

Es: $A = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -1 & -2 \\ -1 & 3 & -2 \\ -2 & -2 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ è simmetrica
e a coeff. reali

- ① Trovare una matrice NON ortogonale che diagonalizza A
- ② Trovare una matrice ortogonale che diagonalizza A

A simmetrica \Rightarrow ortogonalmente diagonalizzabile

Cerchiamo gli autovalori di A

$$P_A(\lambda) = \det(A - \lambda I_3) = \begin{vmatrix} 3-\lambda & -1 & -2 \\ -1 & 3-\lambda & -2 \\ -2 & -2 & -\lambda \end{vmatrix}$$

$$1^\circ \text{ riga} - 2^\circ \text{ riga} = \begin{vmatrix} 4-\lambda & -4+\lambda & 0 \\ -1 & 3-\lambda & -2 \\ -2 & -2 & -\lambda \end{vmatrix}$$

$$2^\circ \text{ colonna} + 1^\circ \text{ colonna} = \begin{vmatrix} 4-\lambda & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 2-\lambda & -2 \\ -2 & -4 & -\lambda \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= (4-\lambda) \begin{vmatrix} 2-\lambda & -2 \\ -4 & -\lambda \end{vmatrix} + 0 \begin{vmatrix} & & \\ & & \end{vmatrix} + 0 \begin{vmatrix} & & \\ & & \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= (4-\lambda) [(2-\lambda)(-\lambda) - 8]$$

$$= (4-\lambda) [-2\lambda + \lambda^2 - 8]$$

$$= (4-\lambda) (\lambda-4) (\lambda+2)$$

Gli autovalori sono $4, 4, -2$

$$\text{ma}(4) = 2$$

$$\text{ma}(-2) = 1$$

Per il Teorema spettrale so che A è diagonalizzabile

$$\Rightarrow 2 = \text{ma}(4) = \text{mg}(4)$$

$$1 = \text{ma}(-2) = \text{mg}(-2)$$

$$V_4 = \text{Ker}(A - 4I_3) = \text{Ker} \begin{pmatrix} 3-4 & -1 & -2 \\ -1 & 3-4 & -2 \\ -2 & -2 & 0-4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \text{Ker} \begin{pmatrix} -1 & -1 & -2 \\ -1 & -1 & -2 \\ -2 & -2 & -4 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{rg}(A - 4I_3) = 1$$

$$\dim \mathbb{R}^3 = 3 = \underbrace{\dim \text{Ker}(A - 4I_3)}_{\dim V_4 = 2} + \underbrace{\text{rg}(A - 4I_3)}_1$$

$$V_4 = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} \mid -x - y - 2z = 0 \right\}$$

$$= \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} -y - 2z \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = y \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + z \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$$

$$= \left\langle \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\rangle$$

Poiché no che $\text{mg}(4) = 2 = \dim V_4$

$\left\{ \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$ formano base di V_4

$$v_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \text{ e } v_2 = \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} V_{-2} &= \text{Ker}(A - (-2)I_3) = \text{Ker} \begin{pmatrix} 3+2 & -1 & -2 \\ -1 & 3+2 & -2 \\ -2 & -2 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \text{Ker} \begin{pmatrix} 5 & -1 & -2 \\ -1 & 5 & -2 \\ -2 & -2 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{mg}(-2) &= \text{ma}(-2) = 1 \\ &= \dim V_{-2} \end{aligned}$$

