

Geometria 8/5/19

Visto: \emptyset , ellissoide, parab. ell., iperb. ell.

$$\emptyset: \mathcal{L}: x^2 + y^2 + z^2 + 1 = 0$$

$$\overline{\mathcal{L}}: x^2 + y^2 + z^2 + w^2 = 0 \quad \neq$$

$$\mathcal{L}_\infty: x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 0 \quad \neq$$

ellissoide $\mathcal{L}: x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1$

$$\overline{\mathcal{L}}: x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = w^2 \quad \text{ellissoide proiettivo}$$

$$\mathcal{L}_\infty: x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 0 \quad \emptyset$$

parab. ell

$$\mathcal{L}: z = x^2 + y^2$$

$$\overline{\mathcal{L}}: zw = x^2 + y^2$$

pongo $z = u + v$
 $w = u - v$

$$(u+v)(u-v) = x^2 + y^2$$

$$u^2 - v^2 = x^2 + y^2$$

$$x^2 + y^2 + v^2 = u^2 \quad \text{ellissoide proiettivo}$$

$$\mathcal{L}_\infty: x^2 + y^2 = 0$$

$$[0:0:1] \quad \text{un punto}$$

iperb. ell

$$\mathcal{L}: x^2 + y^2 = z^2 - 1$$

$$\overline{\mathcal{L}}: x^2 + y^2 = z^2 - w^2$$

$$x^2 + y^2 + w^2 = z^2 \quad \text{ellissoide proiettivo}$$

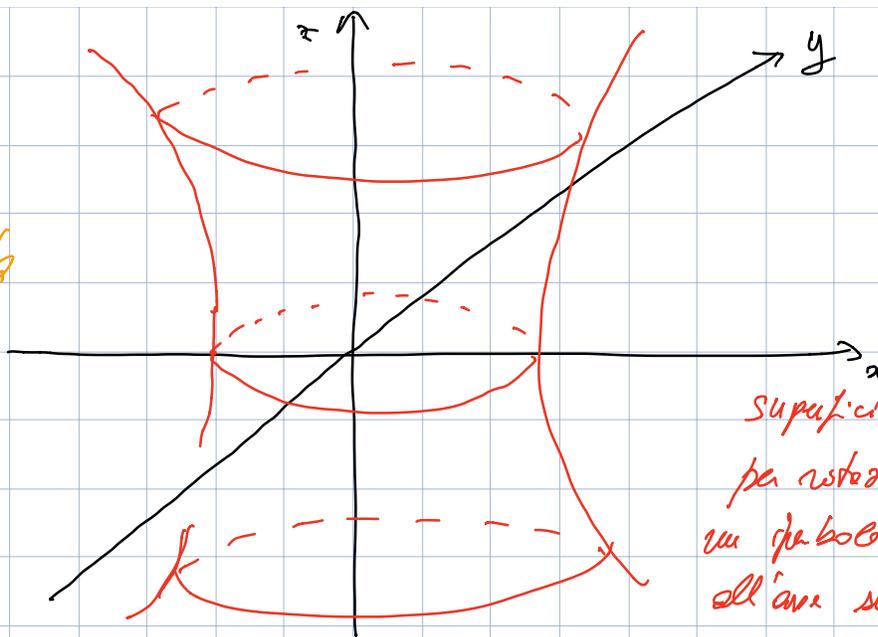
$$\mathcal{L}_\infty: x^2 + y^2 = z^2 \quad \text{l'unica conica proiettiva non deg.}$$

Iperboloide iperbolico

$$x^2 + y^2 = z^2 + 1$$

\mathbb{E}^c una superficie di rotazione intorno all'asse z .

