

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

Dati $X, Y \in \mathbb{R}^n$ la loro distanza è

$$\text{dist}(X, Y) = \|X - Y\|.$$

Una isometria di $\mathbb{R}^n$ è una funzione

$$f: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$$

che preserva le distanze, ovvero t.c.

$$\|f(X) - f(Y)\| = \|X - Y\| \quad \forall X, Y \in \mathbb{R}^n.$$

Es: Dato $v \in \mathbb{R}^n$, la Traslazione per v

$$t_v: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n: X \mapsto X + v$$

è un'isometria perché

$$\|t_v(X) - t_v(Y)\| = \|X + v - (Y + v)\| = \|X - Y\| \quad \forall X, Y \in \mathbb{R}^n.$$

Prop. 1: Sia $f: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$ un'isometria che fissa l'origine, ovvero t.c. $f(0_{\mathbb{R}^n}) = 0_{\mathbb{R}^n}$. Allora

$$1) \quad f(X) \cdot f(Y) = X \cdot Y \quad \forall X, Y \in \mathbb{R}^n$$

$$2) \quad f \text{ è lineare}$$

dim: 1) $\forall X \in \mathbb{R}^n$

$$\|f(X)\| = \|f(X) - 0_{\mathbb{R}^n}\| = \|f(X) - f(0_{\mathbb{R}^n})\| = \|X - 0_{\mathbb{R}^n}\| = \|X\|$$

$$\text{In particolare, } \|f(X) + f(Y)\|^2 = \|X + Y\|^2 = \|X\|^2 + 2X \cdot Y + \|Y\|^2$$

$$\|f(X) + f(Y)\|^2 = \|f(X)\|^2 + 2f(X) \cdot f(Y) + \|f(Y)\|^2$$

$$\Rightarrow X \cdot Y = f(X) \cdot f(Y),$$

$$2) \|f(x+y) - (f(x) + f(y))\|^2 =$$

$$\|f(x+y)\|^2 + \|f(x) + f(y)\|^2 - 2 f(x+y) \cdot (f(x) + f(y))$$

$$\stackrel{(1)}{=} \|x+y\|^2 + \|f(x)\|^2 + \|f(y)\|^2 + 2 f(x) \cdot f(y) +$$

$$- 2 f(x+y) \cdot f(x) - 2 f(x+y) \cdot f(y)$$

$$\stackrel{(1)}{=} \cancel{\|x\|^2} + \cancel{2x \cdot y} + \cancel{\|y\|^2} + \cancel{\|x\|^2} + \cancel{\|y\|^2} + 2 f(x) \cdot f(y)$$

$$- 2 \cancel{(x+y) \cdot x} - 2 \cancel{(x+y) \cdot y} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x+y) = f(x) + f(y).$$

$$\|f(\lambda x) - \lambda f(x)\|^2 = \|f(\lambda x)\|^2 - 2 \lambda f(\lambda x) \cdot f(x) + \|\lambda f(x)\|^2$$

$$\stackrel{(1)}{=} \|\lambda x\|^2 - 2 \lambda^2 x \cdot x + \lambda^2 \|x\|^2 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow f(\lambda x) = \lambda f(x) \quad \square$$

Esercizio: La composizione di due isometrie è un'isometria.

Prop 2: Ogni isometria di $(\mathbb{R}^n, \cdot)$ è la composizione di una traslazione e di un'isometria lineare.

dim: Sia $f: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$ un'isometria.

Poniamo $g: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$ $g(x) = f(x) - f(0_{\mathbb{R}^n})$.

