

Algebra Lineare — 5/11/13

$$A \cdot B = \sum_{l=1}^n (A)_{il} \cdot (B)_{lj}$$

$A \quad \cdot \quad B$

$m \times m \quad m \times k$

$\underbrace{\phantom{m \times m} \circ \phantom{m \times k}}_{m \times k}$

Oss:  $(A \cdot B) \cdot C = A \cdot (B \cdot C)$

$m \times m \quad m \times k \quad \sim$

$\underbrace{m \times (k)}_{m \times 1} \quad (k \times h) \quad m \times (m) \quad m \times h$

$m \times (k \times h)$

$$\begin{aligned}
 ((A \cdot B) \cdot C)_{ij} &= \sum_{l=1}^k (A \cdot B)_{il} \cdot (C)_{lj} \\
 &= \sum_{l=1}^k \sum_{p=1}^m (A)_{ip} \cdot (B)_{pl} \cdot (C)_{lj} \\
 (A \cdot (B \cdot C))_{ij} &= \sum_{p=1}^m (A)_{ip} \cdot (B \cdot C)_{pj}
 \end{aligned}$$

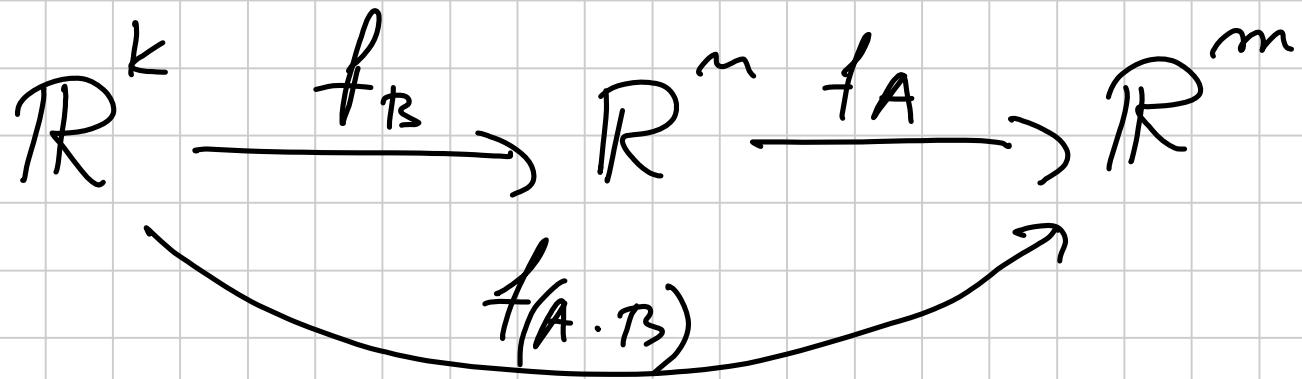
   $m \times h$   
   $m \times h$

$$= \sum_{p=1}^n \sum_{k=1}^k (A)_{ip} (B)_{pk} (C)_{kj}$$

$A \in M_{m \times n}$ ;  $f_A : \mathbb{R}^m \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$

$$x \mapsto A \cdot x \quad ("f_A = A")$$

Oss:  $A \in M_{m \times n}, B_{n \times k} \Rightarrow A \cdot B \in M_{m \times k}$



Allora  $f_{A \cdot B} = f_A \circ f_B -$

Cioè "il prodotto tra le matrici componete  
alla composizione delle applicazioni" -

(Altre ragioni per scrivere  $f_A = A$ ) -

In fakt:  $(f_A \circ f_B)(x) = f_A(f_B(x))$   
 $= f_A(B \cdot x) = A \cdot (B \cdot x)$   
 $= (A \cdot B) \cdot x = f_{(A \cdot B)}(x).$

$\square$

— o —

Visto:  $\dim V = n \quad \dim W = m \Rightarrow \dim(\mathcal{J}(V, W)) =$   
(in due modi, usando basi di  $V$  e  $W$ ) -  $n \cdot m$

Prop: Se  $(v_1, \dots, v_n)$  è base di  $V$  e  
 $w_1, \dots, w_m \in W$  sono vettori qualsiasi  
esiste una e una sola opp. lin.  $f: V \rightarrow W$

t.c.  $f(v_j) = w_j$ ,  $j = 1, \dots, n$  -

(cioè: "Una opp. lin. si può definire e  
piacimento su una base")

