Esame 21/07/2023

1. (8 punti) Si consideri la seguente matrice con $t \in \mathbb{R}$:

$$A_t = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & t \\ -2 & 2 & -2t \\ 7 & -1 & 8t \end{pmatrix}$$

- (a) Si calcoli, al variare di $t \in \mathbb{R}$, il rango rk (A_t) di A_t .
- (b) Si calcoli il determinante $det(A_t)$ di A_t .
- (c) Si applichi il teorema di Cramer per risolvere il sistema lineare $A_1x = b$ dove x è il vettore delle incognite e $b = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$.

$$\begin{pmatrix}
1 & 0 & t \\
-2 & 2 & -2t \\
7 & -1 & 8t
\end{pmatrix}
\xrightarrow{E_{21}(2)}
\begin{pmatrix}
1 & 0 & t \\
0 & 2 & 0 \\
0 & -1 & t
\end{pmatrix}
\xrightarrow{E_{2}(\frac{1}{2})}
\begin{pmatrix}
1 & 0 & t \\
0 & 1 & 0 \\
0 & -1 & t
\end{pmatrix}
\xrightarrow{E_{31}(1)}
\begin{pmatrix}
1 & 0 & t \\
0 & 1 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & t
\end{pmatrix}
\xrightarrow{E_{31}(1)}
\begin{pmatrix}
1 & 0 & t \\
0 & 1 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & t
\end{pmatrix}
\xrightarrow{E_{31}(1)}
\begin{pmatrix}
1 & 0 & t \\
0 & 1 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & t
\end{pmatrix}$$

$$r\kappa(A_t)=3$$

$$\begin{pmatrix}
1 & 0 & 0 \\
-2 & 2 & 0 \\
7 & -1 & 0
\end{pmatrix}
\xrightarrow{E_{21}(2)}
\begin{pmatrix}
1 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 2 & 0 \\
0 & -1 & 0
\end{pmatrix}
\xrightarrow{E_{2}(\frac{1}{2})}
\begin{pmatrix}
1 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 1 & 0 \\
0 & -1 & 0
\end{pmatrix}
\xrightarrow{E_{31}(-7)}
\begin{pmatrix}
1 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 2 & 0 \\
0 & -1 & 0
\end{pmatrix}
\xrightarrow{E_{31}(-7)}
\begin{pmatrix}
1 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 1 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 0
\end{pmatrix}$$

b)
$$de+(A_{\epsilon}) = de+\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & t \\ -2 & 2 & -2\epsilon \\ 7 & -1 & 8t \end{pmatrix} = de+\begin{pmatrix} 2 & -2t \\ -1 & 8t \end{pmatrix} + \epsilon de+\begin{pmatrix} -2 & 2 \\ 7 & -1 \end{pmatrix} =$$

c)
$$A_1 \times = b$$
 $A_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ -2 & 2 & -2 \\ 2 & -1 & 8 \end{pmatrix}$ $b = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$ $de + (A_1) = 2$

Per il teorema di cramer la soluzione
$$x = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix}$$
 É data da $x_i = \frac{de+(A_i)}{de+(A_i)}$

$$A_{11} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & -2 \\ 2 & -1 & 8 \end{pmatrix} \qquad \text{det} (A_{11}) = \text{det} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 2 \\ 2 & -1 \end{pmatrix} = -4$$

$$A_{12} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ -2 & 0 & -2 \\ 2 & 2 & 8 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$de+(A_{12})=-2 de+\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -2 & -2 \end{pmatrix}=2(-2+x)=0$$

$$A_{13} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -2 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$de+(A_{13}) = 2 de+(10) = 2(2) = 4$$

$$x_4 = -\frac{2}{4} = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$x_2 = 0$$
 $x_3 = \frac{2}{4} = \frac{1}{2}$

le soluzione
$$\acute{e} \times = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{7}{2} \\ 0 \\ \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

2. **(8 punti)** Si consideri l'applicazione lineare
$$f: \mathbb{C}^3 \to \mathbb{C}^2$$
 definita come $f\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 6x + y + iz \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$.

- (a) Si calcoli la matrice B associata a f rispetto alla base canonica.
- (b) Si trovi una base dello spazio nullo N(f) di f.
- (c) Si trovi una base dello spazio delle colonne C(S) dove $S = \begin{pmatrix} -1 i & -1 & i \\ 6 & 6 + i & i \\ 6 & 4 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$.
- (d) Si dica se la prima colonna di S appartiene all'intersezione $N(f) \cap C(S)$.

$$B = (F(e_1), F(e_2), F(e_3))$$
 dove e: sone gl: elementi della base canonica

$$\beta = \begin{pmatrix} 6 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

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$$\left\{ \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{6} \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{6} \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\} \text{ is ma base of } N(F)$$

c)
$$\left(-1-i\right)^{-1} = 1$$
 i $\left(-\frac{1+i}{2}\right) \left(-\frac{1-i}{2}\right) \left(-\frac{1-i}$

$$\begin{pmatrix}
1 & \frac{1-i}{2} & \frac{-i-1}{2} \\
0 & 1 & 1
\end{pmatrix}
\xrightarrow{E_{32}(-1-3i)}
\begin{pmatrix}
1 & \frac{1-i}{2} & \frac{-i-1}{2} \\
0 & 1 & 1
\end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix}
0 & 1+3i & 1+3i
\end{pmatrix}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1-i \\ 6 \\ 6 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 6+i \\ 4 \end{pmatrix} \right\} \text{ \'e one base d}; C(S)$$

d) convollo se
$$f\begin{pmatrix} 1-i \\ 6 \\ 6 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$F\begin{pmatrix} 1-i \\ 6 \\ 6 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 6(1-i)+6+6i \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 6-6i+6+6i \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 6 \end{pmatrix}$$

3. (8 punti) Si consideri la seguente matrice:

$$C = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

- (a) Si determini se C é invertibile e, in caso positivo, si calcoli la matrice inversa C^{-1} di C.
- (b) Si determini se C é diagonalizzabile e, in caso positivo, si calcolino la matrice diagonale D e la matrice invertible S tali che $C = SDS^{-1}$.
- (c) Si trovi una base ortonormale dello spazio delle colonne C(C) di C in \mathbb{C}^2 .

