1. Verificare du la sequente me trice na ortogonole

$$A = \underbrace{1}_{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$AA^{7} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 4 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 \end{pmatrix} = \overline{J_4}$$

S'acoure A=A, ou che A'A=Iq

A è odogenele.

2. Travera la matrice di violine 2 enociato alla forma quadratica
$$q(x_1,x_2) = 2x,x_2$$

$$\Rightarrow A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

Se si volesse trovore il segno dello motrice, o ccorre colcolore gli entove lori.

$$\left| \begin{array}{c|c} |\chi I - A| = \left| \begin{array}{c} -1 \\ \lambda \end{array} \right| = \left| \begin{array}{c} \lambda^2 - 1 = 0 \end{array} \right|$$

$$V_{\lambda_1} = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} : x_1 - x_2 = 0 \right\} = \left[\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right] \qquad || \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} || = \sqrt{2}$$

$$\lambda_{12} = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} \star_{1} \\ \star_{2} \end{pmatrix} : -\star_{1} - \star_{2} = 0 \right\} = \left[\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \right] \qquad ||\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}||_{Z} = \frac{1}{2}$$

Le motrice che disponali 220 A è

$$U = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{12} & \frac{1}{12} \\ \frac{1}{12} & \frac{1}{12} \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow U^{T}AU = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

3. Trovore la forme quadrotica anociota alla matrice
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{3}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ \frac{1}{2} & \frac{3}{2} & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

e il mo seguo.

$$|\lambda I - A| = |\lambda - \frac{3}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \circ |$$

 $|\lambda I - A| = |\lambda - \frac{3}{2} \circ |$
 $|\lambda - \frac{3}{2} \circ |$
 $|\lambda - \frac{3}{2} \circ |$

$$= (\lambda - 1) \left[\left(\lambda - \frac{3}{2} \right)^2 - \frac{1}{4} \right] \varepsilon \left(\lambda - 1 \right) \left(\lambda^2 + \frac{9}{4} - 3\lambda - \frac{1}{4} \right) .$$

$$= (\lambda - 1) \left(\lambda^2 - 3\lambda + 2\right) = 0$$

$$\lambda_{1} = 1 \quad \text{m. a. } 2$$

$$\lambda_{1} = \frac{3 + \sqrt{9} - 8}{2} = \frac{2}{1}$$

La forme quadrotica è definita postoo.

$$V_{1} = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} : -\frac{1}{2}x - \frac{1}{2}y = 0 \right\} = \left[\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right]$$

$$V_{2} = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} : \frac{1}{2} \times -\frac{1}{2} y = 0; z = 0 \right\}$$

$$= \left[\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \right] = \sqrt{2}$$

$$U = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \sqrt{2}$$

$$U = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \sqrt{2}$$

$$U = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \sqrt{2}$$

$$U = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \sqrt{2}$$

$$U = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \sqrt{2}$$

$$U = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \sqrt{2}$$

$$U = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \sqrt{2}$$

J. Sorivere la motrice che rappre sento la forma quodroti ca 9(x,y)=3x2+2xy+y2 e otobolira el sepro della forma quadrota -Déterminate la bose che diaponalizé la forme quadratica. $A = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ $|\lambda I - A| = |A - 3| - 1| =$ $=(\lambda -3)(\lambda -1)-4=$ = 12-41+2 $\lambda_1 = 2 + \sqrt{2} \qquad \lambda_2 = 2 - \sqrt{2}$ 1,, 12 >0 => forma quastroles defi wito positive $V_{\lambda} = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} : \left(-1 + \sqrt{2} \right) 2 - y = 0 \right\} = \left[\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 + \sqrt{2} \end{pmatrix} \right]$ $\|\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 + \sqrt{2} \end{pmatrix}\| = \sqrt{1 + 1 + 2} - 2\sqrt{2} = \sqrt{2}\sqrt{2} - \sqrt{2}$ $V_{A2} = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} : \begin{pmatrix} -1 - \sqrt{z} \end{pmatrix} \approx -y = 0 \right\} = \left| \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 - \sqrt{z} \end{pmatrix} \right|$ $\| -(1+\sqrt{2}) \| = \sqrt{1+1+2+2\sqrt{2}} = \sqrt{2} \sqrt{2+\sqrt{2}}$

do motive che diogonolità A è
$$N = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}\sqrt{2}+\sqrt{2}} \\ -\frac{1-\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2}\sqrt{2}-\sqrt{2}} & \frac{(1+\sqrt{2})}{\sqrt{2}\sqrt{2}+\sqrt{2}} \end{pmatrix}$$

5. Sia 9(+14,2)= 5+4-+2-54-422 Determinare il sepro della forma quodretico $A = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 5/2 & 0 \\ 5/2 & -5 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -4 \end{pmatrix}$ $|\lambda I - A| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda + 1 & -\frac{5}{2} & 0 \\ -\frac{5}{2} & \lambda + 5 & 0 \end{vmatrix}$ $= (\lambda + 4) \left[(\lambda + 1)(\lambda + 5) - \frac{25}{4} \right] = (\lambda + 4) \left[\lambda^{2} + 6\lambda + 5 - \frac{25}{4} \right]$ $= \left(\lambda + 4\right) \left(\lambda^2 + 6\lambda - \frac{5}{4}\right) = 0$

 $\lambda_1 = -4$ $\lambda_2 = -3 + \sqrt{41}$ $\lambda_3 = -3 - \sqrt{41}$ de forme quodroties

i indefinite.

La matrice le cui colonne sous la hose orto normale che diagonalité A

$$\Rightarrow \quad U^{T}AU = \begin{pmatrix} 6 \\ 3 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Described to the property of the second seco

7. Sia
$$9(x,y) = 3x^2 + 3y^2 + 4xy$$
.

Determinare il seque alcela forma quadrolica e la bose rispetto a cui eno è di apo male.