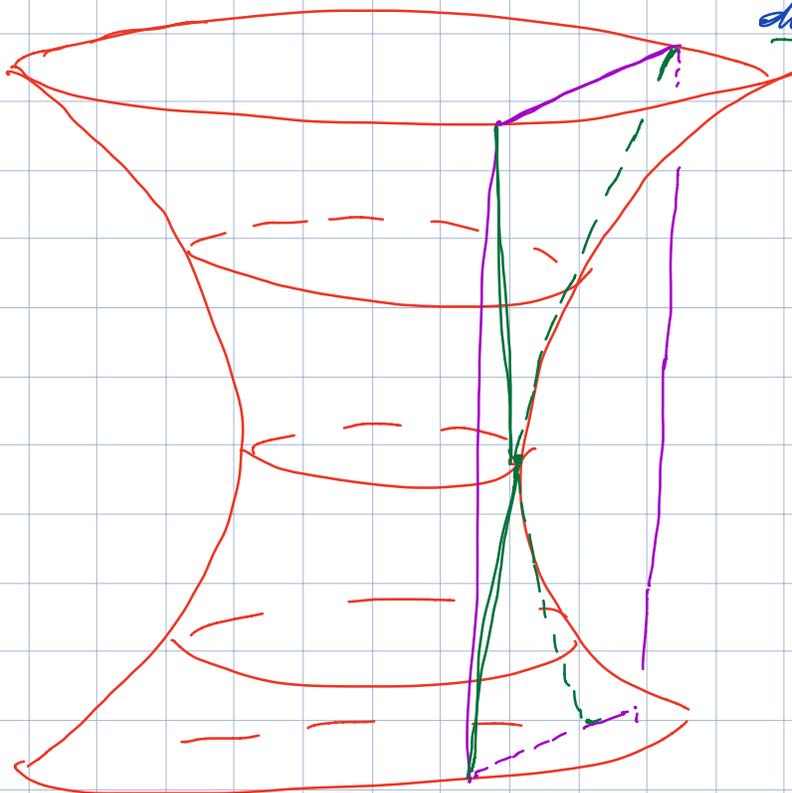
iperboloide
a una foglia



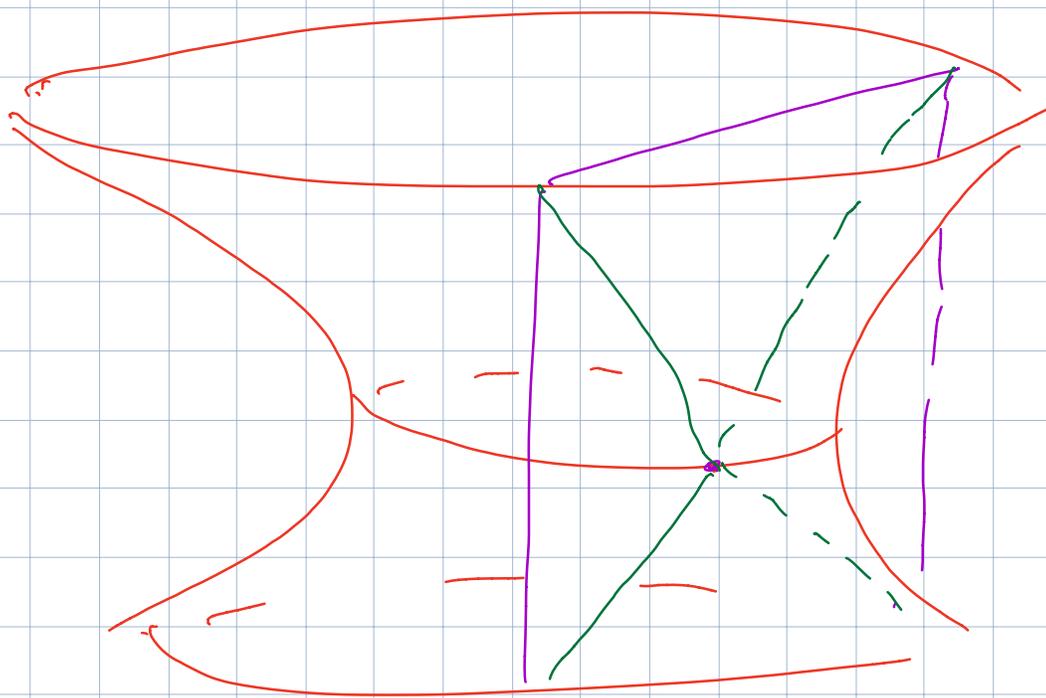
superficie ottenuta
per rotazione di
un iperbole intorno
all'asse secondario

