

$$S = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 4 & 6 \\ 3 & 6 & 9 \end{pmatrix}$$

- 1. La matrice  $[g_S]_B$  rispetto alla base  $v_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $v_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $v_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$
- 2. Il radicale di  $(\mathbb{R}^3, g_S)$ .
- 3. La forma quadratica q

è 6 motrice simmetrica Sie cui elemento Si edoto da

$$Si_{j} = g(Vi, V_{j}) \longrightarrow dove g(x,y) = {}^{t}XSy$$
  
Spriviano S=[8]&

Sociviono S=[8]&

$$\mathbf{B} = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{A} & \mathbf{A} & \mathbf{A} \\ \mathbf{O} & \mathbf{A} \\ \mathbf{A} & \mathbf{O} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{A} & \mathbf{O} \\ \mathbf{1} & \mathbf{O} \\ \mathbf{A} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\frac{\delta(\wedge^{3} \wedge^{i})}{\delta(\wedge^{3} \wedge^{i})} = \frac{\delta(\wedge^{3} \wedge^{3})}{\delta(\wedge^{3} \wedge^{3})} = \frac{\delta(\wedge^{3} \wedge^{3})}{\delta(\wedge^{3} \wedge$$

$$8(v_1,v_2) = (101)\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 4 & 6 \\ 3 & 6 & 9 \end{pmatrix}\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = (101)\begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 8 \\ 12 \end{pmatrix} = 4+12 = 16$$

$$9(v_1, v_2) = (101)\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 4 & 6 \\ 3 & 6 & 9 \end{pmatrix}\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = (101)\begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 6 \\ 9 \end{pmatrix} = 3+9=12$$

$$g(V_1,V_2) = (101)\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 4 & 6 \\ 3 & 6 & 9 \end{pmatrix}\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = (101)\begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 4 \\ 6 \end{pmatrix} = 2+6=8$$

$$8(v_2, v_1) = (110)\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 4 & 6 \\ 3 & 6 & 9 \end{pmatrix}\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = (110)\begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 8 \\ 12 \end{pmatrix} = 4+8=12$$

$$0(\sqrt{2},\sqrt{2}) = (110)\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 4 & 6 \\ 3 & 6 & 9 \end{pmatrix}\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = (110)\begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 6 \\ 9 \end{pmatrix} = 3+6=9$$

$$9(v_2, v_3) = (1 \ 10) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 4 & 6 \\ 3 & 6 & 9 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = (1 \ 10) \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 6 \end{pmatrix} = 2+1=6$$

$$g(V_{5},V_{1}) = (0.10)\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 4 & 6 \\ 3 & 6 & 9 \end{pmatrix}\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = (0.10)\begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 9 \\ 12 \end{pmatrix} = 8$$

$$\begin{cases} (V_{3}, V_{3}) = (0, 1, 0) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 4 & 6 \\ 3 & 6 & 9 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = (0, 1, 0) \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 4 \\ 6 \end{pmatrix} = 4$$

2. Il rodicole di 
$$(\mathbb{R}^3, g(s))$$
 è: il estospazio  $\mathbb{R}^{3}$ 

$$= \left\{ v \in C, g_s(v, w) = 0 \; \forall w \in \mathbb{R}^3 \right\}$$

la hour rispetto ella bose comonica

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 4 & 6 \\ 3 & 6 & 9 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{cases} X_{1} + 2X_{2} + 3Y_{3} = 0 \\ 2X_{1} + 4X_{2} + 6X_{3} = 0 \\ 3X_{1} + 6X_{2} + 9X_{3} = 0 \end{cases} \qquad \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 4 & 6 \\ 3 & 6 & 9 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{R_{2} + R_{2} + 2R_{1}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(-1, Y=1) \qquad V = \begin{pmatrix} -5 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

=-5x,- 6x2-1\$x3+2x,+4x2+6x3+3x,+6x2+8x3

Esercizio 2. Data la matrice simmetric

$$S = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$C = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = (e_1, e_2, e_3)$$

vopaio trovore una bose Bortogonose risporto a gr.

