

Come descrivere sottararietà lineari

\mathbb{R}^3

$$L = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 5 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + \langle \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} \rangle \quad \text{retta}$$

$$P + \langle v_L \rangle \quad v_L = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} \quad P = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 5 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

1° modo = Punto + giacitura

2° modo = Equazioni parametriche

$$\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 5 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + a \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{cases} x = 1 + a \\ y = 5 - a \\ z = 0 + 3a \end{cases}$$

3° modo = Equazioni cartesiane

Eliminazione dei parametri

$$\begin{cases} a = x - 1 \\ y = 5 - x + 1 \\ z = 3x - 3 \end{cases}$$

$$L: \begin{cases} x + y = 6 \\ -3x + z = -3 \end{cases}$$

\mathbb{R}^n

$$L: P + \langle w_1, \dots, w_k \rangle$$

$\dim L = k \quad \uparrow \text{base di } V_L$

$$P = \begin{pmatrix} p_1 \\ \vdots \\ p_n \end{pmatrix} \quad A = \mathbb{R}^n$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} p_1 \\ \vdots \\ p_n \end{pmatrix} + a_1 w_1 + \dots + a_k w_k$$

Descrivere L come soluzioni di un sistema lineare

$$A \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix} = b \quad (A|b)$$

$$\text{rg}(A) = \text{rg}(A|b) = n - k$$

dove $k = \dim L$

Osservazione:

$$\begin{cases} x + y = 6 \\ -3x + z = -3 \end{cases}$$

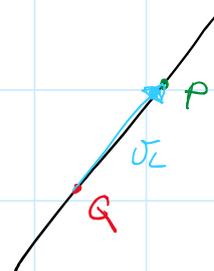
$$\begin{cases} y = 6 - x \\ z = -3 + 3x \end{cases}$$

$$L = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} x \\ 6-x \\ -3+3x \end{pmatrix} \mid x \in \mathbb{R} \right\}$$

$$x=0 \quad P \quad \text{Coeff. di } x \quad \langle v_L \rangle \quad L = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 6 \\ -3 \end{pmatrix} + \langle \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} \rangle$$

$$L = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 5 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + \langle \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} \rangle$$

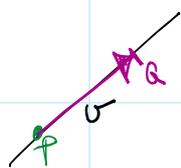
$P + \langle v_L \rangle$



Fatto: $P + V_L = Q + V_M \iff \begin{cases} V_L = V_M \\ Q - P \in V_L = V_M \end{cases}$

Esempio: $\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + \langle \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \rangle = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + \langle \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \rangle$

$Q - P = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \sigma_1 \in \langle \sigma_1, \sigma_2 \rangle$



$P + \langle Q - P \rangle = P + \langle \sigma \rangle$

$Q \neq P$

Posizione reciproca: date $L = P + V_L$ e $M = Q + V_M$

subsetà lineari in \mathbb{R}^n si dicono

- 1) DISGIUNTE: $L \cap M = \emptyset$
- 2) INCIDENTI: se $L \cap M \neq \emptyset$
- 3) UGUALI o COINCIDENTI se $L = M$
- 4) PARALLELE: $L \parallel M$ se ordinate con $\dim L \leq \dim M$

$V_L \subseteq V_M$

$L: P + V_L$ se trasliamo in 0 $0 + V_L$

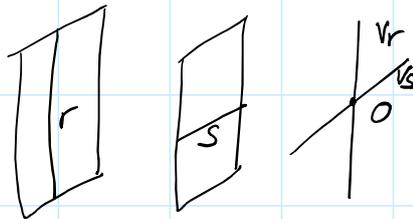
$M: Q + V_M$

$0 + V_M$

$V_L \subseteq V_M$

5) L e M si dicono **SGHIEMBE** se

$$\begin{cases} L \cap M = \emptyset \\ V_L \cap V_M = \{\vec{0}\} \end{cases}$$



Posizione reciproca di 2 rette in \mathbb{R}^2 .