Allora g è un'isometria, infatti

$$\begin{aligned}\|g(x) - g(y)\| &= \|f(x) - f(0_{\mathbb{R}^n}) - f(y) + f(0_{\mathbb{R}^n})\| \\ &= \|f(x) - f(y)\| = \|x - y\|\end{aligned}$$

Inoltre,

$$g(0_{\mathbb{R}^n}) = f(0_{\mathbb{R}^n}) - f(0_{\mathbb{R}^n}) = 0_{\mathbb{R}^n}$$

$\stackrel{\text{Prop. 1}}{=} g$ è lineare.

$$f(x) = (f(x) - f(0_{\mathbb{R}^n})) + f(0_{\mathbb{R}^n}) = t_{f(0_{\mathbb{R}^n})}(g(x)).$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{f = t_{f(0_{\mathbb{R}^n})} \circ g}$$

□

Lemma : Le isometrie sono invertibili.

dim : Sia f un'isometria. Se $f(x) = f(y)$

$$\text{allora } 0 = \|f(x) - f(y)\| = \|x - y\| \Rightarrow x = y$$

$\Rightarrow f$ è iniettiva.

$$f = t_{f(0)} \circ g \quad \text{con } g \text{ lineare.}$$

Poiché $g: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$ è iniettiva è un isomorfismo

e $t_{f(0)}$ è invertibile perché $t_{f(0)}^{-1} = t_{-f(0)}$.

$\Rightarrow f$ è invertibile perché

$$f^{-1} := g^{-1} \circ t_{f(0)}^{-1} \text{ è l'inversa di } f. \quad \square$$

Prop. 3: $S_B: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$ lineare.

S_B è un'isometria $\Leftrightarrow B$ è ortogonale

dim :

$$\Rightarrow \text{Per Prop. 1, } S_B(x) \cdot S_B(y) = x \cdot y \quad \forall x, y.$$

$$\underline{\text{oss}} : \boxed{a_{ij} = e_i^t A e_j}$$

$$S_B(e_i) \cdot S_B(e_j) = e_i^t B^t B e_j = e_i^t e_j = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{se } i=j \\ 0 & \text{se } i \neq j \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow B^t B = \mathbb{1}_n \Leftrightarrow B \text{ ortogonale.}$$

$$\Leftarrow \text{Se } B^t B = \mathbb{1}_n, \text{ allora } \|S_B(x) - S_B(y)\|^2 =$$

$$\|S_B(x-y)\|^2 = (x-y)^t B^t B (x-y) = (x-y)^t (x-y) = \|x-y\|^2. \quad \square$$

Isometrie lineari $\Leftrightarrow$ matrici ortogonali.

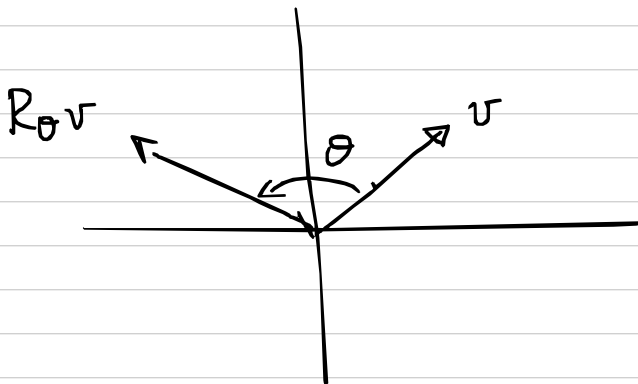
Isometrie lineari del piano

Matrici ortogonali 2×2 : $\forall \theta \in [0, 2\pi)$

$$R_\theta = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta & -\sin \theta \\ \sin \theta & \cos \theta \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{e} \quad \Phi_\theta = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta & \sin \theta \\ \sin \theta & -\cos \theta \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\det A = 1, \quad \det A' = -1.$$

•) $A = R_\theta = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta & -\sin \theta \\ \sin \theta & \cos \theta \end{pmatrix}$: matrice di rotazione



$$R_\theta(\vec{i}) = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta \\ \sin \theta \end{pmatrix}$$

$$R_\theta(\vec{j}) = \begin{pmatrix} -\sin \theta \\ \cos \theta \end{pmatrix}$$

