

Álgebra Lineal II

TEMA I- Aplicaciones bilineales.

Capítulo 1. Formas bilineales y formas cuadráticas.

Formas bilineales.

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Formas bilineales (I): Motivación y definición.

Motivación:

Producto escalar: nos sirve para medir ángulos y distancias (“hacer” geometría).

Ejemplo. Producto escalar usual: $(x, y) \cdot (x', y') = x \cdot x' + y \cdot y'$

$$(1,2) \cdot (3, -1) = 1 \cdot 3 + 2 \cdot (-1) = 3 - 2 = 1$$

$$\vec{u} \cdot \vec{v} \text{ (dos vectores se transforman en un número)} \rightarrow f: \mathbb{R}^2 \times \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \quad f(\vec{u}, \vec{v}) = \vec{u} \cdot \vec{v}$$

$$(\vec{a}\vec{u} + \vec{b}\vec{v}) \cdot \vec{w} = \vec{a}\vec{u} \cdot \vec{w} + \vec{b}\vec{v} \cdot \vec{w} \rightarrow f(\vec{a}\vec{u} + \vec{b}\vec{v}, \vec{w}) = af(\vec{u}, \vec{w}) + bf(\vec{v}, \vec{w})$$

$$\vec{w} \cdot (\vec{a}\vec{u} + \vec{b}\vec{v}) = \vec{a}\vec{w} \cdot \vec{u} + \vec{b}\vec{w} \cdot \vec{v} \rightarrow f(\vec{w}, \vec{a}\vec{u} + \vec{b}\vec{v}) = af(\vec{w}, \vec{u}) + bf(\vec{w}, \vec{v})$$

LINEALIDAD en la **1^a componente**

LINEALIDAD en la **2^a componente**

BILINEALIDAD

Definición (forma bilineal):

Dado un **espacio vectorial U** una **forma bilineal** en U , es una aplicación $f: U \times U \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ lineal en cada componente, es decir, cumpliendo:

- i) $f(\vec{a}\vec{u} + \vec{b}\vec{v}, \vec{w}) = af(\vec{u}, \vec{w}) + bf(\vec{v}, \vec{w})$ **LINEALIDAD** en la **1^a componente**
- ii) $f(\vec{w}, \vec{a}\vec{u} + \vec{b}\vec{v}) = af(\vec{w}, \vec{u}) + bf(\vec{w}, \vec{v})$ **LINEALIDAD** en la **2^a componente**

} **BILINEALIDAD**



Formas bilineales (II). Ejemplos.

Definición (forma bilineal):

Dado un espacio vectorial U una forma bilineal en U , es una aplicación $f: U \times U \rightarrow R$ lineal en cada componente, es decir, cumpliendo:

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} i) f(a\vec{u} + b\vec{v}, \vec{w}) = af(\vec{u}, \vec{w}) + bf(\vec{v}, \vec{w}) \\ ii) f(\vec{w}, a\vec{u} + b\vec{v}) = af(\vec{w}, \vec{u}) + bf(\vec{w}, \vec{v}) \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} \text{LINEALIDAD en la 1ª componente} \\ \text{LINEALIDAD en la 2ª componente} \end{array} \quad \text{BILINEALIDAD}$$

Ejemplo 1: $f: R^2 \times R^2 \rightarrow R$, $f((x, y), (x', y')) = xx' - xy' + 2yx' + 3yy'$ ¿ BILINEAL ?

i) LINEALIDAD en la 1ª componente

$$\vec{u} = (x, y) \quad \vec{v} = (x', y') \quad \vec{w} = (x'', y'')$$

$$\begin{aligned} f(a\vec{u} + b\vec{v}, \vec{w}) &= f(a(x, y) + b(x', y'), (x'', y'')) = f((ax + bx', ay + by'), (x'', y'')) = \\ &= (ax + bx')x'' - (ax + bx')y'' + 2(ay + by')x'' + 3(ay + by')y'' = \\ &= axx'' + bx'x'' - axy'' - bx'y'' + 2ayx'' + 2by'x'' + 3ayy'' + 3by'y'' \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} af(\vec{u}, \vec{w}) + bf(\vec{v}, \vec{w}) &= af((x, y), (x'', y'')) + bf((x', y'), (x'', y'')) = \\ &= a(xx'' - xy'' + 2yx'' + 3yy'') + b(x'x'' - x'y'' + 2y'x'' + 3y'y'') = \\ &= axx'' - axy'' + 2ayx'' + 3ayy'' + bx'x'' - bx'y'' + 2by'x'' + 3by'y'' \end{aligned}$$