$$\mathcal{L}: x^2 + y^2 = z^2 + 1$$

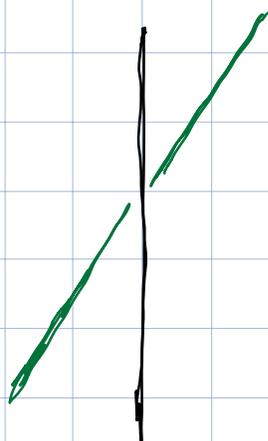
Interseco con piano $x=1$ trovo
 $1+y^2=z^2+1 \rightarrow y^2=z^2$ o $y=\pm z$
due rette



Poiché L è superficie di rotazione intorno all'asse z del piano $x=1$ ottenuto segnando due rette:



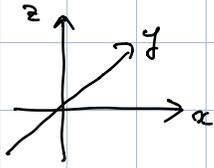
Azi: l'interno L si ottiene facendo ruotare una generatrice di tali rette intorno all'asse z :



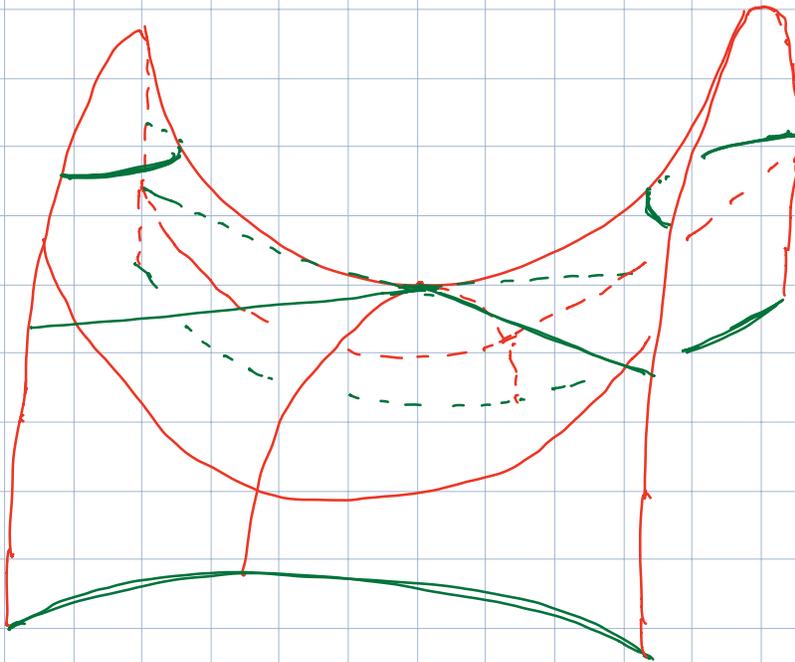
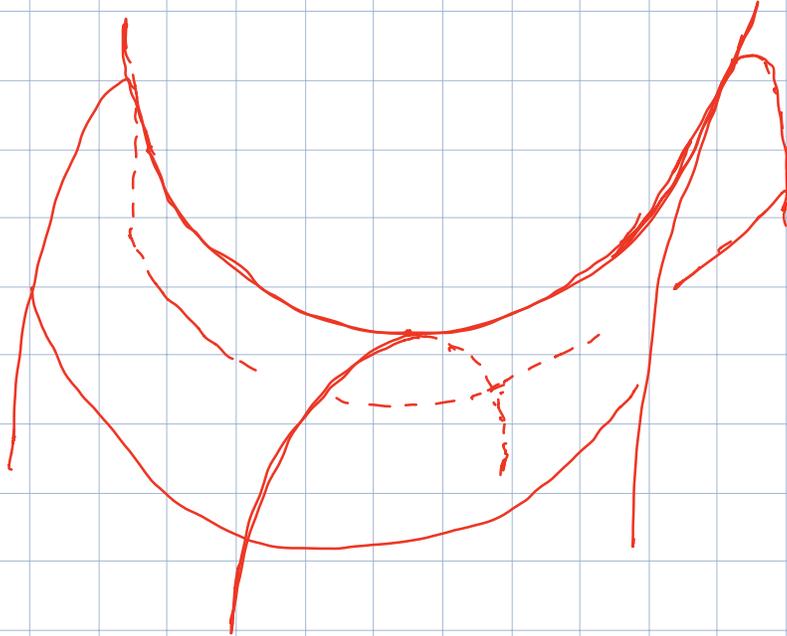
la rotazione della
retta verde intorno
alla nera produce
l'iperboloide.

