hu'_{3}H^{2}}$$

$$la \text{ formula generale } di :$$

$$lu'_{k} = lu_{k} - \left(\frac{u'_{1} \cdot u_{k}}{Hu'_{1}H^{2}}\right) u'_{1} - \left(\frac{u'_{2} \cdot u_{k}}{Hu'_{2}H^{2}}\right) u'_{2} - \dots - \left(\frac{u'_{k'_{1}} \cdot u_{k}}{Hu'_{k'_{1}}H^{2}}\right) u'_{k'_{1}}$$

$$I \text{ wetter: } u'_{1}, u'_{1}, \dots, u'_{r} = sine \text{ was base}$$

$$ortogonale \text{ di } U$$

$$I \text{ wetter: } u'_{1} = u'_{1}, u'_{2} = u'_{1}, \dots, u''_{r} = u'_{r}$$

$$|u'_{1}| = |u'_{1}|, u'_{2}| = |u'_{1}|, \dots, u''_{r} = |u'_{r}|$$

$$|u'_{1}| = |u'_{1}|, u'_{2}| = |u'_{1}|, \dots, u''_{r} = |u'_{r}|$$

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$$|u'_{1}| = |u'_{1}|, u'_{3}|, u'_{3}| = |u'_{3}|, u'_{3}|, u'_{3}| = |u'_{3}|, u'_{3}|$$

$$|u'_{1}| = |u'_{1}|, u'_{3}|, u'_{3}$$

$$u'_{1} = u, \qquad \left[u'_{1} = (1, 0, -2, 0)\right]$$

$$u'_{1} = u_{2} - \frac{u_{1} \cdot u'_{1}}{n u'_{1} u'_{1}} u'_{1}$$

$$u_{2} \cdot u'_{1} = (1, 1, 0, -1) \cdot (1, 0, -2, 0) = 1 + 0 + 0 + 0 = 1$$

$$\|u'_{1}\|^{2} = 1^{2} + 0^{2} + (-2)^{2} + 0^{2} = 5$$

$$u'_{2} = \begin{pmatrix} i \\ -i \\ -i \end{pmatrix} - \frac{1}{5} \begin{pmatrix} i \\ -2 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} i \\ -2 \\ -5 \end{pmatrix} = 5 \begin{pmatrix} i \\ 2i_{5} \\ 2i_{5} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$Oppure \qquad \left[u'_{2} = \begin{pmatrix} i \\ 5 \\ 2 \\ -5 \end{pmatrix}\right] = 5 \begin{pmatrix} i \\ 2i_{5} \\ 2i_{5} \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$u'_{3} = u_{3} - \frac{u_{2} \cdot u'_{1}}{\|u'_{1}\|^{2}} u'_{1} - \frac{u_{3} \cdot u'_{2}}{\|u'_{2}\|^{2}} u'_{2}$$

$$u_{2} \cdot u'_{1} = (0, 1, -1, 2) \cdot (1, 0, -2, 0) = 0 + 0 + 2 + 0 = 2$$

$$\|u'_{1}\|^{2} = 5$$

$$u_{3} \cdot u'_{2} = (0, 1, -1, 2) \cdot (4, 5, 2, -5) = 0 + 5 - 2 - 10 = -7$$

$$\|u'_{2}\|^{2} = 4^{2} + 5^{2} + 2^{2} + (-5)^{2} = 54 + (6 = 70)$$

$$u'_{3} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix} - \frac{2}{5} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -2 \\ -10 \end{pmatrix} + \frac{1}{70} \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 5 \\ -2 \\ -5 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 15 \\ 0 \\ 15 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$Oppure \qquad u'_{3} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -10 \\ -10 \\ -20 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 0 \\ -10 \\ -20 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 0 \\ -2 \\ -5 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 15 \\ 0 \\ -15 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$Oppure \qquad u'_{3} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ -10 \\ -20 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 0 \\ -20 \\ -5 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 15 \\ 0 \\ -15 \end{pmatrix}$$

Base atogonale

$$u'_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}$$
 $u'_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ -2 \\ -5 \end{pmatrix}$
 $u'_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 6 \\ 1 \\ -5 \end{pmatrix}$

Base orthogonale:

 $\|u'_1\| = \sqrt{5}$, $\|u'_2\| = (70)$, $\|u'_3\| = \sqrt{2}$
 $\|u'_1\| = \sqrt{5}$, $\|u'_2\| = \frac{1}{70} \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ -2 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix}$
 $\|u'_3\| = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 6 \\ 1 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}$
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Sice $\|v_1\| = \sqrt{5}$
 $\|v_2\| = \frac{1}{2} \|v_3\| + \frac{1}{2}$

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\lambda_n = V_n \cdot V
     Quindi: le coordinate di v rispetto alla bese
                ortonormale 20,, _, vny sono
               2 = V·V, 2 = V·V2, --, 2n=V·Vn
   Metodo 3 per calcolare la projezione ort-gonale
Li VERM SU TIEIRM.
           du, ..., ur? base di U

Completo a va base
du, ..., ur, v, ..., vmr?
Base

J. Gram-Schmidt + nornalizzazione

attanormale

Li Ph

Li'' V'' V'' Z
    promale di U", ..., u", ..., u", ..., v", ..., v", ..., v", ..., v", ..., v", ..., v", ..., v" Base artonormale di U
           Se ve ph allow

V = (v.u") u" + ... + (v.u") u" + (v.v") v" + ... + (v.v") v"

