(a) 
$$OW_1 = 2 \times C R^{4 \times d} : X^T X = I_d$$

(b)  $W_2 = 2 \times C R^{4 \times d} : A \times C = O_d$ 

(c)  $X^T X = I_d$ ,  $Y^T Y = I_d$ 

Verificate se  $X + Y \in W_1$  can  $X, Y \in W_1$ 

Cioè  $(X + Y)^T (X + Y) = I_d + X^T Y + Y^T X$ 
 $= X^T X + X^T Y + Y^T X + Y^T Y = I_d + X^T Y + Y^T X$ 
 $= X^T X + X^T Y + Y^T X + Y^T Y = I_d + X^T Y + Y^T X$ 
 $= X^T X + X^T Y + Y^T X + Y^T Y = I_d + X^T Y + Y^T X$ 
 $= X^T X + X^T Y + Y^T X + Y^T Y = I_d + X^T Y + Y^T X$ 
 $= X^T X + X^T Y + Y^T X + Y^T Y = I_d + X^T Y + Y^T X$ 
 $= X^T X + X^T Y + Y^T X + Y^T Y = I_d + X^T Y + Y^T X$ 
 $= X^T X + X^T Y + Y^T X + Y^T Y = I_d + X^T Y + Y^T X$ 
 $= X^T X + X^T Y + Y^T X + Y^T Y = I_d + X^T Y + Y^T X$ 
 $= X^T X + X^T Y + Y^T X + Y^T Y = I_d + X^T Y + Y^T X$ 
 $= X^T X + X^T Y + Y^T X + Y^T Y = I_d + X^T Y + Y^T X$ 
 $= X^T X + X^T Y + Y^T X + Y^T Y = I_d + X^T Y + Y^T X$ 
 $= X^T X + X^T Y + Y^T X + Y^T Y = I_d + X^T Y + Y^T X$ 
 $= X^T X + X^T Y + Y^T X + Y^T Y = I_d + X^T Y + Y^T X$ 
 $= X^T X + X^T Y + Y^T X + Y^T Y = I_d + X^T Y + Y^T X$ 
 $= X^T X + X^T Y + Y^T X + Y^T Y = I_d + X^T Y + Y^T X$ 
 $= X^T X + X^T Y + Y^T X + Y^T Y = I_d + X^T Y + Y^T X$ 
 $= X^T X + X^T Y + Y^T X + Y^T Y = I_d + X^T Y + Y^T X + I_d Y = I_d + I_d Y^T Y + I_d Y = I_d + I_d Y^T Y + I_d Y = I_d + I_d Y^T Y + I_d Y = I_d + I_d Y^T Y + I_d Y = I_d + I_d Y^T Y + I_d Y = I_d + I_d Y^T Y + I_d Y = I_d + I_d Y^T Y + I_d Y = I_d + I_d Y^T Y + I_d Y = I_d + I_d Y^T Y + I_d Y = I_d + I_d Y^T Y + I_d Y = I_d + I_d Y^T Y + I_d Y = I_d + I_d Y^T Y + I_d Y = I_d + I_d Y^T Y + I_d Y = I_d + I_d Y^T Y + I_d Y = I_d Y^T Y + I_d Y^T$ 

2) Per le propriet à delle derivate 1 (P, (t) + P, (+1) = (P, (+) + P, (+))"-2(P, (+)+P, (+))" = P''(L) - 2P'(L) + P''(L) - 2P'(L) == f(p, (+1) + f(p, (+1) +p,,p, e 12, [+] Similmente à ventice che  $f(\lambda P(t)) = \lambda f(P(t))$   $\forall \lambda \in \mathbb{R}, \forall P \in \mathbb{R}_{\mathcal{E}_3}[t]$  La motrice associate a f signetto alla losse comunica  $B(1, t, t^2, t^3)$  è  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -2 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & D & -4 & 6 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -6 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ B=(1, t, t7, t3) f(Vo) = 0 = [0.(1+0.t+0.t3) 20  $P(v_1) = -2 = [-2 \cdot (1) + 0 \cdot t + 0 \cdot t^2 + 0 \cdot t^3]_{300}$  $f(V_2) = 2 - 2t = 2 \cdot (1) + (-4) \cdot t + 0 \cdot t^2 + 0 \cdot t^3$  $f(V_3) = 6t - 6t^2 = 0 \cdot 1 + 6 \cdot t + (-6) \cdot t^2 + 0 \cdot t^3$ 

