

Definición (Forma lineal) TEMA 7: FORMAS LINEALES Y BILINEALES

Sea V un espacio vectorial de dimensión finita $= n$.

Llamamos formas lineales sobre V a los elementos de $\text{Hom}_K(V, K) \ni \omega, \omega: V \rightarrow K$
 $\parallel$
 V^* Dual de V

V^* es un K -espacio vectorial, $\dim_K V^* = n \cdot K = n \Rightarrow V^* \simeq V$ (imprescindible que V sea de dimensión finita)

$$B, \{l_k\}: \underset{\parallel}{\text{Mat}_{B, \{l_k\}}}(\omega) \in \underset{\parallel}{\text{Mat}_{m \times n}}(K)$$
$$\{a_1, \dots, a_n\}, \underset{\parallel}{a_i} \cdot l_k = \omega(v_i)$$

$$\omega(v) = \omega(x_1 v_1 + \dots + x_n v_n) = \sum x_i \omega(v_i) = \underline{a_1 x_1 + \dots + a_n x_n}$$

De esto deducimos que $v \in \text{Ker}(\omega) \Leftrightarrow a_1 x_1 + \dots + a_n x_n = 0$

↗ Dimensión infinita

Ej: $\omega: K[x] \rightarrow K$
 $f \mapsto f(a), a \in K$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \omega(f+g) &= (f+g)(a) = \omega(f) + \omega(g) \\ \omega(\lambda f) &= (\lambda f)(a) = \lambda(f(a)) = \lambda \omega(f) \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow \omega \text{ es una forma lineal}$$

Ej: $\omega: \text{Mat}_n(K) \rightarrow K$
 $\omega(A) \mapsto \text{tr}(A)$ es trivialmente una forma lineal

Ej: $\omega: C(\mathbb{R}, \mathbb{R}) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$
 $f \mapsto \int_0^1 f(t) dt$ es una forma lineal

Definición (Base dual)

Sea $B = \{v_1, \dots, v_n\}$ base de V

$$B^* = \{v_1^*, \dots, v_n^*\}, v_i \in V^*, v_i^*(v_j) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \delta_{ij} = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{si } i=j \\ 0, & \text{si } i \neq j \end{cases}$$

Veamos $v_1^*, \dots, v_n^*$ son l.i.

$$a_1 v_1^* + \dots + a_n v_n^* = 0 \Rightarrow 0 = (a_1 v_1^* + \dots + a_n v_n^*)(v_j), \forall j$$

$$= a_j v_j^*(v_j) = a_j \cdot 1 \Rightarrow a_i = 0, \forall i$$

$$\begin{matrix} \dim n \\ \downarrow \\ \Rightarrow \end{matrix} \underline{B^* \text{ es base de } V^*}$$

Ej: $B = \left\{ \underset{\underset{v_1}{\parallel}}{e_1 - e_2}, \underset{\underset{v_2}{\parallel}}{e_1 + 3e_2} \right\}$ base de V

$$1 = v_1^*(e_1 - e_2) = v_1^*(e_1) - v_1^*(e_2)$$

$$0 = v_1^*(e_1 + 3e_2) = v_1^*(e_1) + 3v_1^*(e_2)$$

$$\Rightarrow 4v_1^*(e_2) = -1 \Rightarrow v_1^*(e_2) = -1/4 \Rightarrow v_1^*(e_1) = 3/4$$

$$\Rightarrow M_{B_C, \{1\}_K}(v_1^*) = \begin{pmatrix} 3/4 & -1/4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$0 = v_2^*(e_1 - e_2) = v_2^*(e_1) - v_2^*(e_2)$$

$$1 = v_2^*(e_1 + 3e_2) = v_2^*(e_1) + 3v_2^*(e_2)$$

$$\Rightarrow v_2^*(e_2) = 1/4 \Rightarrow v_2^*(e_1) = 1/4$$

$$\Rightarrow M_{B_C, \{1\}_K}(v_2^*) = \begin{pmatrix} 1/4 & 1/4 \end{pmatrix}$$

Sea $B' = \left\{ \underset{\underset{v_1}{\parallel}}{e_1 - e_2}, \underset{\underset{v_2}{\parallel}}{e_1} \right\}$ base de V

$$\begin{cases} 1 = v_1^*(e_1 - e_2) = v_1^*(e_1) - v_1^*(e_2) \\ 0 = v_1^*(e_1) \end{cases} \Rightarrow v_1^*(e_2) = -1$$

OBS

No existe un isomorfismo canónico entre V y su dual V^* (dependen de la base)

Proposición

Sea $\begin{cases} \varphi: V \rightarrow W \\ \omega: W \rightarrow K \end{cases} \Rightarrow \omega \circ \varphi: V \rightarrow K$ es lineal

$$\varphi^*: W^* \rightarrow V^*, \varphi^*(\omega) = \omega \circ \varphi$$

i) φ^* es lineal

$$ii) (id_V)^* = id_{V^*}$$

$$iii) (\varphi_2 \circ \varphi_1)^* = \varphi_1^* \circ \varphi_2^*$$

Dem.

$$i) \varnothing^*(\omega_1 + \omega_2) = (\omega_1 + \omega_2) \circ \varnothing = \omega_1 \circ \varnothing + \omega_2 \circ \varnothing = \varnothing^*(\omega_1) + \varnothing^*(\omega_2)$$

$$\varnothing^*(\lambda \omega) = (\lambda \omega) \circ \varnothing = \lambda(\omega \circ \varnothing) = \lambda \varnothing^*(\omega)$$

Proposición

$$A = M_{B_v, B_w}(\varnothing) \implies M_{B_w^*, B_v^*}(\varnothing^*) = A^t$$

Dem.

$$A = (a_{ij})$$

$$M_{B_w^*, B_v^*}(\varnothing^*) = (c_{ij})$$

$$\varnothing(v_j) = \sum_{i=1}^m a_{ij} \omega_i$$

$$\varnothing^*(\omega_j^*) = \sum_{i=1}^n c_{ij} v_i^*$$

$$\omega_j^* \circ \varnothing = \sum_{i=1}^n c_{ij} v_i^*$$

$$\omega_j^* \circ (\varnothing(v_k)) = \sum_{i=1}^n c_{ij} v_i^*(v_k) = c_{kj}$$

Se anulan todos menos en $i=k$

$$\omega_j^* \circ \left(\sum_{i=1}^n a_{ik} \omega_i \right) = \sum_{i=1}^n a_{ik} \omega_j^*(\omega_i) = a_{jk}$$

Se anulan todos menos en $i=j$

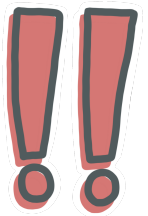
$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \omega_j^* \circ (\varnothing(v_k)) = c_{kj} \\ \omega_j^* \circ \left(\sum_{i=1}^n a_{ik} \omega_i \right) = a_{jk} \end{array} \right\} \implies a_{jk} = c_{kj} \implies \underline{C = A^t}$$

Teorema

Si V es de dimensión finita, entonces la aplicación $\eta_V: V \rightarrow V^{**} (= (V^*)^*)$

tal que $[\eta_V(v)](\omega) = \omega(v)$, $\forall v \in V, \omega \in V^*$

es un isomorfismo de k -espacios vectoriales.



