

LEZIONI 9



Esercizio 2. Una funzione continua $f : X \rightarrow Y$ si dice *propria* se per ogni compatto $K \subseteq Y$ si ha che $f^{-1}(K)$ è compatto in X . Mostrare che se $f : X \rightarrow Y$ è continua, X è compatto e Y è T_2 , allora f è propria.

$K \subseteq Y$ compatto $\Rightarrow$ chiuso poiché Y
è Hausdorff

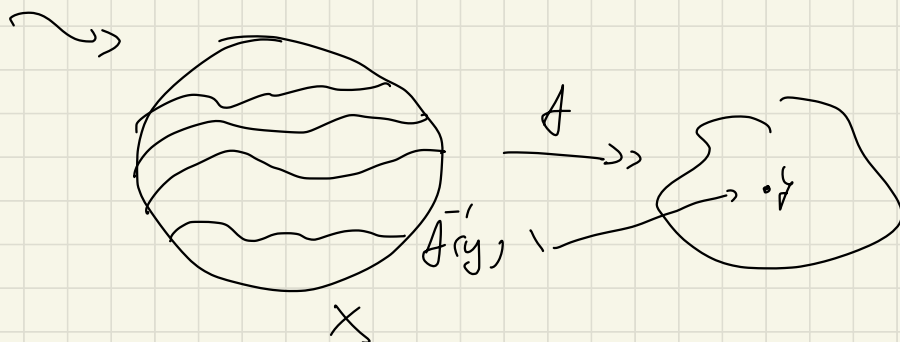
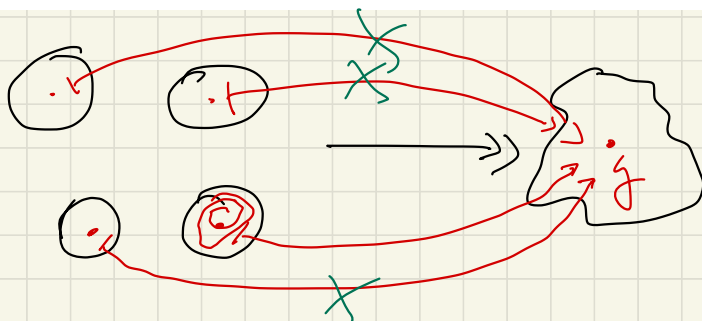
$f^{-1}(K)$ chiuso

$\cap$

X compatto

$\Rightarrow f^{-1}(K)$ compatto.

Esercizio 5. Sia $f : X \rightarrow Y$ una funzione continua e suriettiva tra due spazi topologici. Supponiamo che Y sia connesso, $f^{-1}(y)$ sia connesso per ogni $y \in Y$ e che f sia aperta. Dimostrare che X è connesso.



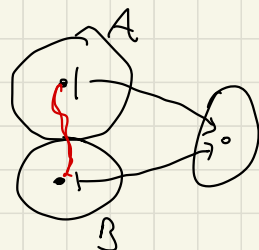
Per esempio suppongo $X = A \cup B$

A, B aperti e non vuoti, $A \cap B = \emptyset$

$$Y = f(X) = \underset{\substack{\uparrow \\ \text{aperto} \\ \neq \emptyset}}{f(A)} \cup \underset{\substack{\uparrow \\ \text{aperto} \\ \neq \emptyset}}{f(B)}$$

Mostriamo $f(A) \cap f(B) = \emptyset$

supponiamo $\exists y \in f(A), f(B)$



$$\Rightarrow f^{-1}(y) \cap A \neq \emptyset$$

$$f^{-1}(y) \cap B \neq \emptyset$$

$$f^{-1}(y) = \underbrace{\left(\overset{\uparrow}{f^{-1}(y) \cap A} \right) \cup \left(\overset{\uparrow}{f^{-1}(y) \cap B} \right)}_{\substack{\text{operti e disgiunti} \\ \text{entrambi non vuoti}}}$$