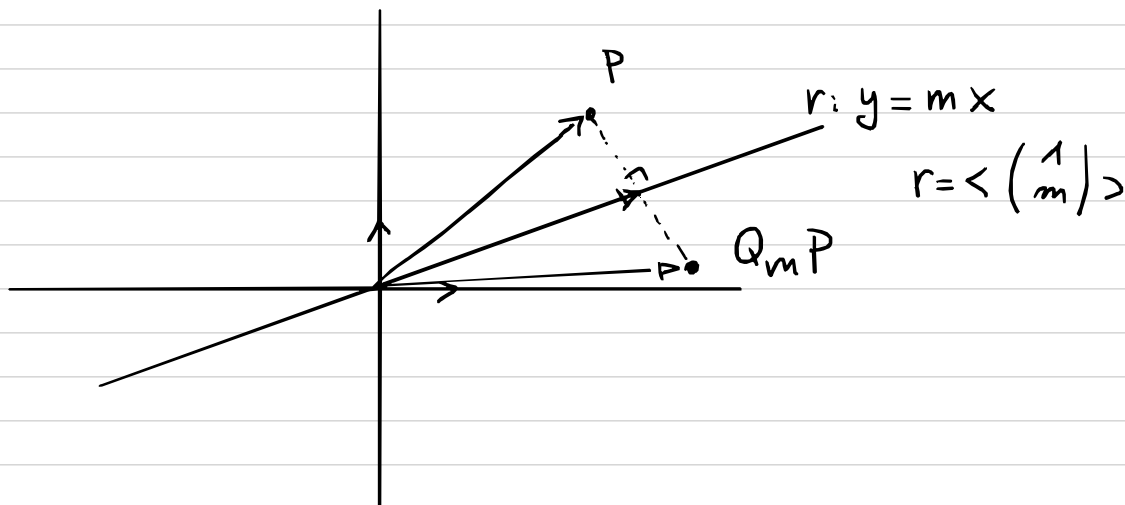
•) $\Phi_\theta = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta & \sin \theta \\ \sin \theta & -\cos \theta \end{pmatrix}$. Se $\theta = \pi$, $A = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = Q_\infty$

Se $\theta \in [0, 2\pi)$, $\theta \neq \pi$, $\Rightarrow \cos \theta/2 \neq 0$,

$$\Rightarrow \tan(\theta/2) = \frac{\sin \theta/2}{\cos \theta/2} =: m$$

$$\Rightarrow \Phi_\theta = Q_m = \frac{1}{1+m^2} \begin{pmatrix} 1-m^2 & 2m \\ 2m & m^2-1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Interpretazione geometrica di Q_m :



$\Phi_m: \mathbb{R}^2 \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$: riflessione ortogonale
attraverso la retta $y = mx$.

$$\Phi_m(P) = 2 \operatorname{pr}_{\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ m \end{pmatrix}}(P) - P.$$

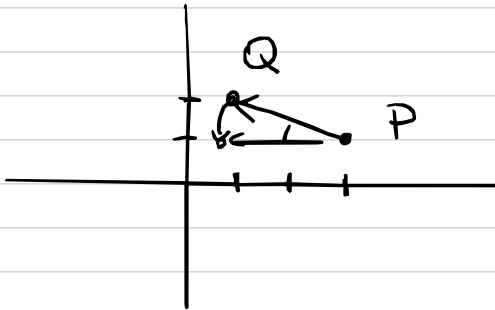
$$\begin{aligned} \Phi_m(e_1) &= 2 \frac{\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ m \end{pmatrix}}{1+m^2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ m \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= 2 \frac{1}{1+m^2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ m \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{1+m^2} \begin{pmatrix} 1-m^2 \\ 2m \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Phi_m(e_2) &= 2 \frac{\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ m \end{pmatrix}}{1+m^2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ m \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \\ &= 2 \frac{m}{1+m^2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ m \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{1+m^2} \begin{pmatrix} 2m \\ m^2-1 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

$$\leadsto \Phi_m = S_{Q_m}.$$

Es: Sia $Q = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$. Trovare il punto C ottenuto ruotando Q di 30° in senso anti-orario attorno a $P = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$

Sol.:



Il punto C è $\vec{PC} = R_{30^\circ}(\vec{PQ})$

$$\Leftrightarrow C - P = R_{30^\circ}(Q - P)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \boxed{C = P + R_{30^\circ}(Q - P)}$$

$$\begin{aligned} C &= \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{3}/2 & -1/2 \\ 1/2 & \sqrt{3}/2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} -2\sqrt{3} & -1 \\ -2 & +\sqrt{3} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 - \sqrt{3} - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{5}{2} - \sqrt{3} \\ \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

$$\sqrt{3} \sim 1,7 \quad \frac{5}{2} = 2,5 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \frac{5}{2} - \sqrt{3} \sim 0,8$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \sim 0,8$$