EU

EU
        Tto (v) = (v.u") u" + ... + (v.u") u")
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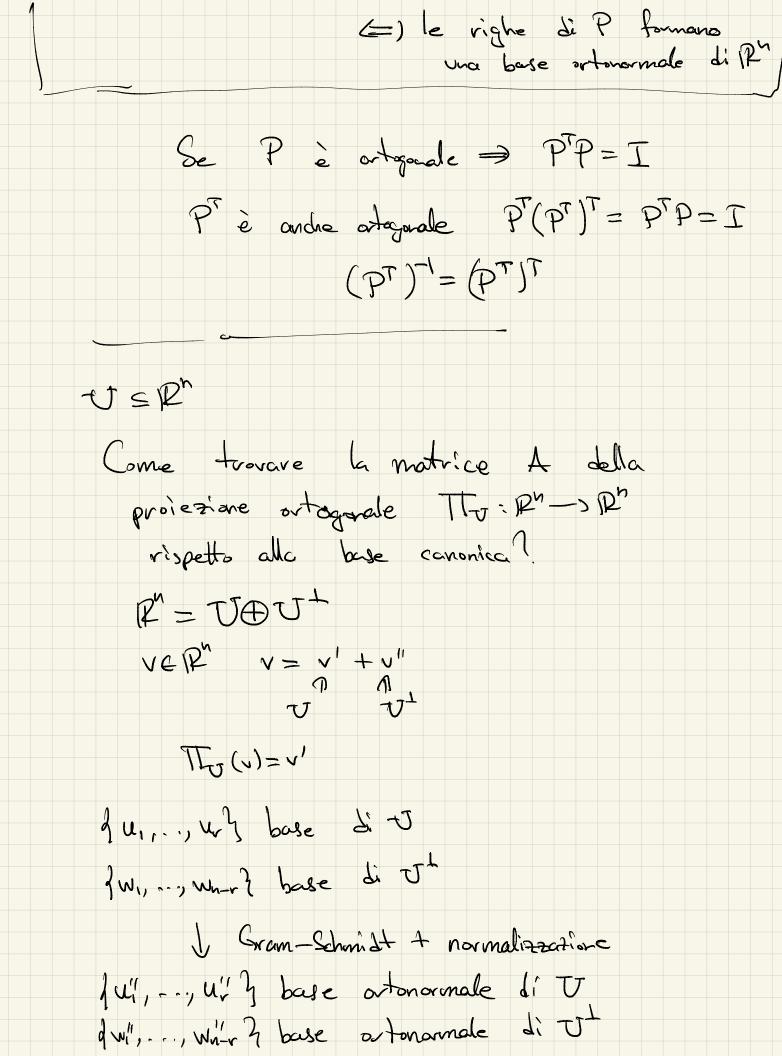
ecc.

Serve solamente calcolare una base ortonormale di J. Non à necessaris calcolare una base di U! Es. USRY J= (u,, u2) u = (2,0,-1,1) $U_2 = (1, -1, 3, 0)$ V= (4,1,3,-2) C/P4 Travare Tto (v). Tras una base artogonale di J. $u'_{1} = (2, 0, -1, 1) = u_{1}$ $U_2 \cdot U_1 = (2, 0, -1, 1) \cdot (1, -1, 3, 0)$ $u_2' = u_1 - \frac{u_2 - u_1'}{||u_1'||^2} u_1'$ = 2+0-3+0=-1 1/4/112= 22+02+(-1)2+12 $U_{2}^{\prime} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 6 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$ $= \frac{1}{6} \begin{pmatrix} 6+2 \\ -6+6 \\ 18-1 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{6} \begin{pmatrix} -6 \\ 17 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ Oppre $u_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 8 \\ 17 \end{pmatrix}$ 2 (2) (-6) 2 buse artogonale di J.

$$\begin{aligned} u_{i}'' &= \frac{u_{i}'}{\|u_{i}'\|}, \quad u_{2}'' &= \frac{u_{i}'}{\|u_{2}'\|} \\ \|u_{i}'\| &= \sqrt{6} \\ \|u_{2}'\| &= \left(\frac{2}{8^{2} + (-6)^{2} + 17^{2} + 12^{2} + 27^{2} + 2$$

Sia v= dv,,..,vn3 base ortonormale di Rn $P = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ $P = M_{\nu}^{e}(1)$ $e = base \ canonica$ $P^{T} = \begin{pmatrix} & & & & & \\ & & & & & \\ & & & & & \\ & & & & & \\ & & & & & \\ & & & & & \\ & & & & & \\ \end{pmatrix}$ PTP = (- v, -) (v, v2 - vn) $P^T = P^{-1}$ Det. Un notrice PE Monom (PR) è detta ortgonale se P^TP=I.

OSS: P è ortognale (2) le colonne di P formano (na buse ortonormale di Ph



$$V = \frac{1}{2} u_1^{\prime\prime}, \dots, u_r^{\prime\prime}, w_r^{\prime\prime}, \dots, w_r^{\prime\prime}, q \geq \text{ one bake }$$

$$V = \frac{1}{2} u_1^{\prime\prime}, \dots, q \leq \text{ one bake }$$

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$$A^{T} = (PDP^{T})^{T} = (P^{T})^{T}D^{T}P^{T} = PDP^{T}$$

$$A$$

A è una matrice di
$$A^2 = A$$

projezione ortagonale $A^7 = A$
(rispetto alla base amortica)