

## Proiezione ortogonale

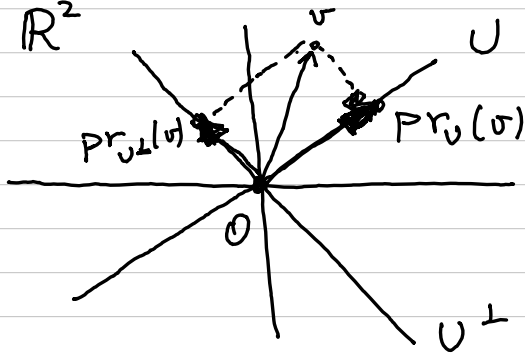
Sia  $U \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$  un sottospazio vettoriale.

Abbiamo visto che  $\mathbb{R}^n = U \oplus U^\perp$ .

Def: La proiezione ortogonale è la funzione  
 $pr_U^{U^\perp} : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$ .

Notazione:  $pr_U := pr_U^{U^\perp}$ .

Es:  $\mathbb{R}^2$



Sia  $v \in \mathbb{R}^n$ . Allora  $\exists!$   $u \in U$  e  $u' \in U^\perp$  t.c.

$$v = u + u'$$

e  $pr_U(v) = u$ .

oss:  $v - pr_U(v) \in U^\perp$ . Quindi,

$$(v - pr_U(v)) \cdot u = 0 \quad \forall u \in U.$$

## Matrice di proiezione ortogonale

Sappiamo che  $p_U : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$  è lineare. Quindi esiste una matrice

$$P_U \in \text{Mat}_{m \times n}(\mathbb{R}) \text{ t.c. } p_U = S_{P_U}.$$

Com'è fatta  $P_U$ ?

Per capirlo abbiamo bisogno del seguente interessante risultato:

Prop.: Sia  $A \in \text{Mat}_{m \times n}(\mathbb{R})$ . Allora

$$\text{Ker } A^t A = \text{Ker } A.$$

In particolare,  $\text{rg } A^t A = \text{rg } A$ .

dim: Sia  $X \in \text{Ker } A$  allora  $A^t A X = 0_{\mathbb{R}^n}$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Ker } A \subseteq \text{Ker } A^t A. \text{ Viceversa se } A^t A X = 0_{\mathbb{R}^n}$$

$$\text{allora } (A X) \cdot (A X) = X^t A^t A X = X^t 0_{\mathbb{R}^n} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow A X = 0_{\mathbb{R}^m} \Rightarrow X \in \text{Ker } A.$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Ker } A^t A \subseteq \text{Ker } A.$$

$$\text{rg } A^t A = n - \dim \text{Ker } A^t A = n - \dim \text{Ker } A = \text{rg } A.$$

Teorema: Sia  $U \subseteq \mathbb{R}^m$  un s.sp. vettoriale.

Sia  $B_U = (v_1, \dots, v_r)$  una base di  $U$ . Allora

$$P_U = A (A^t A)^{-1} A^t$$

dove  $A = (v_1 | \dots | v_r) \in \text{Mat}_{m \times r}(\mathbb{R})$ .

dim: Poiché  $\text{rg } A = r$ , allora anche  $\text{rg } A^t A = r$  e quindi  $A^t A$  è invertibile.

Quindi la matrice  $A (A^t A)^{-1} A^t$  è ben definita.

Sia  $X \in \mathbb{R}^m$ .  $P_U X \in U = \langle v_1, \dots, v_r \rangle = \text{Col}(A) \Rightarrow$

$$\exists Y_0 \in \mathbb{R}^r \text{ t.c. } P_U X = A Y_0$$

Inoltre  $X - P_U X \in U^\perp = \text{Ker } A^t$  (Teo di dec. ort.)

$$\Rightarrow A^t (X - P_U X) = 0_{\mathbb{R}^r}$$

$$\Rightarrow A^t X = A^t A Y_0 \Rightarrow Y_0 = (A^t A)^{-1} A^t X$$

$$\Rightarrow P_U(X) = A Y_0 = A (A^t A)^{-1} A^t X.$$

□

$$\underline{\text{Es}}: U = \left\langle \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\rangle \quad A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$P_U = A (A^t A)^{-1} A^t =$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \left( (111) \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right)^{-1} (111) = \frac{1}{3} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} (111)$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