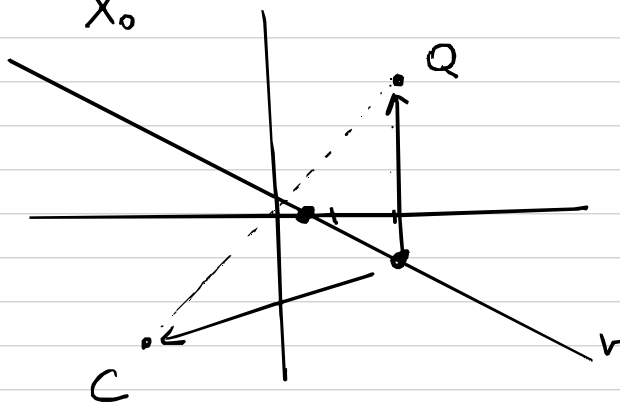
Es: Trovare il punto C ottenuto riflettendo ortogonalmente il punto $Q = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$ attraverso la retta

$$r: 2x + 3y = 1$$

Sol.:

$$r = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} + \langle \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix} \rangle \Rightarrow m = -\frac{2}{3}.$$

$^n X_0$



$$\overrightarrow{X_0 C} = Q_m(\overrightarrow{X_0 Q})$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{C = X_0 + Q_m(Q - X_0)}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} + \frac{1}{1 + (-\frac{2}{3})^2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 - (-\frac{2}{3})^2 & 2(-\frac{2}{3}) \\ 2(-\frac{2}{3}) & (-\frac{2}{3})^2 - 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} + \frac{1}{1 + \frac{4}{9}} \begin{pmatrix} 5/9 & -4/3 \\ -4/3 & -5/9 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} + \frac{1}{13} \begin{pmatrix} 5 & -12 \\ -12 & -5 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{13} \begin{pmatrix} -22 \\ -33 \end{pmatrix}$$

Decomposizione ortogonale di $(\mathbb{R}^n, \cdot)$

Def : Sia $U \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$ un s.s.p. vettoriale. Definiamo l'ortogonale di U come

$$U^\perp = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^n \mid x \cdot u = 0 \quad \forall u \in U\}$$

Oss : $B_U = (u_1, \dots, u_k) \subset U$ base

$$\Rightarrow U^\perp = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^n \mid x \cdot u_1 = 0, \dots, x \cdot u_k = 0\}$$
$$: \begin{cases} u_1 \cdot x = 0 \\ \vdots \\ u_k \cdot x = 0 \end{cases}$$

Teorema di decomposizione ortogonale

Sia $U \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$ un s.s.p. vet. . Allora $U^\perp$ è un s.s.p. vettoriale e

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

Più precisamente, se $U = \text{Col } A$ allora

$$\boxed{U^\perp = \text{Ker } A^t = (\text{Col } A)^\perp}$$

In particolare,

$$(U^\perp)^\perp = U.$$

dim: $\forall u \in U, \forall X, Y \in U^\perp, \forall \alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{R}$

$$(\alpha X + \beta Y) \cdot u = \alpha X \cdot u + \beta Y \cdot u = \alpha 0 + \beta 0 = 0$$

$\Rightarrow \alpha X + \beta Y \in U^\perp. \Rightarrow U^\perp$ è un s.p.v. vettoriale.

