

ALGEBRA LINEARE E GEOMETRIA

MOLTIPLICAZIONE RIGA PER COLONNA

$$\underline{a} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\underline{b} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Calcolare il prodotto $\underline{a}\underline{b}$

Risposta: 7

$$\underline{a}\underline{b} = 2 \times 3 + 1 \times 1 + 3 \times 0 = 7$$

ALGEBRA LINEARE

MOLTIPLICAZIONE DI MATRICI

$$\underline{A} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad \underline{B} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 3 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\underline{AB} = ?$$

$$R: \begin{bmatrix} ? & & \\ & & \\ & & \end{bmatrix}$$

DIPENDENZA E INDIPENDENZA LINEARE

ES:

$$\underline{v}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad \underline{v}_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad \underline{v}_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Sono vettori lin. a.m. indipendenti?

R: sì

Def: $\underline{v}_1, \dots, \underline{v}_n$ lin. ind. se nessun vettore
è combinaz. lin. degli altri.

RANGO DI UNA MATRICE

$$\underline{A} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 4 & 2 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\underline{B} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Calc. range A , range B

R: range A = 2 range B = 2

Def: max # colonne o righe lin. ind.

- $\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 4 & 2 \end{bmatrix} = 2 \times \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

- 1^a, 3^a lin. indp (non prop. l.)

1^a, 2^a non prop. l. \Rightarrow lin. in

RANGO DI UNA MATRICE

$$\underline{A} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 4 & 2 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad \underline{B} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{rang } A = 2 \quad \text{rang } B = 2$$

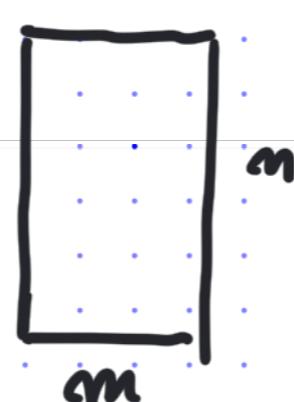
Def: max # colonne o righe lin. ind.

m righe, n colonne

$$p = \text{rang } A \leq \min(m, n)$$

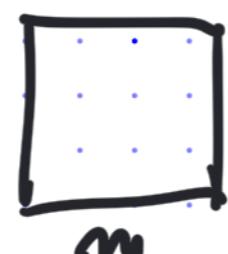
Le valle = A ha rangone stesso

$$m > n$$



rett. alta

$$m = n$$



quadrata

$$p \leq m \\ p \leq n$$

$$m < n$$



rett. bassa

$$p \leq n$$

MINORI DI UNA MATRICE

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 3 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

Minore di ordine k

Sottomatrice ottenuta selezionando k righe e k colonne

$$k=2 \quad \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \quad \dots$$

$$k=1 \quad [1] \quad \dots$$

$$k=3 \quad \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 3 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

Minor complementario d'un element a_{ij}

\uparrow \uparrow
riga colonna

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} & & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 3 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ - & \bullet & 2 \textcircled{2} 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

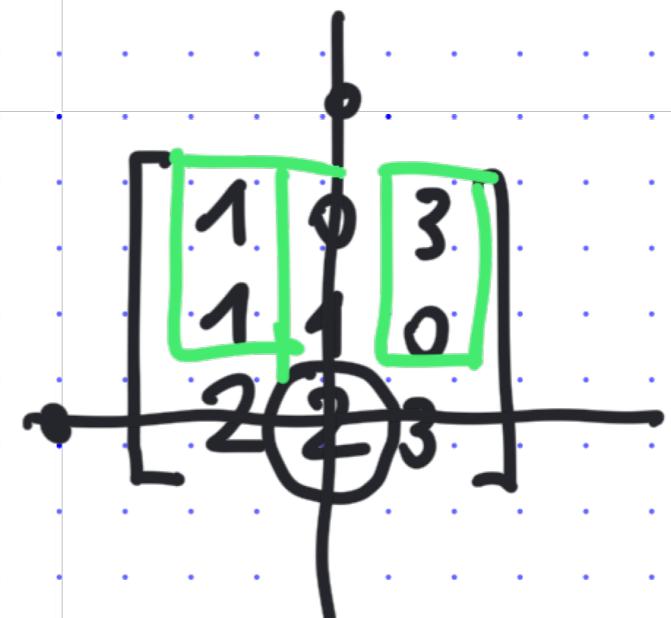
$$a_{32} = 2$$

$\uparrow\uparrow$

M_{ij} = matrice ottenuta eliminando la riga i e la colonna j

Ese:

$$M_{32} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$



DETERMINANTE DI UNA MATRICE (QUADRATA)

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 3 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

Calcolare il det. di A

R: 3

SARRUS

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 3 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 2 & 3 & 2 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$1 \times 1 \times 3 + 0 + 6 - 6 - 0 - 0$$

$$= 3$$

ATTENZIONE!

def. det \rightarrow libri di testo

video notebook online

complementi algebrici (rivelare)

APPLICAZIONE: CALCOLO DEL RANGO

- Range A = ordine massimo dei minori aventi determinante non nullo.

