Soluzioni foglio 7

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Esercizio 1. Calcolare la norma (cioè il modulo) dei seguenti vettori e scrivere il vettore normalizzato (cioè il vettore multiplo di quello dato ma di norma 1).

- 1. $v = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$;
- $2. \ v = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix};$
- $3. \ v = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix};$
- 4. $v = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$;
- $5. \ v = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \\ \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \end{pmatrix};$
- $6. \ v = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix};$
- $7. \ v = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix};$
- 8. $v = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$;
- $9. \ v = \begin{pmatrix} 6 \\ 0 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix};$

$$10. \ v = \begin{pmatrix} 6 \\ 6 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix};$$

11.
$$v = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix};$$

$$12. \ v = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix};$$

13.
$$v = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \pi \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix};$$

14.
$$v = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \pi \\ \pi \\ 0 \end{pmatrix};$$

$$15. \ v = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}.$$

Soluzione esercizio 1. Si ricordi che dato un vettore $v = \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ \vdots \\ a_n \end{pmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^n$ il

modulo è definito come

$$|v| := \sqrt{\sum_{k=1}^{n} a_k^2} = \sqrt{a_1^2 + a_2^2 + \dots + a_n^2},$$

e il vettore normalizzato \hat{v} (talvolta detto anche versore) si ottiene

$$\hat{v} := \frac{1}{|v|}v = \frac{v}{|v|}.$$

Si ricordi anche che il modulo di un vettore è un numero reale non negativo, ed è uguale a 0 se e solo se v è il vettore nullo.

1.
$$|v| = \left| \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \right| = \sqrt{1^2 + 0^2} = \sqrt{1 + 0} = \sqrt{1} = 1,$$

 $\hat{v} = \frac{1}{1} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = v;$

2.
$$|v| = \left| \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right| = \sqrt{1^2 + 1^2} = \sqrt{1 + 1} = \sqrt{2},$$

$$\hat{v} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \\ \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \end{pmatrix};$$

3.
$$|v| = \left| \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \right| = \sqrt{1^2 + 2^2} = \sqrt{1 + 4} = \sqrt{5},$$

$$\hat{v} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{5} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\sqrt{5}}{5} \\ \frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5} \end{pmatrix};$$

4.
$$|v| = \left| \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} \right| = \sqrt{1^2 + 3^2} = \sqrt{1 + 9} = \sqrt{10},$$

$$\hat{v} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{10}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{\sqrt{10}}{10} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\sqrt{10}}{10} \\ \frac{3\sqrt{10}}{10} \end{pmatrix};$$

5.
$$|v| = \left| \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \right) \right| = \sqrt{\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \right)^2} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}} = \sqrt{1} = 1,$$

$$\hat{v} = \frac{1}{1} \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \right) = \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \right) = v;$$

6.
$$|v| = \left| \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{\frac{2}{2}} \right) \right| = \sqrt{\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{1}{2} \right)^2} = \sqrt{\frac{3}{4} + \frac{1}{4}} = \sqrt{1} = 1,$$

$$\hat{v} = \frac{1}{1} \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{\frac{2}{2}} \right) = \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{\frac{2}{2}} \right) = v;$$

7.
$$|v| = \begin{vmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{vmatrix} = \sqrt{1^2 + 0^2 + 1^2} = \sqrt{1 + 0 + 1} = \sqrt{2},$$

$$\hat{v} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \\ 0 \\ \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \end{pmatrix};$$

8.
$$|v| = \begin{vmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \\ 0 \end{vmatrix} = \sqrt{2^2 + 3^2 + 0^2} = \sqrt{4 + 9 + 0} = \sqrt{13},$$

$$\hat{v} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{13}} \begin{pmatrix} 2\\3\\0 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{\sqrt{13}}{13} \begin{pmatrix} 2\\3\\0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{2\sqrt{13}}{13}\\\frac{3\sqrt{13}}{13}\\0 \end{pmatrix};$$

9.
$$|v| = \begin{pmatrix} 6 \\ 0 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} = \sqrt{6^2 + 0^2 + 2^2} = \sqrt{36 + 0 + 4} = \sqrt{40} = 2\sqrt{10},$$

$$\hat{v} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{10}} \begin{pmatrix} 6 \\ 0 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{\sqrt{10}}{20} \begin{pmatrix} 6 \\ 0 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{6\sqrt{10}}{20} \\ 0 \\ \frac{2\sqrt{10}}{20} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{3\sqrt{10}}{10} \\ 0 \\ \frac{\sqrt{10}}{10} \end{pmatrix};$$