Notazione:  $U = \langle v \rangle$ ,  $\text{pr}_U(x) =: \text{pr}_v(x)$ .

$$\underline{\text{Es}}: \text{pr}_{\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}} \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \left( (12) \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \right)^{-1} (12) \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} (5)^{-1} (12) \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{1}{5} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} (12) \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{5} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{5} \begin{pmatrix} 8 \\ 16 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{8}{5} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

## Calcolo di $\text{pr}_U(x)$ con una base ortogonale di $U$

Sia  $U \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$  un s.sp. vett.

Sia  $B_U = (F_1, F_2, \dots, F_r)$  una base ortogonale di  $U$ . Allora  $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}^n$ ,

$$\text{pr}_U(x) = \frac{x \cdot F_1}{F_1 \cdot F_1} F_1 + \frac{x \cdot F_2}{F_2 \cdot F_2} F_2 + \dots + \frac{x \cdot F_r}{F_r \cdot F_r} F_r$$

*coefficienti di Fourier*

Infatti, poiché  $B_U$  è una base di  $U$  e  $\text{pr}_U(x) \in U$ :

$$\text{pr}_U(x) = \alpha_1 F_1 + \alpha_2 F_2 + \dots + \alpha_r F_r.$$

poiché  $x - \text{pr}_U(x) \in U^\perp$ ,  $\forall i = 1, \dots, r$ :

$$0 = (x - \text{pr}_U(x)) \cdot F_i$$

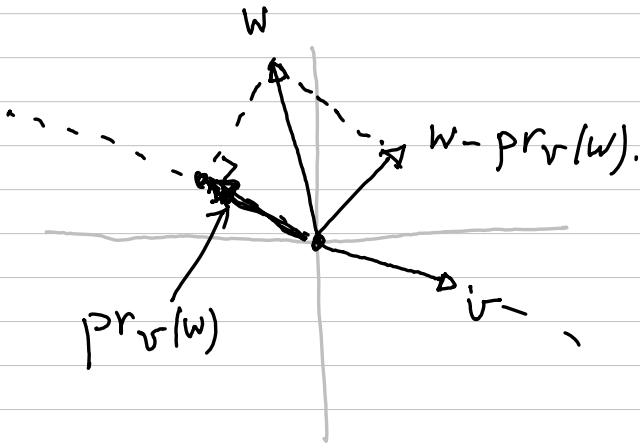
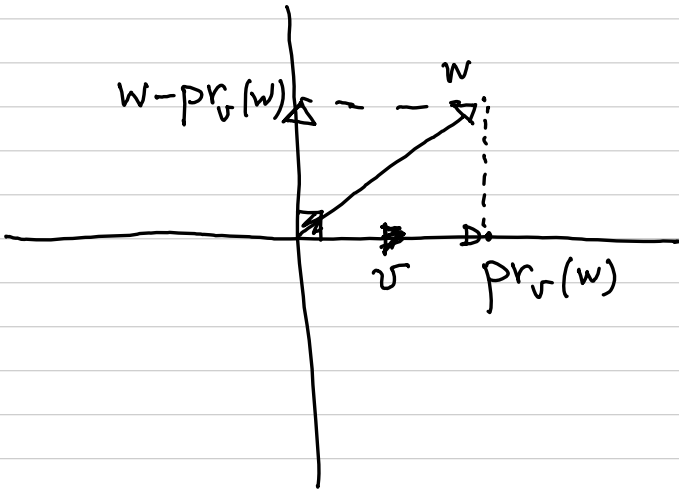
$$= x \cdot F_i - (\alpha_1 F_1 + \dots + \alpha_r F_r) \cdot F_i$$

$$= x \cdot F_i - \alpha_i F_i \cdot F_i$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha_i = \frac{x \cdot F_i}{F_i \cdot F_i} \quad \square$$

Es: Se  $v \neq 0 \in \mathbb{R}^n$ ,

$$\text{pr}_v(w) = \frac{w \cdot v}{v \cdot v} v$$



# Algoritmo di Gram-Schmidt

Teorema: Sia  $U \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$  un s.p.v. vett.

