

Spazio vettoriale reale

$$(\mathbb{R}, V, +, \cdot)$$

$$+ : V \times V \rightarrow V$$

$$\cdot : \mathbb{R} \times V \rightarrow V$$

$(V, +)$ gruppo abeliano (commutativo)

a) associatività di $+$: $\forall v_1, v_2, v_3 \in V$ $(v_1 + v_2) + v_3 = v_1 + (v_2 + v_3)$

b) \exists un $v \in V$: $\forall v \in V$ $v + 0 = 0 + v = v$

c) Ogni vettore ha un opposto: $\forall v \in V \exists w \in V$ c. o.

$$v + w = w + v = 0$$

d) somma + è commutativa

1) $\alpha(\beta \cdot v) = (\alpha\beta) \cdot v$

2) $(\alpha + \beta) \cdot v = \alpha \cdot v + \beta \cdot v$

3) $\alpha \cdot (v_1 + v_2) = \alpha \cdot v_1 + \alpha \cdot v_2$

4) $1 \cdot v = v$

$$(\mathbb{R}, \mathbb{R}, +, \cdot)$$

$$(\mathbb{R}, \mathbb{R}^n, +, \cdot)$$

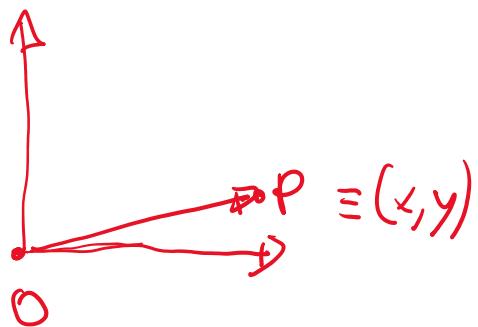
$$(\mathbb{R}, \mathbb{R}^n, +, \cdot)$$

$$(x_1, \dots, x_n) + (y_1, \dots, y_n) = (x_1+y_1, \dots, x_n+y_n)$$

$$(1, 2, 4) + (0, 1, 2) := (0, 3, 6)$$

$$\lambda \cdot (x_1, \dots, x_n) := (\lambda x_1, \dots, \lambda x_n)$$

$$(-3) \cdot (1, 4, -1) = (-3, -12, 3)$$



$$\overrightarrow{OP} \leftrightarrow (x, y)$$

$$(\mathbb{R}, \{\mathbf{0}\}, +, \cdot)$$

$$(\mathbb{R}, M_{m \times n}(\mathbb{R}), +, \cdot)$$

$$(\mathbb{R}, \mathbb{R}[x], +, \cdot)$$

$$\pi x^2 - x + b$$

$$(\mathbb{R}, C^0(\mathbb{R}, \mathbb{R}), +, \cdot)$$

$$(\mathbb{R}, C^k(\mathbb{R}, \mathbb{R}), +, \cdot)$$

$$(\mathbb{R}, C^k(\mathbb{R}), +, \cdot)$$

$$(\mathbb{R}, \mathbb{R}^N)$$

$$\alpha: \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$\alpha_0, \alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4, \dots$$

$$\frac{1}{n+1}$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{1}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{3} \right) \dots$$