$$r: ax + by = c$$

$$\text{rg}(a \ b) = 1$$

$$s: a'x + b'y = c'$$

$$\text{rg}(a' \ b') = 1$$

$$r \cap s \begin{cases} ax + by = c \\ a'x + b'y = c' \end{cases}$$

$$A \underline{x} = b \quad (A|b) = \begin{pmatrix} a & b & | & c \\ a' & b' & | & c' \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A \in M_{2,2}(\mathbb{R})$$

$$1 \leq \text{rg}(A) \leq 2$$

$$A|b \in M_{2,3}(\mathbb{R})$$

$$1 \leq \text{rg}(A|b) \leq 2$$

1° caso: $\text{rg}(A) = \text{rg}(A|b) = 1$ per $R-C$ $r \cap s \neq \emptyset$ incidenti

$$\dim(r \cap s) = 2 - \text{rg}(A) = 2 - 1 = 1 \quad \dim(r \cap s) = 1 \text{ cioè}$$

$$\underset{1}{r \cap s} \subseteq \underset{1}{r} \implies r \cap s = r = s \quad \text{Rette uguali} \quad \begin{cases} 3x - 2y = 1 \\ 6x - 4y = 2 \end{cases}$$

sono anche \parallel $\forall r \cap s$ è la soluzione del sistema lineare omogeneo

$$A \underline{x} = 0 \quad \dim(V_r \cap V_s) = 2 - \text{rg}(A) = 2 - 1 = 1 \quad \forall r \cap s = V_r = V_s.$$

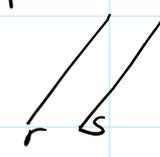
~~$r = s$~~

2° caso: $\text{rg}(A)=1 \neq \text{rg}(A|b)=2$

$$\begin{array}{l} x=1 \quad (1 \ 0 \ 0 | 1) \\ x=2 \quad (1 \ 0 \ 0 | 2) \end{array}$$

per R-C $rns = \emptyset \Rightarrow$ DISGIUNTE.

$V_r \cap V_s : Ax=0 \quad \dim(V_r \cap V_s) = 2 - \text{rg}(A) = 2 - 1 = 1$

$\dim(V_r \cap V_s) = 1 \quad \underset{1}{V_r} \cap \underset{1}{V_s} \subseteq V_r \Rightarrow V_r \cap V_s = V_r = V_s$ 

\Rightarrow PARALLELE

3° caso: $\text{rg}(A)=2 = \text{rg}(A|b)$ per R-C $rns \neq \emptyset$

incidenti $\dim(rns) = 2 - \text{rg}(A) = 2 - 2 = 0$ cioè $rns = P$

rette incidenti in un punto.

Riassunto

Conf math.	$\text{rg}(A)$	$\text{rg}(A b)$	Configurazione
$r=s$	1	1	Rette uguali
$r \parallel s$ $rns = \emptyset$	1	2	Rette parallele disgiunte
$rns = P$	2	2	Rette incidenti in un punto

Posizione reciproca di 2 piani in \mathbb{R}^3

$\pi_1: a_1x + b_1y + c_1z = d_1 \quad \text{rg}(a_1 \ b_1 \ c_1) = 1$

$$\pi_2: a_2x + b_2y + c_2z = d_2 \quad \text{rg}(a_2 \ b_2 \ c_2) = 1$$

$$\pi_1 \cap \pi_2 \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} a_1x + b_1y + c_1z = d_1 \\ a_2x + b_2y + c_2z = d_2 \end{array} \right. \quad A|b = \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} a_1 & b_1 & c_1 & d_1 \\ a_2 & b_2 & c_2 & d_2 \end{array} \right)$$

$$A \in M_{2,3}(\mathbb{R})$$

$$1 \leq \text{rg}(A) \leq 2$$

$$A|b \in M_{2,4}(\mathbb{R})$$

$$1 \leq \text{rg}(A|b) \leq 2$$

1° caso: $\text{rg}(A) = \text{rg}(A|b) = 1$ per R-C $\pi_1 \cap \pi_2 \neq \emptyset$

incidenti, $\dim(\pi_1 \cap \pi_2) = 3 - \text{rg}(A) = 3 - 1 = 2 \rightarrow$

$\Rightarrow \pi_1 \cap \pi_2 = \pi_1 = \pi_2$ Piani uguali 

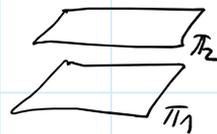
$\Rightarrow V_{\pi_1} = V_{\pi_2} = V_{\pi_1 \cap \pi_2}$ quindi $\pi_1 // \pi_2$

2° caso: $\text{rg}(A) = 1 \neq \text{rg}(A|b) = 2$ per R-C $\pi_1 \cap \pi_2 = \emptyset$

DISGIUNTI $\dim(V_{\pi_1} \cap V_{\pi_2}) = 3 - \text{rg}(A) = 3 - 1 = 2 \quad Ax = \vec{0}$

$\Rightarrow V_{\pi_1} \cap V_{\pi_2} \subseteq V_{\pi_1} \quad \Rightarrow V_{\pi_1} \cap V_{\pi_2} = V_{\pi_1} = V_{\pi_2} \Rightarrow \pi_1 // \pi_2$

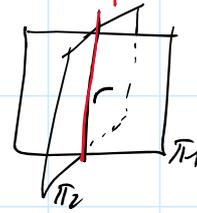
PARALLELI.