Dem.

$$i) \eta_V(v) \in V^{**} = \text{Hom}(V^*, K), \forall v \in V?$$

$$[\eta_V(v)](\omega_1 + \omega_2) = (\omega_1 + \omega_2)(v) = \omega_1(v) + \omega_2(v) = [\eta_V(v)](\omega_1) + [\eta_V(v)](\omega_2)$$

$$[\eta_V(v)](\lambda \omega) = (\lambda \omega)(v) = \lambda \cdot \omega(v) = \lambda \cdot [\eta_V(v)](\omega)$$

$$ii) \eta_V(v_1 + v_2)(\omega) = [\eta_V(v_1) + \eta_V(v_2)](\omega)?$$

$$[\eta_V(v_1 + v_2)](\omega) = \omega(v_1 + v_2) = \omega(v_1) + \omega(v_2) = [\eta_V(v_1)](\omega) + [\eta_V(v_2)](\omega)$$

$$[\eta_V(\lambda v)](\omega) = \omega(\lambda v) = \lambda \cdot \omega(v) = \lambda \cdot [\eta_V(v)](\omega)$$

iii) ¿ η_V biyectiva?

Sabemos que $\dim V = \dim V^{**} \Rightarrow$ Basta con ver que es inyectiva

Supongamos que η_V no fuera inyectiva $\Rightarrow \text{Ker}(\eta_V) \neq \{0\}$

Sea $0 \neq v \in \text{Ker}(\eta_V)$ ($[\eta_V(v)](\omega) = 0, \forall \omega \in V^*$)

$$B = \{v_1, v_2, \dots, v_n\}$$

$\parallel$
 V

$$B^* = \{v_1^*, v_2^*, \dots, v_n^*\} \quad [\eta_V(v)](v_i^*) = v_i^*(v) = v_i^*(v_i) = 1 \neq 0 \quad \text{¡! ABSURDO}$$

$\Rightarrow \text{Ker}(\eta_V) = \{0\} \Rightarrow \eta_V$ es inyectiva $\Rightarrow \underline{\eta_V}$ es biyectiva

Definición (Formas ortogonales a vectores y subespacios)

i) $\omega \in V^*, v \in V$. Si $\omega(v) = 0$ se dice que ω es ortogonal a v . No es simétrica

ii) $W \subset V, W^\perp = \{\omega \in V^*, \omega(w) = 0, \forall w \in W\}$

Proposición

i) $W \subset V \Rightarrow W^\perp \subset V^*$

ii) $\{0\}^\perp = V^*, V^\perp = \{0_{V^*}\}$

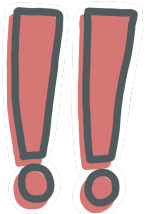
iii) $W_1 \subseteq W_2 \Rightarrow W_2^\perp \subseteq W_1^\perp$

iv) $n = \dim V, m = \dim W \Rightarrow \dim W^\perp = n - m \equiv \text{Codimensión de } W$

v) $(W_1 + W_2)^\perp = W_1^\perp \cap W_2^\perp$

vi) $(W_1 \cap W_2)^\perp = W_1^\perp + W_2^\perp$

vii) $W^{\perp\perp} = \eta_V(W), \eta: V \rightarrow V^{**}$ isomorfismo canónico



Dem.

$$i) \omega_1, \omega_2 \in W^\perp \Rightarrow (\omega_1 + \omega_2)(w) = \omega_1(w) + \omega_2(w) = 0 + 0 = 0 \Rightarrow \omega_1 + \omega_2 \in W^\perp$$

$$\omega \in W^\perp, \lambda \in K \Rightarrow (\lambda\omega)(w) = \lambda \cdot \omega(w) = \lambda \cdot 0 = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda\omega \in W^\perp$$

ii) Trivial

iii) Si una forma se anula sobre todos los vectores de W_2 se tiene que anular sobre todos los vectores de $W_1 \Rightarrow W_2^\perp \subseteq W_1^\perp$

iv) $\{\omega_1, \dots, \omega_m\}$ base de W , $B = \{\omega_1, \dots, \omega_m, \omega_{m+1}, \dots, \omega_n\}$ base de V

Veamos $\{\omega_{m+1}^*, \dots, \omega_n^*\}$ es base de W^*

Sabemos que son l.i. $\omega(\omega_1) = \dots = \omega(\omega_n) = 0$

$$\text{Sea } \omega \in W^\perp: \omega = \sum_{i=1}^n a_i \omega_i^* \Rightarrow \omega = a_{m+1} \omega_{m+1}^* + \dots + a_n \omega_n^* \Rightarrow \text{Son s.g.}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Forman base} \Rightarrow \dim W^\perp = n - m$$

vii) Veamos $\eta_V(W) \subseteq W^{\perp\perp} = (W^\perp)^\perp$

$$\eta_V(w) \in V^{**}$$

$$W^\perp \subseteq V^*$$

$$[\eta_V(w)](\omega) = \omega(w) = 0, \forall \omega \in W^\perp \Rightarrow \eta_V(w) \in W^{\perp\perp}$$

$$\text{Aparte, } \dim W = \dim \eta_V(W), \dim (W^\perp)^\perp = \dim V^* - \dim W^\perp$$

$$= \dim V^* - (\dim V - \dim W) = \dim W$$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{\eta_V(W) = W^{\perp\perp}}$$

