

Esercizio 1

Consideriamo in \mathbb{R}^5 : vettori

$$w_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 0 \\ 9 \\ 0 \\ 12 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$w_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ 6 \\ 0 \\ 8 \end{pmatrix}$$

Sia $\varphi: \mathbb{R}^5 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$ la trasformazione lineare
data da

$$\varphi(v) = \begin{pmatrix} \langle v, w_1 \rangle \\ \langle v, w_2 \rangle \end{pmatrix}$$

dove
 $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$ è il prodotto
 scalare standard.

$$\varphi((1, 0, 2, 3, 1)) = (9, 6)$$

1) Calcolare dim Ker φ e trovare una base
di $\text{Ker } \varphi$.

2) Determinare tutti i numeri $a \in \mathbb{R}$ per
i quali $(a, a+1)$ è contenuto in $\text{im } \varphi$.

Scriviamo la matrice A associata a φ

rispetto alle basi canoniche.

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} \varphi(e_1) & \varphi(e_2) & \varphi(e_3) & \varphi(e_4) & \varphi(e_5) \\ 3 & 0 & 9 & 0 & 12 \\ 2 & 0 & 6 & 0 & 8 \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{aligned} e_1 &= (1, 0, 0, 0, 0) \\ e_2 &= (0, 1, 0, 0, 0) \\ e_3 &= (0, 0, 1, 0, 0) \\ e_4 &= (0, 0, 0, 1, 0) \\ e_5 &= (0, 0, 0, 0, 1) \end{aligned}$$

$\text{Ker } \varphi : \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 0 & 9 & 0 & 12 \\ 2 & 0 & 6 & 0 & 8 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \\ x_5 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$

$$S : \begin{cases} 3x_1 + 0x_2 + 9x_3 + 0x_4 + 12x_5 = 0 \\ 2x_1 + 0x_2 + 6x_3 + 0x_4 + 8x_5 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$S : \underbrace{2x_1 + 0x_2 + 6x_3 + 0x_4 + 8x_5 = 0}$$

$$\dim \ker \varphi = \dim \text{Sol } S = n - r(A)$$

$$= 5 - 1 = 4$$

C) Ecuaciones $r(A)$:

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccccc} 3 & 0 & 9 & 0 & 12 \\ 2 & 0 & 6 & 0 & 8 \end{array} \right) \rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{ccccc} 1 & 0 & 3 & 0 & 4 \\ 2 & 0 & 6 & 0 & 8 \end{array} \right) \rightarrow$$

$$\rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{ccccc} 1 & 0 & 3 & 0 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right) \Rightarrow r(A) = 1$$

$$\ker \varphi : \left(\begin{array}{ccccc} x_1 \\ 1 & 0 & 3 & 0 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right) \left(\begin{array}{c} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \\ x_5 \end{array} \right) = \left(\begin{array}{c} 0 \\ 0 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x_1 + 3x_3 + 4x_5 = 0 \\ x_2 = r \\ x_3 = s \\ x_4 = t \\ x_5 = u \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x_1 = -3s - 4u \\ x_2 = r \\ x_3 = s \\ x_4 = t \\ x_5 = u \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \\ x_5 \end{array} \right) = r \left(\begin{array}{c} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{array} \right) + s \left(\begin{array}{c} -3 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{array} \right) + t \left(\begin{array}{c} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{array} \right) + u \left(\begin{array}{c} -4 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = r \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + s \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + t \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + u \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Dunque un sistema di generatori per $\ker \varphi$ è

$$((0, 1, 0, 0), (-3, 0, 1, 0), (0, 0, 0, 1), (-4, 0, 0, 1))$$

Dunque $\dim \ker \varphi = 4$, questo è anche una base.