Dim: se  $f$  esiste allora per  $v \in V$  si ha

$$v = x_1 v_1 + \dots + x_m v_m \quad \text{con} \quad x = [v]_{\beta}; \text{ allora}$$

$$f(v) = x_1 f(v_1) + \dots + x_m f(v_m) = x_1 w_1 + \dots + x_m w_m$$

$\Rightarrow f(v)$  è univoco determinato; dunque  $f$  esiste e' unica

Esistenza: dato  $v \in V$ , se  $x \in [v]_{\beta}$  ho app.

$$f(v) = x_1 w_1 + \dots + x_m w_m$$

Resta definire  $f: V \rightarrow W$ ; devo vedere che è lin.

Ad es. provo che  $f(r+u) = f(r) + f(u)$ .

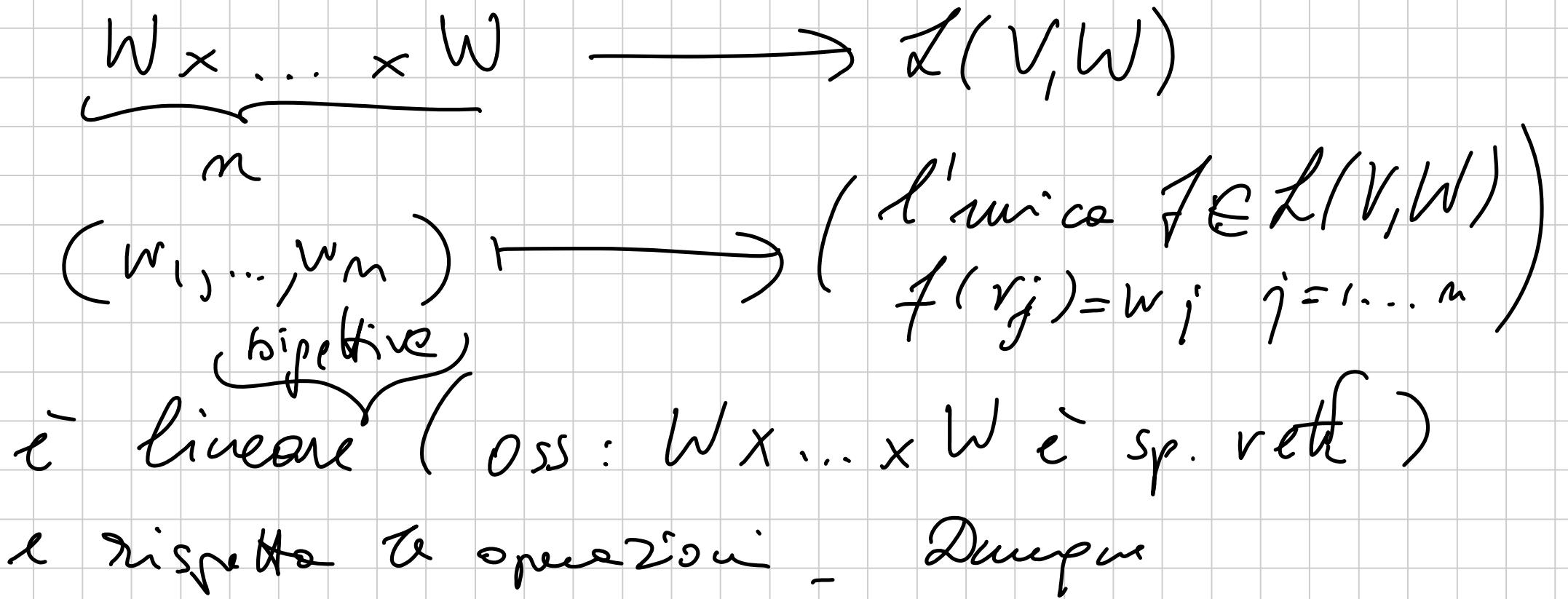
Siamo  $x = [v]_{\mathcal{B}}$ ,  $y = [u]_{\mathcal{B}}$ ; so già che

$$[v+u]_{\mathcal{B}} = x+y \implies$$

$$f(r+u) = (x_1+y_1)w_1 + \dots + (x_n+y_n)w_n$$

$$f(r)+f(u) = (x_1w_1 + \dots + x_nw_n) + (y_1w_1 + \dots + y_nw_n). \quad \square$$