$\leadsto f^{-1}(y)$ è scomposto $\downarrow$

$\Rightarrow Y = f(A) \cup f(B)$ è una
scomposizione di Y $\downarrow$

ESEMPIO MATRICI REALI

$M_n(\mathbb{R})$
 U1 aperto

$GL_n(\mathbb{R})$

$\left\{ \begin{array}{ll} \text{connesso} & \text{NO} \\ \text{compatto} & \text{NO} \\ \text{Hausdorff} & \text{SI} \end{array} \right.$

Comp. non è!
 compatto?

$M_n(\mathbb{R})$
 U1 chiuso

$$O_n(\mathbb{R}) = \left\{ A \in M_n(\mathbb{R}) : {}^t A \cdot A = \underline{1} \right\} \subseteq GL_n(\mathbb{R})$$

$\left\{ \begin{array}{ll} \text{connesso} & \text{NO} \\ \text{compatto} & \text{SI} \\ \text{Hausdorff} & \text{SI} \end{array} \right.$

COMP. non è! COMPATTO?

$$\hookrightarrow O_n(\mathbb{R}) = SO_n(\mathbb{R}) \cup O_n^-(\mathbb{R})$$

$M_n(\mathbb{R})$
 U1 chiuso

$$SL_n(\mathbb{R}) = \left\{ A \in M_n(\mathbb{R}) : \det(A) = 1 \right\} \subseteq GL_n(\mathbb{R})$$

$\left\{ \begin{array}{ll} \text{connesso} & \text{SI} \\ \text{compatto} & \text{NO} \\ \text{Hausdorff} & \text{SI} \end{array} \right.$

prop $SL_n(\mathbb{R})$, $n \geq 2$ connesso per archi

Lemma $SO_n(\mathbb{R}) \overset{=}{=} O_n(\mathbb{R}) \cap S_2(\mathbb{R})$
 $SO_n(\mathbb{R}) = \{A \in O_n(\mathbb{R}) : \det(A) = 1\}$
è connesso per archi

Dim

$$A \in SO_n(\mathbb{R}) \rightsquigarrow \exists U \in O_n(\mathbb{R})$$

$$\text{f.c.} \quad UAU = \begin{pmatrix} A_1 & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & A_k \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{dove } A_i = \begin{cases} 1 & i > k \\ \begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta_i & \sin \theta_i \\ -\sin \theta_i & \cos \theta_i \end{pmatrix} & 1 \leq i \leq k \end{cases}$$

$= R(\theta_i)$

con $k \leq n \leq n$

Costruiamo un cammino in $SO_n(\mathbb{R})$

da A fino alla matrice I_n

cerchiamo un cammino in $SO_2(\mathbb{R})$

da $R(\theta_i)$ a I_2 : $\gamma_i = R(t\theta_i) : [0,1] \rightarrow SO_2(\mathbb{R})$
 $R(0) = I_2$, $R(1) = R(\theta_i)$

$$\Phi(t) : [0, 1] \longrightarrow SO_n(\mathbb{R})$$

$$t \longmapsto \begin{pmatrix} \varphi_1(t) & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & \varphi_n(t) \\ & & & \ddots \end{pmatrix}$$

con minor

$$A' \begin{pmatrix} R(\sigma_1) & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & R(\sigma_k) \\ & & & \ddots \end{pmatrix} e \mathbb{1}_n$$

$$M \Phi(t)(t) : [0, 1] \longrightarrow SO_n(\mathbb{R})$$

con minor

$$M \Phi(0)(t) = M \cdot \mathbb{1}_n = \mathbb{1}_n$$

$$M \Phi(1)(t) = M \cdot A' \cdot \mathbb{1}_n = A \quad \square$$

Perché $SL_n(\mathbb{R})$ è connesso per soli?