Paraboloide iperbolico

$$z = x^2 - y^2$$



paraboloide
a sella



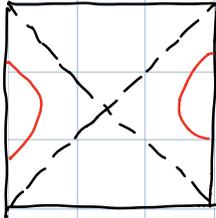
$$z = x^2 - y^2$$

$$z = 0 \rightarrow x = \pm y$$

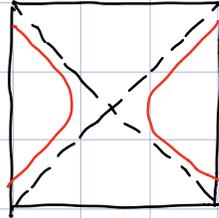
$$z = c > 0 \quad x^2 - y^2 = c$$

$$z = 0 < 0 \quad y^2 - x^2 = (-c)$$

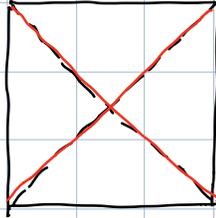
filari al tempo z :



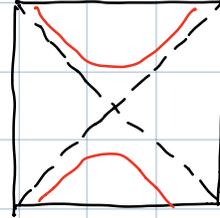
$$z = +2$$



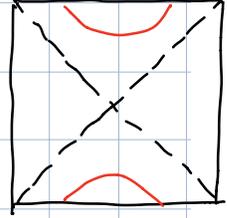
$$z = +1$$



$$z = 0$$



$$z = -1$$

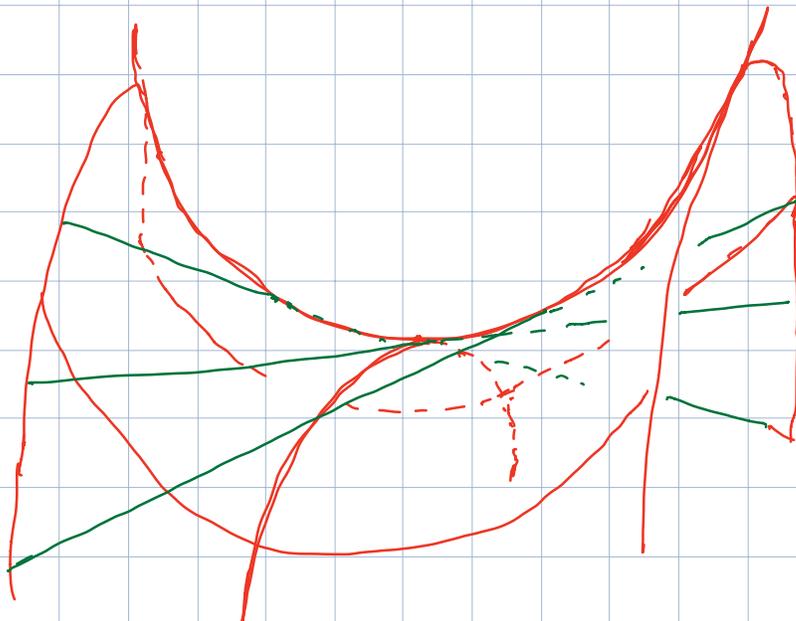


$$z = -2$$

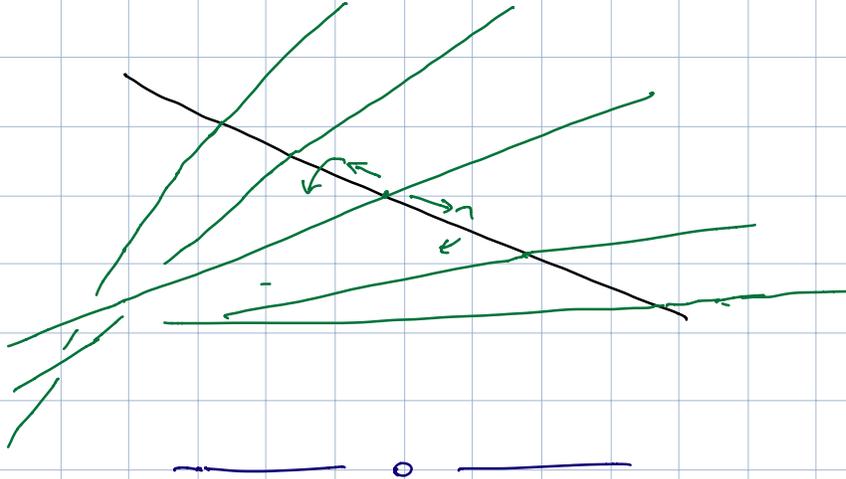
$$L: \quad z = x^2 - y^2$$

$$z = (x+y)(x-y)$$

Intersecando con qualsiasi piano $x+y = \text{cost}$ oppure
 $x-y = \text{cost}$
 fanno una retta.



Quindi \mathcal{L} è ottenuto così:



Iprob. iprob. $\mathcal{L}: x^2 + y^2 = z^2 + 1$

$\overline{\mathcal{L}}: x^2 + y^2 = z^2 + w^2$

iparaboloidi proiettivi

$\mathcal{L}_\infty: x^2 + y^2 = z^2$ unica conica proiettiva non dp.

Parab. iprob.: $\mathcal{L}: z = x^2 - y^2$

$\overline{\mathcal{L}}: zw = x^2 - y^2$

$z = u + v \quad u = x - y$

$u^2 - v^2 = x^2 - y^2$

$u^2 + y^2 = x^2 + v^2$

iparaboloidi proiettivi

$\mathcal{L}_\infty: x^2 - y^2 = 0$

$x = \pm y$

due rette

Esercizio: visualizzare.

Teo: ogni $\mathcal{L} = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^3 : \begin{pmatrix} a \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot A \cdot \begin{pmatrix} x \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = 0\}$