10.
$$|v| = \begin{pmatrix} 6 \\ 6 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} = \sqrt{6^2 + 6^2 + 2^2} = \sqrt{36 + 36 + 4} = \sqrt{76} = 2\sqrt{19},$$

$$\hat{v} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{19}} \begin{pmatrix} 6 \\ 6 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{\sqrt{19}}{38} \begin{pmatrix} 6 \\ 6 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{6\sqrt{19}}{38} \\ \frac{6\sqrt{19}}{38} \\ \frac{2\sqrt{19}}{38} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{3\sqrt{19}}{19} \\ \frac{3\sqrt{19}}{19} \\ \frac{\sqrt{19}}{19} \end{pmatrix};$$

11.
$$|v| = \begin{vmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{vmatrix} = \sqrt{1^2 + 1^2 + 0^2 + 0^2} = \sqrt{1 + 1 + 0 + 0} = \sqrt{2},$$

$$\hat{v} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1\\1\\0\\0 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1\\1\\0\\0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\\\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\\0\\0 \end{pmatrix};$$

12.
$$|v| = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \sqrt{2^2 + 0^2 + 0^2 + 0^2} = \sqrt{4 + 0 + 0 + 0} = 2,$$

$$\hat{v} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix};$$

13.
$$|v| = \begin{vmatrix} 0 \\ \pi \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{vmatrix} = \sqrt{0^2 + \pi^2 + 0^2 + 0^2} = \sqrt{\pi^2} = \pi,$$

$$\hat{v} = \frac{1}{\pi} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \pi \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix};$$

$$14. |v| = \begin{vmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \pi \\ \pi \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \sqrt{0^2 + \pi^2 + \pi^2 + 0^2} = \sqrt{2\pi^2} = \pi\sqrt{2},$$

$$\hat{v} = \frac{1}{\pi\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \pi \\ \pi \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2\pi} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \pi \\ \pi \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \\ \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \\ 0 \end{pmatrix};$$

$$15. |v| = \begin{vmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{vmatrix} = \sqrt{0^2 + 1^2 + 2^2 + 3^2} = \sqrt{0 + 1 + 4 + 9} = \sqrt{14},$$

$$\hat{v} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{14}} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{\sqrt{14}}{14} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \frac{\sqrt{14}}{14} \\ \frac{\sqrt{14}}{7} \\ \frac{\sqrt{14}}{7} \\ \frac{\sqrt{14}}{7} \end{pmatrix}.$$

Esercizio 2. Calcolare il prodotto scalare $\langle v_1, v_2 \rangle$ delle seguenti coppie di vettori e individuare le coppie ortogonali.

1.
$$v_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} v_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix};$$

$$2. \ v_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \ v_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix};$$

3.
$$v_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} v_2 = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \\ \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \end{pmatrix};$$

4.
$$v_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} v_2 = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix};$$

5.
$$v_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} v_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix};$$

6.
$$v_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} v_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix};$$

7.
$$v_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} v_2 = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \\ \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \end{pmatrix};$$

8.
$$v_1 = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} v_2 = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \\ -\frac{1}{4} \end{pmatrix};$$

9.
$$v_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} v_2 = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix};$$

10.
$$v_1 = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \\ \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \end{pmatrix} v_2 = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix};$$

11.
$$v_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} v_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix};$$

12.
$$v_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} v_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 6 \\ 0 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix};$$

13.
$$v_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} v_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 6 \\ 6 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix};$$

14.
$$v_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} v_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 6 \\ 0 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix};$$

15.
$$v_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} v_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 6 \\ 6 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix};$$

16.
$$v_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$
 $v_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}$;

17.
$$v_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} v_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix};$$

18.
$$v_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} v_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix};$$

19.
$$v_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 6 \\ 0 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} v_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 6 \\ 6 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix};$$

$$20. \ v_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \ v_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix};$$

21.
$$v_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} v_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \pi \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix};$$

22.
$$v_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} v_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \pi \\ \pi \\ 0 \end{pmatrix};$$

23.
$$v_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} v_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ \sqrt{2} \\ \sqrt[3]{3} \end{pmatrix};$$

24.
$$v_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} v_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \pi \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix};$$

25.
$$v_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} v_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \pi \\ \pi \\ 0 \end{pmatrix};$$

26.
$$v_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} v_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ \sqrt{2} \\ \sqrt[3]{3} \end{pmatrix};$$

$$27. \ v_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \pi \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} v_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \pi \\ \pi \\ 0 \end{pmatrix};$$

28.
$$v_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$
 $v_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ -1 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}$;

$$29. \ v_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \pi \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} v_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ \sqrt{2} \\ \sqrt[3]{3} \end{pmatrix};$$

$$30. \ v_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \pi \\ \pi \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} v_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ \sqrt{2} \\ \sqrt[3]{3} \end{pmatrix}.$$

