1 SIA DATA LA MATRICE A = (1 1 1). DETERMINARE SE ROSSIBILE UNA NATRICE ORTOGONALE U CHE D'AGONALIZZA A.

Phicordo Matrice ortagonale $A^T = A^{-1}$ <u>PROPRIETA</u>: A ortagonale \Rightarrow $AA^T = I$

TEORETU SPETIRALE SE A e` una motrice reale simmetrico di ordine n allow 3 ma metrice ortogonale U che la diagonalizza, Ossia

Gli outsvettori $U^TAU=D$ formaner una base J diagonale autovalori ortonormale di \mathbb{R}^m .

Equivalentemente $A = UDU^T$, perche'

prevoltiples $UU^TAUU^T = UDU^T$ $A = UDU^T$

COHE COSTRUIRE U

- · AUTOVALORI E AUTOSPAZI D; A
- · BASE OFTONOLITATE Y AUTOSPAZIO, EVENTUALKENTE APPUCANDO GRAHM-SCHHIOT E ORTONORIACIEZANDO GLI AUTOVETTORI
- · SI UNISCONO LE BALI ORTONORMALI DETGLI AUTOSPARI => BAJE OKTONORIALE DI 1RM FORTATA DA AUTOUETIOPI DI A
- · U HA PER COLONNE CHI ELEVENZI DELLA BASE

 $= (\lambda - \lambda)(\lambda^2 + \lambda - 2\lambda - \lambda) + (-\lambda + \lambda - \lambda) - \lambda =$ $= \lambda^{3} - 2\lambda^{2} - \lambda^{1} + 2\lambda - 2\lambda = \lambda^{2}(\lambda - 3)$ $= \lambda_{1} = 0, \lambda_{2} = 3 \qquad \text{A signetting } = 0 \text{ m. a.}(\lambda_{i}) = 0 \text{ m. g.}(\lambda_{i})$

 $\lambda_1 = 0$

 $V_1 = \{(-y-2, y, z) : y, z \in \mathbb{R}\} = [(-1, 1, 0), (-1, 0, 1)]$

 $V_2 = \{ (y_1 y_1 y_1) \in \mathbb{R}^3 : y \in \mathbb{R} \} = [(\lambda, \lambda, \lambda)]$

USO GRAHM-SCHMIOT PERCHZ' GU ELEMENT OF VI E V2 NON SONO ORTOGONACI $V_1^1 = (-1, 1, 0)$

$$\begin{split} \mathcal{O}_{z}^{1} &= \mathcal{O}_{2} - \frac{\langle \mathcal{O}_{2}_{1}, \mathcal{O}_{1}^{1} \rangle}{\langle \mathcal{O}_{1}^{1}, \mathcal{O}_{1}^{1} \rangle} \quad \mathcal{V}_{1}^{1} &= (-\lambda_{1}0_{1}\lambda) - \frac{\langle (\lambda_{1}0_{1}\lambda)_{1}, (-\lambda_{1}\lambda_{1}0) \rangle}{\langle (\lambda_{1}\lambda_{1}0)_{1}, (-\lambda_{1}\lambda_{1}0)_{2}} (-\lambda_{1}\lambda_{1}0) \rangle \\ &= (\lambda_{1}0_{1}\lambda) - \frac{1}{2} \cdot (-\lambda_{1}\lambda_{1}0) = (-\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}, \lambda) \\ \mathcal{O}_{3}^{1} &= \mathcal{O}_{3} - \frac{\langle \mathcal{O}_{3}, \mathcal{O}_{2}^{1} \rangle}{\langle \mathcal{O}_{1}^{1}, \mathcal{O}_{1}^{1} \rangle} \quad \mathcal{O}_{2}^{1} - \frac{\langle \mathcal{O}_{3}, \mathcal{O}_{1}^{1} \rangle}{\langle \mathcal{O}_{1}^{1}, \mathcal{O}_{1}^{1} \rangle} \quad \mathcal{O}_{1}^{1} = \\ &= (\lambda_{1}\lambda_{1}\lambda) - \frac{\langle (\lambda_{1}\lambda_{1}\lambda)_{1}, (-\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}, \lambda)_{2} \rangle}{\langle (-\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}, \lambda)_{1}, (-\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}, \lambda)_{2} \rangle} \quad \mathcal{O}_{1}^{1} + \mathcal{O}_{1$$