2) Scrivere le colonne di A come righe di una matrice.

$$\begin{array}{|c c|} \hline & 3 & 2 \\ \hline & 0 & 0 \\ & 9 & 6 \\ & 0 & 0 \\ \hline & 12 & 8 \\ \hline \end{array} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2/3 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 9 & 6 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 12 & 8 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2/3 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

Dunque una base per $\text{im } \varphi$ è

$$((1, 2/3)) \quad (\text{Dunque } \dim \text{im } \varphi = 1)$$

Quando accade che $(\alpha, \alpha+1) \in \text{im } \varphi$?

$$\underline{\text{Span}((1, 2/3))}$$

$$r \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2/3 \\ \alpha & \alpha+1 \end{pmatrix} = 1 \quad \text{questo è la condizione che dice } (\alpha, \alpha+1) \in \text{im } \varphi.$$

$$\det \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2/3 \\ \alpha & \alpha+1 \end{pmatrix} = 0$$

$$\alpha+1 - \frac{2}{3}\alpha = 0$$

$$\text{cioè } \frac{1}{3}\alpha + 1 = 0$$

$$\text{cioè } \frac{1}{3}\alpha = -1$$

$$\text{cioè } \alpha = -3$$

Quindi $(\alpha, e_1) \in \text{im } \varphi$ se e solo se

$$\alpha = -3.$$

$$n = \dim \ker \varphi + \dim \text{im } \varphi$$

$\Downarrow r(A)$

$$r(\lambda) = n - \dim \ker \varphi$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 2 & 2 \\ 3 & 3 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 3 & 0 & 9 & 0 & 12 \\ 2 & 0 & 6 & 0 & 8 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\downarrow$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 3 & 0 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad r=1$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 3 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 9 & 6 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 12 & 8 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \frac{2}{3} \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad r=1$$

Esercizio 2

Si considerino le matrici

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} a & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & a \end{pmatrix}, \quad B = \begin{pmatrix} a & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & a \end{pmatrix}$$

1) Per quali valori di a la matrice A ha rang 3?

2) Per quali valori di a la matrice B ha un autovettore reale di multiplicità algebrica 3?

1) Deve essere $\det A = 0$

$$A = \boxed{\begin{pmatrix} a & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & a \end{pmatrix}}$$

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

$$\begin{pmatrix} a & \boxed{1} & \boxed{1} & 1 \\ 1 & \boxed{0} & \boxed{1} & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & a-1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} \boxed{a} & 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & a-1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\rightarrow \boxed{\begin{pmatrix} a & 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & a-1 \end{pmatrix}}$$

$$\det A = (-1)^{3+2} \det \begin{pmatrix} \alpha & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & \alpha-1 \end{pmatrix} =$$

$$= -1 (\alpha^2 - \alpha + 1 - 2\alpha + 2 - \alpha) \\ = -(\alpha^2 - 4\alpha + 3)$$

Troviamo le radici del polinomio $\alpha^2 - 4\alpha + 3$

$$\frac{4 \pm \sqrt{16 - 12}}{2} = \frac{4 \pm 2}{2} = 2 \pm 1 = \begin{matrix} 3 \\ 1 \end{matrix}$$

Quindi gli unici valori in cui $r(A)$ potrebbe essere 3 sono $\alpha = 3$ e $\alpha = 1$.

Così $\alpha = 3$

$$\left(\begin{array}{cccc} \alpha & 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \alpha-1 \end{array} \right)$$

$$r \left(\begin{array}{cccc} 3 & 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 \end{array} \right) = r \left(\begin{array}{cccc} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 \end{array} \right) =$$

$$r = \left(\begin{array}{cccc} 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right) = 3$$

Così $\alpha = 1$

1 0 0 0 - 1

Così $\alpha = 1$

$$\left(\begin{array}{cccc} \alpha & 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \alpha-1 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{cccc} 1 & 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{array} \right) \rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{cccc} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{array} \right) \rightarrow$$

$$\rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{cccc} 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right) \quad r = 3$$