Soluzione esercizio 2. Si ricordi che dati due vettori

$$v_1 = \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ \vdots \\ a_n \end{pmatrix}, v_2 = \begin{pmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ \vdots \\ b_n \end{pmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^n,$$

il prodotto scalare è definito come

$$\langle v_1, v_2 \rangle := \sum_{k=1}^n a_k b_k = a_1 b_1 + a_2 b_2 + \dots + a_n b_n.$$

1.
$$\langle v_1, v_2 \rangle = \langle \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \rangle = 1 \cdot 1 + 0 \cdot 2 = 1 + 0 = 1;$$

2.
$$\langle v_1, v_2 \rangle = \langle \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \rangle = 1 \cdot 1 + 0 \cdot 1 = 1 + 0 = 1;$$

3.
$$\langle v_1, v_2 \rangle = \langle \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \\ \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \end{pmatrix} \rangle = 1 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + 0 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + 0 = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2};$$

4.
$$\langle v_1, v_2 \rangle = \langle \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix} \rangle = 1 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + 0 \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + 0 = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2};$$

5.
$$\langle v_1, v_2 \rangle = \langle \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \rangle = 1 \cdot 1 + 1(-1) = 1 - 1 = 0;$$

6.
$$\langle v_1, v_2 \rangle = \langle \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \rangle = 1 \cdot 1 + 1 \cdot 2 = 1 + 2 = 3;$$

7.
$$\langle v_1, v_2 \rangle = \langle \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \\ \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \end{pmatrix} \rangle = 1 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + 1 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = \sqrt{2};$$

8.
$$\langle v_1, v_2 \rangle = \langle \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \\ -\frac{1}{4} \end{pmatrix} \rangle = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} + 1 \left(-\frac{1}{4} \right) = \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{4} = 0;$$

9.
$$\langle v_1, v_2 \rangle = \langle \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix} \rangle = 1 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + 1 \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{3}+1}{2};$$

10.
$$\langle v_1, v_2 \rangle = \langle \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \\ \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix} \rangle = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{4} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} = \frac{\sqrt{2}(\sqrt{3}+1)}{4};$$

11.
$$\langle v_1, v_2 \rangle = \langle \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \rangle = 1 \cdot 2 + 0 \cdot 3 + 1 \cdot 0 = 2 + 0 + 0 = 2;$$

12.
$$\langle v_1, v_2 \rangle = \langle \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 6 \\ 0 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \rangle = 1 \cdot 6 + 0 \cdot 0 + 1 \cdot 2 = 6 + 0 + 2 = 8;$$

13.
$$\langle v_1, v_2 \rangle = \langle \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 6 \\ 6 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \rangle = 1 \cdot 6 + 0 \cdot 6 + 1 \cdot 2 = 6 + 0 + 2 = 8;$$

14.
$$\langle v_1, v_2 \rangle = \langle \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 6 \\ 0 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \rangle = 2 \cdot 6 + 3 \cdot 0 + 0 \cdot 2 = 12 + 0 + 0 = 12;$$

15.
$$\langle v_1, v_2 \rangle = \langle \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 6 \\ 6 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \rangle = 2 \cdot 6 + 3 \cdot 6 + 0 \cdot 2 = 12 + 18 + 0 = 30;$$

16.
$$\langle v_1, v_2 \rangle = \langle \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix} \rangle = 1 \cdot 1 + 1 \cdot 1 + 1(-2) = 1 + 1 - 2 = 0;$$

17.
$$\langle v_1, v_2 \rangle = \langle \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \rangle = 1 \cdot 1 + 1(-1) + 1 \cdot 0 = 1 - 1 + 0 = 0;$$

18.
$$\langle v_1, v_2 \rangle = \langle \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix} \rangle = 1 \cdot 1 + 1(-1) + 0(-2) = 1 - 1 + 0 = 0;$$

19.
$$\langle v_1, v_2 \rangle = \langle \begin{pmatrix} 6 \\ 0 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 6 \\ 6 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \rangle = 6 \cdot 6 + 0 \cdot 6 + 2 \cdot 2 = 36 + 0 + 4 = 40;$$

20.
$$\langle v_1, v_2 \rangle = \langle \begin{pmatrix} 1\\1\\0\\0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 2\\0\\0\\0 \end{pmatrix} \rangle = 1 \cdot 2 + 1 \cdot 0 + 0 \cdot 0 + 0 \cdot 0 = 2 + 0 + 0 + 0 = 2;$$

21.
$$\langle v_1, v_2 \rangle = \langle \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \pi \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \rangle = 1 \cdot 0 + 1 \cdot \pi + 0 \cdot 0 + 0 \cdot 0 = 0 + \pi + 0 + 0 = \pi;$$

22.
$$\langle v_1, v_2 \rangle = \langle \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \pi \\ \pi \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \rangle = 1 \cdot 0 + 1 \cdot \pi + 0 \cdot \pi + 0 \cdot 0 = 0 + \pi + 0 + 0 = \pi;$$