Poiché A è simmetrica no che $V_4 \perp V_{-2}$

$$\mathbb{R}^3 = V_4 \oplus V_{-2} \quad V_4 \perp V_{-2}$$

$$\mathbb{R}^3 = V_4 \oplus V_4^\perp$$

Per l'unicità del complemento ortogonale $V_4^\perp = V_{-2}$

$$V_{-2} = V_4^\perp = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} \mid \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} \cdot v_1 = 0 \text{ e } \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} \cdot v_2 = 0 \right\}$$

poiché $\{v_1, v_2\}$ base di V_4

$$\begin{aligned} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} &= \underbrace{(x \ y \ z) \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}}_{-x+y} = 0 & \Leftrightarrow & -x+y=0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = (x \ y \ z) \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = 0 \quad (\Rightarrow) \quad -2x + z = 0$$

$$V_{-2} = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} \mid x=y \text{ e } z=2x \right\}$$

$$= \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} x \\ x \\ 2x \end{pmatrix} = x \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \right\} = \left\langle \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \right\rangle$$

$$v_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$B = \{v_1, v_2, v_3\}$ è base di \mathbb{R}^3 formata da autovettori

$$\text{Sia } \Pi = \Pi_B^e(\mathbb{I}d) = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & -2 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \\ \frac{1}{v_1} & \frac{1}{v_2} & \frac{2}{v_3} \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{è base canonica}$$

$$\Pi^{-1} A \Pi = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 4 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$$

Π ortogonale $\Leftrightarrow B$ è ON

\Leftrightarrow nelle colonne ho le coordinate di una base ON

$$V_4 = \langle v_1, v_2 \rangle$$

$$V_{-2} = V_4^\perp = \langle v_3 \rangle$$

$$v_1 \cdot v_2 = (-1 \ 1 \ 0) \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = 2 \neq 0 \quad v_1 \text{ non è ortogonale a } v_2$$

$\Rightarrow B$ non è ON $\Leftrightarrow M$ non è ortogonale

Applichiamo Gram Schmidt alla base $\{v_1, v_2\}$ di V_4

$$v_1' = \frac{1}{\|v_1\|} v_1 \quad \|v_1\| = \left\| \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \right\| = \sqrt{(-1 \ 1 \ 0) \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}} = \sqrt{2}$$
$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$v_2' = \frac{v_2 - (v_2 \cdot v_1') v_1'}{\|v_2 - (v_2 \cdot v_1') v_1'\|}$$

$$v_2 - (v_2 \cdot v_1') v_1' = \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} - \left[\begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \right] \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} - \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2 \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

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

$$\| \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \| = \sqrt{(-1 \ -1 \ 1) \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}} = \sqrt{1 + 1 + 1} = \sqrt{3}$$

$$v_2' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Base ON di } V_4 \bar{e} \left\{ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$$

$$\text{Base di } V_{-2} \bar{e} \quad v_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\|v_3\| = \left\| \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \right\| = \sqrt{(1 \ 1 \ 2) \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}} = \sqrt{1+1+4} = \sqrt{6}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Base ON di } V_{-2} \bar{e} \left\{ \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} = v_3' \right\}$$

Poiché $V_4 \perp V_{-2}$, $B' = \{v_1', v_2', v_3'\}$ è base ON di \mathbb{R}^3

formata di autovettori

$$M' = M_{B'}^e(I_2) = \begin{pmatrix} -1/\sqrt{2} & -1/\sqrt{3} & 1/\sqrt{6} \\ 1/\sqrt{2} & -1/\sqrt{3} & 1/\sqrt{6} \\ 0 & 1/\sqrt{3} & 2/\sqrt{6} \end{pmatrix} \begin{matrix} \text{è ortogonale} \\ \text{poiché nelle} \\ \text{due colonne} \\ \text{ho le coordinate} \\ \text{di vettori di} \\ \text{una base ON} \end{matrix}$$

$$(M')^t A M' = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 4 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(M')^{-1} A M' = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\sum_{\underline{\quad}} A_k = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 4 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & k \end{pmatrix} \in M_{3,3}(\mathbb{R}) \quad \forall k \in \mathbb{R}$$

① Per quali valori di $k \in \mathbb{R}$, \exists base ON di autovettori?

Per il teorema spettrale

A_k simmetrica $\Leftrightarrow \exists$ base ON di autovettori.