VETTORE ORTOGONALE

 $|\nabla_{z}|^{2} = \frac{|\nabla_{z}|^{2}}{|\nabla_{z}|^{2}} = \frac{\left(-\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}, \lambda\right)}{|\nabla_{z}|^{2} + \frac{1}{2} + \lambda^{2}} = \frac{|\nabla_{z}|^{2}}{|\nabla_{z}|^{2}} \left(-\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}, \lambda\right) = \left(-\frac{1}{6}, -\frac{1}{6}, \frac{1}{66}\right)$ $CV_{\parallel} = \frac{V_{\parallel}}{|\nabla V_{\parallel}|} = \frac{(-1)\sqrt{10}}{\sqrt{2}} = \left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, 0\right)$

2) DATO L'OPERATORE LINEARE £(X,Y,Z) = (X+Y+2Z,X+Zy+Z,ZX+Y+Z)

a) VERIFICIRE SE SI TRATIA DI UN OPERATIORE SIMMETRICO

A = (1 & 2) E' LA MORICE ASSOCIATA ALLA BASE CANONICA

A E' SIMTETRICA => & E' SIMTETRICO

* VERIFICHIAMO ANCHE CHE & E' LINEARE

Siano $V_1 = (x_1, y_1, z_1)$, $V_2 = (x_2, y_2, z_2) \in \mathbb{R}^3$. Let lineare se $f(\Delta v_1 + \beta v_2) = \Delta f(v_1) + \beta f(v_2)$

$$\Rightarrow f(\alpha N_1 + \beta N_2) = f(\alpha X_1 + \beta X_2, \alpha Y_1 + \beta Y_2, \alpha Z_1 + \beta Z_2) =$$

$$= (\alpha X_1 + \beta X_2 + \alpha Y_1 + \beta Y_2 + 2\alpha Z_1 + 2\beta Z_2)$$

$$\alpha X_1 + \beta X_2 + 2\alpha Y_1 + 2\beta Y_2 + 4\alpha Z_1 + \beta Z_2)$$

$$d X_1 + 2\beta X_2 + d Y_1 + \beta Y_2 + \alpha Z_1 + \beta Z_2) =$$

$$= (\alpha X_1 + \alpha Y_1 + 2\alpha Z_1 + \beta X_2 + \beta Y_2 + 2\beta Z_2)$$

$$d X_1 + 2\alpha Y_1 + \alpha Z_1 + \beta X_2 + \beta Y_2 + \beta Z_2)$$

$$2\alpha X_1 + \alpha Y_1 + \alpha Z_1 + \beta X_2 + \beta Y_2 + \beta Z_2) = \alpha f(N_1) + \beta f(N_2)$$

INFATILY $f(N_1) = d(x_1 + y_1 + 2z_1, x_1 + 2y_1 + z_1, 2x_1 + y_1 + z_1)$ ANAWGARENTE PER $f(N_2)$ = $f(N_1)$ = $f(N_2)$