In conclusione A ha rang o 3 se e

solo se $\alpha \neq 3$ oppure $\alpha = 1$,

2) $B = \overbrace{\left(\begin{array}{cccc} \alpha & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & \alpha \end{array} \right)}$

$$P_B(\lambda) = \det \left(\begin{array}{cccc} \alpha-\lambda & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -\lambda & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -\lambda & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & \alpha-\lambda \end{array} \right) =$$

$$-\lambda \det \left(\begin{array}{ccc} \alpha-\lambda & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -\lambda & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & \alpha-\lambda \end{array} \right) =$$

$$\dots, 1, (\alpha-\lambda \quad 1)$$

$$= (-\lambda) \cdot (-\lambda) \det \begin{pmatrix} \alpha - \lambda & 1 \\ 1 & \alpha - \lambda \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \lambda^2 ((\alpha - \lambda)^2 - 1)$$

$$= \lambda^2 ((\alpha - \lambda) - 1)((\alpha - \lambda) + 1)$$

$$= \boxed{\lambda^2 ((\alpha - 1) - \lambda)((\alpha + 1) - \lambda)}$$

zeros: $0, \alpha - 1, \alpha + 1$

Se $\alpha - 1 = 0$ (cioè $\alpha = 1$)

il polinomio contiene i fattori

$$\lambda^2 (-\lambda)(2 - \lambda)$$

$$\text{cioè } -\lambda^3(2 - \lambda)$$

$$\lambda^3 = (\lambda - 0)^3$$

Se $\alpha + 1 = 0$ (cioè $\alpha = -1$)

il polinomio contiene i fattori

$$\lambda^2 (-\lambda - \lambda)(0 - \lambda)$$

$$\text{cioè } -\lambda^3 (-\lambda - \lambda)$$

$$\text{cioè } \lambda^3 (\lambda + 2) = (\lambda - 0)^3 (\lambda + 3)$$

Dunque esiste un multivolare \mathcal{L} non replicabile algebricamente se $\alpha = \pm 1$.

In Vol con 1 multivolare in questione, d.

In Vol con l'informazione in questione, d.
molte più $\tilde{r} \in \mathbb{R}$, $\tilde{c} \in \mathbb{R}$.

Esercizio 3

Determinare se esiste una trasf. lineare

$f: M_{2 \times 2}(\mathbb{R}) \rightarrow M_{2 \times 2}(\mathbb{R})$ tale che

$$1) f\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, f\begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad |||$$

$$f\begin{pmatrix} 4 & 3 \\ 3 & 3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 4 \\ 4 & 3 \end{pmatrix}, f\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad |||$$

$$2) f\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, f\begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$f\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 4 \\ 4 & 3 \end{pmatrix}, f\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$E_{11} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, E_{12} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$E_{21} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, E_{22} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{cccc} 1 & 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & -1 & 1 & 1 \\ 4 & 3 & 3 & 3 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{} \left(\begin{array}{cccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{cccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & -1 & 1 & 1 \\ 4 & 3 & 3 & 3 \end{array} \right) \rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{cccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 3 & 3 & -1 \end{array} \right) \rightarrow$$

$$\rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{cccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 3 & -1 \end{array} \right) \rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{cccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right)$$

$\text{range} = 3 \neq 4$

$$\boxed{\left(\begin{array}{cccc} 1 & 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & -1 & 1 & 1 \\ 4 & 3 & 3 & 3 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right)}$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{cc|cc} 1 & 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & -1 & 1 & 1 \\ 4 & 3 & 3 & 3 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) \quad \left(\begin{array}{cc|cc} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 3 & 2 & 2 & 1 \\ 5 & 4 & 4 & 3 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right)$$

Non è
→ quadrato!

