1. (6 punti) Si consideri la seguente matrice:

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & k & k \\ 1 & k - 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & k - 1 & k & k \end{pmatrix}.$$

- (a) Si studi det(A) al variare di k.
- (b) Si studi rk(A) al variare di k.
- (c) Si determini se A è invertibile. Se sì, per quali valori di k?

$$E_{48}\left(\frac{-k}{k-1}\right) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & k-2 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & k-1 & k \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & k-\frac{k^2}{k} \end{pmatrix} = 0$$
Se $k \neq 1$

$$k - \frac{k^{2}}{k-1} = \frac{k(k-1) - k^{2}}{k-1} = \frac{k(k-1-k)}{k-1} = \frac{-k}{k-1}$$
Se $k \neq 1$, $dot A = (-1)(1)(k-2)(k-1)(\frac{-k}{k-1})$

$$= k(k-2)$$
Se $k = 1$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & k-2 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & k-1 & k \\ 0 & 0 & k & k \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

 $\det A = (-1)(-1)(1)(-1)(1)(1) = -1$

[Si può usare andre Laplace]

(b) Se
$$k \neq 1$$
, $rkA = rkU = \begin{cases} 3 & k = 2,0 \\ 4 & k \neq 2,0 \end{cases}$

$$k=1$$
, $rkA=rkU'=4$

(c) A invertibile
$$(=)$$
 rkA=4 $(=)$ detA $\neq 0$
 $(=)$ k $\neq 0,2$.

2. (8 punti) Si consideri la seguente matrice:

$$B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 4 & \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}.$$

- (a) Si calcolino tutti gli autovalori di B su \mathbb{R} e si trovino delle basi dei loro autospazi.
- (b) Si verifichi che la matrice B è diagonalizzabile e si trovino la matrice diagonale D e le matrici S, S^{-1} tali che $B = SDS^{-1}$.

Il polinomio caratteristico di B

$$P_{B} = \det (B - x I_{2})$$

$$= \det (1-x)$$

$$= (1-x)(\frac{1}{2}-x)$$

 $\lambda_1 = 1$, $\lambda_2 = \frac{1}{2}$ Le moltiplicator algebrica sono $m_r = 1 = m_2$.

Gli autovalori sono gli zeri di PB:

Gli autospazi sono i sottospazi $E_{B}(\lambda_{i}) = N(B-\lambda_{i} I_{2})$ por i=1,2.

$$= \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^2 \middle| \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 4 & -\frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$$

$$\sim 3 \quad 4x - \frac{1}{2}y = 0 \quad \sim 3 \quad x = \frac{1}{8}$$

$$y = 1$$
Una base di $\left\{ \frac{1}{8} \right\} \left\{ \frac{1}{8$

 $E_{\mathcal{B}}(\lambda_1) = E_{\mathcal{B}}(1) = N\left(\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 4 & -\frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}\right)$

$$d_1 = \dim E_B(\lambda_1) = 1$$

[Si può scegliere qualsiasi tER]

 $E_B(\lambda_2) = E_B(\frac{1}{2}) = N((\frac{1}{2} \circ))$

$$E_{\mathcal{B}}(\lambda_2) = E_{\mathcal{B}}(\frac{1}{2}) = N\left(\left(\frac{1}{2} \quad 0\right)\right)$$

$$= \left\{ \left(\frac{x}{y}\right) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \middle| \left(\frac{1}{2} \quad 0\right) \left(\frac{x}{y}\right) = \left(\frac{0}{2}\right) \right\}$$

$$= \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} \in |\mathbb{R}^2 \middle| \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ 4 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$$

$$\int \frac{1}{2} x = 0 \qquad x = 0$$

$$(4x=0) = 0$$

$$(5x=0) = 0$$

$$(5x$$

 $d_2 = dim E_B(\lambda_2) = 1$

(b) La matrice è diagonalizzabile se e solo se
$$m_1=d_1$$
 e $m_2=d_2$ se e solo se $d_1+d_2=2$ la dimensione delle matrice

Abbiamo
$$M_1 = 1 = d_1$$
 e $M_2 = 1 = d_2$
e quindi la matrice è diagonalizzabile.

