

Se $A = [T]_{\beta \perp \alpha} \Rightarrow A$ è ortogonale \Rightarrow posto $A = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix}$ si ha:

$$\begin{cases} ab+cd=0 \\ a^2+c^2=1 \\ b^2+d^2=1 \end{cases} \begin{matrix} b \neq 0 \\ \rightarrow a = -\frac{cd}{b} \\ \frac{c^2 d^2}{b^2} + c^2 = 1 \rightarrow c^2(d^2+b^2) = b^2 \\ c^2 = b^2 \end{matrix} \quad \begin{matrix} b \neq 0 \\ c = \pm b \\ a = \mp d \end{matrix}$$

$d = \cos \theta$
 $b = \sin \theta$

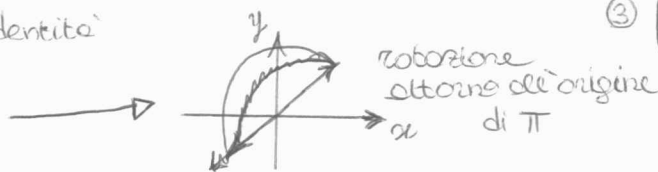
$$\begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta & \sin \theta \\ -\sin \theta & \cos \theta \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -\cos \theta & -\sin \theta \\ \sin \theta & \cos \theta \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow A = \begin{pmatrix} \pm d & b \\ \mp b & d \end{pmatrix} \text{ con } b^2+d^2=1 \Rightarrow$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} +\cos \theta & -\sin \theta \\ \sin \theta & \cos \theta \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta & -\sin \theta \\ -\sin \theta & \cos \theta \end{pmatrix} \quad \underline{b^2+d^2=1 \Rightarrow b}$$

$$\begin{cases} ab+cd=0 \\ a^2+c^2=1 \\ b^2+d^2=1 \end{cases} \quad b=0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} cd=0 \\ a^2+c^2=1 \\ d^2=1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} c=0 \\ a^2=1 \\ d^2=1 \end{cases}$$

- ① $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$
- ② $\begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$
- ③ $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$
- ④ $\begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

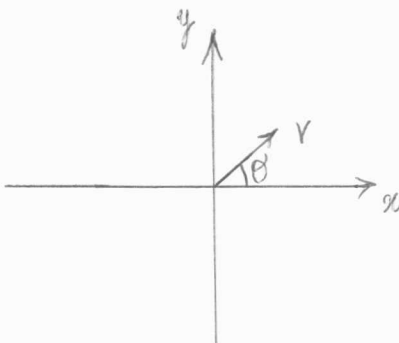
- ① $I: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$ identità
- ② $T_1: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$
 $v \mapsto -v$
- ③ Simmetria rispetto all'asse x
- ④ Simmetria rispetto all'asse y



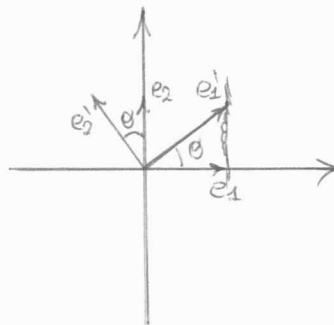
Studiamo ora:

$$\begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta & -\sin \theta \\ \sin \theta & \cos \theta \end{pmatrix}$$

~~$$\begin{pmatrix} -\cos \theta & -\sin \theta \\ \sin \theta & \cos \theta \end{pmatrix}$$~~



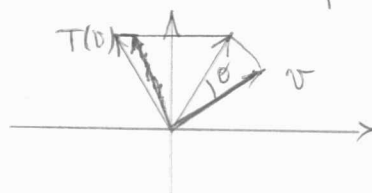
e_1 viene mandato in $(\cos \theta, \sin \theta)$
 e_2 " " " $(-\sin \theta, \cos \theta)$
con $0 < \theta < \pi$



$$\begin{pmatrix} -\cos \theta & -\sin \theta \\ \sin \theta & \cos \theta \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta & -\sin \theta \\ \sin \theta & \cos \theta \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -\cos \theta & \sin \theta \\ \sin \theta & \cos \theta \end{pmatrix}$$

composizione di una rotazione con una simmetria rispetto a un asse



En

Un operatore isometrico $T: \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$ è associabile in una base ortonormale ad una di queste matrici:

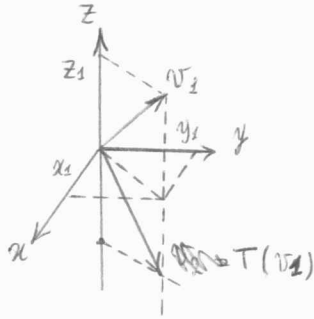
$$I, \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{matrix} -I, \\ \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \cos \theta & \sin \theta \\ 0 & \sin \theta & \cos \theta \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \cos \theta & -\sin \theta \\ 0 & \sin \theta & \cos \theta \end{pmatrix} \end{matrix}$$

$0 < \theta < \pi$

Simmetria rispetto a un piano

$$\begin{aligned} T(e_1) &= e_1 \\ T(e_2) &= e_2 \\ T(e_3) &= -e_3 \end{aligned}$$

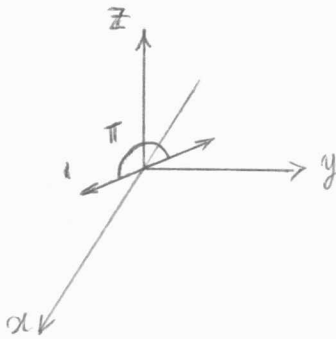
Simmetria di ribaltamento relativamente al piano $z=0$



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

rotazione di π attorno alla retta dell'asse x

l'asse x è un autospazio relativo all'eigenvalore $+1$



$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \cos \theta & -\sin \theta \\ 0 & \sin \theta & \cos \theta \end{pmatrix}$$

rotazione attorno all'asse x di un angolo θ , $0 < \theta < \pi$

rotazione pura, perché il determinante è $+1$