$$vi) (W_1 + W_2)^\perp \subseteq W_1^\perp \cap W_2^\perp$$

$$W_1^\perp + W_2^\perp \subseteq (W_1 \cap W_2)^\perp \Rightarrow (W_1 \cap W_2)^{\perp\perp} \subseteq (W_1^\perp + W_2^\perp)^\perp$$

$$\Rightarrow \eta_V(W_1 \cap W_2) \subseteq (W_1^\perp + W_2^\perp)^\perp \subseteq W_1^{\perp\perp} \cap W_2^{\perp\perp} = \eta_V(W_1) \cap \eta_V(W_2)$$

$$\xrightarrow{=} \subseteq \eta_V(W_1 \cap W_2)$$

$$\begin{aligned} &\uparrow \\ &\eta_V(w_1) = \eta_V(w_2) \\ &\Rightarrow w_1 = w_2 \\ &\uparrow \\ &\eta_V \text{ isomorfismo} \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow (W_1 \cap W_2)^{\perp\perp} = (W_1^\perp + W_2^\perp)^\perp \Rightarrow (W_1 \cap W_2)^{\perp\perp\perp} = (W_1^\perp + W_2^\perp)^{\perp\perp}$$

$$\Rightarrow \eta_V^*(W_1 \cap W_2)^\perp = \eta_V^*(W_1^\perp + W_2^\perp) \Rightarrow (W_1 \cap W_2)^\perp = W_1^\perp + W_2^\perp$$

$\uparrow$
 η_V^* isomorfismo

$$v) (W_1 + W_2)^\perp \subseteq W_1^\perp \cap W_2^\perp \Rightarrow (W_1^\perp \cap W_2^\perp)^\perp \subseteq \eta_V(W_1 + W_2)$$

$$W_1^{\perp\perp} + W_2^{\perp\perp} \stackrel{vii)}{=} \eta_V(W_1) + \eta_V(W_2) = \eta_V(W_1 + W_2)$$

$$\Rightarrow \eta_V(W_1 + W_2)^\perp = \eta_V(W_1^\perp \cap W_2^\perp) \Rightarrow (W_1 + W_2)^\perp = W_1^\perp \cap W_2^\perp$$

$\uparrow$
 η_V isomorfismo

La hice yo, no sé si es correcta

Teorema (Principio de Dualidad)

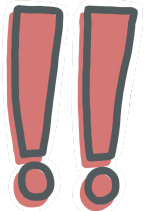
La correspondencia $\text{Sub}(V) \rightarrow \text{Sub}(V^*)$
 $W \mapsto W^\perp$
 es un antiisomorfismo de retículos completos.
 ↑
 revierte el orden

Proposición

$$V \xrightarrow{\varnothing} W$$

$$W^* \xrightarrow{\varnothing^*} V^*$$

$$\text{Veamos } \begin{cases} \text{Ker } \varnothing^* = (\text{Im } \varnothing)^\perp & \text{Ker } \varnothing^* \leq W^* \\ \text{Im } \varnothing^* = (\text{Ker } \varnothing)^\perp & \text{Im } \varnothing \leq W \\ & \downarrow \\ & (\text{Im } \varnothing)^\perp \leq W^* \end{cases}$$



$$\text{Sea } \omega \in W^* : \omega \in \text{Ker } \varnothing^* \Leftrightarrow \varnothing^*(\omega) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \omega \circ \varnothing = 0$$

$$\omega \in (\text{Im } \varnothing)^\perp \Leftrightarrow \omega(\varnothing(v)) = 0, \forall v \in V$$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{\text{Ker } \varnothing^* = (\text{Im } \varnothing)^\perp}$$

$$\text{Sea } \omega \in V^* : \omega \in \text{Im } \varnothing^* \Leftrightarrow$$

El otro lo hacemos nosotros...

$$\omega \in (\text{Ker } \varnothing)^\perp \Leftrightarrow \omega(v) = 0, \forall v \in \text{Ker } (\varnothing)$$

OBS ($\text{rg } A = \text{rg } A^t$)

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Sea } A = M_{B_V, B_W}(\varnothing) \\ A^t = M_{B_W^*, B_V^*}(\varnothing^*) \end{array} \right\} \text{Veamos } \text{rg}(A) = \text{rg}(A^t)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{rg}(A^t) &= \text{rg}(\varnothing^*) = \dim W^* - \dim \text{Ker } \varnothing^* = \dim W - \dim (\text{Im } \varnothing)^\perp = \dim W - (\dim W - \dim \text{Im } \varnothing) \\ &= \dim \text{Im } \varnothing = \text{rg}(\varnothing) = \text{rg}(A) \end{aligned}$$

Ortogonalidad e idea de perpendicularidad

Sea $H < V$, $\dim H = n-1$, B base de V hiperplano

$$H: a_1 x_1 + \dots + a_n x_n = 0$$

$$v \in H \iff a_1 x_1 + \dots + a_n x_n = 0$$

"

$$x_1 v_1 + \dots + x_n v_n$$

el ortogonal del hiperplano es una recta

$$H^\perp < V^*, \dim H^\perp = n - (n-1) = 1 \implies H^\perp = L(\omega), \omega = a_1 v_1^* + \dots + a_n v_n^* \quad \begin{array}{c} \uparrow \\ B^* \end{array}$$

Formas bilineales

$$\begin{aligned} \langle, \rangle : V \times V^* &\longrightarrow K \\ (v, \omega) &\longmapsto \omega(v) = \langle v, \omega \rangle \\ &\quad \parallel \\ &\quad \eta_v(v)(\omega) \end{aligned}$$

$\langle, \rangle$ es bilineal

$$\begin{array}{l|l} \langle v+v', \omega \rangle = \langle v, \omega \rangle + \langle v', \omega \rangle & \langle v, \omega+\omega' \rangle = \langle v, \omega \rangle + \langle v, \omega' \rangle \\ \langle \lambda v, \omega \rangle = \lambda \langle v, \omega \rangle & \langle v, \lambda \omega \rangle = \lambda \langle v, \omega \rangle \end{array}$$

Forma lineal sobre V

Forma lineal sobre V^*

Definición (Forma bilineal)

$f: V \times V \rightarrow K$ es k -bilineal si:

$$f(v+v', w) = f(v, w) + f(v', w), \quad f(v, w+w') = f(v, w) + f(v, w')$$

$$f(\lambda v, w) = \lambda \cdot f(v, w), \quad f(v, \lambda w) = \lambda \cdot f(v, w)$$

