

# Analisi Matematica II

## Lezione 03

### 30 settembre 2015

PER SCARICARE LE SLIDES  
VEDERE IL SITO

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CORSO DI ANALISI 2 2015-16

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VOGLIO DIM. LA FORMULA

$$(\vec{a} \otimes \vec{b}) \otimes \vec{c} = (\vec{a} \cdot \vec{c}) \vec{b} - (\vec{b} \cdot \vec{c}) \vec{a}$$

LA DIMOSTRO PER PASSI SUCCESSIVI.

1° CASO  $\vec{c} = \vec{a}$ ,  $\vec{a}$  e  $\vec{b}$  ORTOGONALI e non nulli.

chiamo  $\vec{u} = \underbrace{(\vec{a} \otimes \vec{b})}_{\vec{a} \otimes \vec{b}} \otimes \vec{a}$  ALLORA

$$\vec{u} \perp \vec{e}, \quad \vec{u} \perp \vec{v}$$

INOLTRE

$$\vec{v} \perp \vec{e}, \quad \vec{v} \perp \vec{b}, \quad (\vec{e}, \vec{b}, \vec{v}) \text{ è destrorsa}$$

$\Rightarrow \vec{u}$  è  
nella  
direzione  
di  $\vec{b}$

$$\vec{u} = \lambda \vec{b} \quad \text{per } \lambda \in \mathbb{R}, \quad \text{impoche } (\vec{v}, \vec{e}, \vec{u}) \text{ è destrorsa}$$

$$\text{C'è } (\vec{v}, \vec{e}, \lambda \vec{b}) \text{ destrorsa} \Leftrightarrow (\vec{e}, \lambda \vec{b}, \vec{v}) \Rightarrow \boxed{\lambda > 0}$$

$$\text{DUNQUE } \vec{u} = \lambda \vec{b} \quad \text{con } \lambda > 0. \quad \text{Da } \vec{b} \text{ da con tutti}$$

vettori ortogonali

$$\lambda \vec{b} = \vec{v} \otimes \vec{e}$$

FACCIO i MODULI ; (CONTA  $\lambda > 0$ )

$$\lambda \|\vec{b}\| = \|\vec{v}\| \cdot \|\vec{e}\| = \|\vec{e}\| \cdot \|\vec{b}\| \cdot \|\vec{e}\| = \|\vec{b}\| \cdot \|\vec{e}\|^2$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda = \|\vec{e}\|^2 \quad \text{e quindi}$$

$$(\vec{e} \otimes \vec{b}) \otimes \vec{e} = \|\vec{e}\|^2 \vec{b} = (\vec{e} \cdot \vec{e}) \vec{b}$$

← LA FORMULA  
CERCATA

II°  
nel caso  $\vec{b} \cdot \vec{e} \Rightarrow \vec{c} = \vec{e}$   
caso  $\vec{c} = \vec{e}$  MA NON CHIEDO  $\vec{e} \perp \vec{b}$

CHIAMO  $\vec{b}_1 = \vec{b} - \frac{(\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b})}{\|\vec{a}\|^2} \vec{a}$  CHIARAMENTE  $\vec{b}_1 \perp \vec{a}$

$$\vec{b}_1 \cdot \vec{a} = \vec{b} \cdot \vec{a} - \frac{(\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b})}{\|\vec{a}\|^2} \vec{a} \cdot \vec{a} = \vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} - \vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = 0$$

USO IL PRIMO CASO:

$$\begin{aligned} (\vec{a} \otimes \vec{b}_1) \otimes \vec{a} &= (\vec{a} \cdot \vec{a}) \vec{b}_1 = (\vec{a} \cdot \vec{a}) \left( \vec{b} - \frac{(\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b})}{\|\vec{a}\|^2} \vec{a} \right) = \\ &= (\vec{a} \cdot \vec{a}) \vec{b} - (\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b}) \vec{a} \end{aligned}$$

$$\left( \vec{a} \otimes \left( \vec{b} + \frac{(\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b})}{\|\vec{a}\|^2} \vec{a} \right) \right) \otimes \vec{a} = (\vec{a} \otimes \vec{b}) \otimes \vec{a}$$

↑  
HA PRODOTTO VETTORE  
CON  $\vec{a}$  NULLO

HO DIMOSTRATO LA FORMULA SE  $\vec{c} = \vec{a}$

TERZO CASO  $\vec{c} = \vec{b}$  : SCONBIO  $\vec{a}$  E  $\vec{b}$

$$(\vec{a} \otimes \vec{b}) \otimes \vec{b} = -(\vec{b} \otimes \vec{a}) \otimes \vec{b} = -(\vec{b} \cdot \vec{b}) \vec{a} + (\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b}) \vec{b}$$

QUARTO PASSO

$$\vec{c} = \alpha \vec{a} + \beta \vec{b}$$

USO LA LINEARITÀ

(su ogni parte) di " $\otimes$ "  $\Rightarrow$  tesi

DUNQUE LA FORMULA VALE SE  $\vec{c}$  è nel piano  $(\vec{a}, \vec{b})$

CASO GENERALE  $\alpha \vec{a} \otimes \vec{b} \neq 0$  (cioè  $\vec{a}, \vec{b}$  lin. ind.p.)

