

$A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$. Calcola autovetori e autospazi di A ; determina le dimensioni e le basi o.n del nucleo di A e di $\text{Ker}(A)^\perp$.
Esiste una matrice ortogonale da diagonalizzare A ?

1) $P(\lambda) = -\lambda^3 + \text{Tr}(A)\lambda^2 - \text{I}_3(A)\lambda + \det(A) = -\lambda^3 + 6\lambda^2 - \text{I}_3(A)\lambda + \det(A) = -\lambda^3 + 6\lambda^2 - (1+1+1+1+1+1)\lambda + \det(A)$.

$$= -\lambda^3 + 6\lambda^2 - 5\lambda + 0 = -\lambda(\lambda^2 - 6\lambda + 5) = -\lambda(\lambda - 1)(\lambda - 5) \Rightarrow \lambda_1 = 0 \quad \text{ma } (\lambda_1) = 1, \quad \lambda_2 = 1 \quad \text{ma } (\lambda_2) = 2$$

$$V_0 = \text{Ker}(A - 0 \cdot \text{Id}) = \text{Ker}\left(\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}\right) = \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} \mid x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = 0 \right\} \Rightarrow \text{Ker}(A) = \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} \mid \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \right\} = \text{L}\left(\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}\right)$$

$$V_1 = \text{Ker}(A - 1 \cdot \text{Id}) = \text{Ker}\left(\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}\right) = \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} \mid x_1 + x_2 - x_3 = 0 \right\} \Rightarrow \text{Ker}(A - 1 \cdot \text{Id}) = \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} \mid \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \right\} = \text{L}\left(\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}\right)$$

La A è diagonalizzabile in quanto $A \in S(3, \mathbb{K}) \Rightarrow V_0 \perp V_1$ (per teorema spst).

2) $\text{Ker}(A)^\perp = \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} \mid \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \right\} \Rightarrow \text{dim}(\text{Ker}(A)^\perp) = 1$

$$\text{Ker}(A)^\perp = V_2 = \text{L}\left(\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}\right) \Rightarrow \text{B}_2 = \left[\begin{array}{c|cc} \text{alg. gram-schmidt} & \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{\sqrt{6}}{3} \end{array} & \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{\sqrt{6}}{3} \end{bmatrix} \end{array} \right] \Rightarrow \text{dim}(\text{Ker}(A)^\perp) = 2$$

3) Si: A è simmetrica \Rightarrow orthogonalmente diagonalizzabile $\Rightarrow \exists Q \in O(3, \mathbb{R}): Q \cdot A \cdot Q^{-1} = Q \cdot \text{diag}(Q) = \begin{bmatrix} \sqrt{3} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \sqrt{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \sqrt{6} \end{bmatrix}$

Lasciate date le seguenti matrici ortogonali: $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$, $B = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$. Dimostrate le simmetrie diverse di A, B, C :

i) $|A| = 1 \Rightarrow A$ è simmetrica: $B = \text{diag}\left(\frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{\pi}{4}\right)$ autospazio relativo a $\lambda_1 = 1$.

ii) $|B| = -1 \Rightarrow B$ è riflessiva ortogonale rispetto a V_2 .

iii) $|C| = 1 \Rightarrow C$ è riflessiva: $f_C(x) = x \Rightarrow \theta = \frac{\pi}{2}$.

Classificare tutte le simmetrie ortogonali fino a \mathbb{R}^3 :

$f \in O(n, \mathbb{R}) \cap S(n, \mathbb{R})$, $n = 1, 2, 3, 4 \Rightarrow \lambda_1 = 1, \lambda_{n-1} = 1, \lambda_n = -1$

$\Rightarrow f$ orthogonalmente diagonalizzabile (T. spst) $\Rightarrow \exists B$ o.n. di autovetori

$$n=1 \rightarrow f(v) = 1 \cdot v \Rightarrow f = \text{Id} \Rightarrow \text{riflessiva} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{SO} \times \mathbb{S} = \{ \text{Id} \} \end{array} \right\}$$

$$n=2 \rightarrow F_{1,0} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow |F_{1,0}| = 1 \Rightarrow f = \text{Id} \Rightarrow \text{riflessiva}$$

$$\rightarrow F_{1,0} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow |F_{1,0}| = -1 \Rightarrow f = \text{Id} \Rightarrow \text{riflessiva}$$

$$\rightarrow F_{1,0} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow |F_{1,0}| = 1 \Rightarrow f = \text{Id} \Rightarrow \text{riflessiva}$$

$$\rightarrow F_{1,0} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow |F_{1,0}| = 1 \Rightarrow f = \text{Id} \Rightarrow \text{riflessiva}$$

$$\rightarrow F_{1,0} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow |F_{1,0}| = -1 \Rightarrow \text{riflessiva}$$

$$\rightarrow F_{1,0} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow |F_{1,0}| = 1 \Rightarrow \text{riflessiva rispetto a una retta}$$

$$\rightarrow F_{1,0} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow |F_{1,0}| = 1 \Rightarrow f = \text{Id} \Rightarrow \text{riflessiva}$$

Le simmetrie di \mathbb{R}^3 sono $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$. Verifica che $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ è autovettore; calcola traccia del σ di F_K via σ_K ; per quali K F_K è autoreggente e trovare una base o.n.

1) $f_K: \lambda \mapsto \sigma \Rightarrow F_K = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \lambda \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \lambda I \Rightarrow \exists \lambda: 1 \mapsto \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \text{ è autovettore}$

2) $\text{L}(-1) \text{ Ga}(F_K) = 3, |\text{Ker}(f_K)| = 2K-11$, $\text{rg}(f_K) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

3) F_K autoreggente se F_K è simmetrica $\Rightarrow K=1$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$V_1 = \text{Ker}(F_1 \cdot \text{Id}) = \text{L}\left(\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}\right)$$

$$V_2 = \text{Ker}(F_2 \cdot \text{Id}) = \text{L}\left(\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}\right)$$

per T. spst $V_1 \perp V_2 \perp V_3 \Rightarrow \text{B}_{0,n} = \left[\begin{array}{c|cc} \text{alg. gram-schmidt} & \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} & \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \\ \hline \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} & \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} & \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \end{array} \right]$