b) TROVARE UNA BASE B DI R3 CHE SIA ORTONORIALE E FORMATA DA AUTOVETIORI DI L

$$\begin{array}{lll} |\lambda I - A| &= |\lambda - 1| - 1 & -2 & = (\lambda - 1) \left[(\lambda - 2)(\lambda - 1) - 1 \right] + \left[-\lambda + 1 - 2 \right] + \\ |-1| &\lambda - 2| - 1 & -2 \left[1 + 2(\lambda - 2) \right] &= \\ |-2| &-1| &\lambda - 1 & -2 \left[1 + 2(\lambda - 2) \right] &= \\ |-2| &-1| &\lambda - 1 & -2 \left[1 + 2(\lambda - 2) \right] &= \\ |-2| &-1| &\lambda - 1 & -2 \left[1 + 2(\lambda - 2) \right] &= \\ |-2| &-1| &\lambda - 1 & -2 \left[1 + 2(\lambda - 2) \right] &= \\ |-2| &-1| &\lambda - 1 & -2 \left[1 + 2(\lambda - 2) \right] &= \\ |-2| &-1| &\lambda - 1 & -2 \left[1 + 2(\lambda - 2) \right] &= \\ |-2| &-1| &\lambda - 1 & -2 \left[1 + 2(\lambda - 2) \right] &= \\ |-2| &-1| &\lambda - 1 & -2 \left[1 + 2(\lambda - 2) \right] &= \\ |-2| &-1| &\lambda - 1 & -2 \left[1 + 2(\lambda - 2) \right] &= \\ |-2| &-1| &\lambda - 1 & -2 \left[1 + 2(\lambda - 2) \right] &= \\ |-2| &-1| &\lambda - 1 & -2 \left[1 + 2(\lambda - 2) \right] &= \\ |-2| &-1| &\lambda - 1 & -2 \left[1 + 2(\lambda - 2) \right] &= \\ |-2| &-1| &\lambda - 1 & -2 \left[1 + 2(\lambda - 2) \right] &= \\ |-2| &-1| &\lambda - 1 & -2 \left[1 + 2(\lambda - 2) \right] &= \\ |-2| &-1| &\lambda - 1 & -2 \left[1 + 2(\lambda - 2) \right] &= \\ |-2| &-1| &\lambda - 1 & -2 \left[1 + 2(\lambda - 2) \right] &= \\ |-2| &-1| &\lambda - 1 & -2 \left[1 + 2(\lambda - 2) \right] &= \\ |-2| &-1| &\lambda - 1 & -2 \left[1 + 2(\lambda - 2) \right] &= \\ |-2| &-1| &\lambda - 1 & -2 \left[1 + 2(\lambda - 2) \right] &= \\ |-2| &-1| &\lambda - 1 & -2 \left[1 + 2(\lambda - 2) \right] &= \\ |-2| &-1| &\lambda - 1 & -2 \left[1 + 2(\lambda - 2) \right] &= \\ |-2| &-1| &\lambda - 1 & -2 \left[1 + 2(\lambda - 2) \right] &= \\ |-2| &-1| &\lambda - 1 & -2 \left[1 + 2(\lambda - 2) \right] &= \\ |-2| &-1| &\lambda - 1 & -2 \left[1 + 2(\lambda - 2) \right] &= \\ |-2| &-1| &\lambda - 1 & -2 \left[1 + 2(\lambda - 2) \right] &= \\ |-2| &-1| &\lambda - 1 & -2 \left[1 + 2(\lambda - 2) \right] &= \\ |-2| &-1| &\lambda - 1 & -2 \left[1 + 2(\lambda - 2) \right] &= \\ |-2| &-1| &\lambda - 1 & -2 \left[1 + 2(\lambda - 2) \right] &= \\ |-2| &-1| &\lambda - 1 & -2 \left[1 + 2(\lambda - 2) \right] &= \\ |-2| &-1| &\lambda - 1 & -2 \left[1 + 2(\lambda - 2) \right] &= \\ |-2| &-1| &\lambda - 1 & -2 \left[1 + 2(\lambda - 2) \right] &= \\ |-2| &-1| &\lambda - 1 & -2 \left[1 + 2(\lambda - 2) \right] &= \\ |-2| &-1| &\lambda - 1 & -2 \left[1 + 2(\lambda - 2) \right] &= \\ |-2| &-1| &\lambda - 1 & -2 \left[1 + 2(\lambda - 2) \right] &= \\ |-2| &-1| &\lambda - 1 & -2 \left[1 + 2(\lambda - 2) \right] &= \\ |-2| &-1| &\lambda - 1 & -2 \left[1 + 2(\lambda - 2) \right] &= \\ |-2| &-1| &\lambda - 1 & -2 \left[1 + 2(\lambda - 2) \right] &= \\ |-2| &-1| &\lambda - 1 & -2 \left[1 + 2(\lambda - 2) \right] &= \\ |-2| &-1| &\lambda - 1 & -2 \left[1 + 2(\lambda - 2) \right] &= \\ |-2| &-1| &\lambda - 1 & -2 \left[1 + 2(\lambda - 2) \right] &= \\ |-2| &-1| &\lambda - 1 & -2 \left[1 + 2(\lambda - 2) \right] &= \\ |-2| &-1| &\lambda -$$