Prendo  $\vec{c}$  qualunque e chiedo

$$\vec{c}_\perp = \vec{c} - \frac{(\vec{a} \otimes \vec{b} \cdot \vec{c})}{\|\vec{a} \otimes \vec{b}\|^2} (\vec{a} \otimes \vec{b})$$

(proiezione di  $\vec{c}$  sul piano per  $\vec{a}$  e  $\vec{b}$ )

USANDO IL CASO PRECEDENTE

$$(\vec{a} \otimes \vec{b}) \otimes \vec{c}_\perp = (\vec{a} \cdot \vec{c}_\perp) \vec{b} - (\vec{b} \cdot \vec{c}_\perp) \vec{a} =$$

$$(\vec{a} \cdot \vec{c}) \vec{b} - (\vec{b} \cdot \vec{c}) \vec{a}$$

(VERIFICARE USANDO LA DEFINIZIONE DI  $\vec{c}_\perp$ )

$$(\vec{a} \otimes \vec{b}) \otimes (\vec{c} + \gamma \vec{a} \otimes \vec{b}) = (\vec{a} \otimes \vec{b}) \otimes \vec{c}$$

RIMANE IL CASO  $\vec{a} \otimes \vec{b} = 0$  (SI FA -16 CONT. VEDI LUCIDI)

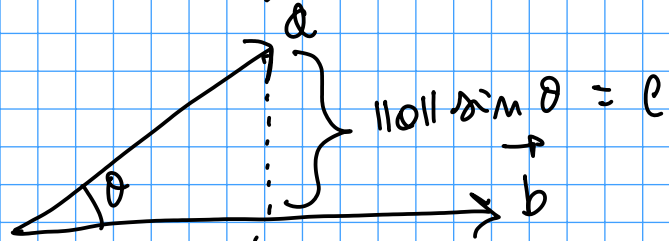
DUN QUE

$$\left( \begin{array}{c} \vec{a} \\ \vec{a} \otimes \vec{b} \end{array} \right) \otimes \vec{c} = \left( \begin{array}{c} \vec{a} \\ \vec{a} \cdot \vec{c} \end{array} \right) \vec{b} - \left( \begin{array}{c} \vec{b} \\ \vec{b} \cdot \vec{c} \end{array} \right) \vec{a}$$

CONSEGUAENZA: dati due vettori  $\vec{a}$  e  $\vec{b}$ , si ha

$$\|\vec{a}\|^2 \|\vec{b}\|^2 - (\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b})^2 = \|\vec{a} \otimes \vec{b}\|^2$$

GEOMETRICAMENTE



$$= \text{lunghezza} = \frac{(\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b})}{\|\vec{b}\|} = \|\vec{a}\| \cos(\theta)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \|\vec{a} \otimes \vec{b}\|^2 &= \|\vec{a}\|^2 \|\vec{b}\|^2 \sin^2(\theta) = \|\vec{a}\|^2 \|\vec{b}\|^2 (1 - \cos^2(\theta)) = \\ &= \|\vec{a}\|^2 \|\vec{b}\|^2 - (\|\vec{a}\| \|\vec{b}\| \cos(\theta))^2 = \\ &= \|\vec{a}\|^2 \|\vec{b}\|^2 - (\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b})^2 \end{aligned}$$

RICAVIAMOLO "ANALITICAMENTE" USANDO LE PROP. DI " $\otimes$ "

$$\|\vec{a} \otimes \vec{b}\|^2 = \underbrace{(\vec{a} \otimes \vec{b}) \cdot (\vec{a} \otimes \vec{b})}_{\vec{c}} = (\text{prop. 6 dell'elenco})$$

$$\vec{b} \cdot (\vec{c} \otimes \vec{e}) = \vec{b} \cdot [(\vec{e} \otimes \vec{b}) \otimes \vec{e}] = \text{(proprietà vista prima)}$$

$$\vec{b} \cdot [(\vec{e} \cdot \vec{e}) \vec{b} - (\vec{e} \cdot \vec{b}) \vec{e}] =$$

$$(\vec{e} \cdot \vec{e})(\vec{b} \cdot \vec{b}) - (\vec{e} \cdot \vec{b})(\vec{e} \cdot \vec{b}) = \|\vec{e}\|^2 \|\vec{b}\|^2 - (\vec{e} \cdot \vec{b})^2$$

!!