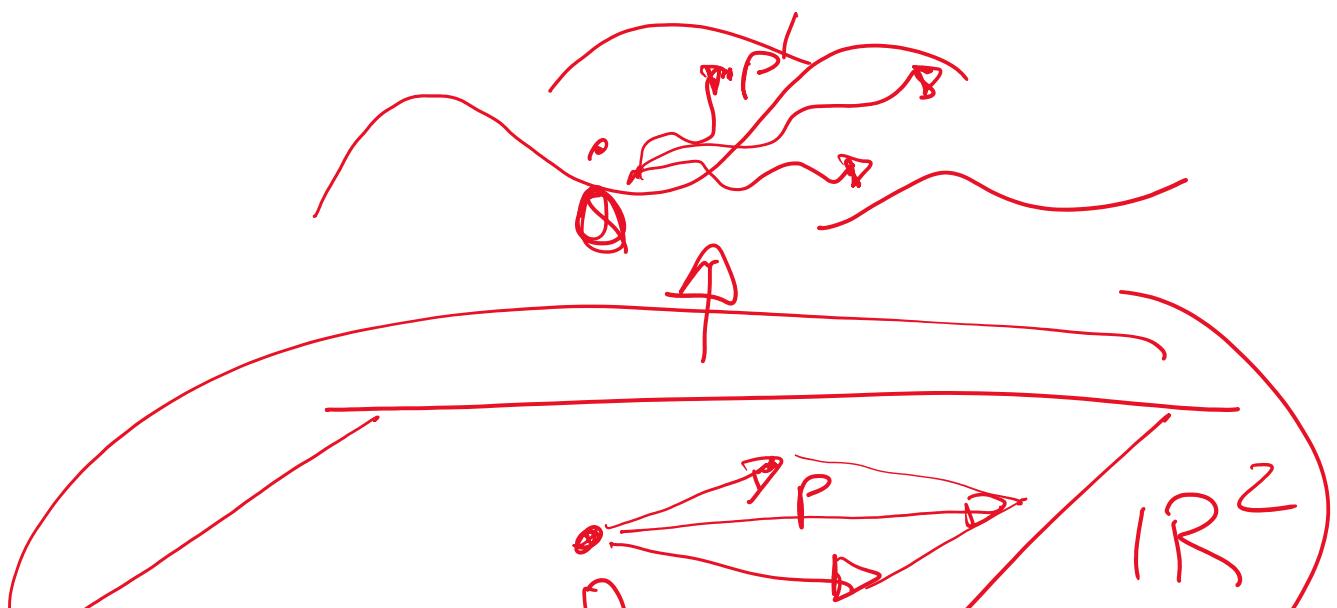
$$(-1)^n$$

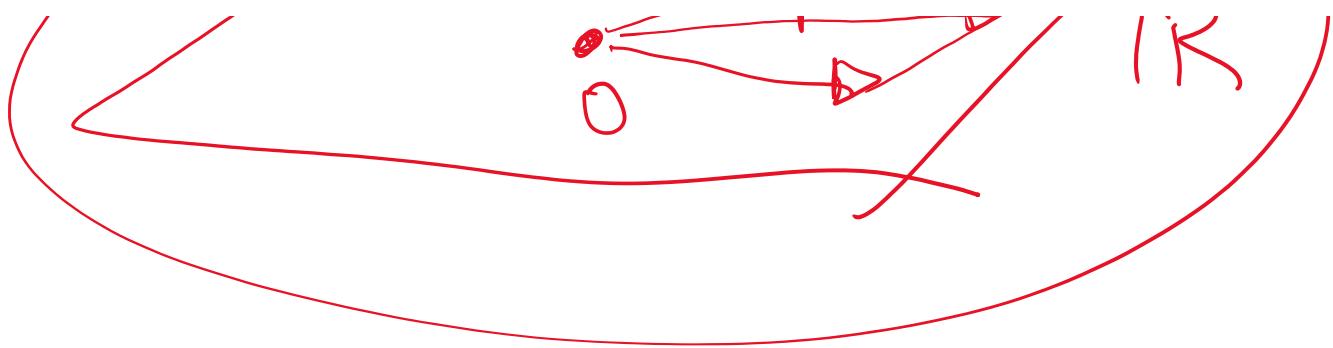
$$1, -1, 1, -1, 1, -1, \dots$$

$$(\alpha_i)_{i \in \mathbb{N}}$$

$$(\alpha_i) + (b_i) = (\alpha_i + b_i)$$

$$\lambda \cdot (\alpha_i) = (\lambda \alpha_i)$$





So l' spazio vettoriale reale :

è un sostanziale \mathbb{R} uno s.v. reale
che è a sua volta uno s.v. reale per
le operazioni indicate, supponendo che
siano definite.