Decomposizione polare: $A \in SL_n(\mathbb{R}), \exists R \in SO_n(\mathbb{R})$

e $P \in SL_n(\mathbb{R})$ simmetrica $sp = p$

semi-definita positiva: $t_n P u \geq 0 \quad \forall u \in \mathbb{R}^n$

t.c. $A = RP$

Dim ($SL_n(\mathbb{R})$)

ψ commutator of $I_n \rightarrow R \in SO_n(\mathbb{R})$
in $SO_n(\mathbb{R})$

$\psi \cdot P$ commutator of $P \rightarrow R \cdot P = A$
in $SL_n(\mathbb{R})$

• P commutator of two commutators I_n
in $SL_n(\mathbb{R})$?

P symmetric $\leadsto$ the spectral theorem
that P is orthogonally
diagonalizable $\begin{matrix} D \\ \text{if} \end{matrix}$

$\Rightarrow \exists Q \in O_n(\mathbb{R})$ b.c. $Q P Q^t = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & \lambda_n \end{pmatrix}$

$\lambda_i \neq 0$ because P is invertible

P semi-definite positive $\Rightarrow \lambda_i P \lambda_i = \lambda_i > 0$

$$\gamma(t) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 + t(z_1 - 1) & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & 1 + t(z_n - 1) \end{pmatrix}$$


can write $\mathbb{I}_n \rightarrow \gamma$ in $GL_n(\mathbb{R})$

$\gamma(0) \quad \gamma(1)$

$$\frac{\gamma(t)}{\sqrt[n]{\det(\gamma(t))}} \in SL_n(\mathbb{R})$$

can write $\mathbb{I}_n$ as γ in $SL_n(\mathbb{R})$

$$\gamma_a \cdot \frac{\gamma(t)}{\sqrt[n]{\det(\gamma(t))}} \cdot a : [0, 1] \rightarrow SL_n(\mathbb{R})$$

as $\mathbb{I}_n$ as $\gamma_a \cdot a = P$. $\square$

$O_n^-(\mathbb{R})$ comme ses p.c. ortho

Dim

Fixe $C \in O_n^-(\mathbb{R})$

$A \in O_n^-(\mathbb{R}) \ni B$

$AC, B \cdot C \in SO_n(\mathbb{R})$

$\exists \gamma : AC \mapsto BC$ comme in $SO_n(\mathbb{R})$

$\gamma \cdot C^{-1} : A \mapsto B$ comme in $O_n^-(\mathbb{R})$

$SL_n(\mathbb{R})$ non c. compacte.

Dim

$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & & & \\ & 1/2 & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & 1 \end{pmatrix} \in SL_n(\mathbb{R})$

On $\mathbb{R}^{n^2}$ $\| \text{vecteur} \|_2^2 = 1^2 + \frac{1}{2^2} \rightarrow +\infty$
onwards

ESEMPIO MATRICI

COMPLOS

$$M_n(\mathbb{C}) \cong \mathbb{R}^{2n^2}$$

UI aperto

$$GL_n(\mathbb{C})$$

$\left\{ \begin{array}{ll} \text{connesso} & \text{Sì} \\ \text{compatto} & \text{No} \\ \text{Hausdorff} & \text{Sì} \end{array} \right.$

$$GL_n(\mathbb{C}) = \det^{-1}(\mathbb{C}^x)$$

$$M_n(\mathbb{C})$$

UI chiuso

$$U_n(\mathbb{C}) = \left\{ A \in M_n(\mathbb{C}) : \underbrace{A^* \cdot A = \underline{1}_n}_{\text{condizione polinomiale in } a_{ij} \text{ e } \overline{a_{ij}}} \right\} \subseteq GL_n(\mathbb{C})$$

$\left\{ \begin{array}{ll} \text{connesso} & \text{Sì} \\ \text{compatto} & \text{Sì} \\ \text{Hausdorff} & \text{Sì} \end{array} \right.$