## DISTANZA TRA DUE RETTE NELLO SPAZIO

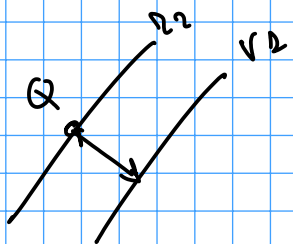
$$\mathcal{R}_1 \text{ data da } P + t \vec{v} =: P_t \quad t \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\mathcal{R}_2 \text{ data da } Q + s \vec{w} =: Q_s \quad s \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$P, Q \in \mathbb{R}^3 \quad \vec{v}, \vec{w} \text{ vettori non nulli}$$

(1) SE  $\vec{v} \parallel \vec{w}$  ( $\vec{v} \otimes \vec{w} = 0$ )  $\Rightarrow$  rette parallele

Allora  $\text{dist}(\mathcal{R}_1, \mathcal{R}_2) = \text{dist}(Q, \mathcal{R}_1)$  (visto ieri)



(SI VEDRÀ ABBASTANZA FACILMENTE)

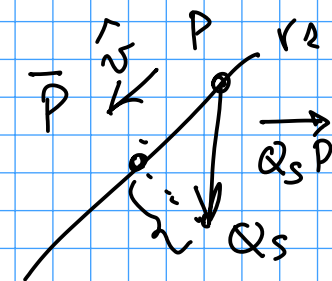
$$(2) \quad \vec{v} \otimes \vec{w} \neq 0$$

FISSO  $s$  e considero  $Q$  distanza fra  $Q_s$  e  $r_1$

$$\text{dist}(Q_s, r_1)^2 = \text{(visto ieri)}$$

$$\| \vec{Q_s P} \|^2 - (\vec{Q_s P} \cdot \hat{v})^2 = \otimes$$

$$\left( \text{dove } \hat{v} = \frac{\vec{v}}{\|\vec{v}\|}, \hat{w} = \frac{\vec{w}}{\|\vec{w}\|} \right)$$



$$\bar{P} = P + \vec{Q_s P} \cdot \hat{v}$$

$$\otimes = \| \vec{Q_s P} \otimes \hat{v} \|^2 = \| (P - Q_s) \otimes \hat{v} \|^2 = \| (P - (Q + s \hat{w})) \otimes \hat{v} \|^2 =$$

↑  
s  
suppongo di essere per l'ku  
↪  $\hat{w}$

$$\| (P - Q) - s \hat{w} \otimes \hat{v} \|^2 = \| (\vec{Q_s P} - s \hat{w}) \otimes \hat{v} \|^2 =$$

$$\| (\vec{Q_s P} \otimes \hat{v}) - s (\hat{w} \otimes \hat{v}) \|^2 \quad (= \| \vec{Q_s P} \otimes \hat{v} + s (\hat{v} \otimes \hat{w}) \|^2)$$

$$\|\vec{QP} \otimes \hat{v}\|^2 - 2s \left( \vec{QP} \otimes \hat{v} \cdot (\hat{w} \otimes \hat{v}) \right) + s^2 \|\hat{w} \otimes \hat{v}\|^2 \quad (*)$$

DERIVATA IN:  $s$  :  $-2 \left( \vec{QP} \otimes \hat{v} \right) \cdot (\hat{w} \otimes \hat{v}) + 2s \|\hat{w} \otimes \hat{v}\|^2$

EGUAGLIANDO A ZERO LA DERIVATA :

$$s = \bar{s} := \frac{(\vec{QP} \otimes \hat{v}) \cdot (\hat{w} \otimes \hat{v})}{\|\hat{w} \otimes \hat{v}\|^2} \quad (\bar{s} \text{ realizza il minimo.})$$

devo mettere  $\bar{s}$  in  $(*)$

$$\left( \text{distanza minima} \right)^2 = \|\vec{QP} \otimes \hat{v}\|^2 - 2 \frac{(\vec{QP} \otimes \hat{v}) \cdot (\hat{w} \otimes \hat{v})}{\|\hat{w} \otimes \hat{v}\|^2}$$

$$+ \frac{((\vec{QP} \otimes \hat{v}) \cdot (\hat{w} \otimes \hat{v}))^2}{\|\hat{w} \otimes \hat{v}\|^2} =$$

$$\frac{\|\vec{QP} \otimes \hat{v}\|^2 \|\hat{w} \otimes \hat{v}\|^2 - \left( (\vec{QP} \otimes \hat{v}) \cdot (\hat{w} \otimes \hat{v}) \right)^2}{\|\hat{w} \otimes \hat{v}\|^2} =$$