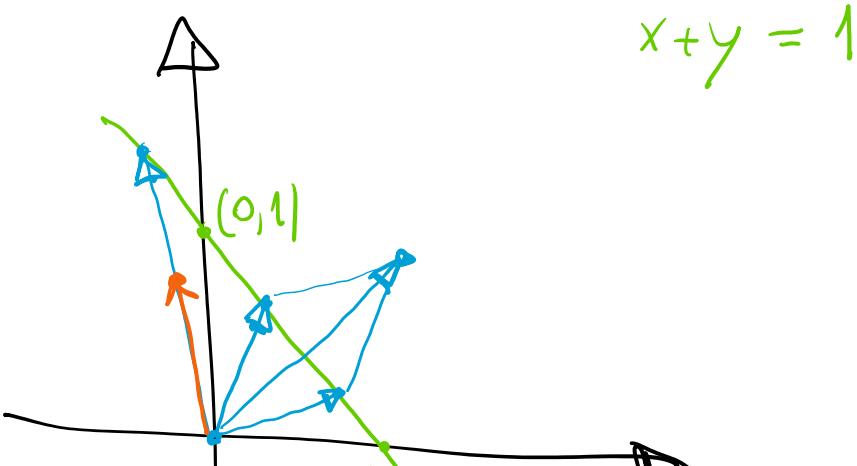
$$\text{Es. } (\mathbb{R}, \mathbb{R}^3, +, \cdot) \quad \mathbb{R}^3$$

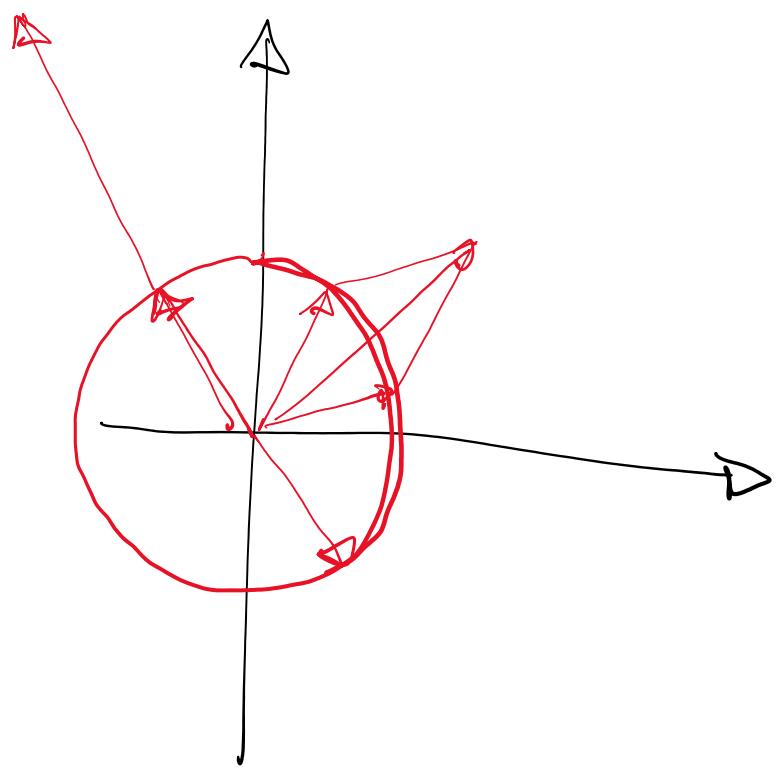
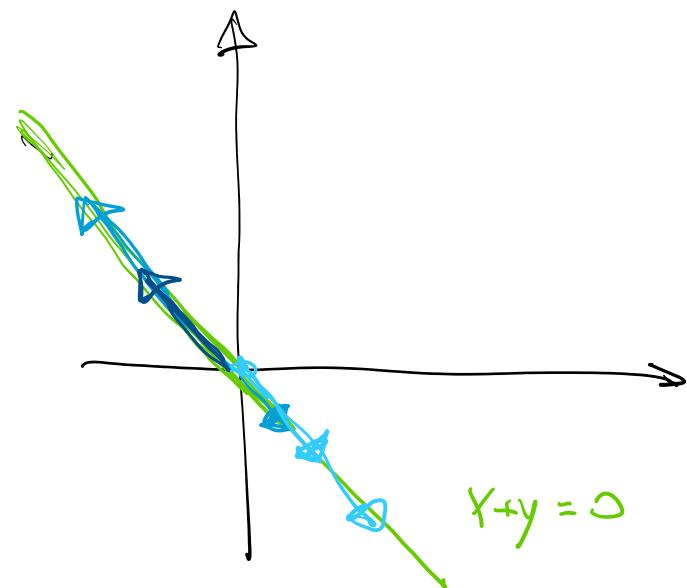
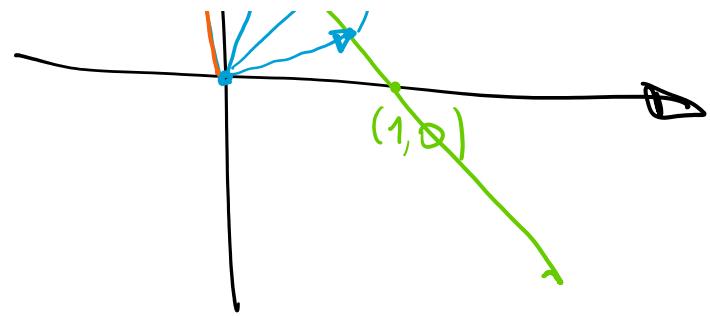
$$x+y+z=0$$