IGUALES

¡SI ES BILINEAL!

ii) LINEALIDAD en la 2ª componente

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} f(\vec{w}, a\vec{u} + b\vec{v}) = f((x'', y''), a(x, y) + b(x', y')) = \dots \text{cuentas ...} \\ af(\vec{w}, \vec{u}) + bf(\vec{w}, \vec{v}) = af((x'', y''), (x, y)) + bf((x'', y''), (x', y')) = \dots \text{cuentas ...} \end{array} \right\}$$



Formas bilineales (II). Ejemplos.

Definición (forma bilineal):

Dado un espacio vectorial \mathbf{U} una forma bilineal en \mathbf{U} , es una aplicación $f: \mathbf{U} \times \mathbf{U} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ lineal en cada componente, es decir, cumpliendo:

$$\begin{array}{ll} i) f(a\vec{u} + b\vec{v}, \vec{w}) = af(\vec{u}, \vec{w}) + bf(\vec{v}, \vec{w}) & \text{LINEALIDAD en la 1ª componente} \\ ii) f(\vec{w}, a\vec{u} + b\vec{v}) = af(\vec{w}, \vec{u}) + bf(\vec{w}, \vec{v}) & \text{LINEALIDAD en la 2ª componente} \end{array} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{LINEALIDAD en la 1ª componente} \\ \text{LINEALIDAD en la 2ª componente} \end{array} \right\} \text{BILINEALIDAD}$$

Ejemplo 2: $P_2(\mathbb{R})$ polinomios de grado ≤ 2

$$f: P_2(\mathbb{R}) \times P_2(\mathbb{R}) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, \quad f(p(x), q(x)) = \int_0^1 p(t)q(t)dt \quad \text{¿ BILINEAL ?}$$

i) LINEALIDAD en la 1ª componente

$$\vec{u} = p(x) \quad \vec{v} = q(x) \quad \vec{w} = r(x)$$

$$\begin{aligned} f(a\vec{u} + b\vec{v}, \vec{w}) &= f(ap(x) + bq(x), r(x)) = \int_0^1 (ap(t) + bq(t))r(t)dt = \\ &= \int_0^1 (ap(t)r(t) + bq(t)r(t))dt = \int_0^1 ap(t)r(t)dt + \int_0^1 bq(t)r(t)dt = \\ &= a \int_0^1 p(t)r(t)dt + b \int_0^1 q(t)r(t)dt \xleftarrow{\text{IGUALES}} \end{aligned}$$

$$af(\vec{u}, \vec{w}) + bf(\vec{v}, \vec{w}) = af(p(x), r(x)) + bf(q(x), r(x)) = a \int_0^1 p(t)r(t)dt + b \int_0^1 q(t)r(t)dt$$

¡SI ES BILINEAL!

ii) LINEALIDAD en la 2ª componente

$$\begin{aligned} f(\vec{w}, a\vec{u} + b\vec{v}) &= f(r(x), ap(x) + bq(x)) = \dots \text{cuentas ...} \\ af(\vec{w}, \vec{u}) + bf(\vec{w}, \vec{v}) &= af(r(x), p(x)) + bf(r(x), q(x)) = \dots \text{cuentas ...} \end{aligned} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \dots \text{cuentas ...} \\ \dots \text{cuentas ...} \end{array} \right\} \text{IGUALES}$$



Formas bilineales (III): Matriz asociada.