Sia $B = (v_1, \dots, v_r)$ una base di U e sia

$$A = (v_1 \dots v_r) \in \text{Mat}_{m \times r}(\mathbb{R}), \quad r = \text{rg } A = \dim U.$$

Dimostriamo che

$$\boxed{\mathbb{R}^m = \text{Col } A \oplus \text{Ker } A^t.}$$

$$1) \text{Col } A \cap \text{Ker } A^t = \{0_{\mathbb{R}^m}\}.$$

$$X \in \text{Col } A \cap \text{Ker } A^t \Rightarrow \exists Y \in \mathbb{R}^r \text{ t.c. } X = AY$$

$$\text{e } A^t X = 0_{\mathbb{R}^r} \Rightarrow 0_{\mathbb{R}^r} = A^t AY$$

$$\Rightarrow 0 = Y^t A^t A Y = (AY) \cdot (AY)$$

$$\Rightarrow X = AY = 0_{\mathbb{R}^m}$$

$$2) \dim \text{Col } A + \dim \text{Ker } A^t = m.$$

$$\text{Ricordiamo che } \text{rg } A = \text{rg } A^t = m - \dim \text{Ker } A^t$$

$$\Rightarrow m = \dim \text{Col } A + \dim \text{Ker } A^t$$

$$\dim (\text{Col } A + \text{Ker } A^t) = \dim \text{Col } A + \dim \text{Ker } A^t - \dim (\text{Col } A \cap \text{Ker } A^t)$$

$$= \text{rg } A + \dim \text{Ker } A^t - 0$$

$$= \text{rg } A + \dim \text{Ker } A = m$$

$$3) \operatorname{Ker} A^t = (\operatorname{Col} A)^\perp.$$

Sia $X \in \operatorname{Ker} A^t$ e $Y \in \operatorname{Col} A$ allora $Y = AZ$ e

$$X \cdot Y = X \cdot AZ = X^t(AZ) = (X^t A)Z =$$

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

$$\Rightarrow \operatorname{Ker} A^t \subseteq (\operatorname{Col} A)^\perp.$$

Viceversa, se $X \in (\operatorname{Col} A)^\perp$ allora $\forall Y \in \mathbb{R}^r$

$$0 = X \cdot AY = X^t AY = (X^t A)Y = Y^t A^t X$$

$$\Rightarrow A^t X \cdot Y = 0 \quad \forall Y \in \mathbb{R}^r \Rightarrow A^t X = 0_{\mathbb{R}^r}$$

$$\Rightarrow X \in \operatorname{Ker} A^t.$$

$$4) U \subseteq (U^\perp)^\perp. \text{ Infatti, } \forall u \in U \quad \forall u' \in U^\perp \\ u \cdot u' = 0 \text{ e quindi } u \in (U^\perp)^\perp.$$

$$5) U = (U^\perp)^\perp. \text{ Poiché } \mathbb{R}^n = U \oplus U^\perp \text{ per ogni} \\ \text{sottospazio vettoriale di } \mathbb{R}^n, \text{ allora } \mathbb{R}^n = U^\perp \oplus (U^\perp)^\perp \\ \Rightarrow \dim (U^\perp)^\perp = n - \dim U^\perp = \dim U.$$

Poiché, per (4), $U \subseteq (U^\perp)^\perp$, concludiamo
che $U = (U^\perp)^\perp. \quad \square$

NB : In spazi euclidei infinito-dimensionali

5) non è vero, ma si veda!

2° modo per trovare eq. contenute di U

$U = \langle v_1, \dots, v_r \rangle$: eq. parametriche.

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

Sia $(w_1, \dots, w_{m-r})$ una base di $\text{Ker } A^t$. Allora

$$U = (\text{Ker } A^t)^\perp : \begin{cases} w_1 \cdot x = 0 \\ w_2 \cdot x = 0 \\ \vdots \\ w_{m-r} \cdot x = 0 \end{cases}$$

Es: $U = \left\langle \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} \right\rangle \quad A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} \quad A^t = (1 \ 2 \ 3)$

$$\text{Ker } A^t = \left\langle \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} -3 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\rangle \Rightarrow U : \begin{cases} -2x + y = 0 \\ -3x + z = 0 \end{cases}$$

Es: $U = \left\langle \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\rangle$. Trovare una base di $U^\perp$.