$\rightarrow$ continuità finita
una funzione continua
di un punto

$$U_n(\mathbb{C})$$

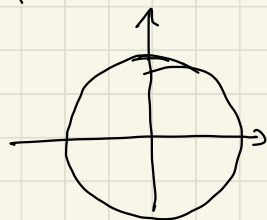
UI

chiuso

$$SL_n(\mathbb{C}) = \left\{ A \in U_n(\mathbb{C}) : \det(A) = 1 \right\} \subseteq GL_n(\mathbb{C})$$

$\left\{ \begin{array}{ll} \text{connesso} & \text{Sì} \\ \text{compatto} & \text{No} \\ \text{Hausdorff} & \text{Sì} \end{array} \right.$

Matrici unitarie $\leadsto \det A \in \mathbb{S}^1$



Prop $U_n(\mathbb{C})$ commutative per
multi

thm

A matrice unitaria $\leadsto$ ha spettrale
 $\Rightarrow$ normale complessa

$$(\bar{A})^T \cdot A = I_n = A \cdot (\bar{A})^T \quad \text{è un'autovalore diagonizzabile}$$

$$\Rightarrow \exists U \in U_n(\mathbb{C}) \quad \text{t.c.} \quad \bar{U}^T A U = D \quad \text{diagonale}$$

$$D = \begin{pmatrix} d_1 & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & d_n \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\bar{D}^T \cdot D = I$$

$$\Rightarrow |d_j|^2 = \bar{d}_j \cdot d_j = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow d_j = e^{i\theta_j} \quad \exists \theta_j \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} e^{i\theta_1} & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & e^{i\theta_n} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$D(t) = \begin{pmatrix} e^{it\theta_1} & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & e^{it\theta_n} \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{con } \theta_j \in \mathbb{R} \\ \text{in } U_n(\mathbb{C}) \\ \text{de } \mathbb{A}_n \text{ e } \mathbb{D}_n \end{array}$$

poiché

$${}^t \bar{D}(t) \cdot D(t) = \begin{pmatrix} e^{it\theta_1 - it\theta_1} & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & e^{it\theta_n - it\theta_n} \end{pmatrix} = \mathbb{I}_n$$

$\uparrow$
 $U_n(\mathbb{C})$

$$U \cdot D(t) \cdot {}^t \bar{U} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{con } \theta_j \in \mathbb{R} \\ \text{in } U_n(\mathbb{C}) \\ \text{de } \mathbb{A}_n \text{ e } U \mathbb{D} {}^t U = \mathbb{A} \mathbb{D} \end{array}$$

Prop $SL_n(\mathbb{C})$ con resto per tutti

Dim

$$A \in SL_n(\mathbb{C}) \subseteq GL_n(\mathbb{C})$$

$\exists \gamma$ caminho de A_n em A
em $GL_n(\mathbb{C})$

$\forall t \in (0,1)$ $\det \gamma(t) \in \mathbb{C}^\times$

$\gamma = (\gamma_{ij})$ $\gamma: (0,1) \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$

continue

$$\gamma_{ij}(0) = \delta_{ij} \quad \gamma_{ij}(1) = e_{ij}$$

$$\tilde{\gamma} = \begin{pmatrix} (\det \gamma)^{-1} \gamma_{11} & \dots & (\det \gamma)^{-1} \gamma_{1n} \\ \gamma_{21} & \dots & \gamma_{2n} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \gamma_{n1} & \dots & \gamma_{nn} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\det \tilde{\gamma} = (\det \gamma)^{-1} \det \gamma = 1$$

$$\tilde{\gamma}(0) = (\det \underline{1}_n)^{-1} \cdot \underline{1}_n = \underline{1}_n$$

$$\tilde{\gamma}(1) = (\det \underset{1}{\underline{1}})^{-1} A = A$$

$\tilde{\gamma}$ continuous in $SL_n(\mathbb{C})$

□