$\Leftrightarrow A_k$ è ortogonalmente diagonalizzabile

$\Leftrightarrow \forall k \in \mathbb{R}$

② Determinare una matrice ortogonale M tale che $M^{-1} A M$ sia diagonale.

Calcoliamo gli autovaleori.

$$\det(A_k - x I_3) = \det \begin{pmatrix} 1-x & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 4-x & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & k-x \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= (k-x) \begin{vmatrix} 1-x & 2 \\ 2 & 4-x \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= (k-x) [(1-x)(4-x) - 4]$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= (k-x) [(1-x)(4-x) - 4] \\
 &= (k-x) [\cancel{4} - x - 4x + x^2 - \cancel{4}] \\
 &= (k-x) x (x-5)
 \end{aligned}$$

Gli autovalori sono $k, 0, 5$

CASO 1 $k \neq 0, k \neq 5$

$$\mathbb{R}^3 = \underbrace{V_k}_{\dim 1} \oplus \underbrace{V_0}_{\dim 1} \oplus \underbrace{V_5}_{\dim 1}$$

$$V_0 = \text{Ker} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 4 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & k \end{pmatrix} = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} \mid \begin{array}{l} x+2y=0 \\ kz=0 \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} z=0 \\ x=-2y \end{array} \right\} = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} -2y \\ y \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = y \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$$

$$\left\| \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \right\| = \sqrt{(-2)^2 + 1^2} = \sqrt{4+1} = \sqrt{5}$$

Base ON di V_0 è $\left\{ \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$

$$V_5 = \text{Ker} \begin{pmatrix} 1-5 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 4-5 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & k-5 \end{pmatrix} = \text{Ker} \begin{pmatrix} -4 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & k-5 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} \mid \begin{array}{l} 2x-y=0 \\ (k-5)z=0 \end{array} \right\}$$

$$= \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} x \\ 2x \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \right\} = \left\langle \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \right\rangle$$

(0/1) (0/1)

Una base ON di V_5 è $\frac{1}{\| \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \|} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$

$$\| \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \| = \sqrt{(1 \ 2 \ 0) \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}} = \sqrt{1+4} = \sqrt{5}$$

$$V_k = \text{Ker}(A - kI_3) = \text{Ker} \begin{pmatrix} 1-k & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 4-k & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & k-k \end{pmatrix} = \text{Ker} \begin{pmatrix} 1-k & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 4-k & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \left\langle \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\rangle$$

Una base ON di V_k è $\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$

Per $k \neq 0$ e $k \neq 5$

$$H = \begin{pmatrix} -2/\sqrt{5} & 1/\sqrt{5} & 0 \\ 1/\sqrt{5} & 2/\sqrt{5} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$\underbrace{\hspace{1.5cm}}_{V_0}$ $\underbrace{\hspace{1.5cm}}_{V_5}$ $\underbrace{\hspace{1.5cm}}_{V_k}$

$$H^T A_k H = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & & \\ & 5 & \\ & & k \end{pmatrix}$$

CASO 2 $k=0$ $A_0 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 4 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$

Gli autovalori sono 0, 0, 5

$$\mathbb{R}^3 = \underbrace{V_0}_{\text{di } 2} \oplus \underbrace{V_5}_{\text{di } 1} \quad \text{e} \quad V_0 \perp V_5$$

$$V_5 = \text{Ker}(A_0 - 5I_3) = \text{Ker} \begin{pmatrix} 1-5 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 4-5 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -5 \end{pmatrix} = \text{Ker} \begin{pmatrix} -4 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -5 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} \mid \begin{array}{l} -4x + 2y = 0 \\ 2x - y = 0 \\ -5z = 0 \end{array} \right\}$$

$$z = 0 \quad \text{e} \quad y = 2x$$

$$V_5 = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} x \\ 2x \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \right\} = \left\langle \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \right\rangle$$

$$\left\| \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \right\| = \sqrt{5}$$