Sia  $B_U = (u_1, \dots, u_r)$  una base di  $U$ .

Allora esiste una base  $\mathcal{C}_U = (\bar{F}_1, \dots, \bar{F}_r)$  di  $U$

con le seguenti proprietà:

1)  $\mathcal{C}_U$  è ortogonale

2)  $\langle u_1, \dots, u_i \rangle = \langle \bar{F}_1, \dots, \bar{F}_i \rangle \quad \forall i=1, \dots, r$

3)  $\bar{F}_i \cdot u_i > 0$  (cos  $\widehat{\bar{F}_i u_i} > 0$ )  $\forall i=1, \dots, r$ .

Una tale base si trova con la formula ricorsiva:

$$\bar{F}_1 = u_1$$

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{F}_i &= u_i - \sum_{k=1}^{i-1} \frac{\langle u_i, \bar{F}_k \rangle}{\langle \bar{F}_k, \bar{F}_k \rangle} \bar{F}_k \\ &= u_i - \sum_{k=1}^{i-1} \frac{u_i \cdot \bar{F}_k}{\bar{F}_k \cdot \bar{F}_k} \bar{F}_k \end{aligned}$$

dim: Poniamo  $\bar{F}_1 = u_1$  e

$$\bar{F}_i = u_i - \sum_{k=1}^{i-1} \frac{u_i \cdot \bar{F}_k}{\bar{F}_k \cdot \bar{F}_k} \bar{F}_k \quad \forall i=2, \dots, r.$$

Allora per il lemma di scambio,

$$\langle u_1, \dots, u_i \rangle = \langle F_1, \dots, F_i \rangle \quad \forall i=1, \dots, r.$$

In particolare,  $\mathcal{L}_U$  è una base

Se  $i > j$ .

$$F_i \cdot F_j = F_i \cdot \left( u_j - \sum_{k=1}^{j-1} \frac{u_j \cdot F_k}{F_k \cdot F_k} F_k \right)$$

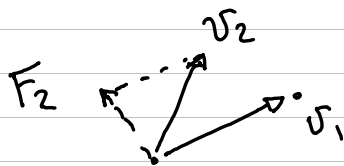
$$= F_i \cdot u_j \quad u_j \in \langle u_1, \dots, u_i \rangle$$

$$= (u_i - \text{pr}_{\langle u_1, \dots, u_i \rangle}(u_i)) \cdot u_j = 0$$

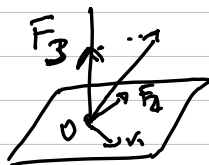
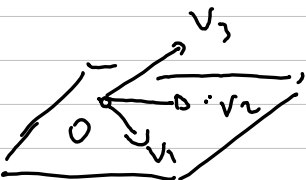
□

OSS: Dividendo  $F_i$  per  $\|F_i\|$  otteniamo una base ortonormale. Essa è l'unica base ortonormale di  $U$  con le proprietà 1), 2), 3).

OSS:



L'algoritmo  
ridurrà i  
vettori





Es: Trovare una base ortonormale di:

$$U = \left\langle \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ -1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} \right\rangle$$

$v_1$                        $v_2$                        $v_3$

Sol.:

$$F_1 = v_1$$

$$F_2' = v_2 - \frac{v_2 \cdot F_1}{F_1 \cdot F_1} F_1 =$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} - \frac{6}{4} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -2/4 \\ 2/4 \\ 2/4 \\ -2/4 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Poniamo

$$F_2 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

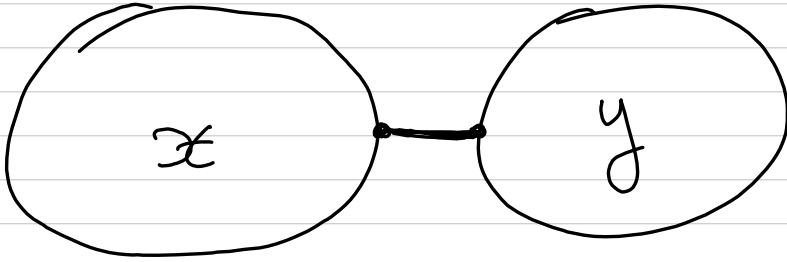
$$F_3 = v_3 - \frac{v_3 \cdot F_1}{F_1 \cdot F_1} F_1 - \frac{v_3 \cdot F_2}{F_2 \cdot F_2} F_2.$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ -1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} - \frac{5}{4} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} - \frac{(-3)}{4} \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 6/4 \\ -6/4 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