$$x_1+y_1+z_1=0 \Rightarrow (x_1+x_2)+(y_1+y_2)+(z_1+z_2)=0$$

$$x_2+y_2+z_2=0$$

$$\mathbb{R}^2$$

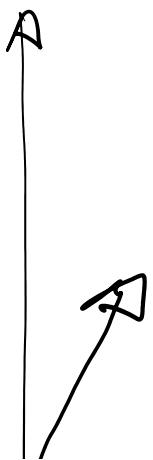
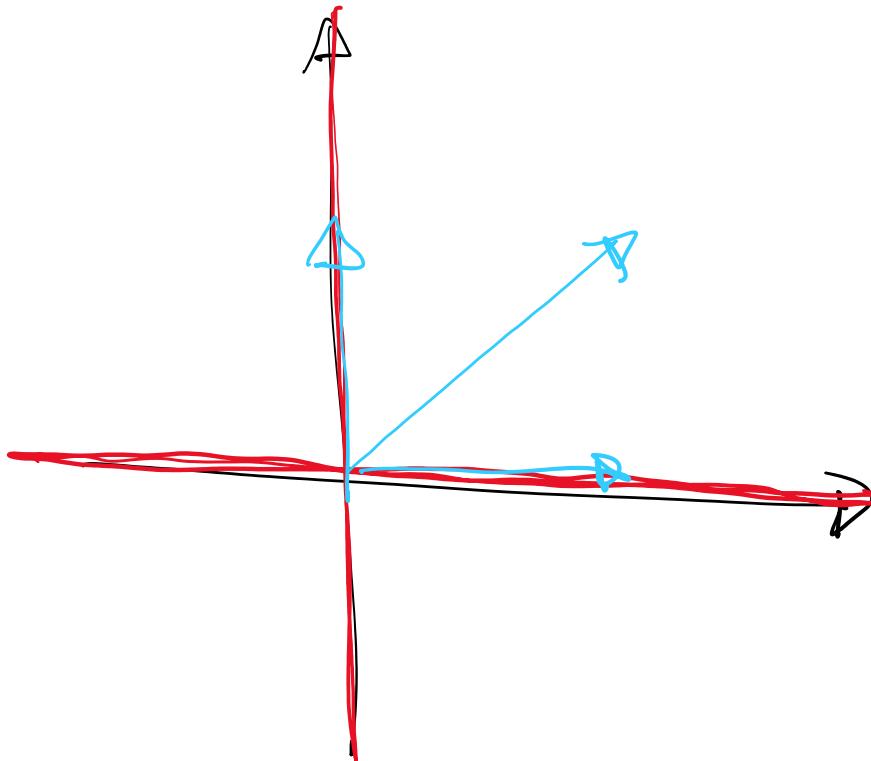


