

TUTORATO GEOMETRIA 2

INCONTRO 1

04/10/2021

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Foglio 1 ES 1

$$\gamma: \text{Hom}_K(V, W) \longrightarrow \text{Hom}_K(W^*, V^*)$$
$$f \longmapsto {}^*f$$

$$(i) \quad {}^t(f+g) \stackrel{?}{=} {}^*f + {}^*g \quad \forall \varphi \in W^* \quad \forall r \in V$$

$$\begin{aligned} ({}^t(f+g) \varphi)(r) &= \varphi \circ (f+g)(r) \\ &\stackrel{!}{=} \varphi((f+g)(r)) = \varphi(f(r) + g(r)) \\ &\stackrel{!}{=} \varphi \circ f(r) + \varphi \circ g(r) \\ &\stackrel{!}{=} {}^*f \varphi(r) + {}^*g \varphi(r) \\ &\stackrel{!}{=} ({}^*f + {}^*g) \varphi(r) \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow {}^t(f+g) = {}^*f + {}^*g$$

Item 2 metodo: ${}^t(\lambda f) = \lambda {}^*f \quad \forall \lambda \in K$

Quindi γ è lineare.

$$(i\lambda) \quad \dim V = \dim V^* \quad e \quad \dim W = \dim W^*$$

quindi se $\text{Ker } \psi = 0$ la mappa $\bar{\psi}$ è un isomorfismo.

$$f \in \text{Ker } \psi \iff {}^t f = 0$$

$${}^t f \psi = 0 \quad \forall \varphi \in W^*$$

$${}^t f \psi(v) = 0 \quad \forall \varphi \in W^* \quad \forall v \in V$$

$$\varphi f(v) = 0 \quad \forall \varphi \in W^* \text{ e consider gli element.}$$

$$\text{di una base allora } f(v) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow f(v) = 0 \quad \forall v \in V$$

$$\Rightarrow f = 0$$

$$\text{Quindi } \text{Ker } \psi = 0.$$

Foglio 1 ES 9

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

$$E = \{e_1, e_2, e_3\}$$

$$E' = \{e_1 + e_2, e_2, e_3\}$$

n. prosegue, con $\gamma = \frac{1}{2}$.

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Foglio 1 ES 2

β alternante $\xrightarrow{?} \beta$ antisimmetrico

($\Rightarrow$)

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &= \beta(v+w, v+w) = \cancel{\beta(v, v)} + \beta(v, w) + \beta(w, v) + \cancel{\beta(w, w)} \\ &\stackrel{!}{=} \beta(v, w) + \beta(w, v) \end{aligned}$$

SENZA

$$(\Leftarrow) \quad \beta(v, v) = -\beta(v, v) \Rightarrow 2\beta(v, v) = 0$$

perché $\text{char } k \neq 2 \Rightarrow \beta(v, v) = 0$

Foglio 1 ES 3

$$\text{Bil}_K(V \times W, K) \rightarrow \text{Hom}_K(V, W^*)$$

$$\beta \longmapsto \beta_1$$

$$\text{Bil}_K(V \times W, K) \rightarrow \text{Hom}_K(W, V^*)$$

$$\beta \longmapsto \beta_2$$

$$(i) \quad \beta_1(v) = \beta(v, -) \in W^* \quad \beta_2(w) = \beta(-, w) \in V^*$$

$$\beta_1 = 0 \Leftrightarrow \beta_1(v) = 0_{W^*} \quad \forall v \in V \Leftrightarrow \beta_1(v)(w) = 0 \quad \forall v \in V \quad \forall w \in W$$

$$\beta(v, -)(w) = 0 \quad \forall v \in V \quad \forall w \in W$$

$$\beta(v, w) = 0 \quad \forall v \in V \quad \forall w \in W$$

$$\Rightarrow \beta = 0$$

Queste mappe sono iniettrici

$$\text{Definizione } \gamma \in \text{Hom}_K(V, W^*)$$

$$\beta(v, w) = \gamma(v)(w)$$

$$\forall v \in V \quad \forall w \in W$$

Questa è una forma bilineare

$$\beta_1(v)(w) = \beta(v, w) = \gamma(v)(w) \quad \forall v, \forall w$$

$$\Rightarrow \beta_1 = \gamma \quad \text{OK.}$$

Quindi sono isomorfismi canonici.

$$(iii) \quad \beta_1: V \rightarrow W^* \quad {}^t\beta_1: \underset{W}{W^{**}} \rightarrow V^*$$

Notazione: $\underline{w} \in W^{**}$ ed i l'immagine sotto l'isomorfismo canonico di W .

$${}^t\beta_1(\underline{w})(v) = \underline{w}(\beta_1(v)) = \beta_1(v)(w) = \beta(v, w) \quad \forall v \in V$$

$$\beta_2(w)(v) = \beta(v, w) \quad \longleftarrow \quad \begin{matrix} \uparrow \\ = \end{matrix}$$