Ej: $\omega_1, \omega_2 \in V^* \Rightarrow f(v, w) = \omega_1(v) \cdot \omega_2(w) = (a_1 x_1 + \dots + a_n x_n)(b_1 y_1 + \dots + b_n y_n)$

$$\begin{aligned} v &= (x_1, \dots, x_n)_B, \quad \omega_1(v) = a_1 x_1 + \dots + a_n x_n \\ w &= (y_1, \dots, y_n)_B, \quad \omega_2(w) = b_1 y_1 + \dots + b_n y_n \end{aligned} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \uparrow \\ \uparrow \end{array} \right\} f \text{ es bilineal}$$

Ej: $V = \text{Mat}_n(K) \Rightarrow f(A, C) = \text{tr}(AC)$ es bilineal

$$f(A+A', C) = \text{tr}((A+A')C) = \text{tr}(AC + A'C) = \text{tr}(AC) + \text{tr}(A'C) = f(A, C) + f(A', C)$$

Ej: $V = \text{Mat}_n(K) \Rightarrow g(A, C) = \text{tr}(A \cdot C^t)$ es bilineal

Ej: $h(A, C) = \text{tr}(A) \cdot \text{tr}(C)$ es bilineal

B base de V , $f \in \text{Bil}(V) \equiv$ Conjunto de las formas bilineales en V

$$\begin{cases} v = x_1 v_1 + \dots + x_n v_n \\ w = y_1 v_1 + \dots + y_n v_n \end{cases} \quad \begin{array}{c} A = M_B(f) \\ \parallel \\ (a_{ij}) \\ \cap \\ \text{Mat}_n(K) \end{array} \quad \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ \vdots \\ y_n \end{pmatrix}$$
$$f(v, w) = \sum_{i,j} x_i y_j \underbrace{(v_i, v_j)}_{a_{ij} \in K} = (x_1 \dots x_n) \underbrace{(a_{ij})}_{\text{Mat}_n(K)} \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ \vdots \\ y_n \end{pmatrix}$$

Ej: $V = \text{Mat}_2(K)$, $n=4$, $f(A, C) = \text{tr}(A \cdot C)$

$$\mathcal{E} = \{E_{11} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, E_{12} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, E_{21} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, E_{22} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}\}$$

$$a_{11} = \text{tr}(E_{11} \cdot E_{11}) = \text{tr}\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = 1$$

$$a_{12} = \text{tr}(E_{11} \cdot E_{12}) = \text{tr}\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \text{tr}\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = 0$$

$$a_{21} = \text{tr}(E_{12} \cdot E_{11}) = \text{tr}\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = 0$$

$$a_{13} = \text{tr}(E_{11} \cdot E_{21}) = \text{tr}\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = 0$$

$$a_{14} = \text{tr}(E_{11} \cdot E_{22}) = \text{tr}\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = 0$$

$$M_{\mathcal{E}}(f) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \end{pmatrix}$$

Ej: $\dim V=2$

$$f(v, w) = (x_1 \ x_2) \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \end{pmatrix} = \sum x_i y_j a_{ij}$$
$$= x_1 y_1 a_{11} + x_1 y_2 a_{12} + x_2 y_1 a_{21} + x_2 y_2 a_{22}$$

B' :

$$f(v, w) = (x'_1 \ x'_2) A' \begin{pmatrix} y'_1 \\ y'_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

Matrices congruentes

$$P = M(B', B) \in GL_n(K) \implies \begin{pmatrix} x'_1 \\ \vdots \\ x'_n \end{pmatrix} = P \cdot \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{Por filas: } (x'_1 \dots x'_n) = (x_1 \dots x_n) \cdot P^t$$

$$(x'_1 \dots x'_n) A' \begin{pmatrix} y'_1 \\ \vdots \\ y'_n \end{pmatrix} = f(v, w) = (x_1 \dots x_n) A \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ \vdots \\ y_n \end{pmatrix} = (x'_1 \dots x'_n) P^t A P \begin{pmatrix} y'_1 \\ \vdots \\ y'_n \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\implies \underline{A' = P^t A P}$$

OBS

Congruentes $\implies$ Equivalentes $\implies$ Mismo rango

f bilineal $\implies \text{rg}(f) = \text{rg}(M_B(f))$, B base cualquiera

Definición (Forma bilineal no degenerada)

Decimos que f es no degenerada si $\text{rg}(f) = n = \dim_K V$

f no degenerada $\iff |A| \neq 0$, $A = M_B(f)$

OBS

Una forma bilineal no es una aplicación lineal.

$$f((v, w) + (v', w')) = f((v + v', w + w')) = 4 \text{ sumandos}$$
$$\quad \quad \quad \uparrow$$
$$f(v, w) + f(v', w')$$

Operaciones con formas bilineales

$$f, g \in \text{Bil}(V) \Rightarrow \begin{cases} (f+g)(v, w) = f(v, w) + g(v, w) \\ (\lambda f)(v, w) = \lambda \cdot f(v, w) \end{cases}$$

$\text{Bil}(V)$ es un k -espacio vectorial

$$\text{Bil}(V) \simeq \text{Mat}_n(K) \Rightarrow \dim \text{Bil}(V) = n^2, \quad \chi(K) \neq 2$$
$$f \mapsto M_B(f)$$

Definición (Formas bilineales simétricas y antisimétricas)

f es simétrica si $f(v, w) = f(w, v), \forall v, w \in V$

f es antisimétrica si $f(v, w) = -f(w, v), \chi(K) \neq 2$

$$a_{ij} = f(v_i, v_j) = f(v_j, v_i) = a_{ji} \Rightarrow f \text{ es simétrica} \iff A = A^t$$

$$a_{ij} = f(v_i, v_j) = -f(v_j, v_i) = -a_{ji} \Rightarrow f \text{ es antisimétrica} \iff A = -A^t$$

$$A = \underbrace{\frac{A - A^t}{2}}_{\text{antisimétrica}} + \underbrace{\frac{A + A^t}{2}}_{\text{simétrica}} \Rightarrow \text{ Toda forma bilineal descompone de forma única como suma de una forma simétrica y una antisimétrica. }$$

$$f(v, w) = f_s(v, w) + f_a(v, w)$$

$$\underbrace{f_s(v, w)}_{\text{Bil}_s(V)} = \frac{f(v, w) + f(w, v)}{2}, \quad \underbrace{f_a(v, w)}_{\text{Bil}_a(V)} = \frac{f(v, w) - f(w, v)}{2}$$