$$= \lambda_1 = 4, \quad \lambda_2 = -1, \quad \lambda_3 = 1$$

· 21 = 4

$$V_{1}: \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -1 & -2 \\ -1 & 2 & -1 \\ -2 & -1 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} 3x - y - 2z = 0 \\ -x + 2y - z = 0 \\ -2x - y + 3z = 0 \end{cases}$$

055: 1ª RiGA = - (2ª RiGA + 3ª RiGA)

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = 4y - 2 \\ -4y + 22 - y + 32 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = 2 \\ y = 2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 1 = [(1, 1, 1)] \end{cases}$$

· /2 = -1

$$\begin{cases} x = -3y - \xi \\ 6y + 2x - y - 2\xi = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = \xi \\ y = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = \xi \\ y = 0 \end{cases}$$

• $\lambda_3 = 1$

NORMALIZZO:
$$|V_1| = \sqrt{3}$$
, $|V_2| = \sqrt{2}$, $|V_3| = \sqrt{6}$
 $|V_1| = \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\right)$ $|V_2| = \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, 0, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)$ $|V_3| = \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}, -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}\right)$

C) SORIVERE LA TATRICE CHE RAPPRESENTA & RISPETTO ALLA BASE TROVATA AL PUNTO D).

3) DATA LA FORTA QUADRATICA $q(X_1y_1z)=1$ $X^2+3y^2-4x^2+4y^2^2$ a) Survere la Matrice A CHE RAPPRESENTA q $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -2 \\ 3 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ COERRICONTION DE PER DUE

<math>COERRICONTION DE PER DUE

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 \\ -2 & 0 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

b) STABILIRE IL SEGNO DI Q

=> $\lambda_1=0$, $\lambda_2=3$, $\lambda_3=5$ => ΣNO TUTTI NON NEGATIVI

TO $Q \in I$ SEMIDEFINITA ROSITIVA

TEO SIA A SIM. MXM, XTAX SI DIŒ

- . OFF. POS (⇒ >) >0 ∀ !
- · DEF. NEG = 2: <0
- · SEMIDET. POS @ A; 30
- · DETRIBET. NEG () DI 60
- ORDORO CHATEL IC LACALORI DI SEGNO OPPOSTO

C) DETERMINARE UNA BASE CHE DIAGONALIZZA LA FORTA QUADRATICA

$$\Rightarrow \forall_1 = [(2,0,1)] = [v_1]$$

$$\mathcal{N}_{1} = \frac{\mathcal{N}_{1}}{|\mathcal{N}_{1}|} = \left(\frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}, 0, \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}\right)$$

$$V_2: \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} 2x + 2z = 0 \\ 2x - z = 0 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} 4z + 2z = 0 \\ x = 2z \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x = 0 \\ y = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow V_2 = \left[(0, x_1, 0) \right] = \left[v_2 \right] \Rightarrow v_2' = (0, x_1, 0)$$

$$0 \quad \lambda_3 = 5$$

$$V_3: \quad \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} 4x + 2x = 0 \\ 2y = 0 \\ 2x + 2 = 0 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} y = 0 \\ 2x + 2 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow V_3 = \left[(1, 0, -2) \right] \Rightarrow v_3' = \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} |0, -\frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} |0| \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow \mathcal{B} = \begin{cases} v_1 \\ v_2 \\ v_3 \\ v_4 \\ v_5 \\ v_5 \\ v_5 \\ v_6 \\ v_7 \\ v_7$$