Con: fissato  $B = (v_1, \dots, v_n)$  l'applicazione



$$\dim (\mathbb{Z}/(V,W)) = \dim (\underbrace{W \times \dots \times W}_n) \stackrel{\text{"}}{=} m \cdot m$$

□ 

Esempio: Si è  $V = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^3 : x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = 0\}$

$$W = \mathbb{R}^2$$

$$\mathcal{B} = \left( \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ -5 \\ -8 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 7 \\ -5 \end{pmatrix} \right)$$

$v_1$                      $v_2$

basis of  $V$

$$w_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -9 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix} \quad w_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$\Rightarrow$  esiste unica  $f: V \rightarrow W$  lineare

t.c.  $f(v_1) = w_1$  e  $f(v_2) = w_2$ .

Da che se s.

$$\begin{aligned} f\left(\begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 4 \\ -7 \end{pmatrix}\right) &= f\left(\frac{29}{31} \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 5 \\ -8 \end{pmatrix} - \frac{3}{31} \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 7 \\ -5 \end{pmatrix}\right) \\ &= \frac{29}{31} \left( \begin{pmatrix} -9 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix} \right) - \frac{3}{31} \left( \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \right) = \frac{1}{31} \left( \dots \right). \end{aligned}$$

Somme dirette:

$W, Z \subset V$  suiviamo  $V = W \oplus Z$

se  $W + Z = V$ ,  $W \cap Z = \{0\}$  -  
*esistenza*                   *unicità*

Prop: se  $V = W \oplus Z$  allora ogni  $v \in V$

si scrive in modo unico come  $v = w + z$   
con  $w \in W, z \in Z$ .

"Somme  
dirette",)

Din: Poiché  $W + Z = V$  e  $W + Z = \{w + z : w \in W, z \in Z\}$   
esiste una eziomone  $v = w + z$  esist.

Unico: sia  $v = w_1 + z_1 = w_2 + z_2$  con . . .

$$\Rightarrow w_1 - w_2 = z_2 - z_1$$

$\overline{W}$

$\overline{Z}$

$$\Rightarrow w_1 - w_2 = z_1 - z_2$$

$$\in W \cap Z = \{0\}$$

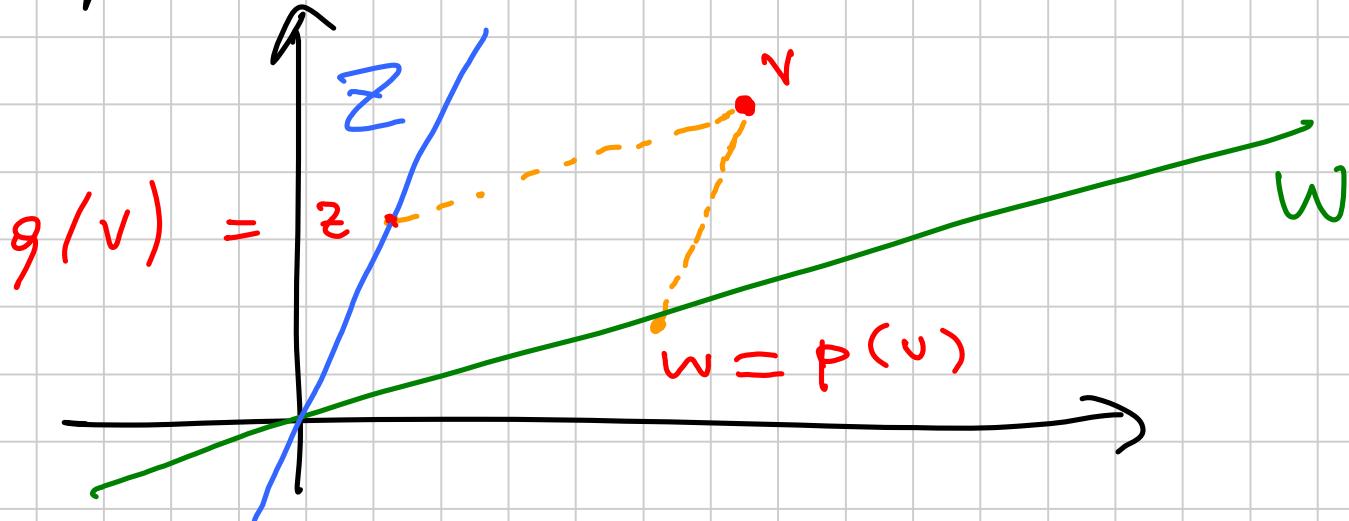
$$\Rightarrow w_1 - w_2 = 0 \quad z_1 - z_2 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow w_2 = w_1, z_2 = z_1. \square$$