23.
$$\langle v_1, v_2 \rangle = \langle \begin{pmatrix} 1\\1\\0\\0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0\\1\\\sqrt{2}\\\sqrt{3} \end{pmatrix} \rangle = 1 \cdot 0 + 1 \cdot 1 + 0 \cdot \sqrt{2} + 0 \cdot \sqrt[3]{3} = 0 + 1 + 0 + 0 = 1;$$

24.
$$\langle v_1, v_2 \rangle = \langle \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \pi \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \rangle = 2 \cdot 0 + 0 \cdot \pi + 0 \cdot 0 + 0 \cdot 0 = 0 + 0 + 0 + 0 = 0;$$

25.
$$\langle v_1, v_2 \rangle = \langle \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \pi \\ \pi \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \rangle = 2 \cdot 0 + 0 \cdot \pi + 0 \cdot \pi + 0 \cdot 0 = 0 + 0 + 0 + 0 = 0;$$

26.
$$\langle v_1, v_2 \rangle = \langle \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ \sqrt{2} \\ \sqrt[3]{3} \end{pmatrix} \rangle = 2 \cdot 0 + 0 \cdot 1 + 0 \cdot \sqrt{2} + 0 \cdot \sqrt[3]{3} = 0 + 0 + 0 + 0 = 0;$$

27.
$$\langle v_1, v_2 \rangle = \langle \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \pi \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \pi \\ \pi \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \rangle = 0 \cdot 0 + \pi \cdot \pi + 0 \cdot \pi + 0 \cdot 0 = 0 + \pi^2 + 0 + 0 = \pi^2;$$

28.
$$\langle v_1, v_2 \rangle = \langle \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ -1 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix} \rangle = 1 \cdot 1 + 2 \cdot 2 + 1(-1) + 2(-2) = 1 + 4 - 1 - 4 = 0;$$

29.
$$\langle v_1, v_2 \rangle = \langle \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \pi \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ \sqrt{2} \\ \sqrt[3]{3} \end{pmatrix} \rangle = 0 \cdot 0 + \pi \cdot 1 + 0 \cdot \sqrt{2} + 0 \cdot \sqrt[3]{3} = 0 + \pi + 0 + 0 = \pi;$$

30.
$$\langle v_1, v_2 \rangle = \langle \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \pi \\ \pi \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ \sqrt{2} \\ \sqrt[3]{3} \end{pmatrix} \rangle = 0 \cdot 0 + \pi \cdot 1 + \pi \cdot \sqrt{2} + 0 \cdot \sqrt[3]{3} = 0 + \pi + \pi \sqrt{2} + 0 = \pi (1 + \sqrt{2}).$$

Esercizio 3. Considerare i sottospazi vettoriali U e W dell'esercizio 1 del foglio 6. Trovare una base ortonormale dei sottospazi U, W.

Soluzione esercizio 3. Per trovare una base ortonormale di un sottospazio, si può prima trovare una base ortogonale usando l'algoritmo di ortogonalizzazione di Gram-Schmidt a una base data e poi normalizzare i vettori della base ortogonale trovata.

$$\left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1\\1\\0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} -3\\0\\1 \end{pmatrix} \right\} \text{ è una base di } U,$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} -3\\0\\1 \end{pmatrix} - \frac{-3}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1\\1\\0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{3}{2}\\\frac{3}{2}\\1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1\\1\\\sqrt{2} \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} -3\\3\\2 \end{pmatrix} \right\} \text{ è una base ortogonale di } U,$$

$$\left\{ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1\\1\\0 \end{pmatrix}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{22}} \begin{pmatrix} -3\\3\\2 \end{pmatrix} \right\} = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\\\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\\\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{3\sqrt{22}}{22}\\\frac{3\sqrt{22}}{22}\\\frac{\sqrt{22}}{21} \end{pmatrix} \right\} \text{ è una base ortonormale di } U,$$

$$\left\{ \begin{pmatrix} -5\\2\\1 \end{pmatrix} \right\} \text{ è una base ortogonale di } W,$$

$$\left\{ \frac{1}{\sqrt{30}} \begin{pmatrix} -5\\2\\1 \end{pmatrix} \right\} = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{\sqrt{30}}{6}\\\frac{\sqrt{30}}{15}\\-\frac{\sqrt{30}}{30} \end{pmatrix} \right\} \text{ è una base ortonormale di } W.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1\\2\\1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 3\\-1\\1 \end{pmatrix} \right\} è \text{ una base di } U,$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} -3\\-1\\1 \end{pmatrix} - \frac{2}{6} \begin{pmatrix} 1\\2\\1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{8}{3}\\-\frac{5}{3}\\\frac{2}{3} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1\\2\\1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 8\\-5\\2 \end{pmatrix} \right\} è \text{ una base ortogonale di } U,$$