$A \in M_{4 \times 4}$ simm. $\det(A) \neq 0$ si trasforma con un

cambio di coord. affine in uno dei 6 modelli visti.

10.2.4 Stabilire se A è normale; se sì ... applicare lo spettrale

$$(a) A = \begin{pmatrix} 2+i & 1 \\ 3i & 1-i \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2+i & 1 \\ 3i & 1-i \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2-i & -3i \\ 1 & 1+i \end{pmatrix} \neq \begin{pmatrix} 2-i & -3i \\ 1 & 1+i \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2+i & 1 \\ 3i & 1-i \end{pmatrix}$$

//

$$\begin{pmatrix} 6 & \dots \\ \dots & \dots \end{pmatrix} \neq \begin{pmatrix} 14 & \dots \\ \dots & \dots \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(c) A = \begin{pmatrix} 7-7i & 1+i \\ 1+i & 7-7i \end{pmatrix}$$

non è hermitiana
non è antihermitiana

$$\det(A) = 49(1-i)^2 - (1+i)^2 = 49(-2i) - (2i) = -100i$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 7-7i & 1+i \\ 1+i & 7-7i \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 7+7i & 1-i \\ 1-i & 7+7i \end{pmatrix} \neq \begin{pmatrix} 7+7i & 1-i \\ 1-i & 7+7i \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 7-7i & 1+i \\ 1+i & 7-7i \end{pmatrix}$$

// //

$$\begin{pmatrix} 100 & 0 \\ 0 & 100 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 100 & 0 \\ 0 & 100 \end{pmatrix}$$

Scoputo: $A = 10$ volte una matrice
 \Rightarrow normale.