Def: Se  $V = W \oplus Z$  e  $v = w + z$  poops

$p(v) = w$  e  $q(v) = z$ ; oHups due applicazioni

$p, q: V \rightarrow V$  che chiamano **proiezioni** associate alla decomposizione  $V = W \oplus Z$ .



Prop: Siano  $p, q$  le proiet. su  $W \oplus Z$  assoc. a  
Alone;  $V = W \oplus Z$

1)  $p, q$  sono lineari

2)  $\text{Im } p = W, \text{Ker } p = Z ; \text{Im } q = Z, \text{Ker } q = W$

3)  $p \circ p = p, q \circ q = q ; p \circ q = 0, q \circ p = 0$

4)  $p + q = \text{id}_V$ .

(Attenzione:  $p, q: V \rightarrow V$ ; potrei)

definire  $\tilde{p}: V \rightarrow W$  come  $\tilde{p}(v) = p(v)$   
 $\tilde{q}: V \rightarrow Z$  come  $\tilde{q}(v) = q(v)$

ma è meglio usare  $p \circ q$  - Ad esempio  
 $p \circ p$  ha senso,  $\tilde{p} + \tilde{q}$  no - )

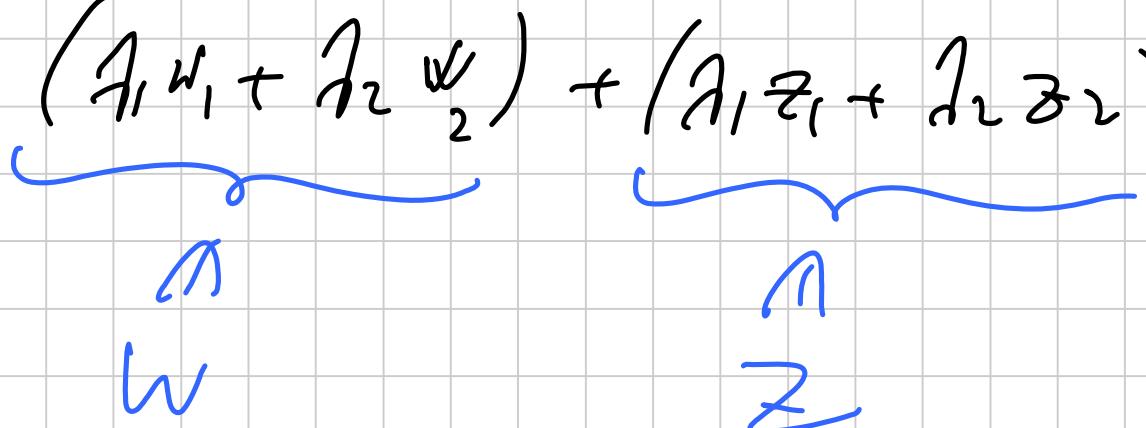
Dimo: 1)  $p$  lineare; provo che

$$p(\lambda_1 v_1 + \lambda_2 v_2) = \lambda_1 p(v_1) + \lambda_2 p(v_2);$$

diciamo  $w_1 = p(v_1)$  e  $w_2 = p(v_2)$ , cioè

$$v_1 = w_1 + z_1, \quad v_2 = w_2 + z_2 \quad w_1, w_2 \in W \\ z_1, z_2 \in Z$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda_1 v_1 + \lambda_2 v_2 = (\lambda_1 w_1 + \lambda_2 w_2) + (\lambda_1 z_1 + \lambda_2 z_2)$$



$$\Rightarrow p(\lambda_1 v_1 + \lambda_2 v_2) = \lambda_1 w_1 + \lambda_2 w_2. \quad \underline{OK}$$