$$D = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}, S = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 8 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$
Troviamo S⁻¹:
$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & | & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & | & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$=) S_{1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & | -8 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & | & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= 3 - 3 = (-81)$$

$$= (-81)$$

3. (12 punti) Sia
$$f: \mathbb{R}^3 \to \mathbb{R}^3$$
 l'applicazione lineare tale che $f(v) = \begin{pmatrix} x + 2y - z \\ 2x + 4y - 2z \\ -3x - 6y + 3z \end{pmatrix}$ per ogni

$$v = \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} \text{ in } \mathbb{R}^3.$$

- (a) Si calcoli la matrice M associata a f rispetto alla base canonica.
- (b) Si determinino la dimensione e una base dell'immagine Im(f) = C(M) di f e dello spazio nullo N(f) = N(M) di f.
- (c) Si dica se l'applicazione lineare f è un isomorfismo.
- (d) Si calcoli la matrice N associata a f rispetto alla base $\mathcal{B} = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$ nel dominio e rispetto alla base canonica nel codominio.

$$M = \left(t \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right)^{1} t \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 \\ 2 & 4 & -2 \\ -3 & -6 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

(b)
$$C(M) = \left\langle \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ -3 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 4 \\ -6 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} \right\rangle$$

$$\begin{pmatrix}
1 & 2 & -1 \\
1 & 2 & -2 \\
-3 & -6 & 3
\end{pmatrix}
\underbrace{E_{21}(-2)}_{\sim}
\begin{pmatrix}
1 & 2 & -1 \\
0 & 0 & 0
\end{pmatrix} = U$$

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\\
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$$\begin{array}{c}
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0$$

x + 2y - z = 0

equivalente z=t x=t-2s x=t y=s y=s y=s z=tDunque $\left\{\begin{pmatrix} -2\\ 1 \end{pmatrix} / \begin{pmatrix} 0\\ 1 \end{pmatrix}\right\}$ $\left\{\begin{pmatrix} 0\\$

lineare

(d)
$$\mathcal{B} = \left\{ V_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, V_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, V_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$$

Le colonne di N sono

$$C_{con}(f(v_1)), C_{con}(f(v_2)), C_{con}(f(v_3))$$
 $f(v_1)$
 $f(v_2)$

" $f(v_3)$

$$f(v_1) \qquad \text{"}f(v_2) \qquad \text{"}f(v_3)$$
Quindi $N = \left(f(v_1) f(v_2) f(v_3)\right)$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & 2 \\ 2 & 6 & 4 \\ -3 & -9 & -6 \end{pmatrix}$$

- 4. (4 punti) Vero o falso? Si motivi la risposta!
 - (a) Il numero complesso $\frac{-3+6i}{2+i}$ in forma algebrica è 3*i*.
 - (b) L'insieme $\left\{ \begin{pmatrix} \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} i \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$ è una base ortonormale di \mathbb{C}^2 .

(a) Vero!
$$\frac{-3+6i}{2+i} = \frac{(-3+6i)(2-i)}{(2-i)} = \frac{15i}{5} = 3i$$

(b) Falso! L'insience non è ortogonale
$$\left(\begin{pmatrix} \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \end{pmatrix} \middle| \begin{pmatrix} i \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \right) = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \end{pmatrix} \middle| \begin{pmatrix} i \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \end{pmatrix} \middle| \begin{pmatrix} i \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \end{pmatrix} \middle| \begin{pmatrix} i \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \end{pmatrix} \middle| \begin{pmatrix} i \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \end{pmatrix} \middle| \begin{pmatrix} i \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \end{pmatrix} \middle| \begin{pmatrix} i \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \end{pmatrix} \middle| \begin{pmatrix} i \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 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5. (1 **punti**) Sia $M \in M_{m \times n}(\mathbb{K})$ una matrice. Si dimostri la seguente affermazione: se M ammette un'inversa destra $R \in M_{n \times m}(\mathbb{K})$, allora il sistema lineare Ax = b ammette soluzione per qualsiasi $b \in M_{m \times 1}(\mathbb{K})$.

Sia R un'inversa destra di M.
Allora
$$v=Rb \stackrel{.}{\epsilon}$$
 una soluzione. Inpatti
 $Mv = M(Rb) = (MR)b = I_{mxm}b = b$.