Sol:

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 2 & 1 \\ 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad U^\perp = \text{Ker } A^t = \text{Ker } \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 3 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Terzema

$$= \text{Ker } \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & -5 & -8 \end{pmatrix} = \text{Ker } \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 8/5 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \text{Ker } \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1/5 \\ 0 & 1 & 8/5 \end{pmatrix} = \left\langle \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -8 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix} \right\rangle.$$

$$\Rightarrow U = (U^\perp)^\perp : x - 8y + 5z = 0$$

④ La proiezione ortogonale

Def: Sia $U \subseteq \mathbb{R}^m$ un sottospazio vettoriale.

La proiezione ortogonale su U è la proiezione su U lungo $U^\perp$ e si denota

$$\begin{aligned} \text{pr}_U : \mathbb{R}^m &\longrightarrow \mathbb{R}^m \\ u+u' &\longmapsto u \end{aligned}$$

dove $u' \in U^\perp$, $u \in U$.

OSS 1: $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}^m$, $x = \text{pr}_U(x) + (x - \text{pr}_U(x))$

con $x - \text{pr}_U(x) \in U^\perp$,

quindi

$$u \cdot (x - \text{pr}_U(x)) = 0 \quad \forall u \in U.$$

OSS 2: Se $v = u + u'$, $u \in U$, $u' \in U^\perp$ allora

$$v \cdot u' = (u + u') \cdot u' = u' \cdot u' \geq 0 \quad \text{e}$$

$$v \cdot u' = 0 \iff u' = 0_{\mathbb{R}^m} \iff v \in U.$$

Denotiamo con P_U la matrice $m \times m$ t.c.

$$\text{pr}_U = S_{P_U}$$

e la chiamiamo matrice di proiezione ortogonale.

Com'è fatta P_U ?

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

$$1) \text{Ker } A^t A = \text{Ker } A$$

$$2) \text{rg } A^t A = \text{rg } A$$

In particolare, se $\text{rg } A = k$ allora $A^t A$ è invertibile.

dim: $A^t A$ è $k \times k$.
 $k \times m \quad n \times k$

$$S_A: \mathbb{R}^k \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m \quad S_{A^t}: \mathbb{R}^m \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^k$$

Sia $X \in \text{Ker } A^t A$. Allora $A^t A X = 0_{\mathbb{R}^k}$

$$\Rightarrow 0 = X^t (A^t A X) = X^t A^t A X = (A X)^t A X = A X \cdot A X$$

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

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

$$\text{rg } A^t A = k - \dim \text{Ker } A^t A = k - \dim \text{Ker } A = \text{rg } A. \quad \square$$

Teorema: Sia $B_U = (v_1, \dots, v_r)$ una base di U e $A = (v_1 | \dots | v_r)$. Allora

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

dim: $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}^m$, $\text{pr}_U(x) = y_1 v_1 + \dots + y_r v_r = AY$.

$$x - \text{pr}_U(x) \in U^\perp = \text{Ker } A^t$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{matrix} A^t & (x - AY) & = & 0_{\mathbb{R}^r} \\ r \times m & m \times 1 & & \end{matrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow A^t x - A^t A Y = 0_{\mathbb{R}^r}$$

$$\Rightarrow A^t x = A^t A Y$$

$$\Rightarrow Y = (A^t A)^{-1} A^t x$$

Lemma

$$\Rightarrow \text{pr}_U(x) = P_U x = A(A^t A)^{-1} A^t x \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}^m.$$

□

Es: $U = \left\langle \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\rangle \subset \mathbb{R}^3.$

Calcolare P_U .

Sol:

$$\begin{aligned} P_U &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \left(\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right)^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{3} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}. \quad \square \end{aligned}$$

Proprietà di P_U

1) $P_U = P_U^t$. Infatti:

$$(P_U)_i^j = e_i \cdot P_U e_j = e_i^t P_U e_j$$

$$e_i = u_i + u_i' \quad e_j = u_j + u_j' \quad \text{con } u_i, u_j \in U, u_i', u_j' \in U^\perp$$