## Distanze Tra sottospazi affini

Def: Dati due sottoinsiemi  $X, Y \subset \mathbb{R}^n$

$$\text{dist}(X, Y) = \min \{ \text{dist}(x, y) \mid x \in X, y \in Y \}.$$



### distanza punto-spazio affine

Sia  $U = X_0 + U_0 \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$  un s.p. affine.

con giacitura  $U_0$ . Sia  $P \in \mathbb{R}^n$

$$\text{dist}(P, U) = \| P - X_0 - \text{pr}_{U_0}(P - X_0) \|^2$$

dim: sia  $u \in U$ .  $u = X_0 + u_0$

$$\text{dist}(P, u)^2 = \text{dist}(P, X_0 + u_0)^2$$

$$= \text{dist}(P - X_0, u_0)^2$$

$$= \| P - X_0 - u_0 \|^2 = \| \underbrace{(P - X_0 - \text{pr}_{U_0}(P - X_0))}_{\in U_0^\perp} + \underbrace{(\text{pr}_{U_0}(P - X_0) - u_0)}_{\in U_0} \|^2$$

Pitagora

$$= \| P - X_0 - \text{pr}_{U_0}(P - X_0) \|^2 + \| \text{pr}_{U_0}(P - X_0) - u_0 \|^2$$

$$\geq \| P - X_0 - \text{pr}_{U_0}(P - X_0) \|^2$$

$$\|P - X_0 - u_0\|^2 = \|P - X_0 + \text{pr}_U(P - X_0) - \text{pr}_U(P - X_0) - u_0\|^2$$

$$= \left\| \underbrace{(P - X_0 - \text{pr}_U(P - X_0))}_{\substack{\uparrow \\ U^\perp}} + \underbrace{(\text{pr}_U(P - X_0) - u_0)}_{\substack{\uparrow \\ U}} \right\|^2$$

$$= \|P - X_0 - \text{pr}_U(P - X_0)\|^2 + \|\text{pr}_U(P - X_0) - u_0\|^2$$

↑  
Pitagora

$$\geq \|P - X_0 - \text{pr}_U(P - X_0)\|^2$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{dist}(P, U) \geq \text{dist}(P, X_0 + \text{pr}_U(P - X_0))$$

L'uguaglianza vale se e solo se

$$\|\text{pr}_U(P - X_0) - u_0\| = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow u_0 = \text{pr}_U(P - X_0) \Leftrightarrow u = X_0 + \text{pr}_U(P - X_0)$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{dist}(P, U) = \text{dist}(P, X_0 + \text{pr}_U(P - X_0))$$

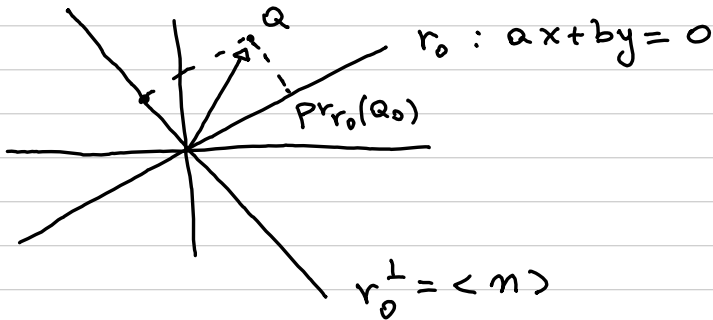
$$= \|P - X_0 - \text{pr}_U(P - X_0)\|$$

