

$$12/13 \quad \varphi: V \times V \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \quad |K$$

$$2.6) \quad \varphi((x_1, x_2), (y_1, y_2)) = (x_1 - y_1)^2 + x_2 y_2$$

$$\bullet \quad \varphi(a(x_1, x_2) + (z_1, z_2), (y_1, y_2)) = a \varphi((x_1, x_2), (y_1, y_2)) + \varphi((z_1, z_2), (y_1, y_2))$$

$$\bullet \quad \varphi((x_1, x_2), b(z_1, z_2) + (y_1, y_2)) = b \varphi((x_1, x_2), (z_1, z_2)) + \varphi((x_1, x_2), (y_1, y_2))$$

$$\varphi(a(x_1, x_2) + (z_1, z_2), (y_1, y_2)) =$$

$$= \varphi(\underbrace{ax_1 + z_1}_{x_1}, \underbrace{ax_2 + z_2}_{x_2}, (y_1, y_2)) =$$

$$= (ax_1 + z_1 - y_1)^2 + (ax_2 + z_2)y_2$$

$$= \underbrace{a^2 x_1^2 + z_1^2 + y_1^2 + 2ax_1 z_1 - 2ax_1 y_1 - 2z_1 y_1 + 2ax_2 y_2 + 2z_2 y_2}_{\partial \varphi((x_1, x_2), (y_1, y_2))}$$

$$\partial \varphi((x_1, x_2), (y_1, y_2)) = (x_1 - y_1)^2 + x_2 y_2 = \underbrace{a^2 x_1^2 + z_1^2}_{\partial} - \underbrace{2ax_1 y_1}_{\partial} + \underbrace{2ax_2 y_2 + 2z_2 y_2}_{\partial}$$

$$\varphi((z_1, z_2), (y_1, y_2)) = z_1^2 + y_1^2 - 2z_1 y_1 + z_2 y_2$$

No es bilinear

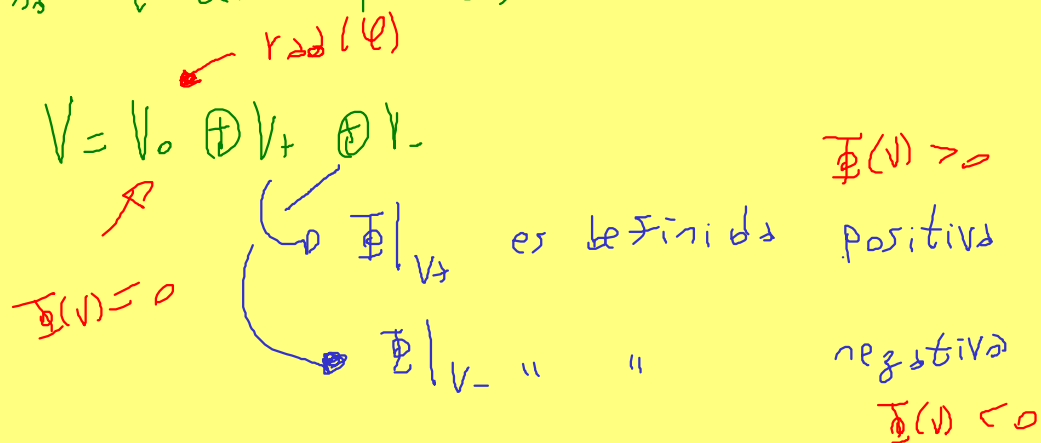
$$8) \quad \varphi(X, Y) = \frac{\overline{\Phi}(X+Y) - \overline{\Phi}(X) - \overline{\Phi}(Y)}{2}$$

$$X = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix}, \quad Y = \begin{pmatrix} a' & b' \\ c' & d' \end{pmatrix}$$

9)

Recordar: Dada $\varphi \in \text{Bil}_s(V)$ donde $V = \mathbb{R}^n$,

una φ -descomposición es:

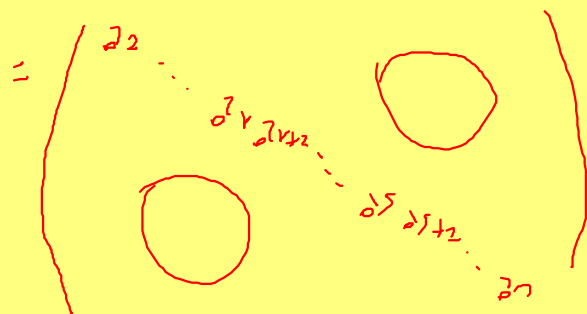


- Obs:
- 1) No hay unicidad en V_+ y V_-
 - 2) Si hay unicidad en $\dim(V_+)$ y $\dim(V_-)$

- Def:
- índice de φ es $\dim(V_+)$
 - signatura de φ es $\dim(V_+) - \dim(V_-)$
 - rango de φ es el rango de $M_{\mathcal{B}}(\varphi)$ [para cualquier base]

Obs: Si \mathcal{B} es una base φ -ortogonal, sabemos

que $M_{\mathcal{B}}(\varphi) = \text{diag}(\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n)$



- # $\alpha_i > 0$ es $\dim(V_+)$ } La suma da el rango
- # $\alpha_i < 0$ es $\dim(V_-)$
- # $\alpha_i = 0$ es $\dim(V_0)$