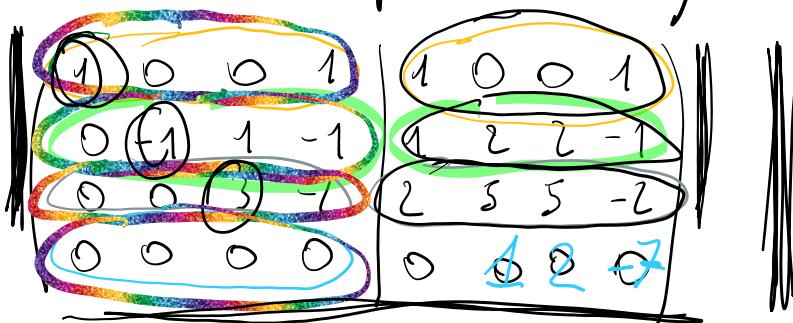
$$\left(\begin{array}{cccc|ccccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & -1 & 1 & 1 & 3 & 2 & 2 & 1 \\ 4 & 3 & 3 & 3 & 5 & 4 & 4 & 3 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{cccc|ccccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & -1 & 1 & 2 & 2 & -1 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{cccc|cccc} 0 & -1 & 1 & -1 & 1 & 2 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 3 & 3 & -1 & 1 & 4 & 4 & -1 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{cccc|cccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & -1 & 1 & 2 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 3 & -1 & 1 & 4 & 4 & -1 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{cccc|cccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & -1 & 1 & 2 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 & -2 & 2 & 5 & 5 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 6 & -4 & 4 & 10 & 10 & -4 \end{array} \right)$$



Questo m'ha ricordato
che $\bar{c} \rightarrow g(v_1)$

E' facile mostrare che le relazioni comparse
richiedono solo prima parte dell'esercizio.

$$\begin{array}{l}
 v_1 \xrightarrow{\quad} w_1 \\
 v_2 \xrightarrow{\quad} w_2 \\
 v_3 \xrightarrow{\quad} w_3 \\
 v_4 \xrightarrow{\quad} w_4
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 f(v_1) &= w_1 \\
 f(v_2) &= w_2 \\
 f(v_3) &= w_3 \\
 f(v_4) &= w_4
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{array}{l}
 v_1 \xrightarrow{\quad} w_1 \\
 v_2 + v_1 \xrightarrow{\quad} w_2 + w_1
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 f(v_1) &= w_1 \\
 f(v_1 + v_2) &= f(v_1) + f(v_2) = w_1 + w_2
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 v_2 + v_1 & \xrightarrow{\hspace{2cm}} & w_2 + w_1 \\
 v_3 & \xrightarrow{\hspace{2cm}} & w_3 \\
 v_4 & \xrightarrow{\hspace{2cm}} & w_4
 \end{array}
 \quad
 \begin{array}{l}
 f(v_1+v_2) = f(v_1) + f(v_2) = \underline{w_1+w_2} \\
 f(v_3) = w_3 \\
 f(v_4) = w_4
 \end{array}$$

$$2) \quad
 \begin{array}{ccc}
 v_1 & & w_1 \\
 \textcircled{1} & \textcircled{3} & \textcircled{1} & \textcircled{1} \\
 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\
 \hline
 v_2 & & w_2 \\
 \textcircled{2} & \textcircled{-1} & \textcircled{1} & \textcircled{1} \\
 1 & 1 & 2 & 1 \\
 \hline
 v_3 & & w_3 \\
 \textcircled{0} & \textcircled{1} & \textcircled{5} & \textcircled{4} \\
 1 & 0 & 4 & 3 \\
 \hline
 v_4 & & w_4 \\
 \textcircled{1} & \textcircled{0} & \textcircled{1} & \textcircled{0} \\
 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\
 \hline
 \end{array}
 \quad
 \forall z M_{2 \times 2}(\mathbb{R})$$

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

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

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

Sì, esiste una trasf. lineare f che ha
 le proprietà richieste,

Tcor. fond. delle map. lineari:

Dato un base dello spazio vettoriale
finmente generato $\mathcal{V} \underline{(v_1, \dots, v_n)}$ e
dati n vettori dello spazio vettoriale \mathcal{W}
 w_1, \dots, w_n , allora esiste un'unico
map. lineare $f: \mathcal{V} \rightarrow \mathcal{W}$ tale che
 $f(v_1) = w_1, f(v_2) = w_2, \dots, f(v_n) = w_n$.