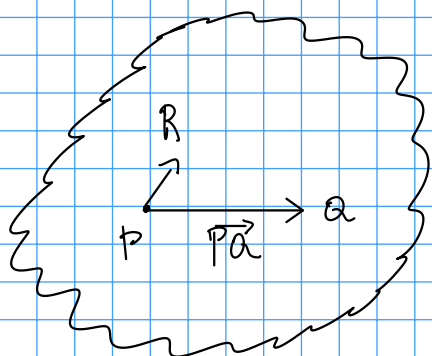


## Spazio affini

$V$  spazio vett su un campo  $K$

$A$  insieme



$$\begin{aligned} \Pi: A \times A &\longrightarrow V \\ (P, Q) &\longrightarrow \Pi(P, Q) =: \overrightarrow{PQ} = \alpha \end{aligned}$$

$\uparrow$   
vettore applicato

vettore libero

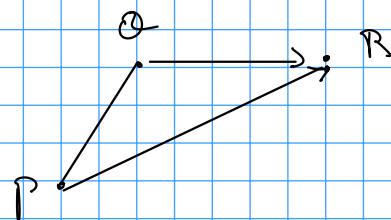
$$P + \overrightarrow{PQ} = Q$$

$$Q = P + \alpha$$

Lo spazio  $(V, A, \Pi)$  si dice spazio affino su  $K$  se:

$$1) \forall A \in A, \forall \alpha \in V, \exists! X \in A: \overrightarrow{AX} = \alpha \quad (X = A + \alpha)$$

$$2) \forall P, Q, R \in A, \overrightarrow{PQ} + \overrightarrow{QR} = \overrightarrow{PR}$$



$V$  si dice gruppo di  $A$

Proprietà:

$$1) Q, R \in A, \overrightarrow{QR} = \underline{0} \iff Q = R$$

$$2) \vec{QR} \in A, \quad -\vec{QR} = \vec{RQ}$$

Dim

$$1) \text{ "}\Leftarrow\text{" per la proprietà } 2 \quad \vec{RR} + \vec{RR} = \vec{RR}$$

$$(\vec{RR}) + (-\vec{RR}) = \vec{RR} + (-\vec{RR}) = \underline{0}$$

$$\vec{RR} + (\vec{RR} + (-\vec{RR})) = \vec{RR} + \underline{0} = \vec{RR}$$

" $\Rightarrow$ "

$$a + \underline{0} = R \quad \text{per ipotesi so avere che } \vec{QA} = \underline{0}, \text{ ossia}$$

$$\text{che } a + 0 = a$$

$$\text{Per } 1, \quad R = a$$


---

$$2) \text{ th: } -\vec{QR} = \vec{RQ}$$

$$\vec{QR} + \vec{RQ} = \vec{QA} = \underline{0} \Rightarrow \vec{RQ} = -\vec{QR}$$

Esempio:  $V$  spazio vettoriale su  $K$ ,  $A = V$

$$\pi: V \times V \longrightarrow V$$

$$(u, w) \longrightarrow w - u$$

$(V, V, \pi)$  è uno spazio affine.

$$1) \forall \bar{A} \in A, \forall \alpha \in V, \exists! X \in A : \overrightarrow{AX} = \alpha$$

$$\forall \overset{A}{u} \in V, \forall \underset{\text{punto}}{v} \in V, \exists! \overset{x}{w} \in V : \pi(u, w) = v \text{ si:}$$

$$\text{Se } w \text{ esiste, allora } \pi(u, w) = w - u \text{ e } w - u = v$$

Allora:

$$w = u + v$$

$$(X = A + v)$$

$$2) \forall P, Q, R \in A, \pi((P, Q)) + \pi((Q, R)) = \pi((P, R))$$

$u, w, z$

$$\pi((u, w)) + \pi((w, z)) = \cancel{w} - u + z - \cancel{w} = z - u = \pi((u, z))$$

$$V = \mathbb{R}^2 \quad \overset{A \times A}{\mathbb{R}^1 \times \mathbb{R}^1} \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}^2 = V$$

$$(a, b), (c, d) \longrightarrow (c, d) - (a, b)$$

$\left( \begin{array}{l} \text{Spazio affine} \\ \text{standard di dim 2} \\ \text{su } \mathbb{R} \end{array} \right)$

$$V = \mathbb{R}^3$$

$$\left( \begin{array}{l} \text{Spazio affine} \\ \text{standard di dim 3} \\ \text{su } \mathbb{R} \end{array} \right)$$