Esempio già visto:

$$\underline{A} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 4 & 2 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\underline{B} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

A unico minore d'ordine 3 \Rightarrow range A < 3

$$\det \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 4 \end{pmatrix} = 0$$

$$\det \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 4 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = -4 \Rightarrow \text{range } \underline{A} = 2$$

$$\det \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = 1 \Leftrightarrow \text{range } \underline{B} = 2$$

SISTEMI LINEARI E MATRICI

$$3x + 4y - 6 = 0$$

$$2y + 3z = 9$$

$$\underline{x} = \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 3 & 4 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \underline{x} = 6$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \underline{x} = 9$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 3 & 4 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \underline{x} = \begin{bmatrix} 6 \\ 9 \end{bmatrix}$$

A
b

$$\underline{A} \underline{x} = \underline{b}$$

m equazioni \leftarrow righe di A

n incognite \leftarrow colonne di A

TEOREMA DI ROUHÉ - CAPELLI

$\underline{A} \underline{x} = \underline{b}$ m eq. ni
 m incognite

$$\underline{A} = \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline & m \\ \hline m & \\ \hline \end{array} \quad \underline{x} = \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline & m \\ \hline m & \\ \hline \end{array} \quad \underline{b} = \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline & m \\ \hline m & \\ \hline \end{array}$$

Eiste soluzione?

$$\underline{A}' = \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline & m+1 \\ \hline m & \\ \hline \end{array} \quad \text{matrice dilata.}$$

$$p = \text{range } \underline{A} \quad p' = \text{range } \underline{A}'$$

$$\text{Oss: } p \leq p'$$

TEOREMA R-C

$$p = p' \Rightarrow \exists \infty^{n-p} \text{ soluz. ni}$$

ESSEMPIO

$$\begin{aligned} 3x + 4y - 6 &= 0 \\ 2y + 3z &= 9 \end{aligned}$$

$$m = 2 \quad n = 3$$

$$p = \text{range } \underline{A} =$$

righe non prop.

$$\underline{x} = \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 3 & 4 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \underline{x} = \begin{bmatrix} 6 \\ 9 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\underline{A} \quad \underline{b}$$

$$\underline{A}' = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 4 & 0 & 6 \\ 0 & 2 & 3 & 9 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$p' = \text{range } \underline{A}' \leq 2 = \text{range } \underline{A} = p \leq p'$$

$$p' = 2 = p$$

$$\exists \infty^{3-2} \text{ soluz. ni}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 3x + 4y - 6 &= 0 \\ \rightarrow 2y + 3z &= 9 \end{aligned}$$

Metodo di sostituzione

$$3x = -4y + 6$$

$$3z = 9 - 2y \quad z = 3 - \frac{2}{3}y$$

$$\underline{x} = \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{4}{3}y + 2 \\ y \\ 3 - \frac{2}{3}y \end{bmatrix} = y \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{4}{3} \\ 1 \\ -\frac{2}{3} \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

1 parametro (y)

parametro x

$$3x + 4y - 6 = 0 \Rightarrow 4y = 6 - 3x \Rightarrow y = \frac{3}{2} - \frac{3}{4}x$$

$$2y + 3z = 9 \Rightarrow 3z = 9 - 2y \Rightarrow z = 3 - \frac{2}{3}y$$

$$z = 3 - \frac{2}{3}\left(\frac{3}{2} - \frac{3}{4}x\right)$$

$$= 3 - 1 + \frac{1}{2}x = 2 + \frac{1}{2}x$$

TEOREMA DI ROUHÉ - CAPELLI

$$\underline{Ax = b} \quad m \text{ eq. mi}$$

m incognite

$$p = \text{range } A \quad p' = \text{range } A'$$

TEOREMA R-C

$$p = p' \Rightarrow \exists \infty^{n-p} \text{ soluz. ni}$$

ESEMPIO

$$\begin{aligned} 3x + 4y - 6 &= 0 \\ 6x + 8y &= 9 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 3 & 4 & 0 \\ 6 & 8 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \underline{x} = \begin{bmatrix} 6 \\ 9 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\uparrow \quad 4 \quad \text{range } A = 1$$

$$\text{range } A' = 2$$

\Rightarrow non è m.luz.

Provare con il metodo di sostituz.

Le due eqaz. non sono ins. tra loro

$$6x + 8y = 9 \Rightarrow 3x + 4y = \frac{9}{2} \quad 3x + 4y = 6$$

$$\underline{x} = \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{bmatrix} 6 & 8 & 0 & 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A' = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 4 & 0 & 6 \\ 6 & 8 & 0 & 9 \end{bmatrix} \leftarrow \begin{array}{l} \text{non prop. el.} \\ \leftarrow \end{array}$$

Metodo di sostituzione

$$3x = -4y + 6$$

$$3z = 9 - 2y \quad z = 3 - \frac{2}{3}y$$

$$\underline{x} = \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{4}{3}y + 2 \\ y \\ 3 - \frac{2}{3}y \end{bmatrix} = y \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{4}{3} \\ 1 \\ -\frac{2}{3} \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

1 parametro (y)

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$$3x + 4y - 6 = 0 \Rightarrow 4y = 6 - 3x \Rightarrow y = \frac{3}{2} - \frac{3}{4}x$$

$$2y + 3z = 9 \Rightarrow 3z = 9 - 2y \Rightarrow z = 3 - \frac{2}{3}y$$

$$z = 3 - \frac{2}{3}\left(\frac{3}{2} - \frac{3}{4}x\right)$$

$$= 3 - 1 + \frac{1}{2}x = 2 + \frac{1}{2}x$$