## Distanza punto-retta (in $\mathbb{R}^2$ )

$$P = \begin{pmatrix} x_0 \\ y_0 \end{pmatrix} \quad r: ax+by=c \quad \text{Sia } X_0 \in r.$$

$$\text{dist}(P, r) = \text{dist}(P - X_0, \text{pr}_{r_0}(P - X_0))$$

$$\text{Poniamo } Q = P - X_0, \quad m = \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \end{pmatrix}$$



osserviamo che

$$Q = \underbrace{Q - \text{pr}_{r_0}(Q)}_{\substack{\perp \\ r_0}} + \underbrace{\text{pr}_{r_0}(Q)}_{\substack{\parallel \\ r_0}}$$

$$\Rightarrow Q - \text{pr}_{r_0}(Q) = \text{pr}_m(Q) = \frac{Q \cdot m}{m \cdot m} m$$

$$\text{dist}(P, r) = \|Q - \text{pr}_{r_0}(Q)\|$$

$$= \left\| \frac{Q \cdot m}{m \cdot m} m \right\| = \frac{|Q \cdot m|}{m \cdot m} \|m\|$$

$$= \frac{|Q \cdot m|}{\|m\|} = \frac{|(P - X_0) \cdot m|}{\|m\|} =$$

$$= \frac{|P \cdot m - X_0 \cdot m|}{\|m\|} \stackrel{X_0 \cdot m = c}{=} \frac{|ax_0 + by_0 - c|}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}}$$

## distanze punto-iperpiano

$$U: m \cdot X = b \quad P \in \mathbb{R}^m$$

$$\text{dist}(P, U) = \frac{|m \cdot P - b|}{\|m\|}$$

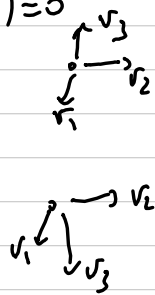
$$\underline{\text{Es}}: \quad U: 2x_1 - x_2 + 3x_3 = 4 \quad P = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{dist}(P, U) = \frac{|2 - 2 - 3 - 4|}{\sqrt{4 + 1 + 9}} = \frac{7}{\sqrt{14}}$$

## Determinante 3x3 come volume

Teorema:  $|\det(v_1, v_2, v_3)| = \text{volume del}$   
parallelepipedo di spigoli  $v_1, v_2, v_3 =$   
 $\text{vol}(\mathcal{P}(v_1, v_2, v_3))$

dim:

$$v(v_1, v_2, v_3) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{se } \det(v_1, v_2, v_3) = 0 \\ \text{vol}(\mathcal{P}(v_1, v_2, v_3)) & \text{se} \\ -\text{vol}(\mathcal{P}(v_1, v_2, v_3)) & \text{se} \end{cases}$$


$v$  è multilineare, alternante e  $v(e_1, e_2, e_3) = 1$ .

$$\Rightarrow v(v_1, v_2, v_3) = \det(v_1, v_2, v_3). \quad \square$$

## Il prodotto-vettoriale

Siano  $v = \begin{pmatrix} v_1 \\ v_2 \\ v_3 \end{pmatrix}, w = \begin{pmatrix} w_1 \\ w_2 \\ w_3 \end{pmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^3$  Consideriamo la funzione

$$L: \mathbb{R}^3 \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$L(x) := \det(v, w, x)$$

$L$  è lineare. Quindi  $\exists A = (a_1, a_2, a_3)$  t.c.

$$L = S_A.$$

Il prodotto vettoriale di  $v$  e  $w$  è il vettore

$$v \wedge w = \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ a_3 \end{pmatrix} = A^t.$$

Altre notazioni:  $v \times w$ .

Com'è fatta  $A$ ?

$$a_1 = L(e_1) = \det(v, w, e_1) = \det \begin{pmatrix} v_1 & w_1 & 1 \\ v_2 & w_2 & 0 \\ v_3 & w_3 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = v_2 w_3 - w_2 v_3$$

$$a_2 = L(e_2) = \det(v, w, e_2) = \det \begin{pmatrix} v_1 & w_1 & 0 \\ v_2 & w_2 & 1 \\ v_3 & w_3 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = -v_1 w_3 + w_1 v_3$$

$$a_3 = L(e_3) = \det(v, w, e_3) = \det \begin{pmatrix} v_1 & w_1 & 0 \\ v_2 & w_2 & 0 \\ v_3 & w_3 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = v_1 w_2 - w_1 v_2$$

Es:  $\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \wedge \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -3 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -3 \\ -7 \end{pmatrix}$