Definitione: doti 1/1,-... I'K ER de la manifectione lineare

di 1/1,-... I'K on onefficienti lu,..., l'k c'il vettore

luci + l

Esempi:

- 1) (K280 K=1): Se VIER DU LUER albe Luvi è ombia274 one l'ure d' VI
 con coefficiente lu.
- 2) (C) & K=2): De Coursinatione lineare d' $y_1 = (3,2,-4)$ e $y_2 = (4,0,4)$ Coursinatione lineare d' $y_4 = (3,2,-4)$ e $y_2 = (4,0,4)$ $\lambda_1 y_4 + \lambda_2 y_2 = \frac{1}{2}(3,2,-4) + \frac{3}{2}(4,0,4) = (\frac{3}{2},4,-\frac{1}{2}) + (\frac{3}{2},0,\frac{3}{2}) = (3,4,4)$ [(3,1,1) e' cours: h=2:one lineare d' (3,2,-1) e(1,0,1)]

oss; Chiaramente, per ogai V1,..., VEER si ha

m=...= yk=0 => yn r.t .- + yr rk = 0

Definitione: l'vettori V1,--, VKER si d'on linearmente indipendenti se vole l'implicatione

 $\lambda_1 \vee 1_1 + \dots + \lambda_k \vee k = 0 \implies \lambda_1 = \dots = \lambda_k = 0$

Altrimenti si dice de 11,-, Le sons linearmente dipendenti

110.3

CJEMPI:

4)
$$V_{1} = (1, -7, 0)$$
, $V_{2} = (3, 0, 1)$. [M=3, K=2]. Sow live indip.?
Gero $\lambda_{1}, \lambda_{2} \in \mathbb{R}$ t.c. $\lambda_{1} V_{1} + \lambda_{2} V_{2} = 0 => \lambda_{1} (1, -7, 0) + \lambda_{2} (3, 0, 1) = (0, 0, 0)$.
 $= \sum_{i=1}^{n} (\lambda_{1}, -2\lambda_{1}, 0) + (3\lambda_{2}, 0, \lambda_{2}) = (0, 0, 0) => (\lambda_{1} + 3\lambda_{2}, -2\lambda_{1}, \lambda_{2}) = (0, 0, 0)$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{n} (\lambda_{1} + 3\lambda_{2} = 0)$$

$$= \int_{-2\lambda_1}^{\lambda_2} \frac{1}{3\lambda_2} = 0$$

e)
$$V_{A} = (4, -2, 3)$$
, $V_{Z} = (-2, 4, -6)$ _ Sho lik. indip.?
 $\lambda_{1}V_{1} + \lambda_{2}V_{2} = 0$ => $\lambda_{1}(4, -2, 3) + \lambda_{2}(-2, 4, -6) = (0, 0, 0)$
=> $(\lambda_{1}, -2\lambda_{1}, 3\lambda_{1}) + (-2\lambda_{2}, 4\lambda_{2}, -6\lambda_{2}) = (0, 0, 0)$
=> $(\lambda_{1} - 2\lambda_{2}, -2\lambda_{1} + 4\lambda_{2}, 3\lambda_{1} - 6\lambda_{2}) = (0, 0, 0)$

$$\int_{-2\lambda_1+4\lambda_2=0}^{\lambda_1-2\lambda_2} \int_{0=0}^{\lambda_1=2\lambda_2} \lambda_1=2\lambda_2$$

$$\int_{-2\lambda_1+4\lambda_2=0}^{\lambda_1+4\lambda_2=0} \int_{0=0}^{\infty} \lambda_1=2\lambda_2$$

$$\int_{0=0}^{\infty} \lambda_1=2\lambda_2$$

le sisteme he infinite solveroui, delle forme (ele, le), le R une solverore e lu=0, lr=0 (ovio), and ad esempio encle $l_1=r$, $l_2=r$, in betts

2(1,-2,3)+1(-2,4,-6)=(0,0,0)

Cive 2 5. +4. 5 = 0

avail 41 = 12 sou liu. dip.