$$\begin{aligned} \chi_A(t) &= t^2 - \operatorname{tr}(A) \cdot t + \det(A) \\ &= t^2 - 14(1-i)t - 100i \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \lambda_{1,2} &= 7(1-i) \pm \sqrt{49(1-i)^2 + 100i} \\ &= 7(1-i) \pm \sqrt{2i} = 7(1-i) \pm (1+i) = \begin{cases} 8-6i \\ 6-8i \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

$$v_1: \begin{pmatrix} 7-7i & 1+i \\ 1+i & 7-7i \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = (8-6i) \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{cases} (7-7i)x + (1+i)y = (8-6i)x \\ (1+i)x + (7-7i)y = (8-6i)y \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} -(1+i)x + (1+i)y = 0 \\ (1+i)x - (1+i)y = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow v_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$v_2 \dots v_2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(f) \quad A = \begin{pmatrix} 5+5i & 1+7i \\ -7+i & 5+5i \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 5+5i & 1+7i \\ -7+i & 5+5i \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 5-5i & -7-i \\ 1-7i & 5-5i \end{pmatrix} \neq \begin{pmatrix} 5-5i & -7-i \\ 1-7i & 5-5i \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 5+5i & 1+7i \\ -7+i & 5+5i \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 100 & 10-10i \\ \dots & \dots \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 100 & 10-10i \\ \dots & \dots \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} -35 - 35i \\ +5 - 5i \\ +5 + 35i \\ \hline 35 - 5i \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 5 - 5i \\ 35 + 35i \\ -35 - 5i \\ \hline 5 - 35i \end{array}$$

1i + cercare autovel/autovet?

10.2.5. Verificare che A è unitaria

$$(b) \quad A = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -i\sqrt{2} & -i \\ -i\sqrt{2} & 0 & \sqrt{2} \\ i & -\sqrt{2} & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Devo verificare che $A^* \cdot A = I_3$ oppure (equivalente)
che $A = (v_1, v_2, v_3)$ è base ortonormale di \mathbb{C}^3 :

$$\|v_1\|^2 = \frac{1}{4} (1 + 2 + 1) = 1$$

$$\|v_2\|^2 = \frac{1}{4} (2 + 0 + 2) = 1$$

$$\|v_3\|^2 = \frac{1}{4} (1 + 2 + 1) = 1$$

$$\langle v_1 | v_2 \rangle = \frac{1}{4} (1 \cdot (+i\sqrt{2}) + (-i\sqrt{2}) \cdot 0 + i(-\sqrt{2})) = 0$$

$$\langle v_1 | v_3 \rangle = \frac{1}{4} (1 \cdot (+i) + (-i\sqrt{2})\sqrt{2} + i \cdot 1) = 0$$

$$\langle v_2 | v_3 \rangle = \frac{1}{4} (-i\sqrt{2}(+i) + 0 \cdot \sqrt{2} + (-\sqrt{2}) \cdot 1) = 0 \quad \underline{\underline{OK}}$$

10.2.6 Trovare sepwi autovel. A .

$$(c) \quad A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & i & -1 \\ -i & 0 & 1+i \\ -1 & 1-i & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

hermitiana
 \Rightarrow autovel. reali; sepwi d_{i^2}/d_i

$$d_1 = 2$$

$$d_2 = \det \begin{pmatrix} 2 & i \\ -i & 0 \end{pmatrix} = -1$$

$$d_3 = 2 \cdot 0 \cdot 2 + i(1+i) \cdot (-1) + (-1)(-i)(1-i)$$

$$- (-1) \cdot 0 \cdot (-1) - i(-i) \cdot 2 - 2(1+i)(1-i)$$

$$= \frac{1-i}{1+i}$$

$$-2$$

$$-4 = -4$$

segni autoval: $+, -, +$.

10.2.7. Trovare tipo di A e forme canonica su \mathbb{R} o \mathbb{C} .

$$(b) \quad A = \frac{1}{13} \begin{pmatrix} 12 & 3 & 4 \\ 3 & 4 & -12 \\ 4 & -12 & -3 \end{pmatrix}$$

\mathbb{C} simmetrica e anche unitaria: $A = (v_1, v_2, v_3)$

$$\|v_j\|^2 = \frac{1}{13^2} \left(\underbrace{12^2 + 3^2 + 4^2}_{5^2} \right) = 1$$

13^2

$$\langle v_1, v_2 \rangle = \frac{1}{13^2} (36 + 12 - 48) = 0$$

$$\langle v_1, v_3 \rangle = \frac{1}{13^2} (48 - 36 - 12) = 0$$

$$\langle v_2, v_3 \rangle = \frac{1}{13^2} (12 - 48 + 36) = 0$$

Poiché è simmetrica si diagonalizza via autov.;
 ma è unitaria \Rightarrow le autov. di modulo 1
 \Rightarrow solo ± 1 .