OBS

$$f \in \text{Bil}_a(V) \Rightarrow \begin{cases} f(v, v) = 0 \Rightarrow v \text{ es isótropo respecto a } f \\ f(v, w) = -f(w, v) \end{cases}$$

$$f \in \text{Bil}_s(V) \Rightarrow \begin{cases} f(v, w) = f(w, v) \\ f(v, v) \text{ no tenemos suficiente información} \end{cases}$$

$$\dim \text{Bil}_s(V) = n + \frac{n(n-1)}{2} = \frac{n(n+1)}{2}$$

$$\dim \text{Bil}_a(V) = \frac{n(n-1)}{2}$$

Pensarlo como las posiciones a "rellenar" en una matriz.

$$\underline{\text{Bil}(V) = \text{Bil}_s(V) \oplus \text{Bil}_a(V)}$$

Proposición

Son equivalentes:

- i) f es antisimétrica
- ii) Todos los vectores son isótropos

Dem.

$i \Rightarrow ii$) Ya visto

$$ii \Rightarrow i) \quad 0 = f(v+w, v+w) = \overset{0}{f(v,v)} + \overset{0}{f(w,w)} + f(v,w) + f(w,v) \\ \Rightarrow f(v,w) = -f(w,v) \Rightarrow f \text{ antisimétrica}$$

Corolario

Si f simétrica, $f \neq 0 \Rightarrow \exists v$ no isótropo

Definición (f_{iz} y f_d + comprobación de linealidad)

$f: V \times V \rightarrow K$ bilineal

$f_{iz}: V \rightarrow V^*$

$$f_{iz}(v)(w) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} f(v, w)$$

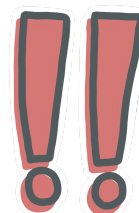
$f_d: V \rightarrow V^*$

$$f_d(v)(w) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} f(w, v)$$

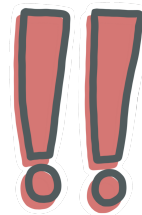
Veamos que $f_{iz}, f_d \in \text{Hom}_K(V, V^*)$
 $\dim n \quad \dim n$

$$\begin{aligned} \left\{ \begin{aligned} f_{iz}(v+v')(w) &= f(v+v', w) = f(v, w) + f(v', w) = f_{iz}(v)(w) + f_{iz}(v')(w) \\ f_{iz}(\lambda v)(w) &= f(\lambda v, w) = \lambda f(v, w) = \lambda f_{iz}(v)(w) \end{aligned} \right\} & \in \text{Hom}(V, V^*) \\ \left\{ \begin{aligned} f_d(v+v')(w) &= f(w, v+v') = f(w, v) + f(w, v') = f_d(v)(w) + f_d(v')(w) \\ f_d(\lambda v)(w) &= f(w, \lambda v) = \lambda f(w, v) = \lambda f_d(v)(w) \end{aligned} \right\} & \in \text{Hom}(V, V^*) \end{aligned}$$

Comprobación personal!



Proposición (Matrices de f_{iz} y f_d)



B base de V , B^* base de V^* , $A = M_B(f)$, $rg(f) = rg(A)$

$$M_{B, B^*}(f_{iz}) = (c_{ij}) \quad (a_{ij}), a_{ij} = f(v_i, v_j)$$

$$f_{iz}(v_i) = \sum_{j=1}^n c_{ji} v_j^*$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} f_{iz}(v_i)(v_k) = \left(\sum_{j=1}^n c_{ji} v_j^* \right)(v_k) = c_{ki} \\ f(v_i, v_k) = a_{ik} \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \underline{M_{B, B^*}(f_{iz}) = (c_{ji}) = A^t}$$

$$M_{B, B^*}(f_d) = (d_{ij})$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} f_d(v_i)(v_k) = \left(\sum_{j=1}^n d_{jk} v_j^* \right)(v_i) = d_{ik} \\ f(v_i, v_k) = a_{ik} \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \underline{M_{B, B^*}(f_d) = (d_{ij}) = A}$$

$$rg(f) = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} rg(f_{iz}) = n - \dim \text{Ker}(f_{iz}) \\ rg(f_d) = n - \dim \text{Ker}(f_d) \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \underline{\dim \text{Ker}(f_{iz}) = \dim \text{Ker}(f_d) = n - rg(f)}$$

OBS

f no degenerada $\Leftrightarrow f_{iz}$ isomorfismo $\Leftrightarrow f_d$ isomorfismo ($\dim \text{Ker} = 0$)

$$Ej: M_{B^*}(f) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad f((x_1, x_2), (y_1, y_2)) = (x_1, y_2)$$

$$\text{Ker}(f_{iz}) = \text{Ker} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} : x_1 = 0$$

$$\text{Ker}(f_d) = \text{Ker} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} : x_2 = 0$$

Forma cuadrática asociada

17/03/2021

$$f \in \text{Bil}(V) \Rightarrow q: V \rightarrow K \equiv \text{Forma cuadrática asociada}$$

$$q(v) = f(v, v)$$

$$f \in \text{Bil}_a(V) \Rightarrow q(v) = 0$$

$$f \in \text{Bil}_s(V) \Rightarrow q(v+w) = f(v+w, v+w) = q(v) + q(w) + 2f(v, w)$$

$$\Rightarrow f(v, w) = \frac{1}{2} (q(v+w) - q(v) - q(w))$$

Hay una única simétrica de la que procede q

$$q(v) = f(v, v) = (x_1 \dots x_n) A \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix} = \sum_{i,j} a_{ij} x_i x_j$$

$$q(\lambda v) = \lambda^2 q(v)$$

$$f \in \text{Bil}_s(V) \Rightarrow M_B(q) = M_B(f)$$

Porque q solo procede de esta f únicamente. Si no fuera simétrica habría ambigüedad.

