

Svolgimento degli Esercizi per casa 3 (3^a parte)

8 Si trovi una forma ridotta di Gauss-Jordan per la matrice

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -2 & 2 & 0 & 0 & 6 \\ 2 & -2 & 3 & -2 & -1 & 8 \\ -2 & 2 & -2 & 0 & 0 & 5 \\ 3 & -3 & 4 & -2 & -1 & 12 \end{pmatrix}.$$

Facendo una E.G. "in avanti" su \mathbf{A} otteniamo

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -2 & 2 & 0 & 0 & 6 \\ 2 & -2 & 3 & -2 & -1 & 8 \\ -2 & 2 & -2 & 0 & 0 & 5 \\ 3 & -3 & 4 & -2 & -1 & 12 \end{pmatrix} &\xrightarrow{E_{41}(-3)E_{31}(2)E_{21}(-2)E_1(\frac{1}{2})} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -2 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 11 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -2 & -1 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \\ &\xrightarrow{E_{42}(-1)} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -2 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 11 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{E_{43}(-1)E_3(\frac{1}{11})} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -2 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \mathbf{U} \end{aligned}$$

Facendo ora una E.G. "all'indietro" su \mathbf{U} otteniamo

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{U} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -2 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} &\xrightarrow{E_{13}(-3)E_{23}(-2)} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -2 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{E_{12}(-1)} \\ &\rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 & 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -2 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \mathbf{W} \end{aligned}$$

\mathbf{W} è una forma ridotta di Gauss-Jordan per \mathbf{A} .

9 Sia $\mathbf{A}(\alpha) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ \alpha & \alpha^2 & -\alpha \\ 2\alpha & 2\alpha^2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$, dove $\alpha \in \mathbb{R}$. Per quegli $\alpha \in \mathbb{R}$ per cui $\mathbf{A}(\alpha)$ è non singolare, si calcoli $\mathbf{A}(\alpha)^{-1}$.

$$\begin{aligned}
(\mathbf{A}(\alpha) \mid \mathbf{I}_3) &= \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ \alpha & \alpha^2 & -\alpha & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 2\alpha & 2\alpha^2 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{E_{21}} \\
&\rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} \alpha & \alpha^2 & -\alpha & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2\alpha & 2\alpha^2 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{E_{31}(-2\alpha)E_1(\frac{1}{\alpha})} \boxed{\alpha \neq 0 : \mathbf{A}(0) \text{ non ha inversa}} \\
&\rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & \alpha & -1 & 0 & \frac{1}{\alpha} & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1+2\alpha & 0 & -2 & 1 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{E_3(\frac{1}{1+2\alpha})} \boxed{\alpha \neq -\frac{1}{2} : \mathbf{A}(-\frac{1}{2}) \text{ non ha inversa}} \\
&\rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & \alpha & -1 & 0 & \frac{1}{\alpha} & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & -\frac{2}{1+2\alpha} & \frac{1}{1+2\alpha} \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{E_{13}(1)} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & \alpha & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{\alpha(1+2\alpha)} & \frac{1}{1+2\alpha} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & -\frac{2}{1+2\alpha} & \frac{1}{1+2\alpha} \end{array} \right) \rightarrow \\
&\xrightarrow{E_{12}(-\alpha)} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & -\alpha & \frac{1}{\alpha(1+2\alpha)} & \frac{1}{1+2\alpha} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & -\frac{2}{1+2\alpha} & \frac{1}{1+2\alpha} \end{array} \right). \\
\text{Se } \boxed{\alpha \notin \{0, -\frac{1}{2}\}} &\quad \mathbf{A}(\alpha)^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} -\alpha & \frac{1}{\alpha(1+2\alpha)} & \frac{1}{1+2\alpha} \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -\frac{2}{1+2\alpha} & \frac{1}{1+2\alpha} \end{pmatrix}.
\end{aligned}$$

10 Sia $\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 6i & 1-i \\ 3 & -i \end{pmatrix}$. Si calcoli \mathbf{A}^{-1} .

Ricordando che

$$\begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix}^{-1} = \frac{1}{ad-bc} \begin{pmatrix} d & -b \\ -c & a \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{se } ad-bc \neq 0,$$

si ha:

$$\mathbf{A}^{-1} = \frac{1}{6i(-i) - 3(1-i)} \begin{pmatrix} -i & -1+i \\ -3 & 6i \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{6-3+3i} \begin{pmatrix} -i & -1+i \\ -3 & 6i \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{3+3i} \begin{pmatrix} -i & -1+i \\ -3 & 6i \end{pmatrix}$$

Poichè

$$\frac{1}{3+3i} = \frac{1}{3+3i} \times \frac{\overline{3+3i}}{\overline{3+3i}} = \frac{3-3i}{(3+3i)(3-3i)} = \frac{3-3i}{3^2-3^2i^2} = \frac{3-3i}{9+9} = \frac{1}{6} - \frac{1}{6}i = \frac{1}{6} \cdot (1-i),$$

allora

$$\mathbf{A}^{-1} = \frac{1}{6} \cdot (1-i) \cdot \begin{pmatrix} -i & -1+i \\ -3 & 6i \end{pmatrix}.$$

11 Si dica per quali $\alpha \in \mathbb{C}$ la matrice $\mathbf{A}(\alpha) = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha + 3i & \alpha \\ \alpha + 3i & \alpha - i \end{pmatrix}$ è non singolare. Per tali α , si trovi l'inversa di $\mathbf{A}(\alpha)$.

Ricordando che $\begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix}$ è non singolare se e solo se $ad - bc \neq 0$ ed in tal caso si ha

$$\begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix}^{-1} = \frac{1}{ad - bc} \begin{pmatrix} d & -b \\ -c & a \end{pmatrix},$$

$\mathbf{A}(\alpha)$ è non singolare se e solo se

$$(\alpha + 3i)(\alpha - i) - \alpha(\alpha + 3i) = -i(\alpha + 3i) \neq 0,$$

ossia se e solo se $\alpha \neq -3i$, ed in tal caso si ha:

$$\mathbf{A}(\alpha)^{-1} = \frac{1}{-i(\alpha + 3i)} \begin{pmatrix} \alpha - i & -\alpha \\ -\alpha - 3i & \alpha + 3i \end{pmatrix}.$$