3° caso: $\text{rg}(A) = 2 = \text{rg}(A|b)$ per R-C $\pi_1 \cap \pi_2 \neq \emptyset$

incidenti $\dim(\pi_1 \cap \pi_2) = 3 - \text{rg}(A) = 3 - 2 = 1$ piani

incidenti in una retta. $\pi_1 \cap \pi_2 = r$



Assunto: pos. reci di π_1 e π_2 in \mathbb{R}^3

	$\text{rg}(A)$	$\text{rg}(A b)$	Configurazione
$\pi_1 = \pi_2$	1	1	Piani uguali
$\pi_1 // \pi_2$ $\pi_1 \cap \pi_2 = \emptyset$	1	2	Piani paralleli disgiunti
$\pi_1 \cap \pi_2 = r$	2	2	Piani incidenti in una retta

Esempio.

① $\pi_1: 3x - 8z = 1$ $\left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 3 & 0 & -8 & 1 \\ 3 & 0 & -8 & 3 \end{array} \right)$ $\text{rg}(A) = 1 \neq \text{rg}(A|b) = 2$
 $\pi_2: 3x - 8z = 3$ Piani paralleli disgiunti.

② $\pi_1: 3x - 8z = 1$ $\left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 3 & 0 & -8 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 5 \end{array} \right)$ $\text{rg}(A) = \text{rg}(A|b) = 2$
 $\pi_2: y = 5$ Piani incidenti in una retta

$$r = \pi_1 \cap \pi_2 = \begin{cases} 3x - 8z = 1 \\ y = 5. \end{cases}$$

Posizione reciproca di un piano π e una
retta r in \mathbb{R}^3

$$r \begin{cases} a_1x + b_1y + c_1z = d_1 \\ a_2x + b_2y + c_2z = d_2 \end{cases}$$

$$\operatorname{rg} \begin{pmatrix} a_1 & b_1 & c_1 \\ a_2 & b_2 & c_2 \end{pmatrix} = 2$$

$$\pi: a_3x + b_3y + c_3z = d_3$$

$$\operatorname{rg}(a_3 \ b_3 \ c_3) = 1$$

$$Ab = \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} a_1 & b_1 & c_1 & d_1 \\ a_2 & b_2 & c_2 & d_2 \\ a_3 & b_3 & c_3 & d_3 \end{array} \right)$$

$$A \in M_{3,3}(\mathbb{R})$$

$$2 \leq \operatorname{rg}(A) \leq 3$$

$$Ab \in M_{3,4}(\mathbb{R})$$

$$2 \leq \operatorname{rg}(Ab) \leq 3$$

1° caso: $\operatorname{rg}(A) = 2 = \operatorname{rg}(Ab)$ per R-C $r \cap \pi \neq \emptyset$

incidenti $\dim(r \cap \pi) = 3 - \operatorname{rg}(A) = 3 - 2 = 1$ $r \cap \pi = r$ cioè

$r \subseteq \pi$ retta contenuta nel piano.

$$\dim(V_r \cap V_\pi) = 1 \quad \underset{1}{V_r} \cap \underset{1}{V_\pi} \subseteq V_r \Rightarrow V_r \cap V_\pi = V_r \quad \text{cioè } V_r \subseteq V_\pi$$

$$\Rightarrow r // \pi$$



$r \subseteq \pi$

2° caso: $\operatorname{rg}(A) = 2 \neq \operatorname{rg}(Ab) = 3$ per R-C $r \cap \pi = \emptyset$

Disgiunti $\dim(V_r \cap V_\pi) = 3 - \operatorname{rg}(A) = 3 - 2 = 1$ cioè

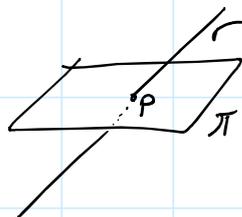
$$V_r \cap V_\pi = V_r \Rightarrow V_r \subseteq V_\pi \Rightarrow r // \pi \quad \text{retta e piano}$$

paralleli disgiunti.