Definición (Vectores ortogonales respecto de una forma antisimétrica)

$W \subset V, f \in \text{Bil}_a(V), v, w \in V$. Se dice:

i) v y w son ortogonales respecto de f si $f(v, w) = 0$

ii) $W^\perp = \{v \in V : f(v, w) = 0, \forall w \in W\}$

OBS

$$W^\perp \subset V$$

$$\text{Ej: } M_{\text{Bc}}(f) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, f: \mathbb{R}^2 \times \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$\uparrow$
antisimétrica $\Rightarrow f$ antisimétrica

$$f(v, v) = 0 \Leftrightarrow v \in L(v)^\perp$$

$\uparrow$
(x_1, x_2)

$$f((x_1, x_2), (y_1, y_2)) = x_1 y_2 - x_2 y_1$$

$$x_1 x_2 - x_2 x_1 = 0, \forall v \in V \Rightarrow \text{Todos los vectores son isótopos.}$$

$$\{0\}^\perp = \mathbb{R}^2, \text{ pues } f(v,0) = f(v,0) + f(v,0) \Rightarrow f(v,0) = 0$$

$$(\mathbb{R}^2)^\perp$$

$$v \in \mathbb{R}^2 \text{ tal que } f(v,w) = 0, \forall w \in \mathbb{R}^2 \Rightarrow v \in \text{Ker}(f_{iz})$$

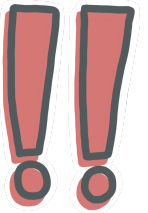
$$\parallel$$

$$f_{iz}(v)(w)$$

$$\text{rg}(f) = 2 = \text{rg}(f_{iz}) \Rightarrow \dim \text{Ker}(f_{iz}) = \{0\} \Rightarrow v=0 \Rightarrow (\mathbb{R}^2)^\perp = \{0\}$$

$$W: x_1 - x_2 = 0$$

$$v \in W^\perp \Leftrightarrow 0 = f(v, e_1 + e_2) = x_1 - x_2 = x_1 - x_2 \Rightarrow W^\perp = W$$



Teorema

Si $f \in \text{Bil}_a(V)$, entonces el rango de f es par y existe alguna base B de V tal que

$$M_B(f) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}^{(s)} \oplus (0)^{(t)}, \text{ donde } \text{rg}(f) = 2s, 2s + t = \dim V$$

Dem.

• $f=0$: Nada que probar

• $f \neq 0$: $\exists v, w \in V, v \neq w, f(v,w) \neq 0$

Veamos que v y w son l.i.

$$\lambda v + \mu w = 0 \Rightarrow f(v, \lambda v + \mu w) = \mu f(v, w) = \mu \cdot a = 0 \Rightarrow \mu = 0$$

$$f(w, \lambda v + \mu w) = \lambda f(w, v) = \lambda \cdot (-a) = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda = 0$$

$$v_1 = a^{-1}v, v_2 = w$$

$$f(v_1, v_2) = a^{-1}f(v, w) = a^{-1} \cdot a = 1$$

$$\text{Sea } \pi = L(v, w) = L(v_1, v_2)$$

$$\text{Veamos } V = \pi \oplus \pi^\perp$$

$$\text{Sea } v \in \pi^\perp. v \in \pi^\perp \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 0 = f(v_1, v) = x_1 \cdot 0 + x_2 \cdot 1 + \dots = x_2 + \dots \\ 0 = f(v_2, v) = -x_1 + x_2 \cdot 0 + \dots = -x_1 + \dots \end{array} \right.$$

$$x_1 v_1 + x_2 v_2 + x_3 w_3 + \dots + x_n w_n$$

Las ecuaciones son independientes $\Rightarrow \dim \pi^\perp = n-2$

$$\begin{aligned} v \in \pi \cap \pi^\perp &\Rightarrow \begin{cases} 0 = f(\lambda_1 v_1 + \lambda_2 v_2, v_1) = \lambda_1 \\ 0 = f(\lambda_1 v_1 + \lambda_2 v_2, v_2) = \lambda_2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow v = 0 \Rightarrow \pi \cap \pi^\perp = \{0\} \\ \parallel \\ \lambda_1 v_1 + \lambda_2 v_2 \end{aligned}$$

$$B = \{v_1, v_2, \underbrace{v_3, \dots, v_n}_{\text{base de } \pi^\perp}\} \Rightarrow M_B(f) = M_{\{v_1, v_2\}}(f|_{\pi \times \pi}) \oplus M_{\{v_3, \dots, v_n\}}(f|_{\pi^\perp \times \pi^\perp})$$

$$\parallel$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

Se termina con una inducción

Formas congruentes

$f, f' \in \text{Bil}(V)$ son congruentes si $M_B(f) = M_{B'}(f')$, B y B' bases de V

Ej: $A \in A_2(K) \xRightarrow{\text{Antisimétricas}} \begin{cases} A = 0 \\ \text{ó} \\ A \equiv \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow A = P^t \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} P, P \in GL_2(K)$

$$f \in \text{Bil}_a(V) \xRightarrow{\dim V=2} \begin{cases} f = 0 \\ \text{ó} \\ f(v, w) = x_1 y_2 - x_2 y_1, v = (x_1, x_2)_B, w = (y_1, y_2)_B \end{cases}$$

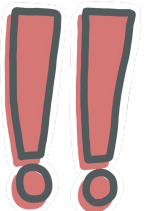
$$A \in A_3(K) \xRightarrow{} \begin{cases} A = 0 \\ \text{ó} \\ A \equiv \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow A = P^t \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} P, P \in GL_3(K)$$

$$f \in \text{Bil}_a(V) \xRightarrow{\dim V=3} \begin{cases} f = 0 \\ \text{ó} \\ f(v, w) = x_1 y_2 - x_2 y_1, v = (x_1, x_2, x_3)_B, w = (y_1, y_2, y_3)_B \end{cases}$$

OBS

$A \equiv A' \Leftrightarrow \text{rg}(A) = \text{rg}(A') (\Leftrightarrow A \approx A'), A, A' \text{ antisimétricas}$

$f \equiv f' \Leftrightarrow \text{rg}(f) = \text{rg}(f'), f, f' \in \text{Bil}_a(V)$



Ej: $A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \\ -1 & -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \in A_3(K) \xRightarrow{\neq 0} A \equiv \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$

$$\Rightarrow \exists f: K^3 \times K^3 \rightarrow K, M_{B_e}(f) = A, M_B(f) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$f(e_1, e_2) = 1, v_1 = e_1, v_2 = e_2$$

$$L(e_1, e_2) = \pi \Rightarrow \pi^\perp = \begin{cases} 0 = f(e_1, v) = x_2 + x_3 \\ 0 = f(e_2, v) = -x_1 + x_3 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \pi^\perp = L(e_1 - e_2 + e_3)$$

$$v_3 = e_1 - e_2 + e_3$$

$$P = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = M(B, B_c) \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = P^t A P$$