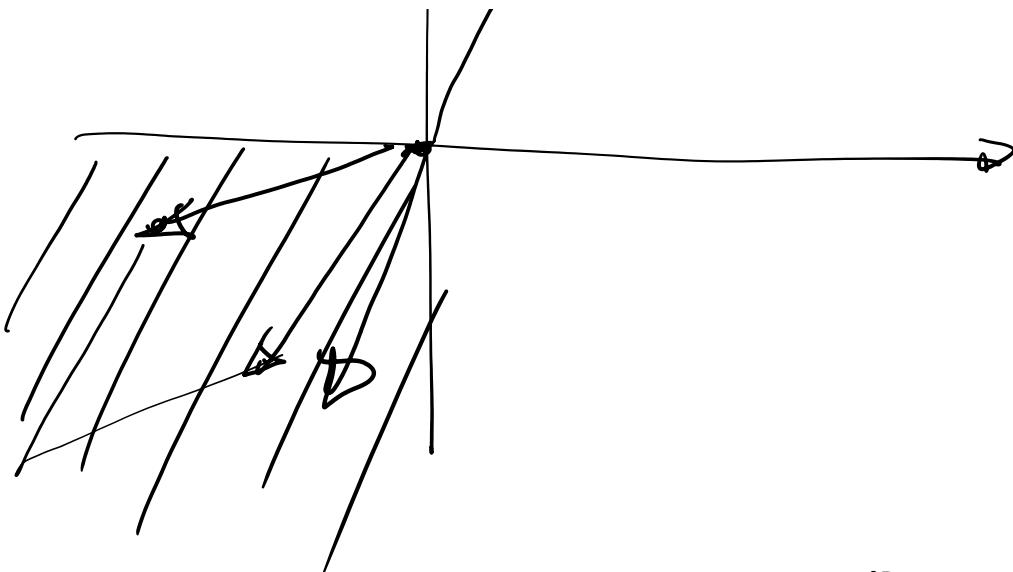


$$S \subseteq V$$

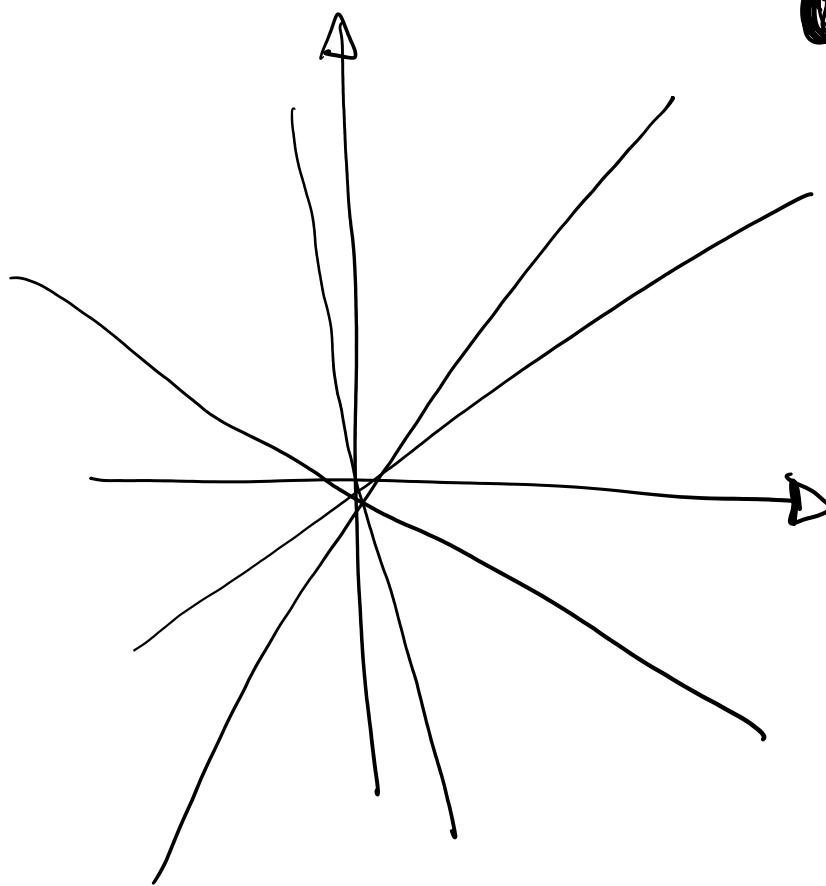
$$+|_S (v_1, v_2) \in S \quad +|_S : S \times S \rightarrow S$$
$$v_1, v_2 \in S$$