$$\left\{ \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \begin{pmatrix} 1\\2\\1 \end{pmatrix}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{93}} \begin{pmatrix} 8\\-5\\2 \end{pmatrix} \right\} = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\sqrt{6}}{6}\\\frac{\sqrt{6}}{6}\\\frac{\sqrt{6}}{3}\\\frac{\sqrt{6}}{6} \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} \frac{8\sqrt{93}}{93}\\-\frac{5\sqrt{93}}{93}\\\frac{2\sqrt{93}}{93} \end{pmatrix} \right\} è \text{ una base ortonormale di } U,$$

$$\left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1\\1\\-1 \end{pmatrix} \right\} è \text{ una base ortogonale di } W,$$

$$\left\{ \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \begin{pmatrix} 1\\1\\-1 \end{pmatrix} \right\} = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}\\\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}\\-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \end{pmatrix} \right\} è \text{ una base ortonormale di } W.$$

$$\begin{cases} \left\{ \begin{matrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{matrix} \right\}, \left\{ \begin{matrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{matrix} \right\}, \left\{ \begin{matrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{matrix} \right\} \end{cases} \stackrel{?}{=} \text{ una base di } U, \\ \left\{ \begin{matrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{matrix} \right\} - \frac{2}{3} \left\{ \begin{matrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{matrix} \right\} - \frac{2}{3} \left\{ \begin{matrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{matrix} \right\} - \frac{2}{3} \left\{ \begin{matrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{matrix} \right\} - \frac{2}{3} \left\{ \begin{matrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{matrix} \right\} - \frac{2}{3} \left\{ \begin{matrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{matrix} \right\} - \frac{2}{3} \left\{ \begin{matrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{matrix} \right\} - \frac{2}{3} \left\{ \begin{matrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{matrix} \right\} - \frac{2}{3} \left\{ \begin{matrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{matrix} \right\} - \frac{2}{3} \left\{ \begin{matrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{matrix} \right\} - \frac{2}{3} \left\{ \begin{matrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{matrix} \right\} - \frac{2}{3} \left\{ \begin{matrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{matrix} \right\} - \frac{2}{3} \left\{ \begin{matrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{matrix} \right\} - \frac{2}{3} \left\{ \begin{matrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{matrix} \right\} - \frac{2}{3} \left\{ \begin{matrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{matrix} \right\} - \frac{2}{3} \left\{ \begin{matrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{matrix} \right\} - \frac{2}{3} \left\{ \begin{matrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{matrix} \right\} - \frac{1}{3} \left\{ \begin{matrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{matrix} \right\} - \frac{1}{3} \left\{ \begin{matrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{matrix} \right\} - \frac{1}{3} \left\{ \begin{matrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{matrix} \right\} - \frac{1}{3} \left\{ \begin{matrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{matrix} \right\} - \frac{1}{3} \left\{ \begin{matrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{matrix} \right\} - \frac{1}{3} \left\{ \begin{matrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{matrix} \right\} - \frac{1}{3} \left\{ \begin{matrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{matrix} \right\} - \frac{1}{3} \left\{ \begin{matrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{matrix} \right\} - \frac{1}{3} \left\{ \begin{matrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{matrix} \right\} - \frac{1}{3} \left\{ \begin{matrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{matrix} \right\} - \frac{1}{3} \left\{ \begin{matrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{matrix} \right\} - \frac{1}{3} \left\{ \begin{matrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{matrix} \right\} - \frac{1}{3} \left\{ \begin{matrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{matrix} \right\} - \frac{1}{3} \left\{ \begin{matrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{matrix} \right\} - \frac{1}{3} \left\{ \begin{matrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{matrix} \right\} - \frac{1}{3} \left\{ \begin{matrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{matrix} \right\} - \frac{1}{3} \left\{ \begin{matrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{matrix} \right\} - \frac{1}{3} \left\{ \begin{matrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{matrix} \right\} - \frac{1}{3} \left\{ \begin{matrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{matrix} \right\} - \frac{1}{3} \left\{ \begin{matrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{matrix} \right\} - \frac{1}{3} \left\{ \begin{matrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{matrix} \right\} - \frac{1}{3} \left\{ \begin{matrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{matrix} \right\} - \frac{1}{3} \left\{ \begin{matrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{matrix} \right\} - \frac{1}{3} \left\{ \begin{matrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{matrix} \right\} - \frac{1}{3} \left\{ \begin{matrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{matrix} \right\} - \frac{1}{3} \left\{ \begin{matrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{matrix} \right\} - \frac{1}{3} \left\{ \begin{matrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{matrix} \right\} - \frac{1}{3} \left\{ \begin{matrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{matrix} \right\} - \frac{1}{3} \left\{ \begin{matrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{matrix} \right\} - \frac{1}{3} \left\{ \begin{matrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{matrix} \right\} - \frac{1}{3} \left\{ \begin{matrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{matrix} \right\} - \frac{1}{3} \left\{ \begin{matrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{matrix} \right\} - \frac{1}{3} \left\{ \begin{matrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{matrix} \right\} - \frac{1}{3} \left\{ \begin{matrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{matrix} \right\} - \frac{1}{3} \left\{ \begin{matrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{matrix} \right\} - \frac{1}{3} \left\{ \begin{matrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{matrix} \right\} - \frac{1}{3} \left\{ \begin{matrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{matrix} \right\} - \frac{1}{3} \left\{ \begin{matrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{matrix} \right\} - \frac{1}{3} \left\{ \begin{matrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{matrix} \right\} - \frac{1}{3} \left\{ \begin{matrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{matrix} \right\} - \frac{1}{3} \left\{ \begin{matrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{matrix} \right\} - \frac{1}{3} \left\{ \begin{matrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{matrix} \right\} - \frac{1}{3} \left\{ \begin{matrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{matrix} \right\} - \frac{1}{3} \left\{ \begin{matrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{matrix} \right\} - \frac{1}{3} \left\{ \begin{matrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{matrix} \right\} - \frac{1}{3} \left\{ \begin{matrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{matrix} \right\} - \frac{1}{3} \left\{ \begin{matrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{matrix} \right\} - \frac{1}{3} \left\{ \begin{matrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{matrix} \right\} - \frac{1}{3} \left\{ \begin{matrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{matrix} \right\} -$$