Clasificación por semejanza (formas antisimétricas)

Sea $A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & a & b \\ -a & 0 & c \\ -b & -c & 0 \end{pmatrix}$

• $a=b=c=0 \Rightarrow A=0$

• Caso general: $p_A = -x^3 + 0x^2 - (a^2 + b^2 + c^2)x + 0$ (alguno $\neq 0$) tr(A) pues el rango es par

$$= -x(x^2 + a^2 + b^2 + c^2)$$

• $K = \mathbb{R}, A \neq 0: q_A = x(x^2 + a^2 + b^2 + c^2)$

$$\Rightarrow A \sim C_{x(x^2 + a^2 + b^2 + c^2)} \sim \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & -a^2 - b^2 - c^2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \right.$$

$$C_x \oplus C_{a^2 + b^2 + c^2} = \left(\begin{array}{c|cc} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -a^2 - b^2 - c^2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{array} \right)$$

Hay infinitas clases de semejanza.

Definición (Vectores ortogonales respecto de una forma simétrica)

$$f \in \text{Bil}_s(V) \Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} f(v, w) = 0, \text{ se dice que } v \text{ y } w \text{ son ortogonales respecto de } f \\ W \subset V \Rightarrow W^\perp = \{v \in V : f(v, w) = 0, \forall w \in W\} \subset V \end{array} \right.$$

Teorema

Si $f \in \text{Bil}_s(V)$, entonces $\exists B$ base de V tal que $M_B(f)$ es diagonal

Dem.

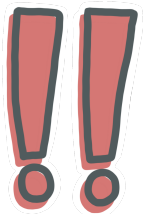
• $f=0$: Nada que probar

• $f \neq 0$: $\exists \overset{0}{\neq} v_1 \in V$ no isótropo $\Rightarrow v, w$ ó $v+w$ no es isótropo

Veamos $L(v_1)^\perp$ es un hiperplano:

$$\{v_1, w_2, \dots, w_n\} \text{ base de } V, v = x_1 v_1 + x_2 w_2 + \dots + x_n w_n \in L(v_1)^\perp \Leftrightarrow f(v, v_1) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 0 = f(\underset{0}{\neq} v_1, v_1) x_1 + \dots \Rightarrow \dim L(v_1)^\perp = n-1$$



$\xrightarrow{\text{Pues } v \in L(v_1)} \quad \xrightarrow{\text{Pues } v \in L(v_1)^\perp}$

$$\text{Supongamos } v \in L(v_1) \cap L(v_1)^\perp \Rightarrow v = \lambda v_1 \Rightarrow 0 = f(\lambda v_1, v_1) = \lambda \underset{\neq 0}{f(v_1, v_1)}$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda = 0 \Rightarrow v = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow V = L(v_1) \oplus L(v_1)^\perp$$

Sea $B = \{v_1, v_2, \dots, v_n\}$ base de V : $M_B(f) = \left(\begin{array}{c|cccc} f(v_1, v_1) & 0 & \dots & \dots & 0 \\ \hline 0 & & & & \\ \vdots & & M_{\{v_2, \dots, v_n\}}(f|_{L(v_1)^\perp \times L(v_1)^\perp}) & & \\ 0 & & & & \end{array} \right)$

$\hookrightarrow$ Todos los demás son ortogonales a v_1

$$f|_{L(v_1)^\perp \times L(v_1)^\perp} \in \text{Bil}_s(V'), \dim V' = n-1$$

Por inducción se obtiene que su matriz es diagonal.

$$\Rightarrow M_B = \begin{pmatrix} d_1 & \dots & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ & \ddots & & & \\ 0 & \dots & d_r & \dots & 0 \\ & & & \ddots & \\ 0 & \dots & 0 & \dots & 0 \end{pmatrix}, r = \text{rg}(f)$$

OBS

Toda matriz simétrica es congruente a una matriz diagonal.

Teorema

Si $f \in \text{Bil}_s(V)$, V un $\mathbb{C}$ -espacio vectorial

$\Rightarrow \exists B$ base de V tal que $M_B(f) = I_r \oplus 0_{n-r}$, $r = \text{rg}(f)$

Dem.

$$M_B(f) = \begin{pmatrix} d_1 & & & \\ & \ddots & & \\ & & d_r & \\ & & & \ddots \\ & & & & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad v'_i = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\sqrt{d_i}} v_i, & i = 1, \dots, r \\ v_i, & i > r \end{cases}, \sqrt{d_i} \in \mathbb{C}$$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{M_{B'}(f) = I_r \oplus 0_{n-r}}, \text{ pues } f(v'_i, v'_i) = f\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{d_i}} v_i, \frac{1}{\sqrt{d_i}} v_i\right) = \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{d_i}}\right)^2 f(v_i, v_i) = 1$$

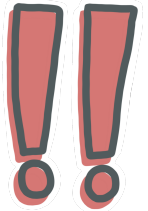
OBS

Las matrices simétricas complejas son congruentes $\Leftrightarrow$ tienen el mismo rango

Caso en $\mathbb{R}$ (Ley de inercia)

$\exists$ B base de V $\mathbb{R}$ -espacio vectorial tal que $M_B(f) = I_s \oplus (-I_t) \oplus O_{n-r}$, $r = \text{rg}(f) = s+t$

Además s y t son únicos.



Dem.

$$\text{Sea } B' = \{v'_1, \dots, v'_n\}, \quad v'_i = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{e_i} v_i, & 1 \leq i \leq s, d_i = e_i^2, e_i \in \mathbb{R} \\ \frac{1}{e_i} v_i, & s+1 \leq i \leq r, d_i = -e_i^2, e_i \in \mathbb{R} \\ v_i, & r < i \leq n \end{cases}$$

$$f(v'_i, v'_i) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{e_i^2} f(v_i, v_i) = \frac{1}{e_i^2} d_i = 1, & 1 \leq i \leq s \\ \frac{1}{e_i^2} f(v_i, v_i) = \frac{1}{e_i^2} d_i = -1, & s+1 \leq i \leq r \\ f(v_i, v_i) = 0, & r < i \leq n \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{M_{B'}(f) = I_s \oplus (-I_t) \oplus O_{n-r}, \quad s+t=r}$$