$$\circ|_{\mathbb{R} \times S} : \mathbb{R} \times S \rightarrow S$$





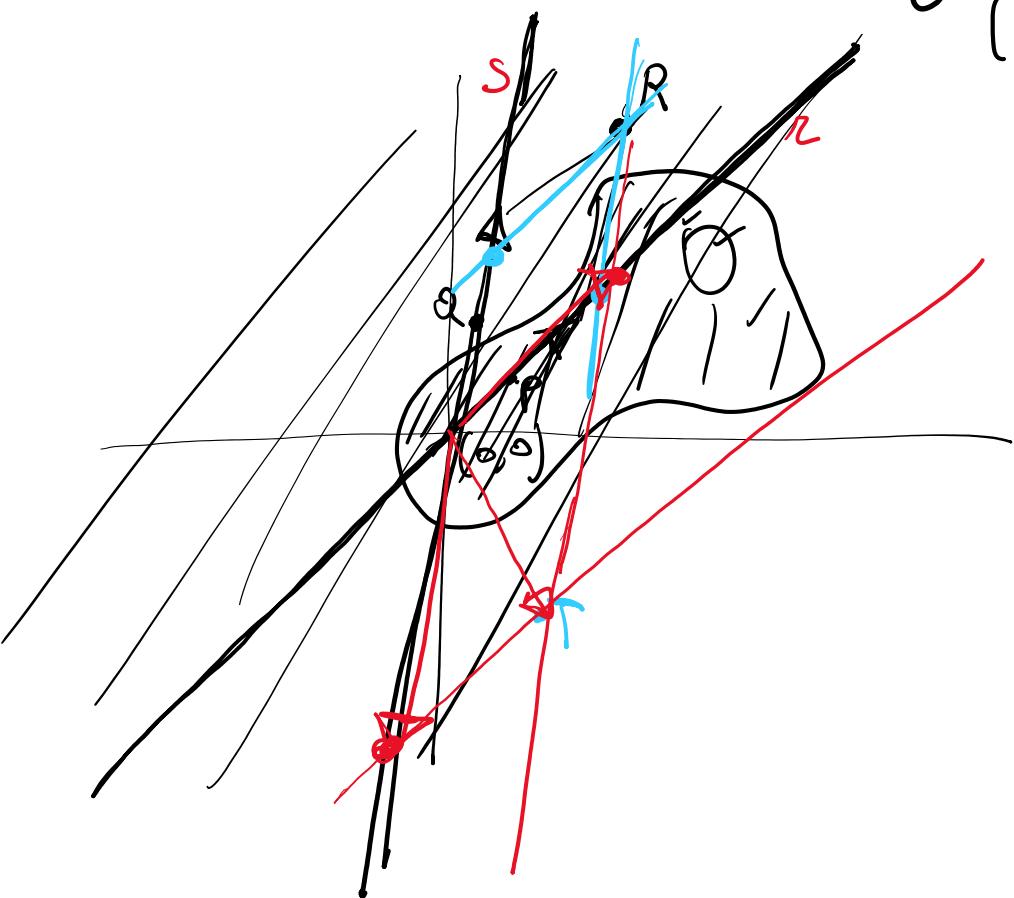
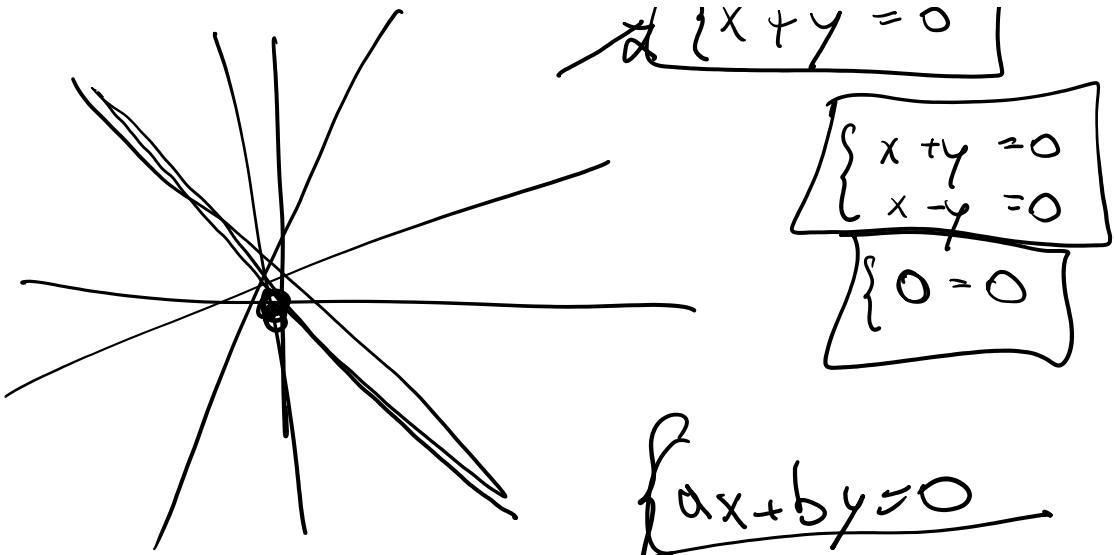
O, \mathbb{R}^2