2)  $\text{Im}(p) = W ; \quad C \quad \text{ovvia}$

Viceversa se  $w \in W$  ho

$$w = \underbrace{w}_{\text{P}} + \underbrace{v}_{\text{Z}} \Rightarrow p(w) = w$$
$$\Rightarrow w \in \text{Im}(p)$$

Ne spie anche che  $p \circ p = p$  ;

$$p(p(v)) = w = p(v) -$$

$\parallel$   
 $w$

$\text{Ker } p = \mathbb{Z}$        $\supset$       ovvie:  $z = o + z$

$$\begin{matrix} \nearrow & \nearrow \\ o & z \end{matrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow p(z) = o_-$$

Vicinare:  $p(r) = o \Rightarrow r = p(r) + q(r)$

$$\Rightarrow r \in \mathbb{Z}$$

3)  $p \circ q = o$       segue da 2)

$$4) \quad v = p(v) + q(v) \Rightarrow p \circ q = id_{\mathbb{V}} -$$

$\forall v$



Example:  $V = \mathbb{R}^3$   $W = \left\{ x \in \mathbb{R}^3 : 2x_1 - 3x_2 + 5x_3 = 0 \right\}$

$$Z = \text{Span} \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 2 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Affirms die  $\mathbb{R}^3 = W \oplus Z$ :

$$\dim W = 2, \dim Z = 1$$

$$W \cap Z = \{ \underline{z}_1 \} \text{ otherwise.}$$

No

$\Rightarrow$  per Grassmann esiste da  $W + Z = \mathbb{R}^3$  - Dunque  $\mathbb{R}^3 = W \oplus Z$ .

Cerco  $\rho \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 2,1 \end{pmatrix}$ : dico scivene

$$\begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 2,1 \end{pmatrix} = W + Z$$

in  $\mathbb{W}$  /  
sarà  $\rho \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 7 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$

\ in  $\mathbb{Z}$ , cioè  
 $z = t \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 2 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$

Dunque vogliamo

$$\begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 7 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} - t \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 2 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \in \mathbb{W}$$

cioè

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & -3 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 4 - 4t \\ 7 - 2t \\ -1 + t \end{pmatrix} = 0$$

$$-18 + 3t = 0 \Rightarrow t = \frac{18}{3}$$

$$\Rightarrow P \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ -7 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ -7 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} - \frac{18}{3} \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ -2 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \dots \\ \dots \\ \dots \end{pmatrix}.$$

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$$0$$

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Esercit-foglio del 18/10/13, esercizio 2-

$\dim V = \text{num. el'}$  i.e. una base  $v_1, \dots, v_m$ ;

oppure  $v \in V$  si scrive in modo unico come

$$v = t_1 v_1 + \dots + t_m v_m \quad t_1, \dots, t_m \in \mathbb{R}$$

$\Rightarrow \dim V = \text{num. d' parametri} \text{ da cui un}$   
qualsiasi vettore  $\in V$  dipende **dal vers**

(potrei scrivere oppure parametri)

$$r = t_1 v_1 + \dots + t_n v_n + 1(v_1 - 7v_2 + 4v_3)$$

me soli  $t_1, \dots, t_n, 1$  non sono più lineari).

$$(d) V = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^4 : 5x_1 - 8x_2 + 2x_3 - 3x_4 = 0\} \quad (\dim = 3?)$$

$$x \in V \iff x_3 = -\frac{5}{2}x_1 + 4x_2 + \frac{3}{2}x_4$$

vincolato

3 parametri liberi  
 $\Rightarrow \dim = 3$

Base :

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -5/2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 4 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 3/2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Verifica : lin. indip :

$$\alpha_1() + \alpha_2() + \alpha_3() = 0$$

I :  $\alpha_1 = 0$

II :  $\alpha_2 = 0$

III :  $\alpha_3 = 0$



gaußaus:  $x \in V \Rightarrow$

$$x = x_1 \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -5/2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + x_2 \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 4 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + x_4 \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 3/2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} -$$

Oppone :-

$$\begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ 0 \\ -2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 4 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ 3 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