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & & & \\ & 1 & & \\ & & -1 & \\ & & & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & & \\ & 1 & & \\ & & -1 & \\ & & & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & & \\ & -1 & & \\ & & -1 & \\ & & & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -1 & & & \\ & -1 & & \\ & & -1 & \\ & & & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$\lambda_1 = 3$

$\lambda_2 = 1$

$\lambda_3 = -1$

$\lambda_4 = -3$

↑
giuste queste

(d) $A = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & -2 & 3 \\ -2 & 1 & 7 \\ 3 & 7 & -69 \end{pmatrix}$

A simmetrica.

$$p_A(t) = \det \begin{pmatrix} t-5 & 2 & -3 \\ 2 & t-1 & -7 \\ -3 & -7 & t+69 \end{pmatrix} \quad (t^2 - 6t + 5)(t + 69)$$

$$= t^3 - 6t^2 + 5t + 69t^2 - 414t + 345 + 42 + 42 - 9t + 9 - 4t - 276 - 48t + 245$$

$$= t^3 + 63t^2 - 471t + 407$$

$$= (t-1)(t^2 + 64t - 407)$$

$$\lambda_1 = 1 \quad \lambda_{2,3} = 32 \pm \sqrt{1024 - 407} = 32 \pm \sqrt{617}$$

$$v_1 = \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{cases} 5x - 2y + 3z = \alpha \\ -2x + y + 7z = \gamma \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} 4x - 2y + 3z = 0 \\ -2x + 7z = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$v_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{49+17^2+4}} \begin{pmatrix} 7 \\ 17 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$v_{2,3}$... poiché $\lambda_{1,2,3}$ sono distinti e 3 rette autospazio sono mutuamente e dunque \perp tra loro; pertanto basta prendere $v_{2,3}$ unitari e si ottiene (v_1, v_2, v_3) base ortonormale che diagonalizza A .

$$(1) \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -7 & 4 \\ 7 & 0 & 5 \\ -4 & -5 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

E antisimmetrica $3 \times 3 \Rightarrow$ ha autoval. $0, \pm \alpha i$
e forme canoniche $\begin{pmatrix} 0 & \alpha & 0 \\ -\alpha & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$.

$$p_A(t) = \det \begin{pmatrix} t & 7 & -4 \\ -7 & t & -5 \\ 4 & -5 & t \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= t^3 - 140 + 140 + t(16 + 69 + 1)$$

$$= t(t^2 + 66)$$

$$\alpha = \sqrt{66}$$

$$(b) \begin{pmatrix} 6 & 2-i \\ 2+i & 10 \end{pmatrix}$$

$\mathcal{E}^{\mathbb{C}}$ hermitiana \Rightarrow autov. reali e α diagonale in unitaria.

$$\text{tr}(A) = 16 \quad \det(A) = 60 - 5 = 55$$

$$P_A(t) = t^2 - 16t + 55$$

$$\lambda_{1,2} = 8 \pm \sqrt{64 - 55} = 8 \pm 3 \begin{matrix} \nearrow 11 \\ \searrow 5 \end{matrix}$$

$$v_1: \begin{cases} 6x + (2-i)y = 11x \\ \dots \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} -5x + (2-i)y = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$v_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{30}} \begin{pmatrix} 2-i \\ 5 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$v_2: \begin{cases} 6x + (2-i)y = 5x \\ \dots \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} x + (2-i)y = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$v_2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \begin{pmatrix} 2-i \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Denom vettori autovetoriali \perp tra loro; infatti:

$$\left\langle \begin{pmatrix} 2-i \\ 5 \end{pmatrix} \middle| \begin{pmatrix} 2-i \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \right\rangle_{\mathbb{C}^2} = (2-i)(2+i) + 5 \cdot (-1) = 0$$

OK