2)

$$\Phi: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, \quad \Phi(x, y) = 2xy \quad \rightsquigarrow \quad \mathcal{L}(x, y), (x', y') = xy' + x'y$$

$$\text{Sea } \mathcal{V} = \{(1, 0), (0, 1)\} \quad \text{canónica} \rightsquigarrow M_{\mathcal{V}}(\mathcal{V}) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 2 \\ 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

Aplicamos el algoritmo de diagonalización:

$$\begin{array}{l} \left(\begin{array}{cc|cc} 0 & 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) \\ \left(\begin{array}{cc|cc} 1 & 1 & \frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{array} \right) \quad \begin{array}{l} C_1 + C_2 \rightarrow C_2 \\ F_2 + F_2 \rightarrow F_2 \end{array} \\ \left(\begin{array}{cc|cc} 2 & 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 2 & 1 \end{array} \right) \quad \begin{array}{l} C_2 - \frac{1}{2}C_1 \rightarrow C_2 \\ F_2 - \frac{1}{2}F_1 \rightarrow F_2 \end{array} \\ \left(\begin{array}{cc|cc} 2 & 0 & 1 & -2/2 \\ 1 & -2/2 & 2 & 2/2 \end{array} \right) \\ \left(\begin{array}{cc|cc} 2 & 0 & 1 & -2/2 \\ 0 & -2/2 & 2 & 2/2 \end{array} \right) \end{array}$$

$$D = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & -2/2 \end{pmatrix}, \quad Q = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & -2/2 \\ 1 & 2/2 \end{pmatrix}$$

Sea $\mathcal{B} = \{(2, 2), (-2/2, 2/2)\}$ es base \mathcal{V} -ortogonal

$$\langle (2, 2), (-2/2, 2/2) \rangle = -\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 0 \rightarrow \text{ortogonal para } \langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$$

$$\|(2, 2)\| = \sqrt{2} = \textcircled{a}$$

$$\|(-2/2, 2/2)\| = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = \textcircled{b}$$

$$\mathcal{B} = \left\{ \frac{(2, 2)}{2}, \frac{(-2/2, 2/2)}{b} \right\}$$

es ortogonal para $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$

$$\mathcal{L} \left(\frac{(2, 2)}{2}, \frac{(-2/2, 2/2)}{b} \right) = \frac{1}{2 \cdot b} \quad \mathcal{L}((2, 2), (-2/2, 2/2)) = 0$$

sigue siendo \mathcal{V} -ortogonal.

$\mathcal{B} = \left\{ \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}}_{\sqrt{2}}, \sqrt{2} \begin{pmatrix} -1/2 \\ 1/2 \end{pmatrix} \right\} \rightarrow$ base ortogonal y ψ -ortogonal

$$M_{\mathcal{B}}(\psi) = \begin{pmatrix} \psi(v_1, v_1) & \psi(v_1, v_2) \\ \psi(v_2, v_1) & \psi(v_2, v_2) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \psi(v_1, v_1) &= 1 \\ \psi(v_2, v_2) &= -1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\leadsto M_{\mathcal{B}}(\psi) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \dim(V_+) &= 2 \\ \dim(V_-) &= 1 \\ \dim(V_0) &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

Indice de ψ es 1, y rango de ψ es 2
 signatura de ψ es 0

Obj: para hallar \mathcal{B} es mejor:

1) Encontrar \mathcal{B} base ortogonal

2) Hallar Q, D t.f. $M_{\mathcal{B}}(\psi) = Q^{-1} D Q$ ✓ Val. prop.
Q Vec-prop.

3) Q^{-1} es unitaria, $Q^* = Q^{-1}$ } $Q^{-1} = Q^t$

$$Q^* = \overline{Q}^t = Q^t$$

Siempre estamos en $\psi \in \text{Bil}_s(V)$
 con $V = \mathbb{R}^n$

$$M_{\mathcal{B}}(\psi) = Q^t D Q$$

La base \mathcal{B} formada por las columnas, hace que $M_{\mathcal{B}}(\psi)$ sea

$$Q \ M_B(\varphi) \ Q^t = D \quad \bullet \text{ las filas de } Q$$

22)

b) 1) $B = \{e_1, \dots, e_n\}$ φ -ortogonal

Queremos ver que $\Phi(e_i) \neq 0 \quad \forall i=1, \dots, n$

Como φ es no-degenerado $\Rightarrow \text{rang}_0 = n$

$$M_B(\varphi) = \text{diag}(\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n) = \text{diag}(\Phi(e_1), \dots, \Phi(e_n))$$

Recordar $\text{rang}_0(\varphi) = \# \{ \alpha_i : \alpha_i \neq 0 \} = n$

Entonces $\Phi(e_i) \neq 0 \quad \forall i=1, \dots, n$

$$b) v \in V \Rightarrow v = \sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i e_i$$

Hay que ver como son los α_i

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi(v, e_j) &= \varphi\left(\sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i e_i, e_j\right) \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i \varphi(e_i, e_j) \\ &= \alpha_j \Phi(e_j) \end{aligned} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \Phi(e_j) \\ 0 \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} \text{si } i=j \\ \text{si } i \neq j \end{array}$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{\alpha_j = \frac{\varphi(v, e_j)}{\Phi(e_j)}}$$