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\mathcal{F}_{12}(-1)} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \mathcal{F}_{21}(-1) \\ \mathcal{F}_{21}(-1) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$C = \begin{pmatrix} 9 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

b) La matrice é diagonalizzabile se ha noutovelori distinti o se le molteplicità alsobriche e geometriche coincidono.

$$\det \left(\left(\left(- \lambda I_z \right) = \det \left(\begin{pmatrix} 1 - \lambda & 1 \\ 0 & 1 - \lambda \end{pmatrix} \right) = \left(1 - \lambda \right)^2$$

$$m_{y}=2$$

$$J_1 = J_1 = J_2 = J_2$$

La matrice non é diagonalizzabile perché m, + d,

$$C(C) = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\} \quad Oso \quad |'algorithmo \quad S: \quad Gram-Shmide$$

$$V_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad V_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} - \frac{\left(\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} | \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right)}{|| \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} |^2} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} - \frac{1}{1} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$V_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \qquad V_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} - \frac{\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}}{\| \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \|^2} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} - \frac{1}{1} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

4. **(6 punti)**

Vero o falso? Si giustifichi la risposta!

- (a) Se X e Y sono matrici di dimensione 2×2 su \mathbb{R} , allora XY = YX.
- (b) L'insieme $\{1, 1+x, 1+x^2\}$ è una base dello spazio vettoriale

$$\mathbb{R}_2[x] = \{a_0 + a_1x + a_2x^2 \mid a_0, a_1, a_2 \in \mathbb{R}\}\$$

di polinomi di grado 2 con coefficienti in \mathbb{R} .

(c) L'applicazione $g: \mathbb{C}^2 \to \mathbb{C}$ definita come $g\left(\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix}\right) = x^2 + y$ è lineare.

$$\begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} e & F \\ 3 & h \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} e & F \\ 2 & h \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix}$$

b)
$$d(1) + \beta(1+x) + \delta(1+x^2) = 0$$

 $d + \beta + \beta x + \delta + \delta x^2 = 0$ $(3 + \beta + \beta = 0)$ $(4 + \beta + \delta) + \beta(x) + \delta(x^2) = 0$ $(3 + \beta + \beta = 0)$ $(4 + \beta + \delta) + \beta(x) + \delta(x^2) = 0$ $(4 + \beta + \delta) + \beta(x) + \delta(x^2) = 0$ $(4 + \beta + \delta) + \beta(x) + \delta(x^2) = 0$ $(4 + \beta + \delta) + \beta(x) + \delta(x^2) = 0$ $(4 + \beta + \delta) + \beta(x) + \delta(x^2) = 0$ $(4 + \beta + \delta) + \beta(x) + \delta(x^2) = 0$ $(4 + \beta + \delta) + \beta(x) + \delta(x^2) = 0$ $(4 + \beta + \delta) + \beta(x) + \delta(x^2) = 0$ $(4 + \beta + \delta) + \beta(x) + \delta(x^2) = 0$ $(4 + \beta + \delta) + \delta(x) + \delta(x^2) = 0$ $(4 + \beta + \delta) + \delta(x) + \delta(x^2) = 0$ $(4 + \beta + \delta) + \delta(x) + \delta(x^2) = 0$ $(4 + \beta + \delta) + \delta(x) + \delta(x^2) = 0$ $(4 + \beta + \delta) + \delta(x) + \delta(x^2) = 0$ $(4 + \beta + \delta) + \delta(x) + \delta(x^2) = 0$ $(4 + \beta + \delta) + \delta(x) + \delta(x^2) = 0$ $(4 + \beta + \delta) + \delta(x) + \delta(x^2) = 0$ $(4 + \beta + \delta) + \delta(x) + \delta(x^2) = 0$ $(4 + \beta + \delta) + \delta(x) + \delta(x^2) = 0$ $(4 + \beta + \delta) + \delta(x) + \delta(x^2) = 0$ $(4 + \beta + \delta) + \delta(x) + \delta(x^2) = 0$ $(4 + \beta + \delta) + \delta(x^2) = 0$ $(4 + \beta + \delta) + \delta(x) + \delta(x^2) = 0$ $(4 + \beta + \delta) + \delta(x) + \delta(x^2) = 0$ $(4 + \beta + \delta) + \delta(x) + \delta(x^2) = 0$ $(4 + \beta + \delta) + \delta(x) + \delta(x^2) = 0$ $(4 + \beta + \delta) + \delta(x) + \delta(x^2) = 0$ $(4 + \beta + \delta) + \delta(x) + \delta$

c)
$$\Im\left(\binom{x}{y}\right) = x^2 + y$$
 é lineare se e solo se:

•
$$d \mathcal{G}\left(\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix}\right) = \mathcal{G}\left(\lambda \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix}\right)$$

$$d x^2 + dy = \mathcal{G}\left(\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix}\right)$$

$$d x^2 + dy = (d x)^2 + dy \times dy$$

non é lineare

FALSE