~~(e)~~

(f)  $V = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^4 : \begin{cases} 5x_1 + 3x_2 + 7x_3 - 2x_4 = 0 \\ 8x_1 - 7x_2 + 4x_3 - 5x_4 = 0 \end{cases}\} \quad (\dim 7)$

$$\begin{array}{ll} \text{I} & \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 2x_4 = 5x_1 + 3x_2 + 7x_3 \\ 16x_1 - 14x_2 + 8x_3 \end{array} \right. \\ \text{II} & \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 9x_1 = -29x_2 - 27x_3 \\ 18x_4 = -145x_2 - 135x_3 \end{array} \right. \\ & -25x_1 - 15x_2 - 35x_3 = 0 \end{array}$$

I      II

rinschob:

9      18

liber:

-59      -36

$$\Rightarrow \dim = 2$$

Base :

$$\begin{pmatrix} 29 \\ -9 \\ 0 \\ 59 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 27 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ -36 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(g) \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x \in \mathbb{R}^4 : \begin{array}{l} 2x_1 + 4x_2 + 7x_3 - 9x_4 = 0 \\ -5x_1 + 6x_2 + 3x_3 + 2x_4 = 0 \\ 9x_1 + 2x_2 + 11x_3 - 20x_4 = 0 \end{array} \end{array} \right\} \dim \neq 1$$

$2 \cdot I - II$

Nº:  $\dim = 2$  (procedere come nel p.c.)

(h)  $\{x \in \mathbb{R}^n : \sum (-1)^{j+1} x_j = 0\}$

$$x_1 - x_2 + x_3 - x_4 - \dots = 0$$
$$x_1 = x_2 - x_3 + x_4 - \dots$$

*vincolato* *liberi*

Base:

$$\left( \begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{array} \right), \left( \begin{array}{c} -1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{array} \right), \left( \begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{array} \right), \dots, \left( \begin{array}{c} (-1)^n \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\dim = h-1$$

(l)  $\left\{ A \in M_{2 \times 3}(\mathbb{R}) : \begin{array}{l} a_{11} - 2a_{12} + 3a_{23} = 0 \\ -a_{11} + a_{12} + 2a_{23} = 0 \\ a_{12} + a_{21} + a_{23} = 0 \\ a_{21} + 4a_{23} + 2a_{13} = 0 \end{array} \right\}$  ( $\dim \mathcal{F}_{6-4}$ )

I :

$$q_{11} = 2q_{12} - 3q_{23}$$

II :

$$2q_{13} = q_{11} - q_{12} = q_{12} - 3q_{23}$$

III :

$$q_{21} = -q_{12} - q_{23}$$

IV :

$$-q_{12} - q_{23} + 4q_{23} + q_{12} - 3q_{23} = 0$$

impossible

dim = 3

Base

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 1/2 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

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

$$\begin{pmatrix} -3 & 0 & -3/2 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} q_{11} & q_{12} & q_{13} \\ q_{21} & q_{22} & q_{23} \end{pmatrix}$$

suchlin!

$$(q) \quad \{ p(t) \in \mathbb{R}_{\leq 4}[t] : 2p(1) + p'(-1) = p(2) - 3p'(1) = 0 \}$$

$$p(t) = q_0 + q_1 t + q_2 t^2 + q_3 t^3 + q_4 t^4 \quad \dim \neq 5-2$$

$$\begin{aligned} I : \quad & 2q_0 + 2q_1 + 2q_2 + 2q_3 + 2q_4 \\ & + 2q_2 - 6q_3 + 12q_4 = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} II : \quad & q_0 + 2q_1 + 4q_2 + 8q_3 + 16q_4 \\ & - 3q_1 - 6q_2 - 9q_3 - 12q_4 = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{cases} a_0 + a_1 + 2a_2 - 2a_3 + 7a_4 = 0 \\ a_0 - a_1 - 2a_2 - a_3 + 4a_4 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$a_0 = \frac{1}{2} (-3a_3 + 11a_4)$$

$$\dim = 3$$

$$a_1 = \frac{1}{2} (4a_2 - a_3 + 3a_4)$$

$$\text{Basis: } 0 + 2t + 1 \cdot t^2 + 0 \cdot t^3 + 0 \cdot t^4$$

$$-\frac{3}{2} + -\frac{1}{2}t + 0 \cdot t^2 + 1 \cdot t^3 + 0 \cdot t^4$$

$$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{3}{2} \cdot t + 0 \cdot t^2 + 0 \cdot t^3 + 1 \cdot t^4$$