Unicidad de s y t :

$$M_B(f) = I_s \oplus (-I_t) \oplus O_{n-r}, \quad r = s+t$$

$$M_{B'}(f) = I_{s'} \oplus (-I_{t'}) \oplus O_{n-r}, \quad r = s'+t'$$

$$W_1 = L(v_1, \dots, v_s). \quad \dim W_1 = s$$

$$W_2 = L(v'_{s'+1}, \dots, v'_n). \quad \dim W_2 = n - s'$$

$$\text{Veamos } W_1 \cap W_2 = \{0\}$$

$$\text{Sea } v = \sum_{i=1}^s a_i v_i = \sum_{j=s'+1}^n a'_j v'_j$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} f(v, v) &= \sum_{i=1}^s a_i^2 f(v_i, v_i) = \sum_{i=1}^s a_i^2 \geq 0 \\ f(v, v) &= \sum_{j=s'+1}^n a_j'^2 f(v'_j, v'_j) = \sum_{j=s'+1}^r -a_j'^2 \leq 0 \end{aligned} \right\} \begin{aligned} &\Rightarrow a_i = 0, i=1, \dots, s, a'_j = 0, j=s'+1, \dots, n \\ &\Rightarrow \underline{v=0} \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow n \geq \dim(W_1 + W_2) = \dim W_1 + \dim W_2 = s + n - s' \Rightarrow s' \geq s$$

$$\text{Intercambiando papeles obtenemos } s \geq s' \Rightarrow \underline{s=s'} \Rightarrow \underline{t=t'}$$

Definición (Signatura de f)

$$\mathcal{E}(f) = (s, t)$$

OBS

Dos formas simétricas son congruentes $\Leftrightarrow$ Tienen la misma signatura



Ej: $n=2$

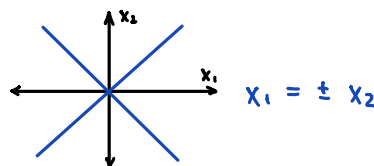
$$\begin{array}{l} \text{Formas simétricas : } \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \mathcal{E}(f) = (2, 0) \Rightarrow f((x_1, x_2), (y_1, y_2)) = x_1 y_1 + x_2 y_2 \\ \mathcal{E}(f) = (1, 1) \Rightarrow f((x_1, x_2), (y_1, y_2)) = x_1 y_1 - x_2 y_2 \\ \mathcal{E}(f) = (0, 2) \end{array} \right. \\ \text{rg } 2 \end{array}$$

$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \downarrow \quad \uparrow \quad \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$
 $\begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \Downarrow \quad \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$
 $f((x_1, x_2), (y_1, y_2)) = -x_1 y_1 - x_2 y_2$

$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$: $q(x_1, x_2) = x_1^2 + x_2^2$ $\rightarrow$ Vectores isotropos: $\{0\}$ Definida positiva (todos valores positivos menos el 0)

$\begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$: $q(x_1, x_2) = -x_1^2 - x_2^2$ $\rightarrow$ Vectores isotropos: $\{0\}$ Definida negativa (todos valores negativos menos el 0)

$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$: $q(x_1, x_2) = x_1^2 - x_2^2$ Indefinida
 $\rightarrow$ Vectores isotropos: $x_1 = \pm x_2$



$$\text{rg } 1 : \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \mathcal{E}(f) = (1, 0) \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow f((x_1, x_2), (y_1, y_2)) = x_1 y_1 \\ \mathcal{E}(f) = (0, 1) \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow f((x_1, x_2), (y_1, y_2)) = -x_2 y_2 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow q(x_1, x_2) = x_1^2 \Rightarrow \text{Ker}(f): x_1 = 0$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow q(x_1, x_2) = -x_1^2 \Rightarrow \text{Ker}(f): x_1 = 0$$

Como f simétrica $\Rightarrow \text{Ker}(f) = \text{Ker}(f_{12}) = \text{Ker}(f_d)$
 $\uparrow$
recta

En general no tiene sentido hablar del núcleo de una forma bilineal, pero con las simétricas sí.

$$\text{rg } 0: f = 0$$

$\Rightarrow$ Hay 6 formas simétricas salvo congruencia

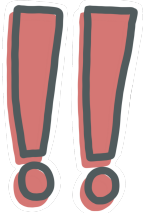
Ej: $n=3$

$$\text{No degeneradas: } \begin{cases} \mathcal{E}(f) = (3,0) \\ \mathcal{E}(f) = (2,1) \Rightarrow f(v,w) = x_1 y_1 + x_2 y_2 - x_3 y_3, q(v) = x_1^2 + x_2^2 - x_3^2 \\ \mathcal{E}(f) = (1,2) \\ \mathcal{E}(f) = (0,3) \end{cases}$$

$$\text{rg } 2: \begin{cases} \mathcal{E}(f) = (2,0) \Rightarrow q(v) = x_1^2 + x_2^2 \quad \text{Semidefinida positiva} \\ \mathcal{E}(f) = (1,1) \\ \mathcal{E}(f) = (0,2) \Rightarrow q(v) = -(x_1^2 + x_2^2) \quad \text{Semidefinida negativa} \end{cases}$$

Notación (Formas definidas e indefinidas)

$$\mathcal{E}(f) = \begin{cases} (n,0) \\ (0,n) \end{cases} \Rightarrow \text{Definidas}$$



$$\mathcal{E}(f) = (s,t), s,t \neq n \Rightarrow \text{Indefinidas / No definidas}$$

$$\mathcal{E}(f) = \begin{cases} (r,0) \\ (0,r) \end{cases}, r \leq n \Rightarrow \text{Semidefinidas}$$

$$\mathcal{E}(f) = (s,t), s+t=n \Rightarrow \text{No degenerada}$$

Correspondencia entre formas simétricas y cuadráticas

$$\begin{aligned} f \in \text{Bil}_s(V) &\xLeftrightarrow{\quad} \begin{cases} q(v) = f(v,v) \\ f(v,w) = -\frac{1}{2} [q(v+w) - q(v) - q(w)] \end{cases} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Correspondencia} \\ \text{biyectiva} \end{array} \right. \\ M_B(f) = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{12} & a_{22} \end{pmatrix} & \end{aligned}$$

$$f(v,w) = a_{11} x_1 y_1 + a_{12} x_1 y_2 + a_{12} x_2 y_1 + a_{22} x_2 y_2$$

$$q(v) = a_{11} x_1^2 + 2a_{12} x_1 x_2 + a_{22} x_2^2$$