$f: U \times U \rightarrow R$ forma bilineal

$B = \{\overrightarrow{u_1}, \overrightarrow{u_2}, \dots, \overrightarrow{u_n}\}$ base de U

$$\begin{aligned}\vec{x} &= (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)_B = x_1 \overrightarrow{u_1} + x_2 \overrightarrow{u_2} + \cdots + x_n \overrightarrow{u_n} \\ \vec{y} &= (y_1, y_2, \dots, y_n)_B = y_1 \overrightarrow{u_1} + y_2 \overrightarrow{u_2} + \cdots + y_n \overrightarrow{u_n}\end{aligned}$$

$$f(\vec{x}, \vec{y}) = f(x_1 \overrightarrow{u_1} + x_2 \overrightarrow{u_2}, y_1 \overrightarrow{u_1} + y_2 \overrightarrow{u_2}) = x_1 f(\overrightarrow{u_1}, y_1 \overrightarrow{u_1} + y_2 \overrightarrow{u_2}) + x_2 f(\overrightarrow{u_2}, y_1 \overrightarrow{u_1} + y_2 \overrightarrow{u_2}) =$$

$$= x_1 y_1 f(\overrightarrow{u_1}, \overrightarrow{u_1}) + x_1 y_2 f(\overrightarrow{u_1}, \overrightarrow{u_2}) + x_2 y_1 f(\overrightarrow{u_2}, \overrightarrow{u_1}) + x_2 y_2 f(\overrightarrow{u_2}, \overrightarrow{u_2}) = (x_1 \ x_2)_B \begin{pmatrix} f(\overrightarrow{u_1}, \overrightarrow{u_1}) & f(\overrightarrow{u_1}, \overrightarrow{u_2}) \\ f(\overrightarrow{u_2}, \overrightarrow{u_1}) & f(\overrightarrow{u_2}, \overrightarrow{u_2}) \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \end{pmatrix}_B$$

Linealidad en la 1^a componente

Linealidad en la 2^a componente

$$\vec{x} = (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)_B$$

$$\vec{y} = (y_1, y_2, \dots, y_n)_B$$

$$f(\vec{x}, \vec{y}) = (x_1 \ x_2 \ \dots \ x_n)_B F_B \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ \vdots \\ y_n \end{pmatrix}_B$$

Matriz asociada a f respecto de la base B

$$F_B = \begin{pmatrix} f(\overrightarrow{u_1}, \overrightarrow{u_1}) & f(\overrightarrow{u_1}, \overrightarrow{u_2}) & \cdots & f(\overrightarrow{u_1}, \overrightarrow{u_n}) \\ f(\overrightarrow{u_2}, \overrightarrow{u_1}) & f(\overrightarrow{u_2}, \overrightarrow{u_2}) & \cdots & f(\overrightarrow{u_2}, \overrightarrow{u_n}) \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ f(\overrightarrow{u_n}, \overrightarrow{u_1}) & f(\overrightarrow{u_n}, \overrightarrow{u_2}) & \cdots & f(\overrightarrow{u_n}, \overrightarrow{u_n}) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(F_B)_{ij} = \left(f(\overrightarrow{u_i}, \overrightarrow{u_j}) \right)$$



Formas bilineales (IV). Matriz asociada: ejemplos.

$f: \mathbf{U} \times \mathbf{U} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ forma bilineal

$\mathbf{B} = \{\overrightarrow{\mathbf{u}_1}, \overrightarrow{\mathbf{u}_2}, \dots, \overrightarrow{\mathbf{u}_n}\}$ base de \mathbf{U}

$$\vec{x} = (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)_{\mathbf{B}} \quad \vec{y} = (y_1, y_2, \dots, y_n)_{\mathbf{B}}$$

$$f(\vec{x}, \vec{y}) = (x_1 \ x_2 \ \dots \ x_n)_{\mathbf{B}} F_{\mathbf{B}} \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ \vdots \\ y_n \end{pmatrix}_{\mathbf{B}}$$

Matriz asociada a f respecto de la base \mathbf{B}

$$F_{\mathbf{B}} = \begin{pmatrix} f(\overrightarrow{\mathbf{u}_1}, \overrightarrow{\mathbf{u}_1}) & f(\overrightarrow{\mathbf{u}_1}, \overrightarrow{\mathbf{u}_2}) & \cdots & f(\overrightarrow{\mathbf{u}_1}, \overrightarrow{\mathbf{u}_n}) \\ f(\overrightarrow{\mathbf{u}_2}, \overrightarrow{\mathbf{u}_1}) & f(\overrightarrow{\mathbf{u}_2}, \overrightarrow{\mathbf{u}_2}) & \cdots & f(\overrightarrow{\mathbf{u}_2}, \overrightarrow{\mathbf{u}_n}) \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ f(\overrightarrow{\mathbf{u}_n}, \overrightarrow{\mathbf{u}_1}) & f(\overrightarrow{\mathbf{u}_n}, \overrightarrow{\mathbf{u}_2}) & \cdots & f(\overrightarrow{\mathbf{u}_n}, \overrightarrow{\mathbf{u}_n}) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(F_{\mathbf{B}})_{ij} = (f(\overrightarrow{\mathbf{u}_i}, \overrightarrow{\mathbf{u}_j}))$$