L'insieme delle soluzioni di un sistema lineare omogeneo di m equazioni in n incognite è sempre un sottospazio vettoriale di \mathbb{R}^n

" / / / "

$$\boxed{\begin{cases} x+y=0 \\ \dots \end{cases}}$$



Quale potrebbe essere un sottospazio vettoriale dello spazio vettoriale reale $\mathbb{R}[x]$.

$$(x^8 + x^5 + 1) + (-x^8 + 3x^3) = x^5 + 3x^3 + 1$$

$$(x^8 + 3x^4 + 3) + (x^6 - 7x^4 + 3x^2) = \\ = x^8 + x^6 - 4x^4 + 3x^2 + 3$$

$$\left\{ \underbrace{\alpha_1 x + \alpha_3 x^3 + \alpha_5 x^5 + \dots}_{} \right\}$$

$\{0\} \cup \{ \text{insieme dei polinomi in cui } \underline{\text{tutti}} \text{ i monomi hanno grado } \geq 7 \}$

$$3x^7 + 10x^{10} + x^{1000}$$

Quasi è un sottoinsieme di

$M_{2 \times 3}(\mathbb{R})$ che sia un sottospazio vettoriale.

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

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \in M_{2 \times 3}(\mathbb{R}) \right\}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} a & b & c \\ d & e & f \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \in M_{3 \times 3}(\mathbb{R}) \right\}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} a & b & c \\ d & e & f \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & e & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 & b & c \\ 0 & 0 & f \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{pmatrix} a & b & c \\ d & e & f \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} : a+b+c+d+e+f=0 \right\}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -4 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$S = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} a & b & c \\ d & e & f \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} : \underline{a \geq 7} \right\}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 8 & 1 & -3 \\ 4 & 5 & 3 \\ -8 & -1 & 3 \\ -4 & -5 & 3 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 11 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 4 & -3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 19 & 1 & -3 \\ 4 & 9 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\underline{|a| \geq 7}$$

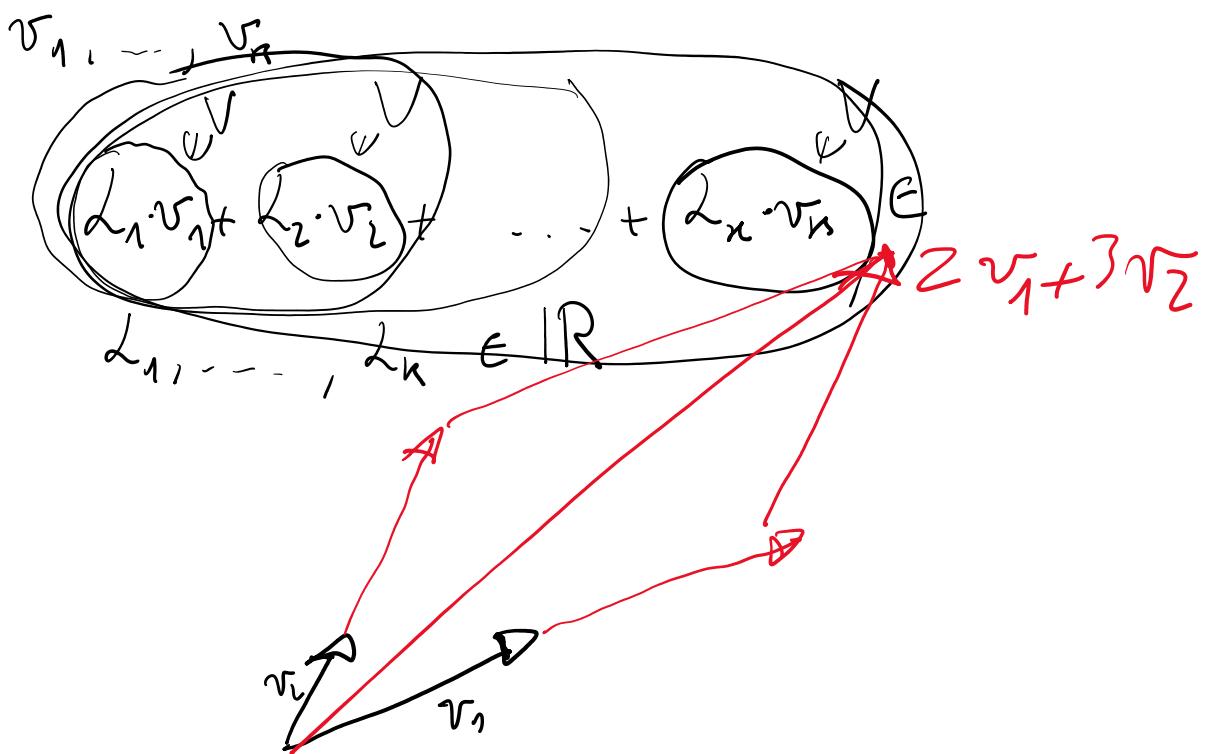
$$\begin{pmatrix} 8 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} -8 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$a = \emptyset$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & b & c \\ d & e & f \end{pmatrix}$$