$$(P_U)_i^j = e_i \cdot u_j' = (u_i + u_i') \cdot u_j' = u_i' \cdot u_j'$$

$$= u_i' \cdot (u_j + u_j') = u_i' \cdot e_j = (P_U e_i) \cdot e_j$$

$$= (P_U e_i)^t e_j = e_i^t (P_U)^t e_j = (P_U^t)_i^j$$

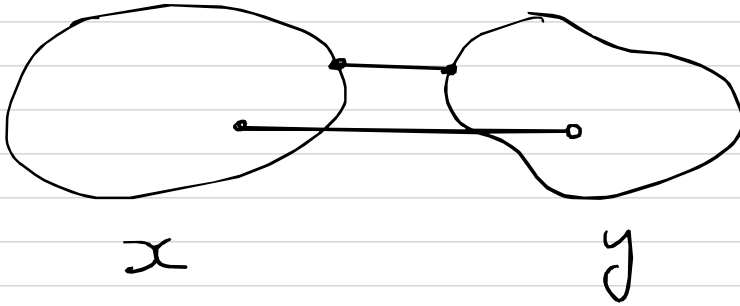
2) $P_U^2 = P_U$.

NB: Se $P \in \text{Mat}_{m \times n}(\mathbb{R})$ t.c. $P = P^t$ e $P^2 = P$ allora

$$P = P_U \quad \text{dove} \quad U = \text{Col } P$$

Distanza: Dati $x, y \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$ definiamo

$$\text{dist}(x, y) = \min \{ \|x - y\| \mid \forall x \in x, \forall y \in y \}$$



oss: dist è invariante per traslazioni.

$$\text{dist}(x+v, y+v) = \text{dist}(x, y).$$

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

$$\text{dist}(Q, U) = \|Q - \text{pr}_U(Q)\|$$

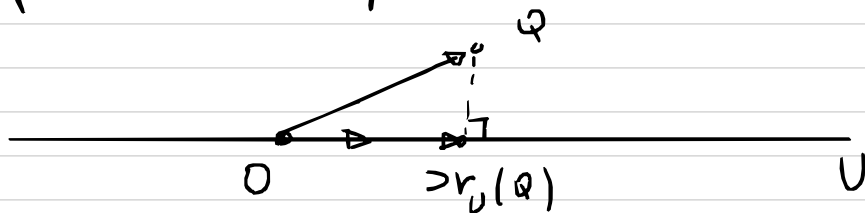
dim: $\forall u \in U$

$$\|Q - u\|^2 = \|\overbrace{Q - \text{pr}_U(Q)}^{U^\perp} + \overbrace{\text{pr}_U(Q) - u}^U\|^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \|Q - \text{pr}_U(Q)\|^2 + \|\text{pr}_U(Q) - u\|^2 \\ &\quad \nearrow \text{Pitagora} \\ &\geq \|Q - \text{pr}_U(Q)\|^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$= x \text{ e solo } x \text{ } u = \text{pr}_U(Q). \quad \square$$

La proiezione ortogonale di Q su U
 è il punto di U più vicino a Q



Esercizio (Feb 24/25):

$$U: \begin{cases} x_1 + 2x_2 - x_3 + x_4 = 0 \\ x_1 + 3x_2 - x_3 + 2x_4 = 0 \end{cases} \quad Q = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \\ 2 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

Calcolare $\text{dist}(P, U)$.

Sol: $\text{dist}(Q, U) = \|Q - P_U Q\|$.

Troviamo una base di U , calcoliamo P_U e
 poi $P_U Q$.

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{1} U &= \text{Ker} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 & -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} = \text{Ker} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \text{Ker} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \left\langle \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\rangle, \quad A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}. \end{aligned}$$

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

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \left(\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \right)^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \left(\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \right)^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

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

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \frac{1}{5} \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -1 \\ -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{1}{5} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 3 & -1 \\ 1 & -2 & -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{5} \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -1 & 2 & 1 \\ -1 & 2 & 1 & -2 \\ 2 & 1 & 3 & -1 \\ 1 & -2 & -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$P_U Q = \frac{2}{5} \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -1 & 2 & 1 \\ -1 & 2 & 1 & -2 \\ 2 & 1 & 3 & -1 \\ 1 & -2 & -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{2}{5} \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ 0 \\ 5 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ 2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{dist}(Q, U) = \|Q - P_U Q\| = \left\| \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 2 \\ 0 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \right\| = 2\sqrt{2}.$$