A= $\begin{pmatrix} 3 & 2 \\ 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$
 $|\lambda I - A| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - 3 & -2 \\ -2 & \lambda - 3 \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda - 3)^2 - 4 = 0$
 $|\lambda^2 + 9 - 8\lambda - 4| = |\lambda^2 - 8\lambda + 5| = 0$
 $|\lambda^2 + 9 - 8\lambda - 4| = |\lambda^2 - 8\lambda + 5| = 0$
 $|\lambda^2 + 9 - 8\lambda - 4| = |\lambda^2 - 8\lambda + 5| = 0$
 $|\lambda^2 + 9 - 8\lambda - 4| = |\lambda^2 - 8\lambda + 5| = 0$
 $|\lambda^2 + 9 - 8\lambda - 4| = |\lambda^2 - 8\lambda + 5| = 0$
 $|\lambda^2 + 9 - 8\lambda - 4| = |\lambda^2 - 8\lambda + 5| = 0$
 $|\lambda^2 + 9 - 8\lambda - 4| = |\lambda^2 - 8\lambda + 5| = 0$
 $|\lambda^2 + 9 - 8\lambda - 4| = |\lambda^2 - 8\lambda + 5| = 0$
 $|\lambda^2 + 9 - 8\lambda - 4| = |\lambda^2 - 8\lambda + 5| = 0$
 $|\lambda^2 + 9 - 8\lambda - 4| = |\lambda^2 - 8\lambda + 5| = 0$
 $|\lambda^2 + 9 - 8\lambda - 4| = |\lambda^2 - 8\lambda + 5| = 0$
 $|\lambda^2 + 9 - 8\lambda - 4| = |\lambda^2 - 8\lambda + 5| = 0$
 $|\lambda^2 + 9 - 8\lambda - 4| = |\lambda^2 - 8\lambda + 5| = 0$
 $|\lambda^2 + 9 - 8\lambda - 4| = |\lambda^2 - 8\lambda + 5| = 0$
 $|\lambda^2 + 9 - 8\lambda - 4| = |\lambda^2 - 8\lambda + 5| = 0$
 $|\lambda^2 + 9 - 8\lambda - 4| = |\lambda^2 - 8\lambda + 5| = 0$
 $|\lambda^2 + 9 - 8\lambda - 4| = |\lambda^2 - 8\lambda + 5| = 0$
 $|\lambda^2 + 9 - 8\lambda - 4| = |\lambda^2 - 8\lambda + 5| = 0$
 $|\lambda^2 + 9 - 8\lambda - 4| = |\lambda^2 - 8\lambda + 5| = 0$
 $|\lambda^2 + 9 - 8\lambda - 4| = |\lambda^2 - 8\lambda + 5| = 0$
 $|\lambda^2 + 9 - 8\lambda - 4| = |\lambda^2 - 8\lambda + 5| = 0$
 $|\lambda^2 + 9 - 8\lambda - 4| = |\lambda^2 - 8\lambda + 5| = 0$
 $|\lambda^2 + 9 - 8\lambda - 4| = |\lambda^2 - 8\lambda + 5| = 0$
 $|\lambda^2 + 9 - 8\lambda - 4| = |\lambda^2 - 8\lambda + 5| = 0$
 $|\lambda^2 + 9 - 8\lambda - 4| = |\lambda^2 - 8\lambda + 5| = 0$
 $|\lambda^2 + 9 - 8\lambda - 4| = |\lambda^2 - 8\lambda + 5| = 0$
 $|\lambda^2 + 9 - 8\lambda - 4| = |\lambda^2 - 8\lambda + 5| = 0$
 $|\lambda^2 + 9 - 8\lambda - 4| = |\lambda^2 - 8\lambda + 5| = 0$
 $|\lambda^2 + 9 - 8\lambda - 4| = |\lambda^2 - 8\lambda + 5| = 0$
 $|\lambda^2 + 9 - 8\lambda - 4| = |\lambda^2 - 8\lambda + 5| = 0$
 $|\lambda^2 + 9 - 8\lambda - 4| = |\lambda^2 - 8\lambda + 5| = 0$
 $|\lambda^2 + 9 - 8\lambda - 4| = |\lambda^2 - 8\lambda + 5| = 0$
 $|\lambda^2 + 9 - 8\lambda - 4| = |\lambda^2 - 8\lambda + 5| = 0$
 $|\lambda^2 + 9 - 8\lambda - 4| = |\lambda^2 - 8\lambda + 5| = 0$
 $|\lambda^2 + 9 - 8\lambda - 4| = |\lambda^2 - 8\lambda + 5| = 0$
 $|\lambda^2 + 9 - 8\lambda - 4| = |\lambda^2 - 8\lambda + 5| = 0$
 $|\lambda^2 + 9 - 8\lambda - 4| = |\lambda^2 - 8\lambda + 5| = 0$
 $|\lambda^2 + 9 - 8\lambda - 4| = |\lambda^2 - 8\lambda + 5| = 0$
 $|\lambda^2 + 9 - 8\lambda - 4| = |\lambda^2 - 8\lambda + 5| = 0$
 $|\lambda^2 + 9 - 8\lambda - 4| = |\lambda^2 - 8\lambda + 5| = 0$
 $|\lambda^2 + 9 - 8\lambda - 4| = |\lambda^2 - 8\lambda + 5| = 0$
 $|\lambda^2 + 9 - 8\lambda + 5| = 0$
 $|\lambda^2 + 9 - 8\lambda + 5| = 0$
 $|\lambda^2 + 9 - 8\lambda$