3° caso: $rg(A) = 3 = rg(A|b)$ per R-C $r \cap \pi \neq \emptyset$ incidenti

$dim(r \cap \pi) = 3 - rg(A) = 3 - 3 = 0$ retta incidente un piano

in un punto



$$r \cap \pi = P$$

Riassunto pos. rec. r e π in \mathbb{R}^3

	$rg(A)$	$rg(A b)$	Configurazione
$r \subseteq \pi$	2	2	Retta contenuta nel piano
$r \parallel \pi$ $r \cap \pi = \emptyset$	2	3	Retta e piano paralleli disgiunti
$r \cap \pi = P$	3	3	Retta incidente un piano in un punto

Posizione reciproca di due rette r e s in \mathbb{R}^3

$$r: \begin{cases} a_1x + b_1y + c_1z = d_1 \\ a_2x + b_2y + c_2z = d_2 \end{cases}$$

$$rg \begin{pmatrix} a_1 & b_1 & c_1 \\ a_2 & b_2 & c_2 \end{pmatrix} = 2$$

$$s: \begin{cases} a_3x + b_3y + c_3z = d_3 \\ a_4x + b_4y + c_4z = d_4 \end{cases}$$

$$rg \begin{pmatrix} a_3 & b_3 & c_3 \\ a_4 & b_4 & c_4 \end{pmatrix} = 2$$

$$A|b = \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} a_1 & b_1 & c_1 & d_1 \\ a_2 & b_2 & c_2 & d_2 \\ a_3 & b_3 & c_3 & d_3 \\ a_4 & b_4 & c_4 & d_4 \end{array} \right)$$

$$A \in M_{4,3}(\mathbb{R})$$

$$2 \leq rg(A) \leq 3$$

$$A|b \in M_{4,4}(\mathbb{R})$$

$$2 \leq rg(A|b) \leq 4$$

1° caso: $\text{rg}(A) = \text{rg}(A|b) = 2$ per R-C $r \cap s \neq \emptyset$ incidenti

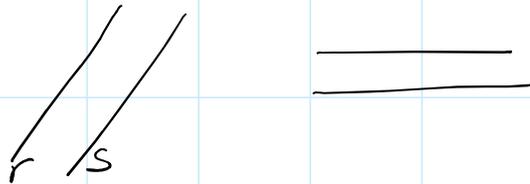
$$\dim(r \cap s) = 3 - \text{rg}(A) = 3 - 2 = 1 \Rightarrow r \cap s = r = s \quad /_{r=s}$$

Rette uguali.

2° caso: $\text{rg}(A) = 2 \neq \text{rg}(A|b) = 3$ per R-C $r \cap s = \emptyset$

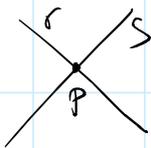
disgiunte $\dim(V_r \cap V_s) = 3 - \text{rg}(A) = 3 - 2 = 1$ pezzo

$$V_r \cap V_s \subseteq V_r \quad \Rightarrow \quad V_r \cap V_s = V_r = V_s \quad \text{rette parallele } r \parallel s$$



3° caso $\text{rg}(A) = 3 = \text{rg}(A|b)$ per R-C $r \cap s \neq \emptyset$

incidenti $\dim(r \cap s) = 3 - \text{rg}(A) = 3 - 3 = 0$ rette

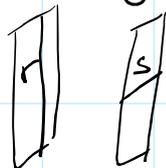


incidenti in un punto $r \cap s = P$

4° caso: $\text{rg}(A) = 3 \neq \text{rg}(A|b) = 4$ per R-C $r \cap s = \emptyset$

disgiunte $\dim(V_r \cap V_s) = 3 - \text{rg}(A) = 3 - 3 = 0 \Rightarrow V_r \cap V_s = \{\emptyset\}$

\Rightarrow rette sghembe



Riassunto: pos. rec. di r e s in \mathbb{R}^3

	$\text{rg}(A)$	$\text{rg}(A b)$	Configurazione
$r=s$	2	2	Rette uguali
$r \neq s$ $r \cap s = \emptyset$	2	3	Rette parallele disgiunte
$r \cap s = P$	3	3	Rette incidenti in un punto
$r \cap s = \emptyset$ $V_r \cap V_s = \{\vec{0}\}$	3	4	Rette sghembe

Esempio: in \mathbb{R}^4 i piani

$\pi_1: \begin{cases} x=0 \\ y=0 \end{cases}$ di forma par. $\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ z \\ t \end{pmatrix}$ e

$\pi_2: \begin{cases} z=0 \\ t=0 \end{cases}$ di forma par. $\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$ si intersecano

Sub in

$$\begin{cases} x=0 \\ y=0 \\ z=0 \\ t=0 \end{cases} \quad \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ a \end{pmatrix}.$$

π_1 al tempo $t=0$ è l'asse z , ma avendo anche t come parametro è un piano in \mathbb{R}^4

π_2 è al tempo $t=0$ il piano coordinato x, y