(formule viste prima)



$$\frac{\| (\vec{Q}P \otimes \hat{v}^c) \otimes (\hat{w}^a \otimes \hat{v}^b) \|^2}{\| \hat{w} \otimes \hat{v} \|^2} = \text{(d. nuovo es. formula)}$$

$$\frac{\| \hat{w} \cdot (\vec{Q}P \otimes \hat{v}) \hat{v} - \hat{v} \cdot (\vec{Q}P \otimes \hat{v}) \hat{w} \|^2}{\| \hat{w} \otimes \hat{v} \|^2} =$$

$\vec{Q}P \otimes \hat{v} \perp \hat{v}$

$$\frac{\| \hat{w} \cdot (\vec{Q}P \otimes \hat{v}) \hat{v} \|^2}{\| \hat{w} \otimes \hat{v} \|^2} = \frac{|\hat{w} \cdot \vec{Q}P \otimes \hat{v}|^2}{\| \hat{w} \otimes \hat{v} \|^2} \stackrel{1}{=} \frac{\| \hat{v} \|^2}{\| \hat{v} \|^2} =$$

$$\frac{|\vec{Q}P \cdot \hat{v} \otimes \hat{w}|^2}{\| \hat{w} \otimes \hat{v} \|^2} = \frac{|\vec{P}Q \cdot (\hat{v} \otimes \hat{w})|^2}{\| \hat{v} \otimes \hat{w} \|^2}$$

IN DEFINITIVA

$$\text{dist}(v_1, v_2) = \frac{|\vec{P}Q \cdot \hat{v} \otimes \hat{w}|}{\| \hat{v} \otimes \hat{w} \|} = \frac{|\vec{P}Q \cdot \vec{v} \otimes \vec{w}|}{\| \vec{v} \otimes \vec{w} \|}$$

(mettere  $\hat{v} = \vec{v} / \|\vec{v}\|$  e  $\hat{w} = \vec{w} / \|\vec{w}\|$ )

## ESEMPIO (Esercizio)

Considero  $r_1$  e  $r_2$  definite da:

$$r_1 : \begin{cases} x + y + z = 1 \\ x = y \end{cases}$$

VOGLIO TROVARE  
 $\text{dist}(r_1, r_2)$

$$r_2 : \begin{cases} x + y = 1 \\ z = 2 \end{cases}$$

PER APPLICARE LA FORMULA DEVO TROVARE UNA FORMA  
PARAMETRICA DI  $r_1$  /  $r_2$

IN  $r_1$  prendo  $x = t \Rightarrow y = t$  e  $t + t + z = 1$

da cui

$$\begin{cases} x = t \\ y = t \\ z = 1 - 2t \end{cases}$$

PER CUI

$$P = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\vec{v} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix} = \vec{i} + \vec{j} - 2\vec{k}$$

$$\|\vec{v}\| = \sqrt{1+1+4} = \sqrt{6}$$

$$\hat{v} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} (\vec{i} + \vec{j} - 2\vec{k})$$

ANCHE IN  $r_2$  prendo  $t = x \Rightarrow y = 1 - t, z = 2$  TROVO

$$\begin{cases} x = t \\ y = 1 - t \\ z = 2 \end{cases} \quad Q = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \quad \vec{w} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \vec{i} - \vec{j}$$

$$\|\vec{w}\| = \sqrt{2} \quad \hat{w} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (\vec{i} - \vec{j})$$

MI SERVE  $\hat{N} \otimes \hat{w} = \det \begin{pmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ 1 & 1 & -2 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} =$

$$\frac{1}{2\sqrt{3}} (\vec{i}(-2) - \vec{j}(2) + \vec{k}(-1-1)) =$$

$$\frac{1}{2\sqrt{3}} (-2\vec{i} - 2\vec{j} - 2\vec{k}) = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} (\vec{i} + \vec{j} + \vec{k})$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\hat{N} \otimes \hat{w}}{\|\hat{N} \otimes \hat{w}\|} = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} (\vec{i} + \vec{j} + \vec{k}) \quad \left( \text{HA GIÀ NORMA 1} \dots \right)$$

DUNQUE  $d(r_1, r_2) = \left| P \cdot Q \cdot \frac{\hat{N} \otimes \hat{w}}{\|\hat{N} \otimes \hat{w}\|} \right| =$

IN REALTÀ QUESTO FATTORE È DESTINATO A SPARIRE - PO TROVO

$$\vec{PQ} = Q - P = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \vec{j} + \vec{k}$$

$$= \left| \left( \vec{j} + \vec{k} \right) \cdot \frac{\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}}{\sqrt{3}} \right| = \frac{1+1}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}$$