

IDENTIFICAZIONE di ORBITE

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Si ha dunque

$$\text{m } \Delta Q(\boldsymbol{x}) = (\boldsymbol{x} - \boldsymbol{x}_0 + \boldsymbol{x}_0) \cdot \mathbf{C}_0 (\boldsymbol{x} - \boldsymbol{x}_0 + \boldsymbol{x}_0) - 2(\boldsymbol{x} - \boldsymbol{x}_0 + \boldsymbol{x}_0) \cdot (\mathbf{C}'_1 \boldsymbol{x}_1 + \mathbf{C}'_2 \boldsymbol{x}_2)$$

$$+ \boldsymbol{x}_1 \cdot \mathbf{C}'_1 \boldsymbol{x}_1 + \boldsymbol{x}_2 \cdot \mathbf{C}'_2 \boldsymbol{x}_2$$

$$= (\boldsymbol{x} - \boldsymbol{x}_0) \cdot \mathbf{C}'_0 (\boldsymbol{x} - \boldsymbol{x}_0) + 2\boldsymbol{x}_0 \cdot \mathbf{C}'_0 (\boldsymbol{x} - \boldsymbol{x}_0) + \boldsymbol{x}_0 \cdot \mathbf{C}'_0 \boldsymbol{x}_0$$

si usa
 $\mathbf{C}_0^T = \mathbf{C}_0$

$$\rightarrow -2(\boldsymbol{x} - \boldsymbol{x}_0) \cdot (\underbrace{\mathbf{C}'_1 \boldsymbol{x}_1 + \mathbf{C}'_2 \boldsymbol{x}_2}_{\text{"C}_0 \boldsymbol{x}_0}) - 2\boldsymbol{x}_0 \cdot (\mathbf{C}'_1 \boldsymbol{x}_1 + \mathbf{C}'_2 \boldsymbol{x}_2)$$

$$+ \boldsymbol{x}_1 \cdot \mathbf{C}'_1 \boldsymbol{x}_1 + \boldsymbol{x}_2 \cdot \mathbf{C}'_2 \boldsymbol{x}_2$$

quindi

$$K = \underbrace{\boldsymbol{x}_0 \cdot \mathbf{C}'_0 \boldsymbol{x}_0 - 2\boldsymbol{x}_0 \cdot (\mathbf{C}'_1 \boldsymbol{x}_1 + \mathbf{C}'_2 \boldsymbol{x}_2)}_{= -\boldsymbol{x}_0 \cdot \mathbf{C}'_0 \boldsymbol{x}_0} + \boldsymbol{x}_1 \cdot \mathbf{C}'_1 \boldsymbol{x}_1 + \boldsymbol{x}_2 \cdot \mathbf{C}'_2 \boldsymbol{x}_2$$

Penalità di identificazione: $\frac{K}{\cancel{K}}$ approssima il minimo di $\Delta Q(\boldsymbol{x})$

Si ha $\boxed{\frac{K}{\cancel{K}} = \Delta Q(\boldsymbol{x}_0)}$ nell'approssimazione lineare.

Osservo che K è invariante per traslazioni e considero le trasformazioni

$$\boldsymbol{x}_0 \mapsto \boldsymbol{x}_0 + \boldsymbol{v} \quad \boldsymbol{x}_1 \mapsto \boldsymbol{x}_1 + \boldsymbol{v} \quad \boldsymbol{x}_2 \mapsto \boldsymbol{x}_2 + \boldsymbol{v} \quad \boldsymbol{v} \in \mathbb{R}^6$$

Si ha

$$K \mapsto (\boldsymbol{x}_1 + \boldsymbol{v}) \cdot \mathbf{C}'_1 (\boldsymbol{x}_1 + \boldsymbol{v}) + (\boldsymbol{x}_2 + \boldsymbol{v}) \cdot \mathbf{C}'_2 (\boldsymbol{x}_2 + \boldsymbol{v}) - (\boldsymbol{x}_0 + \boldsymbol{v}) \cdot \mathbf{C}'_0 (\boldsymbol{x}_0 + \boldsymbol{v})$$

$$= K + 2\boldsymbol{v} \cdot (\mathbf{C}'_1 \boldsymbol{x}_1 + \mathbf{C}'_2 \boldsymbol{x}_2 - \mathbf{C}'_0 \boldsymbol{x}_0) + \boldsymbol{v} \cdot (\mathbf{C}'_1 + \mathbf{C}'_2 - \mathbf{C}'_0) \boldsymbol{v}$$

$$= K$$