3 Dalle proprieto delle motrici neque che

(a) 
$$f(A+B) = (A+B) + (A+B)^T = (A+A^T) + (B+B^T) = f(A) + f(B)$$

(b)  $f(AA) = (AA)^T = AA^T = \lambda f(A)$ 

=)  $f \in \text{nun endomor firms di } \mathbb{R}^{2\times2}$ 

Determino la motrice  $M_B^B(f)$  dove  $B$ 

e la base canonica di  $\mathbb{R}^{2\times1}$ 
 $E_{11} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ 
 $E_{12} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ 
 $f(E_{11}) = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ 
 $f(E_{12}) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ 
 $f(E_{12}) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ 
 $f(E_{12}) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ 
 $f(E_{12}) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ 
 $f(E_{12}) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ 
 $f(E_{12}) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ 

=) Si verifica che una base per Imf è data de 
$$\{f(E_{ii}), f(E_{in}), f(E_{in})\} = \{\frac{100}{000}, \frac{010}{000}\}$$

1) Sim Im  $f = 3$ 

Dal Teorema della dim Ker  $f = 1 = 4 - 3$ 

dimensione

When  $f = 1 = 4 - 3$ 

Il  $f(E_{ii})$ 

We wellow  $f = 1 = 4 - 3$ 

Il  $f(E_{ii})$ 

We wellow  $f = 1 = 4 - 3$ 

Il  $f(E_{ii})$ 

We wellow  $f = 1 = 4 - 3$ 

Il  $f(E_{ii})$ 

We wellow  $f = 1 = 4 - 3$ 

Il  $f(E_{ii})$ 

We wellow  $f = 1 = 4 - 3$ 

Il  $f(E_{ii})$ 

We wellow  $f = 1 = 4 - 3$ 

In  $f(E_{ii})$ 

The second  $f(E_{ii})$ 

The

 $\operatorname{Ker}(f) = \frac{1}{2} \times \operatorname{E}(\mathbb{R}^{2k}); \quad X = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & t \\ -t & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad t \in \mathbb{R}^{3}$   $= L \begin{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \end{pmatrix}$ 

(4) I vettori 
$$v_1 = (1,3,0)$$
,  $v_2 = (0,0,2)$ ,  $v_3 = (0,1,0)$ 

sour linearmente indipendenti e formano

mus base

 $\lambda_1 \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} + \lambda_2 \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} + \lambda_3 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$ 
 $\lambda_1 = 3$ 
 $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = \lambda_3 = 3$ 

Trovo la "regola" per  $f(x_1, x_1, x_3)$  con

 $(x_1, x_2, x_3)$  orbitronio.

 $V = (x_1, x_1, x_3) = \lambda_1 V_1 + \lambda_2 V_2 + \lambda_3 V_3 =$ 
 $= (\lambda_1, 3\lambda_1 + \lambda_3, 2\lambda_2)$ 
 $\begin{cases} x_1 = \lambda_1 \\ x_2 = 3\lambda_1 + \lambda_3 \end{cases} \xrightarrow{\lambda_1 = \lambda_2} \begin{cases} \lambda_1 = x_1 \\ \lambda_2 = \frac{x_2}{2} \end{cases}$ 

Ricordians che fè determinata dolla

formula

$$\begin{aligned}
& + (x_1, x_2, x_3) = \lambda_1 f(x_1) + \lambda_2 f(x_2) + \lambda_3 f(x_3) = \\
& = x_1 \left( \frac{1}{1} \right) + \frac{x_3}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} \right) + (x_2 - 3x_1) \left( \frac{1}{2} \right) = \\
& = \left( \frac{x_1 - \frac{x_3}{2}}{2} \right) \\
& = \left( \frac{x_1 - \frac{x_3}{2}}{2} \right)
\end{aligned}$$