Una base ON di V_5 è $\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$

$$V_0 = \text{Ker}(A_0 - 0I_3) = \text{Ker}(A_0) = \text{Ker} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 4 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} \mid x + 2y = 0 \right\}$$

$$= \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} -2y \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} \right\} = \left\{ y \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + z \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\} = \left\langle \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\rangle$$

Applichiamo Gram Schmidt alla base $\left\{ \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$

$$\text{Osserviamo che } \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = (-2 \ 1 \ 0) \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} =$$

$$= -2 \cdot 0 + 1 \cdot 0 + 0 \cdot 1 = 0$$

Devo solo rendere $\begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$ e $\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ dei vettori

$$\| \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \| = \sqrt{(-2 \ 1 \ 0) \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}} = \sqrt{4+1} = \sqrt{5} \quad \| \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \| = 1$$

Una base ON di V_0 è $\left\{ \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$

La matrice $H = \begin{pmatrix} -2/\sqrt{5} & 0 & 1/\sqrt{5} \\ 1/\sqrt{5} & 0 & 2/\sqrt{5} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ è ortogonale
 poiché nelle sue colonne ho le coordinate di vettori che formano una base ON.

$\underbrace{\hspace{10em}}_{V_0} \quad \underbrace{\hspace{10em}}_{V_5}$

$$H^T A_0 H = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & & \\ & 0 & \\ & & 5 \end{pmatrix}$$

Case 3 $K=5$ $A_5 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 4 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$

Gli autovalori sono $5, 5, 0$

$$\mathbb{R}^3 = \underbrace{V_5}_{\dim 2} \oplus \underbrace{V_0}_{\dim 1}$$

$$\text{mg}(5) = \text{ma}(5) = 2$$

$\overline{\hspace{10em}}$
 $\dim V_5$

$$\text{mg}(0) = \text{ma}(0) = 1$$

$\overline{\hspace{10em}}$
 $\dim V_0$

$$V_0 = \text{Ker}(A_5) = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} \mid \begin{array}{l} x + 2y = 0 \\ 5z = 0 \end{array} \right\}$$

$$z = 0 \quad \text{e} \quad x = -2y$$

$$V_0 = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} -2y \\ y \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = y \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \right\} = \left\langle \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \right\rangle$$

$$\left\| \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \right\| = \sqrt{(-2 \ 1 \ 0) \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}} = \sqrt{4 + 1} = \sqrt{5}$$

Una base ON di V_0 è $\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$

$$V_5 = \text{Ker}(A_5 - 5I_3) = \text{Ker} \begin{pmatrix} 1-5 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 4-5 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \text{Ker} \begin{pmatrix} -4 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} \mid 2x - y = 0 \right\}$$

$$= \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} x \\ 2x \\ z \end{pmatrix} = x \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + z \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\} = \left\langle \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\rangle$$

Poiché $\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = 0$, per ottenere una base ON

di V_5 devo solo normalizzare i vettori $\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$ e $\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$.

$$\left\| \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\| = 1 \quad \left\| \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \right\| = \sqrt{(1 \ 2 \ 0) \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}} = \sqrt{1 + 4} = \sqrt{5}$$

Una base ON di V_5 è $\left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$

$$H = \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 0 & 1/\sqrt{5} & -2/\sqrt{5} & \\ 0 & 2/\sqrt{5} & 1/\sqrt{5} & \end{array} \right) \text{ è ortogonale}$$

$$H = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1/\sqrt{5} & -2/\sqrt{5} \\ 0 & 2/\sqrt{5} & 1/\sqrt{5} \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \text{ è ortogonale}$$

$\underbrace{\hspace{10em}}_{V_5} \quad \underbrace{\hspace{10em}}_{V_0}$

poiché nelle colonne di H ho le coordinate di vettori che formano una base ON

$$H^T A_5 H = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & & \\ & 5 & \\ & & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$