Ejemplo 1: $f: \mathbb{R}^2 \times \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $f((x, y), (x', y')) = xx' - xy' + 2yx' + 3yy'$

Base canónica: $\mathbf{C} = \{\overrightarrow{e_1}, \overrightarrow{e_2}\} = \{(1,0), (0,1)\}$ ¿ $F_{\mathbf{C}}$?

$$F_{\mathbf{C}} = \begin{pmatrix} f(\overrightarrow{e_1}, \overrightarrow{e_1}) & f(\overrightarrow{e_1}, \overrightarrow{e_2}) \\ f(\overrightarrow{e_2}, \overrightarrow{e_1}) & f(\overrightarrow{e_2}, \overrightarrow{e_2}) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} f((1,0), (1,0)) & f((1,0), (0,1)) \\ f((0,1), (1,0)) & f((0,1), (0,1)) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$f((1,0), (1,0)) = 1 \cdot 1 - 1 \cdot 0 + 2 \cdot 0 \cdot 1 + 3 \cdot 0 \cdot 0$$

$$f((1,0), (0,1)) = 1 \cdot 0 - 1 \cdot 1 + 2 \cdot 0 \cdot 0 + 3 \cdot 0 \cdot 1$$

$$f((0,1), (1,0)) = 0 \cdot 1 - 0 \cdot 0 + 2 \cdot 1 \cdot 1 + 3 \cdot 1 \cdot 0$$

$$f((0,1), (0,1)) = 0 \cdot 0 - 0 \cdot 1 + 2 \cdot 1 \cdot 0 + 3 \cdot 1 \cdot 1$$

¡ATAJO! (\mathbb{R}^n base canónica)

$$F_{\mathbf{C}} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{matrix} x' \\ y' \end{matrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{matrix} x \\ y \end{matrix}$$

$$f((x, y), (x', y')) = (x \ y) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x' \\ y' \end{pmatrix}$$



Formas bilineales (IV). Matriz asociada: ejemplos.

$f: \mathbf{U} \times \mathbf{U} \rightarrow \mathbf{R}$ forma bilineal

$\mathbf{B} = \{\overrightarrow{\mathbf{u}_1}, \overrightarrow{\mathbf{u}_2}, \dots, \overrightarrow{\mathbf{u}_n}\}$ base de \mathbf{U}

$$\vec{x} = (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)_B \quad \vec{y} = (y_1, y_2, \dots, y_n)_B$$

$$f(\vec{x}, \vec{y}) = (x_1 \ x_2 \ \dots \ x_n)_B F_B \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ \vdots \\ y_n \end{pmatrix}_B$$

Matriz asociada a f respecto de la base \mathbf{B}

$$F_B = \begin{pmatrix} f(\overrightarrow{\mathbf{u}_1}, \overrightarrow{\mathbf{u}_1}) & f(\overrightarrow{\mathbf{u}_1}, \overrightarrow{\mathbf{u}_2}) & \cdots & f(\overrightarrow{\mathbf{u}_1}, \overrightarrow{\mathbf{u}_n}) \\ f(\overrightarrow{\mathbf{u}_2}, \overrightarrow{\mathbf{u}_1}) & f(\overrightarrow{\mathbf{u}_2}, \overrightarrow{\mathbf{u}_2}) & \cdots & f(\overrightarrow{\mathbf{u}_2}, \overrightarrow{\mathbf{u}_n}) \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ f(\overrightarrow{\mathbf{u}_n}, \overrightarrow{\mathbf{u}_1}) & f(\overrightarrow{\mathbf{u}_n}, \overrightarrow{\mathbf{u}_2}) & \cdots & f(\overrightarrow{\mathbf{u}_n}, \overrightarrow{\mathbf{u}_n}) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(F_B)_{ij} = (f(\overrightarrow{\mathbf{u}_i}, \overrightarrow{\mathbf{u}_j}))$$