$$\begin{cases} \begin{pmatrix} -8 \\ 13 \\ -6 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \end{cases}$$
è una base ortogonale di U ,
$$\begin{cases} \frac{1}{\sqrt{273}} \begin{pmatrix} -8 \\ 13 \\ -6 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \end{cases} = \begin{cases} \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{8\sqrt{273}}{273} \\ \frac{\sqrt{273}}{21} \\ -\frac{2\sqrt{273}}{273} \\ \frac{2\sqrt{273}}{273} \end{pmatrix} \end{cases}$$
è una base ortonormale di U ,

$$\begin{cases} \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \right\} \text{ è una base di } W, \\ \left(\begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} - \frac{-4}{6} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{4}{3} \\ -\frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{2}{3} \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \\ \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} -4 \\ -1 \\ 2 \\ 6 \end{pmatrix} \right\} \text{ è una base ortogonale di } W, \\ \left\{ \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{57}} \begin{pmatrix} -4 \\ -1 \\ 2 \\ 6 \end{pmatrix} \right\} = \begin{cases} \left(\frac{\sqrt{6}}{6} \\ -\frac{\sqrt{6}}{3} \\ \frac{\sqrt{6}}{6} \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{4\sqrt{57}}{57} \\ -\frac{\sqrt{57}}{57} \\ \frac{2\sqrt{57}}{57} \\ \frac{2\sqrt{57}}{$$

Esercizio 4. Per ognuno degli endomorfismi associati alle seguenti matrici, trovare lo spettro, trovare una base per gli autospazi e dire se l'endomorfismo è diagonalizzabile. Se lo è, trovare una matrice diagonale D e una matrice invertibile M che lo diagonalizzano. Quando possibile trovare M ortogonale.

1.
$$A_{f,\mathcal{E}_2,\mathcal{E}_2} = \begin{pmatrix} -7 & 10 \\ -5 & 8 \end{pmatrix};$$

2.
$$A_{f,\mathcal{E}_2,\mathcal{E}_2} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix};$$

3.
$$A_{f,\mathcal{E}_2,\mathcal{E}_2} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix};$$

4.
$$A_{f,\mathcal{E}_2,\mathcal{E}_2} = \begin{pmatrix} 6 & -2 \\ 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix};$$

5.
$$A_{f,\mathcal{E}_2,\mathcal{E}_2} = \begin{pmatrix} -3 & 3\\ 0 & -2 \end{pmatrix};$$

6.
$$A_{f,\mathcal{E}_2,\mathcal{E}_2} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -1 \\ -1 & 3 \end{pmatrix};$$

7.
$$A_{f,\mathcal{E}_2,\mathcal{E}_2} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 9 \\ -4 & 11 \end{pmatrix};$$

8.
$$A_{f,\mathcal{E}_3,\mathcal{E}_3} = \begin{pmatrix} 10 & -8 & 1 \\ 5 & -3 & 1 \\ 2 & -2 & 3 \end{pmatrix};$$

9.
$$A_{f,\mathcal{E}_3,\mathcal{E}_3} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 2 \\ -4 & 2 & 4 \\ 2 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix};$$

10.
$$A_{f,\mathcal{E}_3,\mathcal{E}_3} = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 4 & -4 \\ -4 & -3 & 4 \\ 4 & 4 & -3 \end{pmatrix};$$

11.
$$A_{f,\mathcal{E}_3,\mathcal{E}_3} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 2 & -2 \\ 2 & 0 & -2 \\ -2 & -2 & 0 \end{pmatrix};$$

12.
$$A_{f,\mathcal{E}_3,\mathcal{E}_3} = \begin{pmatrix} -11 & -15 & 14 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 \\ -7 & -8 & 10 \end{pmatrix};$$

13.
$$A_{f,\mathcal{E}_3,\mathcal{E}_3} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & -3 & 0 \\ -2 & 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$
.