W, wz, wz t.c. · W, wz, ws some e indip.

- · Span (w, w2, w3) = R3
- · W., wz, wz s: ano a due a ave ortoponeli

PROCEDIMENTO:

$$\begin{cases} w_1 = e^{y}, & w_1 = e^{y}, \\ w_2 = e^{y} - b^{w_1}(e^{y}) - b^{w_2}(e^{y}) \end{cases}$$

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• IIw, II= \( \langle \text{(w, w, > = } \] \( \langle \text{Im} \\ \frac{1}{2} = \langle \text{(w, w), > = } \] \( \langle \text{(w, w), > = } \]

$$= (1 \circ 0) \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = (1 \circ 0) \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = 2$$

$$(e_2,w_1) = (0,0)\begin{pmatrix} 2&1&0\\1&2&1\\0&1&2\end{pmatrix}\begin{pmatrix} 0\\0\\0 \end{pmatrix} = (0,0)\begin{pmatrix} 2\\1\\0\\0 \end{pmatrix} = 1$$

$$W_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{2} \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

• | W211 = (W2, W2) = 85 (W2, W2)

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

$$\langle e_{3}, w_{1} \rangle = \langle o | o | 1 \rangle \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \langle o | o | 1 \rangle \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = 0$$

$$\langle e_{3}, w_{2} \rangle = \langle o | o | 1 \rangle \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{2} \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \langle o | o | 1 \rangle \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 3/2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = A$$

$$w_{3} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} - \frac{O}{2} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} - \frac{A}{3} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{2} \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} - \frac{2}{3} \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{2} \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = A$$

Sono (im indipendenti.

Som una sore di R3!

Sono tre los outoponali rispetto aps? Verifico:

$$\begin{cases}
s(w_1,w_2) = (100) & \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 10 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 12 \end{pmatrix} & \begin{pmatrix} -1/2 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 12 \end{pmatrix} = (100) & \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 5/2 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = 0
\end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases}
s(w_1,w_3) = (100) & \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 10 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 12 \end{pmatrix} & \begin{pmatrix} 1/3 \\ -2/3 \\ 1 \\ 0 & 12 \end{pmatrix} = (100) & \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 6/3 \\ 1/3 \end{pmatrix} = 0$$

$$\begin{cases}
s(w_1,w_3) = (-1/2 & 10) & \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1/3 \\ 0 & 12 \end{pmatrix} & \begin{cases} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1/3 \\ 0 & 12 \end{pmatrix} & \begin{cases} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1/3 \\ 0 & 12 \end{pmatrix} & \begin{cases} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1/3 \\ 0 & 12 \end{pmatrix} & \begin{cases} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1/3 \\ 0 & 12 \end{pmatrix} & \begin{cases} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1/3 \\ 0 & 12 \end{pmatrix} & \begin{cases} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1/3 \\ 0 & 12 \end{pmatrix} & \begin{cases} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1/3 \\ 0 & 12 \end{pmatrix} & \begin{cases} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1/3 \\ 0 & 12 \end{pmatrix} & \begin{cases} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1/3 \\ 0 & 12 \end{pmatrix} & \begin{cases} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1/3 \\ 0 & 12 \end{pmatrix} & \begin{cases} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1/3 \\ 0 & 12 \end{pmatrix} & \begin{cases} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1/3 \\ 0 & 12 \end{pmatrix} & \begin{cases} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1/3 \end{pmatrix} & \begin{cases} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1/3 \end{pmatrix} & \begin{cases} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{cases} & \begin{cases} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{cases} & \begin{cases} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{cases} & \begin{cases} 0 \\ 0$$

Esercizio 3. Per ogni forma quadratica, calcolare la matrice associata.

