

36. Se A é quadrado

$$\det(A^k) = (\det A)^k \quad k \geq 1.$$

39. Mostrare come determinare le inversi delle seguenti matrici se esistono

$$\bullet A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\det A = (\text{sviluppo secondo la terza riga}) \\ = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 1 \neq 0 \quad A \text{ è invertibile}$$

$$\text{adj } A = \begin{pmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} & -\begin{vmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} & \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} \\ -\begin{vmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} & \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} & -\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} \\ \begin{vmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} & -\begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} & \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A^{-1} = \frac{1}{\det A} \text{adj } A^T = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\bullet A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\det A = 2 \cdot \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 1 \\ 2 & -1 \end{vmatrix} - \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = 2(-1) - (-2) = 0 \\ \text{non invertibile}$$

$$\bullet A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \det A = -2 \neq 0 \quad A \text{ è invertibile}$$

$$\text{adj } A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -2 \\ -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad A^{-1} = \frac{1}{-2} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ -2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \frac{1}{2} \\ 1 & -\frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

Si osserva che per matrici 2×2

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{se } \det A \neq 0$$

$$A^{-1} = \frac{1}{\det A} \begin{pmatrix} d & -b \\ -c & a \end{pmatrix}$$

40. Trovare per quali valori di k la matrice A è invertibile

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ k & 1 & k \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\det A = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & k \\ 2 & 1 \end{vmatrix} - \begin{vmatrix} k & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 1 - 2k - 2k + 1 \\ = 2 - 4k = 2(1 - 2k)$$

per $k \neq \frac{1}{2}$, A è invertibile

$$\text{adj } A = \begin{pmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & k \\ 2 & 1 \end{vmatrix} - \begin{vmatrix} k & k \\ 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} & \begin{vmatrix} k & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} \\ -\begin{vmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 2 & 1 \end{vmatrix} & \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} & -\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} \\ \begin{vmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 1 & k \end{vmatrix} - \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ k & k \end{vmatrix} & \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ k & 1 \end{vmatrix} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1-2k & 0 & 2k-1 \\ -2 & 2 & -2 \\ 1 & -2k & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A^{-1} = \frac{1}{2(1-2k)} \begin{pmatrix} 1-2k & -2 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & -2k \\ 2k-1 & -2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & \frac{-1}{1-2k} & \frac{1}{2(1-2k)} \\ 0 & \frac{1}{1-2k} & \frac{-k}{1-2k} \\ \frac{-1}{2} & \frac{-1}{1-2k} & \frac{1}{2(1-2k)} \end{pmatrix}$$

(12)

Dirre se le seguenti matrici sono
ortogonali:

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{NO}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \cos \alpha & 0 & \sin \alpha \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -\sin \alpha & 0 & \cos \alpha \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \cos \alpha & 0 & -\sin \alpha \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ \sin \alpha & 0 & \cos \alpha \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} \cos^2 \alpha + \sin^2 \alpha & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \sin^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \alpha \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{SI}$$