Soluzione esercizio 4. Sia A la matrice quadrata considerata associata all'endomorfismo f. Calcolare il polinomio caratteristico

$$p_f(\lambda) = \det(A - \lambda I),$$

con I la matrice identità. Lo spettro di f è l'insieme σ_f degli autovalori di f, cioè degli zeri del polinomio caratteristico, cioè delle soluzioni dell'equazione caratteristica

$$p_f(\lambda) = 0.$$

La molteplicità algebrica $m_a(\lambda)$ di un autovalore è la molteplicità come zero del polinomio caratteristico $p_f(\lambda)$. Fissato un autovalore $\lambda \in \sigma_f$, poniamo $A_{\lambda} := A - \lambda I$, allora l'autospazio relativo a λ è

$$E(\lambda) := \ker(A_{\lambda}).$$

La molteplicità geometrica $m_a(\lambda)$ di un autovalore λ è la dimensione di $E(\lambda)$ come spazio vettoriale. L'endomorfismo f è diagonalizzabile se e solo se la somma delle molteplicità algebriche è uguale al numero di colonne della matrice A e per ogni autovalore la molteplicità algebrica è uguale alla molteplicità geometrica. Se f è diagonalizzabile allora esiste una matrice diagonale D, con gli autovalori sulla diagonale principale, e una matrice invertibile M tale che $D = M^{-1}AM$. Le colonne di M formano una base di autovettori,

cioè si possono ottenere prendendo l'unione delle basi degli autospazi. L'ordine delle colonne deve essere coerente con quello scelto per gli autovalori nelle colonne della matrice diagonale D. Se la matrice iniziale A è simmetrica rispetto a una base ortonormale (ad esempio la base canonica), allora è possibile ottenere una base ortonormale di autovettori, cioè è possibile trovare la matrice M ortogonale, cioè tale che $M^{-1} = M^T$.

1.

$$p_f(\lambda) = \lambda^2 - \lambda - 6,$$

$$\sigma_f = \{-2, 3\},$$

$$m_a(-2) = 1, \quad m_g(-2) = 1,$$

$$m_a(3) = 1, \quad m_g(3) = 1,$$

$$\left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\} \text{ base di } E(-2),$$

$$\left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\} \text{ base di } E(3),$$

$$D = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$M = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$p_f(\lambda) = \lambda^2 - 1,$$

$$\sigma_f = \{-1, 1\},$$

$$m_a(-1) = 1, \quad m_g(-1) = 1,$$

$$m_a(1) = 1, \quad m_g(1) = 1,$$

$$\left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\} \text{ base di } E(-1),$$

$$\left\{ \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\} \text{ base di } E(1),$$

$$D = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$M = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \\ \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$p_f(\lambda) = \lambda^2 - 3\lambda + 2,$$

$$\sigma_f = \{1, 2\},$$

$$m_a(1) = 1, \quad m_g(1) = 1,$$

$$m_a(2) = 1, \quad m_g(2) = 1,$$

$$\left\{ \begin{pmatrix} -1\\1 \end{pmatrix} \right\} \text{ base di } E(1),$$

$$\left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1\\0 \end{pmatrix} \right\} \text{ base di } E(2),$$

$$D = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0\\0 & 2 \end{pmatrix},$$

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

$$p_f(\lambda) = \lambda^2 - 7\lambda + 10,$$

$$\sigma_f = \{2, 5\},$$

$$m_a(2) = 1, \quad m_g(2) = 1,$$

$$m_a(5) = 1, \quad m_g(5) = 1,$$

$$\left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 2\\1 \end{pmatrix} \right\} \text{ base di } E(5),$$

$$\left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1\\2 \end{pmatrix} \right\} \text{ base di } E(2),$$

$$D = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 0\\0 & 2 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$M = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1\\1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$p_f(\lambda) = \lambda^2 + 5\lambda + 6,$$

$$\sigma_f = \{-3, -2\},$$

$$m_a(-3) = 1, \quad m_g(-3) = 1,$$

$$m_a(-2) = 1, \quad m_g(-2) = 1,$$

$$\left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \right\} \text{ base di } E(-3),$$

$$\left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\} \text{ base di } E(-2),$$

$$D = \begin{pmatrix} -3 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$M = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