Ejemplo 2: $f: P_2(\mathbf{R}) \times P_2(\mathbf{R}) \rightarrow \mathbf{R}$, $f(p(x), q(x)) = \int_0^1 p(t)q(t)dt$

Base canónica: $\mathbf{C} = \{p_0(x), p_1(x), p_2(x)\} = \{1, x, x^2\}$

$$F_C = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1/2 & 1/3 \\ 1/2 & 1/3 & 1/4 \\ 1/3 & 1/4 & 1/5 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$F_C = \begin{pmatrix} f(p_0(x), p_0(x)) & f(p_0(x), p_1(x)) & f(p_0(x), p_2(x)) \\ f(p_1(x), p_0(x)) & f(p_1(x), p_1(x)) & f(p_1(x), p_2(x)) \\ f(p_2(x), p_0(x)) & f(p_2(x), p_1(x)) & f(p_2(x), p_2(x)) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} f(1, 1) & f(1, x) & f(1, x^2) \\ f(x, 1) & f(x, x) & f(x, x^2) \\ f(x^2, 1) & f(x^2, x) & f(x^2, x^2) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1/2 & 1/3 \\ 1/2 & 1/3 & 1/4 \\ 1/3 & 1/4 & 1/5 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$f(1, 1) = \int_0^1 1 \cdot 1 dt = t]_0^1 = 1 - 0 = 1$$

$$f(x, x^2) = \int_0^1 t \cdot t^2 dt = \int_0^1 t^3 dt = \frac{t^4}{4}]_0^1 = \frac{1^4}{4} - \frac{0^4}{4} = \frac{1}{4}$$



Formas bilineales (IV). Matriz asociada: ejemplos.

$f: \mathbf{U} \times \mathbf{U} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ forma bilineal

$B = \{\overrightarrow{\mathbf{u}_1}, \overrightarrow{\mathbf{u}_2}, \dots, \overrightarrow{\mathbf{u}_n}\}$ base de \mathbf{U}

$$\vec{x} = (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)_B \quad \vec{y} = (y_1, y_2, \dots, y_n)_B$$

$$f(\vec{x}, \vec{y}) = (x_1 \ x_2 \ \dots \ x_n)_B F_B \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ \vdots \\ y_n \end{pmatrix}_B$$

Matriz asociada a f respecto de la base B

$$F_B = \begin{pmatrix} f(\overrightarrow{\mathbf{u}_1}, \overrightarrow{\mathbf{u}_1}) & f(\overrightarrow{\mathbf{u}_1}, \overrightarrow{\mathbf{u}_2}) & \cdots & f(\overrightarrow{\mathbf{u}_1}, \overrightarrow{\mathbf{u}_n}) \\ f(\overrightarrow{\mathbf{u}_2}, \overrightarrow{\mathbf{u}_1}) & f(\overrightarrow{\mathbf{u}_2}, \overrightarrow{\mathbf{u}_2}) & \cdots & f(\overrightarrow{\mathbf{u}_2}, \overrightarrow{\mathbf{u}_n}) \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ f(\overrightarrow{\mathbf{u}_n}, \overrightarrow{\mathbf{u}_1}) & f(\overrightarrow{\mathbf{u}_n}, \overrightarrow{\mathbf{u}_2}) & \cdots & f(\overrightarrow{\mathbf{u}_n}, \overrightarrow{\mathbf{u}_n}) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(F_B)_{ij} = (f(\overrightarrow{\mathbf{u}_i}, \overrightarrow{\mathbf{u}_j}))$$

Ejemplo 2: $f: P_2(\mathbb{R}) \times P_2(\mathbb{R}) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $f(p(x), q(x)) = \int_0^1 p(t)q(t)dt$

Base canónica: $C = \{p_0(x), p_1(x), p_2(x)\} = \{1, x, x^2\}$

$$F_C = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1/2 & 1/3 \\ 1/2 & 1/3 & 1/4 \\ 1/3 & 1/4 & 1/5 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$p(x) = 1 - x + x^2 \cong (1, -1, 1)_C$$

$$q(x) = 2 + x + 3x^2 \cong (2, 1, 3)_C$$

$$f(p(x), q(x)) = \int_0^1 p(t)q(t)dt = \int_0^1 (1 - t + t^2)(2 + t + 3t^2)dt = \int_0^1 (2 - t + 4t^2 - 2t^3 + 3t^4)dt = \dots = \frac{44}{15}$$

$$f(p(x), q(x)) = (1 \ -1 \ 1)_C \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1/2 & 1/3 \\ 1/2 & 1/3 & 1/4 \\ 1/3 & 1/4 & 1/5 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}_C = (5/6 \ 5/12 \ 17/60) \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{44}{15}$$



Formas bilineales (V). Cambio de base.