Quindi β_1 & β_2 sono uno trasporto dell'altro
USANDO LE BASI:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Se } A \text{ è la matrice di } \beta, \\ \text{matrice di } \beta_1 &= {}^tA \\ \text{matrice di } \beta_2 &= A \end{aligned} \quad \Rightarrow \quad {}^t\beta_1 = \beta_2.$$

$$(iv) \quad V = W$$

$$\beta_1 = \beta_2 \iff \beta_1(v_1)(v_2) = \beta_2(v_1)(v_2) \quad \forall v_1, v_2 \in V$$

$$\iff \beta(v_1, v_2) = \beta(v_2, v_1) \iff \beta \text{ symmetrisch}$$

$$\beta_1 = -\beta_2 \iff \beta_1(v_1)(v_2) = -\beta_2(v_1)(v_2) \quad \forall v_1, v_2 \in V$$

$$\iff \beta(v_1, v_2) = -\beta(v_2, v_1) \iff \beta \text{ antisymmetrisch}$$

FOLIO 1 ES 6

$$K = \mathbb{F}_2 = \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z} \quad V = K^2$$

$$a) \quad D = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

NON $\bar{D}$ alternante
 $\bar{D}$ symmetrisch

$$D = -D \quad ? \quad -1 = 1$$

$$b) \quad D = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & b \\ c & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad a = d = 0$$

$$(x \ y) \begin{pmatrix} 0 & b \\ c & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = 0 \quad \forall x, y$$

$$(x \ y) \begin{pmatrix} b & y \\ c & x \end{pmatrix} = 0 \quad (b+c)xy = 0 \quad \forall x, y$$

Il problema $x=y=z$ abbiamo $b+c=0$

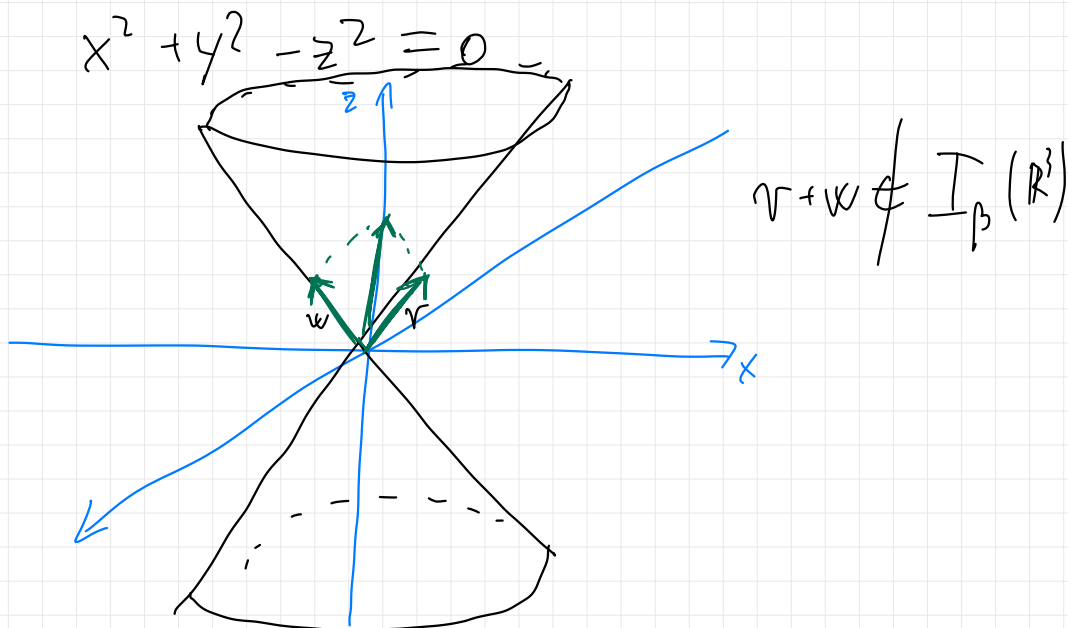
$$\Rightarrow b = -c \Rightarrow b = c$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{e} \quad \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{in} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \dots & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{alt.} \Rightarrow \text{antisimmetrica}$$

Foglio 1 ES 7 $\mathbb{R}^3$

$$A: (x \ y \ z) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = 0$$



$$B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(+yz) \beta \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = 0$$

$$x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 0$$

$$I_p(V) = 0$$



$$C = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & b & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

- $a, b \leq 0$ - come B
 a, b regni opposti come A

- come a vortice ellittica.

FOLIO 1 ES 81

$$(1) I_p(V) = 0 \Rightarrow (\beta(v, v) = 0 \Rightarrow v = 0)$$

Se β fosse degenera allora $\exists v' \neq 0$ tale che

$$\beta(v', w) = 0 \quad \forall w \in V \Rightarrow \beta(v', v') = 0$$

$$\rightarrow v' = 0 \quad \Leftarrow$$

$\Rightarrow \beta$ è non degenera.

esempio: I in $\mathbb{R}^n$