1. 
$$q(x_1, x_2) = x_1^2 + 4x_1x_2$$

2. 
$$q(x_1, x_2, x_3) = x_1^2 + 4x_1x_2$$

3. 
$$q(x_1, x_2, x_3) = x_1^2 + x_2^2 + x_3^2$$

4. 
$$q(x_1, x_2, x_3) = \det \begin{pmatrix} x_1 & x_2 \\ x_3 & x_4 \end{pmatrix}$$

1. 
$$S:\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$
2.  $S:\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ 
3.  $S:\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ 
4.  $det\begin{pmatrix} X_1 & X_2 \\ X_3 & X_4 \end{pmatrix} = X_1 X_4 - X_2 X_3$ 

$$S:\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & -\frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & -\frac{1}{2} & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

• 
$$Q_1(x) = x_1 + 2x_1x_2 + x_2$$

• 
$$9_3(x) = x_1 + 4x_1x_2 + 6x_1x_3 + 3x_2 + 8x_2x_3 + 5x_3$$

• 
$$Q_4(x) = \frac{2}{x_1} + \frac{2}{x_2} + \frac{2}{x_3} + \frac{2}{x_4}$$

Esercizio 7. Dati i vettori

$$v = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad w = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^3$$

- 1. Un vettore ortogonale a Span(v, w) (rispetto al prodotto scalare Euclideo).
- 2. L'area del parallelogramma generato da v e w.

1. 
$$x \in \mathbb{R}^3$$
  $f.c.$   $f.c$ 

Quinoli un vettore ortganole a span (V, w) è per erempio X = (1)

$$V \times W = \begin{pmatrix} V_2 \times U_3 - V_3 \times U_2 \\ V_3 \times W_1 - V_1 \times W_3 \\ V_1 \times W_2 - V_2 \times W_1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} . \\ V_{x}W = \begin{pmatrix} -1 - 1 \\ -1 + 1 \\ -1 - 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 0 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} ||V_{x}W|| = \sqrt{(-2)^{2} + 0^{2} + (-2)^{2}} = \sqrt{4 + 4} = \sqrt{8} \end{array}$$

Esercizio 8. Date le seguenti coppie di spazi affini, determinare se l'intersezione è vuota oppure no. Nel primo caso, calcolare la distanza tra i sottospazi. Nel secondo caso, descrivere l'intersezione in forma parametrica o cartesiana, e calcolare l'angolo di intersezione.

$$1. \ r = \left\{ \left(\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{array}\right) + t \left(\begin{array}{c} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{array}\right) \right\}, \ r' = \left\{ \left(\begin{array}{c} 2 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{array}\right) + s \left(\begin{array}{c} 0 \\ -2 \\ 3 \end{array}\right) \right\}$$

$$A : \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} A \\ A + b \\ b \end{pmatrix}$$

$$F : \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -4 - 2S \\ 1 + 3S \end{pmatrix}$$

$$F : \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -4 - 2S \\ 1 + 3S \end{pmatrix}$$

1 = 2 IMP.  $1 + \frac{1}{4} = -1 - 2S$ 

Il sistema non la saluzioni

Quindi rnr'= 6

rer'sono splembe, poicir el bro direzion: (1) e (2)

non sono encormente indipendenti

Quindi uso le formula per la distanza tre rette sphembe:  $d(r,r') = \frac{|\det(VolV_1|V_2)|}{\|V_0 \times V_1\|}$ 

$$d(x,x,y) = \frac{1}{1000} (1000 / 1000)$$

done r=Po+tro

r=P,+t~

$$V_{2} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$det \text{ low limital} = \text{olek} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 3 & 2 & -2 \\ 4 & 3 & 4 \end{pmatrix} = A \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ -2 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = 2 + 2 + 5$$

$$V_{3} \times V_{4} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$d(V, V') = \begin{cases} \frac{5}{5} \cdot \frac{1}{5} \cdot \frac{1}{5} \cdot \frac{1}{5} \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + i \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} +$$

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Co sterso diprima