Consideriamo in \mathbb{R}^3 i seguenti vettori: $v_1=(2,0,0), v_2=(1,0,-1), v_3=(0,-1,0)$ e la base $\mathcal{A}=(0,-1,0)$ $\{v_1, v_2, v_3\}$. Sia $f: \mathbb{R}^3 \to \mathbb{R}^3$ l'applicazione lineare definita da: f(2,0,0) = (4,0,0)f(1,0,-1) = (h,0,h)con h parametro reale f(0,-1,0) = (0,-h,0)1) Studiare Imf e Kerf e determinare le loro equazioni cartesiane al variare di $h \in \mathbb{R}$ 2) Calcolare al variare di $h \in \mathbb{R}$, la controimmagine $f^{-1}(1,0,1)$. $\begin{cases}
y(e_1) = (4,0,0) \\
y(e_1) = (2,0,0) \\
y(e_2) = (h,0,h)
\end{cases}
\begin{cases}
y(e_1) = (2,0,0) \\
y(e_2) = (2,0,0)
\end{cases}$ $\begin{cases}
y(e_1) = (2,0,0) \\
y(e_2) = (2,0,0)
\end{cases}$ $\begin{cases}
y(e_1) = (2,0,0) \\
y(e_2) = (2,0,0)
\end{cases}$ $\begin{cases}
y(e_1) = (2,0,0) \\
y(e_2) = (2,0,0)
\end{cases}$ $\begin{cases}
y(e_1) = (2,0,0) \\
y(e_2) = (2,0,0)
\end{cases}$ $\begin{cases}
y(e_1) = (2,0,0) \\
y(e_2) = (2,0,0)
\end{cases}$ 2)(4)=(4,0,0) $M(g) = \begin{pmatrix} z & o & z-h \\ o & h & o \\ o & -h \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} z & z-h \\ z & z-h \\ z & z-h \end{pmatrix}$ dimlime = 3, dimker = n-) = 3-3=0 1 & iso MORFISMO, 3 p-1 Eq. CART. Keyl. è quelle banale x=y= 2=> Condizione, quindi h=0 quindi dimling = 1, dimker = n.g = 3-1=2 $lm = {(c_1)} \longrightarrow lm = {(2,0,0)}$ 2x=22 -> X=2 $= \{(x,y,z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 \mid x=z\} \text{ SE } h=0$ $|(x,y,z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 \mid x=z\} \text{ SE } h=0$ $|(x,y,z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 \mid x=z\} \text{ SE } h=0$