6.

$$p_f(\lambda) = \lambda^2 - 6\lambda + 8,$$

$$\sigma_f = \{2, 4\},$$

$$m_a(2) = 1, \quad m_g(2) = 1,$$

$$m_a(4) = 1, \quad m_g(4) = 1,$$

$$\left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\} \text{ base di } E(2),$$

$$\left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \right\} \text{ base di } E(4),$$

$$D = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$M = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \\ -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$\begin{split} p_f(\lambda) &= \lambda^2 - 10\lambda + 25, \\ \sigma_f &= \{5\}, \\ m_a(5) &= 2, \quad m_g(5) = 1, \\ \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \right\} \text{ base di } E(5), \text{ la matrice non è diagonalizzabile.} \end{split}$$

$$p_f(\lambda) = -\lambda^3 + 10\lambda^2 - 31\lambda + 30,$$

$$\sigma_f = \{2, 3, 5\},$$

$$m_a(2) = 1, \quad m_g(2) = 1,$$

$$m_a(3) = 1, \quad m_g(3) = 1,$$

$$m_a(5) = 1, \quad m_g(5) = 1,$$

$$\left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1\\1\\0 \end{pmatrix} \right\} \text{ base di } E(2),$$

$$\left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1\\1\\1 \end{pmatrix} \right\} \text{ base di } E(3),$$

$$\left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 3\\2\\1 \end{pmatrix} \right\} \text{ base di } E(5),$$

$$D = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 0 & 0\\0 & 2 & 0\\0 & 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$M = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 & 1\\2 & 1 & 1\\1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$p_f(\lambda) = -\lambda^3 + 2\lambda^2 + 4\lambda - 8,$$

$$\sigma_f = \{-2, 2\},$$

$$m_a(2) = 2, \quad m_g(2) = 2,$$

$$m_a(-2) = 1, \quad m_g(-2) = 1,$$

$$\left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1\\2\\1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0\\1\\0 \end{pmatrix} \right\} \text{ base di } E(2),$$

$$\left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1\\2\\-1 \end{pmatrix} \right\} \text{ base di } E(-2),$$

$$D = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0\\0 & 2 & 0\\0 & 0 & -2 \end{pmatrix},$$

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

$$p_f(\lambda) = -\lambda^3 - \lambda^2 + 5\lambda - 3,$$

$$\sigma_f = \{-3, 1\},$$

$$m_a(1) = 2, \quad m_g(1) = 2,$$

$$m_a(-3) = 1, \quad m_g(-3) = 1,$$

$$\left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\} \text{ base di } E(1),$$

$$\left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\} \text{ base di } E(-3),$$

$$D = \begin{pmatrix} -3 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix},$$

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

$$p_f(\lambda) = -\lambda^3 + 12\lambda + 16,$$

$$\sigma_f = \{-2, 4\},$$

$$m_a(-2) = 2, \quad m_g(-2) = 2,$$

$$m_a(4) = 1, \quad m_g(4) = 1,$$

$$\left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\} \text{ base di } E(-2),$$

$$\left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -\frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix} \right\} \text{ base ortogonale di } E(-2),$$

$$\left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \right\} \text{ base di } E(4),$$

$$D = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$M = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} & 0 & \frac{\sqrt{6}}{3} \\ \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & \frac{\sqrt{6}}{6} \\ -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & -\frac{\sqrt{6}}{6} \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$\begin{split} p_f(\lambda) &= -\lambda^3 + 2\lambda^2 + 15\lambda - 36, \\ \sigma_f &= \{-4,3\}, \\ m_a(3) &= 2, \quad m_g(3) = 1, \\ m_a(-4) &= 1, \quad m_g(-4) = 1, \\ \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\} \text{ base di } E(-4), \\ \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\} \text{ base di } E(3), \text{ la matrice non è diagonalizzabile.} \end{split}$$

$$p_f(\lambda) = -\lambda^3 + 13\lambda + 12,$$

$$\sigma_f = \{-3, -1, 4\},$$

$$m_a(-3) = 1, \quad m_g(-3) = 1,$$

$$m_a(-1) = 1, \quad m_g(-1) = 1,$$

$$m_a(4) = 1, \quad m_g(4) = 1,$$

$$\left\{\begin{pmatrix} 0\\1\\0 \end{pmatrix}\right\} \text{ base di } E(-3),$$

$$\left\{\begin{pmatrix} 2\\0\\1 \end{pmatrix}\right\} \text{ base di } E(4),$$

$$D = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0\\0 & 4 & 0\\0 & 0 & -3 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$M = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5} & \frac{\sqrt{5}}{5} & 0\\0 & 0 & 1\\\frac{\sqrt{5}}{5} & -\frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5} & 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$