10.5

3) $V_1 = (2,0,6)$, $V_2 = (0,1,0)$, $V_3 = (-1,0,-3)$ [m=3, K=3]

λινι +λ2 V2 + λ3 V3 = 0 => λι(2,0,6) + λ2(0,1,0) + λ3(-1,0,-3) = (0,0,6)

=> (2/4-13, h2,6/4-3/3)=(0,0,0)

 $\begin{cases} 2\lambda_1 - \lambda_3 = 0 \\ \lambda_2 = 0 \end{cases} \begin{cases} \lambda_3 = 2\lambda_4 \\ \lambda_2 = 0 \end{cases} \quad \text{($\lambda_4, 0, 2\lambda_4$)} \quad \lambda_4 \in \mathbb{R} \\ 6\lambda_4 - 3\lambda_3 = 0 \end{cases} \quad 0 = 0$

=> Un Vz, V3 sous liu. dip. . Ad e seupers per M=+

11 +0. 15 + 513 = 5

$$V_1 = V_2$$
 so liu. indip. $\lambda_1 V_1 + \lambda_2 V_2 = 0 = 0$ $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 0$
 $V_1 = V_3$ $v_1 = 0$ $\lambda_1 V_1 + \lambda_2 V_3 = 0 = 0$ $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 0$
 $V_2 = V_3$ $v_2 = 0$ $\lambda_1 V_2 + \lambda_2 V_3 = 0 = 0$ $\lambda_2 = \lambda_3 = 0$

Esercitro.

V,, V2, U3 Sow live dip. :

以以+ hzとz+hz以= 0 = 人(1,0)+ hz(0,2)+ hz(1,1)=(0,0)

-> (X1+3/3) => (X1+1/3, \$22/2+1/3) = (OB)

=> (14,0)+(0,02/2)+(13,1/3)=(0,0) => (2+1/3,2/2+1/3)=(0,0)

 $\begin{cases} \lambda_1 + \lambda_3 = 0 & \lambda_4 = -\lambda_3 & \lambda_4 = 2\lambda_2 & \text{infinite 8 withon} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \lambda_{i} = 2\lambda_2 & \text{infinite 8 withon} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \lambda_{i} = 2\lambda_2 & \text{infinite 8 withon} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \lambda_{i} = 2\lambda_2 & \text{infinite 8 withon} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \lambda_{i} = 2\lambda_2 & \text{infinite 8 withon} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \lambda_{i} = 2\lambda_2 & \text{infinite 8 withon} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \lambda_{i} = 2\lambda_2 & \text{infinite 8 withon} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \lambda_{i} = 2\lambda_2 & \text{infinite 8 withon} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \lambda_{i} = 2\lambda_2 & \text{infinite 8 withon} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \lambda_{i} = 2\lambda_2 & \text{infinite 8 withon} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \lambda_{i} = 2\lambda_2 & \text{infinite 8 withon} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \lambda_{i} = 2\lambda_2 & \text{infinite 8 withon} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \lambda_{i} = 2\lambda_2 & \text{infinite 8 withon} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \lambda_{i} = 2\lambda_2 & \text{infinite 8 withon} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \lambda_{i} = 2\lambda_2 & \text{infinite 8 withon} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \lambda_{i} = 2\lambda_2 & \text{infinite 8 withon} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \lambda_{i} = 2\lambda_2 & \text{infinite 8 withon} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \lambda_{i} = 2\lambda_2 & \text{infinite 8 withon} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \lambda_{i} = 2\lambda_2 & \text{infinite 8 withon} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \lambda_{i} = 2\lambda_2 & \text{infinite 8 withon} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \lambda_{i} = 2\lambda_2 & \text{infinite 8 withon} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \lambda_{i} = 2\lambda_2 & \text{infinite 8 withon} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \lambda_{i} = 2\lambda_2 & \text{infinite 8 withon} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \lambda_{i} = 2\lambda_2 & \text{infinite 8 withon} = 2\lambda_2 & \text{infinite$

Per K=4, 2,3 12 SiTu27rote è descritte della sejueure Tabella:

	liu. iudip.	liu. dip.
LIERM	wh who	wllo
VIVLERA	non barllop	peralloli
	usu suptahari	compland ri

lufativ:

k=1) V, liu. dip. <=> esiste lufo t.c. luv= 0 (=> V, = 0

k=2) V, V, liu. dip. <=> esiste lufo (lu, lx) f(0,0) tali che lu V, + lz vz= 0

lufativ:

lufativ:

k=1) V, liu. dip. <=> esiste lufo t.c. luv= 0 (=> V, = 0

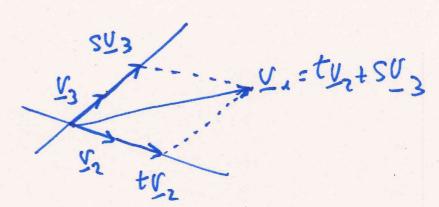
lufativ:

110.8

K=3) U., V., V. liu dip. (== > (S) FTO () (), 1, 1/3) + (0,0,0) toliche

Lu, + 1/2 U2 + 1/3 U3 = 9 - Sie 2 4 + 0, ellure

 $\underline{\underline{v}_4 = -\frac{\lambda_2}{\lambda_1}}\underline{v}_1 - \frac{\lambda_3}{\lambda_1}\underline{v}_3 = t\underline{v}_2 + s\underline{v}_3$



Licus =) Li, Vi, Li John complendii.

tropositrone:

- i) I vetter i Li,..., Lk ER sous liu. dip. (=> (almeno) uno di essi è autau2710re linodre desli ettri K-1
- mi) Sides Li, _, LkERM liu. indip. e sid Lk+1 ERM Allor V1, --, VK, VK+, Sus liu. dip. => VK+1 0' aubiadtione liuodre di V1, -, VK

iii) Le V1,-, Vn sous liu. indip. ellorz V1,-, V2-, Solo liu. indip.