V

Combinazioni lineare di vettori



Sistema di generatori per
un spazio vettoriale V .

Si dice che (v_1, \dots, v_n) è un sistema

Si dice che (v_1, \dots, v_n) è un sistema di generatori per V se ogni elemento di V si può scrivere in almeno un modo come comb. lineare di v_1, \dots, v_k .

Esempio

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

$$\text{e } (v_1, v_2) = \left((1, 0, 0), (0, 1, 0) \right)$$

Domando: (v_1, v_2) è un sistema di generatori per V ?

NO!

Perché non posso scrivere, p. e., $(1, 1, 1)$ come comb. lineare dei due vettori dati.

$((1, 0, 0), (0, 1, 0), \underline{(0, 0, 1)})$ è un s. di gen per $V = \mathbb{R}^3$?

$$(x, y, z) = x(1, 0, 0) + y(0, 1, 0) + z(0, 0, 1)$$

$$(x, y, z) = x(1, 0, 0) + y(0, 1, 0) + z(0, 0, 1)$$

" " "

 $(x, 0, 0) \quad (0, y, 0) \quad (0, 0, z)$

$\underbrace{\qquad\qquad\qquad}_{(x, y, z)}$

$((1, 2, 3), (5, 1, 2), (6, 8, 5))$ ist in drit. d. gen
per $V = \mathbb{R}^3$?

$$(\underline{b_1, b_2, b_3}) = x(1, 2, 3) + y(5, 1, 2) + z(6, 8, 5)$$

\uparrow \uparrow \uparrow

$$\begin{pmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ b_3 \end{pmatrix} = x \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} + y \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} + z \begin{pmatrix} 6 \\ 8 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix}$$

$\underbrace{\qquad\qquad\qquad}_{(b_1, b_2, b_3)}$

$$\begin{pmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ b_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1x + 5y + 6z \\ 2x + 1y + 8z \\ 3x + 2y + 5z \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x + 5y + 6z = b_1 \\ 2x + y + 8z = b_2 \\ 3x + 2y + 5z = b_3 \end{array} \right.$$

$$3x + 2y + 5z = b_3$$

$$C = \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 5 & 6 & b_1 \\ 7 & 1 & 8 & b_2 \\ 3 & 2 & 5 & b_3 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 5 & 6 & b_1 \\ 0 & -34 & -34 & b_2 - 7b_1 \\ 0 & -13 & -13 & b_3 - 3b_1 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 5 & 6 & b_1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & \frac{b_2 - 7b_1}{-34} \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & \frac{b_3 - 3b_1}{-13} \end{array} \right)$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 5 & 6 & b_1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & \frac{b_2 - 7b_1}{-34} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & C \end{array} \right)$$

$$C \neq 0$$

||

$$\frac{b_2 - 7b_1}{-34} + \frac{b_3 - 3b_1}{-13}$$

p.c.

$$\begin{aligned} b_1 &= 0 \\ b_3 &= 0 \\ b_2 &> 34 \end{aligned}$$