$f: \mathbf{U} \times \mathbf{U} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ forma bilineal

$B = \{\vec{u}_1, \vec{u}_2, \dots, \vec{u}_n\}$ base de \mathbf{U}

$B' = \{\vec{v}_1, \vec{v}_2, \dots, \vec{v}_n\}$ base de \mathbf{U}

$$f(\vec{x}, \vec{y}) = (x_1 \ x_2 \ \dots \ x_n)_B F_B \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ \vdots \\ y_n \end{pmatrix}_B = (x_1' \ x_2' \ \dots \ x_n')_{B'} F_{B'} \begin{pmatrix} y_1' \\ y_2' \\ \vdots \\ y_n' \end{pmatrix}_{B'}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ \vdots \\ y_n \end{pmatrix}_B = M_{BB'} \begin{pmatrix} y_1' \\ y_2' \\ \vdots \\ y_n' \end{pmatrix}_{B'}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix}_B = M_{BB'} \begin{pmatrix} x_1' \\ x_2' \\ \vdots \\ x_n' \end{pmatrix}_{B'}$$



$$(x_1 \ x_2 \ \dots \ x_n)_B = (x_1' \ x_2' \ \dots \ x_n')_{B'} M_{BB'}^t$$

$$f(\vec{x}, \vec{y}) = (x_1' \ x_2' \ \dots \ x_n')_{B'} M_{BB'}^t F_B M_{BB'} \begin{pmatrix} y_1' \\ y_2' \\ \vdots \\ y_n' \end{pmatrix}_{B'} = (x_1' \ x_2' \ \dots \ x_n')_{B'} F_{B'} \begin{pmatrix} y_1' \\ y_2' \\ \vdots \\ y_n' \end{pmatrix}_{B'}$$

$$F_{B'} = M_{BB'}^t F_B M_{BB'}$$



Formas bilineales (VI). Cambio de base. Ejemplo.

$f: \mathbf{U} \times \mathbf{U} \rightarrow \mathbf{R}$ forma bilineal

$B = \{\overrightarrow{\mathbf{u}_1}, \overrightarrow{\mathbf{u}_2}, \dots, \overrightarrow{\mathbf{u}_n}\}$ base de \mathbf{U}

$B' = \{\overrightarrow{\mathbf{v}_1}, \overrightarrow{\mathbf{v}_2}, \dots, \overrightarrow{\mathbf{v}_n}\}$ base de \mathbf{U}

$$\mathbf{F}_{B'} = \mathbf{M}_{BB'}^t \mathbf{F}_B \mathbf{M}_{BB'}$$

Ejemplo 1: $f: \mathbf{R}^2 \times \mathbf{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbf{R}$, $f((x_1, x_2), (y_1, y_2)) = x_1 y_1 + 2x_1 y_2 - x_2 y_1 + 4x_2 y_2$

$B = \{(1, 2), (1, 1)\}$ ¿ \mathbf{F}_B ?

$C = \{(1, 0), (0, 1)\}$

$$\mathbf{F}_B = \mathbf{M}_{CB}^t \mathbf{F}_C \mathbf{M}_{CB}$$

$$\mathbf{M}_{CB} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

¡ATAJO! (\mathbf{R}^n base canónica)

$$\mathbf{F}_C = \begin{pmatrix} y_1 & y_2 \\ 1 & 2 \\ -1 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{F}_B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}^t \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ -1 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{F}_B = \begin{pmatrix} 19 & 9 \\ 12 & 6 \end{pmatrix}$$



Formas bilineales simétricas y hemisimétricas.