Dia:

i) "=>" seppisus de luvit-+ luvin=0 ou lu,-, lu non Tutti welli. Esponieno exempio 11 +0.

Allows
$$V_4 = -\frac{\lambda_z}{\lambda_A} V_z - \dots - \frac{\lambda_k}{\lambda_k} V_k$$

crop V, è coub. lin. di Vz, --, Vk.

"

E" Siponieuro de V. sis Combilin. di Vz,..., Vx

V,= 2 zVzt - + Ju Ku

in) Esercitio

iii) 11

Torona: So A una matrice qualsiasi, Allora:

cer A = massions numero di rijhe. (in. indip. di A
= 1, 0 Globare 0 0 A

Grollerio:

- 1) Se K>m ellors II, _, I'k ERM solvo solvo liu. dip.
- 2) Se KEM allos U1, -, Un ER Sous liu. indip. (=)

 12 matrice ("") E Mat(k,m) he caratteristica K.
- 3) lu particolare, se k=m allors Viniva ERM sous liu. Al indip. (=>) la matire (in) Ellert(m) ha caratteristica m <=> det (in) +0.

Esarabio: dimostrare il carollerio.

OSS: Le operation ou vijle/coloune che loscieux invarieta la caratteristica di una matrice (s vola "Proprieta della caratteristica", betione 7)
una cambiano il mumero di rishe/coloune lineamente indipendenti:

Esempi:

1) 1 vettori V = (1,0), V = (92), V = (1,1) di P? Sous lin. dip.

lu fatti, Dustrice

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} V_1 \\ V_2 \\ V_3 \end{array}\right) = \left(\begin{array}{c} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 \end{array}\right) \in Wat(3,2)$$
 ha carathenistica (52

or il mossimo nomero di vite lia. indip. è 52

Allora
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} v_1 \\ v_2 \\ v_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 2 & 0 & 3 & 0 \\ -4 & 6 & 3 & 12 \end{pmatrix}$$

· Or A = 7 (visto rolle 107.7) -> massim momero d'vijhe lin. indip. o ?.

=> L1. L21 23 Solo liu. dip.

· lustre, siccome est carA = 2, posso travare 2 righe lin dep. e la Terza

sard und boro comprations limpare.

Ad es: U1. V2 som liu. indip. (perde warparalbli) e

. Si usti de dellacero si ottiche 301-2/2-03=0 (V11 47, 43 lin dip) 3) $v_1 = (0, 2, -4)$ $v_2 = (2, 0, 6)$ $v_3 = (3, 3, 3)$ $v_4 = (4, 9, 12)$ $A = \left(\underbrace{v_1^t} \underbrace{v_2^t} \underbrace{v_2^t} \underbrace{v_3^t} \underbrace{v_4^t}\right) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 2 & 0 & 3 & 0 \\ -4 & 6 & 3 & 12 \end{pmatrix}$

· Or A < 3 => max numero colonne lin. indip < 3 => 1,1/2,1/3,1/3 lin. dip.

. w2 carA=2 => 0 0 0 0 =2

=> posso trorare e abave liu. indip. (es: 1,1/2) e le altre

saramo comp. My. (6.8. 73=3/1+3/5, 12=00, +525)

4) Sidus II: ax+by+cz=0 e Ti': ax+by+c'z=0 de Pidui passauTiper l'origine.

VeTTorinormali M=(Q,5,c), M'=(Q',5',c')

Considero TLATT!

$$\begin{cases} ax + by + ct = 0 \\ a'x + b'y + c't = 0 \end{cases} \quad \text{oppose} \quad \begin{cases} a & b & c \\ a' & b' & c' \end{cases} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ t \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$5.2 A = \begin{pmatrix} a & b & c \\ a' & b' & c' \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{m}{m'} \end{pmatrix}$$

Se carA = 2 => M, m' liu. indip. => M, M' won paralleli => TT nII' e' und rotte.

Se carA=1 => M.M' liu. dip. => M//M' => TL eT' sous parallel.

Si cookne entrous. Passaw per Q, albra TI=T' => TInTI'=T e'un prous.