Dada una **forma bilineal** en un espacio vectorial $\mathbf{U}, f: \mathbf{U} \times \mathbf{U} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

$$f \text{ es simétrica} \Leftrightarrow f(\vec{u}, \vec{v}) = f(\vec{v}, \vec{u}), \quad \forall \vec{u}, \vec{v} \in \mathbf{U} \Leftrightarrow F_B \text{ simétrica}$$

$$f \text{ es antisimétrica ó hemisimétrica} \Leftrightarrow f(\vec{u}, \vec{v}) = -f(\vec{v}, \vec{u}), \quad \forall \vec{u}, \vec{v} \in \mathbf{U} \Leftrightarrow F_B \text{ antisimétrica ó hemisimétrica}$$

$$f \text{ es simétrica} \Leftrightarrow (F_B)_{ij} = (f(\vec{u}_i, \vec{u}_j)) = (f(\vec{u}_j, \vec{u}_i)) = (F_B)_{ji} \Leftrightarrow F_B = F_B^t \Leftrightarrow F_B \text{ simétrica}$$

$$f \text{ es antisimétrica ó hemisimétrica} \Leftrightarrow (F_B)_{ij} = (f(\vec{u}_i, \vec{u}_j)) = (-f(\vec{u}_j, \vec{u}_i)) = -(F_B)_{ji} \Leftrightarrow F_B = -F_B^t \Leftrightarrow F_B \text{ antisimétrica ó hemisimétrica}$$

Matriz asociada a f respecto de la base B

$$F_B = \begin{pmatrix} f(\vec{u}_1, \vec{u}_1) & f(\vec{u}_1, \vec{u}_2) & \cdots & f(\vec{u}_1, \vec{u}_n) \\ f(\vec{u}_2, \vec{u}_1) & f(\vec{u}_2, \vec{u}_2) & \cdots & f(\vec{u}_2, \vec{u}_n) \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ f(\vec{u}_n, \vec{u}_1) & f(\vec{u}_n, \vec{u}_2) & \cdots & f(\vec{u}_n, \vec{u}_n) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(F_B)_{ij} = (f(\vec{u}_i, \vec{u}_j))$$



Formas bilineales simétricas y hemisimétricas.

Dada una **forma bilineal** en un espacio vectorial $\mathbf{U}, f: \mathbf{U} \times \mathbf{U} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

$$f \text{ es simétrica} \Leftrightarrow f(\vec{u}, \vec{v}) = f(\vec{v}, \vec{u}), \quad \forall \vec{u}, \vec{v} \in \mathbf{U} \Leftrightarrow F_B \text{ simétrica}$$

$$f \text{ es antisimétrica ó hemisimétrica} \Leftrightarrow f(\vec{u}, \vec{v}) = -f(\vec{v}, \vec{u}), \quad \forall \vec{u}, \vec{v} \in \mathbf{U} \Leftrightarrow F_B \text{ antisimétrica ó hemisimétrica}$$

Ni son iguales (**no simétrica**).
Ni de distinto signo (**no antisimétrica**)

Ejemplo 1: $f: \mathbb{R}^2 \times \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, \quad f((x, y), (x', y')) = xx' - xy' + 2yx' + 3yy'$

$$F_C = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{NO simétrica} \\ \text{NO antisimétrica} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{aligned} f((1, 0), (0, 1)) &= 1 \cdot 0 - 1 \cdot 1 + 2 \cdot 0 \cdot 0 + 3 \cdot 0 \cdot 1 = -1 \\ f((0, 1), (1, 0)) &= 0 \cdot 1 - 0 \cdot 0 + 2 \cdot 1 \cdot 1 + 3 \cdot 1 \cdot 0 = 2 \end{aligned}$$

Ejemplo 2:

$$f: P_2(\mathbb{R}) \times P_2(\mathbb{R}) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, \quad f(p(x), q(x)) = \int_0^1 p(t)q(t)dt$$

$$F_C = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1/2 & 1/3 \\ 1/2 & 1/3 & 1/4 \\ 1/3 & 1/4 & 1/5 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$F_C \text{ simétrica} \Leftrightarrow f \text{ simétrica}$$

Otra forma de demostrar la simetría:

$$f(p(x), q(x)) = \int_0^1 p(t)q(t)dt = \int_0^1 q(t)p(t)dt = f(q(x), p(x))$$

