

CAPITOLO 3:

① Calcolare il determinante di $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 & 1 \\ -1 & 3 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 & 2 & 2 \\ 4 & -1 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

→ Non si può usare sarus

$$\det(A) = 1 \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & 2 \\ -1 & -1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} +$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 & 1 \\ -1 & 3 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 & 2 & 2 \\ 4 & -1 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$+ 1 \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 2 & 2 \\ -1 & -1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} + 1 \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 2 & 1 \\ 3 & 1 & 2 \\ -1 & -1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} - 4 \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 2 & 1 \\ 3 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & 2 \end{vmatrix} =$$

$$= \left[3 \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 2 \\ -1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} - 2 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ -1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} - \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 \end{vmatrix} \right] + \left[- \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 2 \\ -1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} - 2 \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \right] - \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 2 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$+ \left[- \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ -1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} - 3 \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} - \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} \right] - 4 \left[- \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 \end{vmatrix} - 3 \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 2 \end{vmatrix} + 2 \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} \right]$$

$$= [3(2+2) - 2(1+2) - (2-4)] + [- (2+2) - 2(2+1) - (4-2)] +$$

$$+ [-(1+2) - 3(2+1) - (4-1)] - 4[-(2-4) - 3(4-2) + 2(4-1)] =$$

$$= (12 - 6 + 2) + (-4 - 6 - 2) + (-3 - 9 - 3) - 4(2 - 6 + 6) =$$

$$= 8 - 12 - 15 - 8 = -27$$

→ usiamo le proprietà del determinante per annullare alcune entrate

$$|A| = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 3 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 & 2 & 2 \\ 4 & -1 & -1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = \text{Si può lavorare sia sulle righe che sulle colonne}$$

$$\boxed{0 \quad 2 \quad 3 \quad 3} \rightarrow \text{Riga 2} = \text{Riga 1} + \text{Riga 2} = \\ = (1, -1, 2, 1) + (-1, 3, 1, 2)$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 3 & 3 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 & 1 \\ 4 & -1 & -1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \stackrel{\downarrow}{=} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 3 & 3 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 3 & -9 & -3 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 3 & 3 \\ 3 & 0 & 1 \\ 3 & -9 & -3 \end{vmatrix} =$$

$$R_3 \leftarrow R_3 - R_1 \quad R_4 \leftarrow R_4 - 4R_2 \quad = -3 \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 3 \\ -3 & -3 \end{vmatrix} - \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 3 & 3 \\ 3 & 0 & 1 \\ 3 & -9 & -3 \end{vmatrix} = -3(-9 + 27) - (-18 - 9) = -3 \cdot 18 + 27 = -27$$

2) Senza usare la definizione di lineare indipendenza, stabilire se i seguenti sottosinsiemi di \mathbb{R}^3 sono lin-dip. o indip.

- $S_1 = \{(1, 2, 3), (-1, 1, 0), (0, 1, -1)\}$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -1 & -1 \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 1 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = -1 - 5 = -6 \neq 0 \Rightarrow S_1 \text{ lin. indip}$$

- $S_2 = \{(1, 2, 1), (1, 0, 1), (2, 2, 2)\}$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 0 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 2 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} - 2 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 0 \Rightarrow S_2 \text{ lin-dip.}$$

Inoltre $v_1 = v_3 - v_2$

3) Sia A la matrice reale $A = \begin{pmatrix} k & k-1 & k \\ 0 & 2k-2 & 0 \\ 1 & k-1 & 2-k \end{pmatrix}, k \in \mathbb{R}$

a) Determinare per quali k la matrice è invertibile

Ricordo A invertibile $\uparrow \det(A) \neq 0 \quad \left\{ \text{TEOREMA SULL'INVERTIBILITÀ DI MATRICI} \right.$

$$\begin{aligned} \det(A) &= k \begin{vmatrix} 2k-2 & 0 \\ k-1 & 2-k \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} k-1 & k \\ 2k-2 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = \\ &= k[(2k-2)(2-k)] - k(2k-2) = k(2k-2)(2-k-1) = \\ &= k(2k-2)(1-k) = -2k(-k+1)(1-k) = -2k(1-k)^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow \det A \neq 0 \Leftrightarrow k \neq 0 \vee k \neq 1$$

b) Calcolare l'inversa di A per $k=-1$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & -2 & -1 \\ 0 & -4 & 0 \\ 1 & -2 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \det A = -4 \begin{vmatrix} -1 & -1 \\ 1 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = -4(-3+1) = 8 \neq 0$$

Ricordo $A^{-1} = \frac{1}{\det(A)} (\text{Cof}(A))^T = \frac{1}{\det A} \text{Adj}(A)$

$$\text{cof}_{i,j}(A) = (-1)^{i+j} \cdot \det(A_{ij})$$

$$a_{11} = (-1)^{1+1} \begin{vmatrix} -4 & 0 \\ -2 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = -12$$

$$a_{12} = (-1)^{1+2} \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} a_{13} &= (-1)^{1+3} \begin{vmatrix} 0 & -4 \\ 1 & -2 \end{vmatrix} = 4 & a_{21} &= (-1)^{2+1} \begin{vmatrix} -2 & -1 \\ -2 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = +8 \\ a_{22} &= (-1)^{2+2} \begin{vmatrix} -1 & -1 \\ 1 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = -2 & a_{23} &= (-1)^{2+3} \begin{vmatrix} -1 & -2 \\ 1 & -2 \end{vmatrix} = -4 \\ a_{31} &= (-1)^{3+1} \begin{vmatrix} -2 & -1 \\ -4 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = -4 & a_{32} &= (-1)^{3+2} \begin{vmatrix} -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 0 \\ a_{33} &= (-1)^{3+3} \begin{vmatrix} -1 & -2 \\ 0 & -4 \end{vmatrix} = 4 & \Rightarrow \text{cof}(A) &= \begin{pmatrix} -12 & 0 & 4 \\ 8 & -8 & -4 \\ -4 & 0 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \\ \Rightarrow \text{Adj}(A) &= (\text{cof}(A))^T = \begin{pmatrix} -12 & 8 & -4 \\ 0 & -2 & 0 \\ 4 & -4 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow A^{-1} = \frac{1}{8} \begin{pmatrix} -12 & 8 & -4 \\ 0 & -2 & 0 \\ 4 & -4 & 4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{3}{2} & 1 & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & -\frac{1}{4} & 0 \\ \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

4 Calcolare il range di

$$\begin{aligned} \text{rg}(A) &\leq \min \{ 5, 4 \} = 4 \\ &\leq \min \{ \# \text{righe}, \# \text{colonne} \} \end{aligned}$$

$$A = \left| \begin{array}{ccc|c} 2 & 1 & 0 & 3 \\ -1 & 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 & 4 \\ 6 & 3 & 0 & 9 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{array} \right| \xrightarrow{\text{R}_4 = 3 \cdot \text{R}_1} \left| \begin{array}{ccc|c} 2 & 1 & 0 & 3 \\ -1 & 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{array} \right| \xrightarrow{\downarrow} \text{rg}(A) \leq 3$$

Osserviamo che $\text{rg}(A) \geq 2$ perche' possa trovare un determinante $\neq 0$
cioe' $\left| \begin{array}{cc} 2 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{array} \right| = 1 \neq 0$.

Se tutte le sottomatrici 3×3 che contengono il nostro minore hanno
 $\det = 0 \Rightarrow \text{il } \text{rg}(A) = 2$. Se almeno un $\det \neq 0 \Rightarrow \text{il } \text{rg}(A) \geq 3$

Inoltre: mi basta trovare uno solo $\neq 0$

$$\left| \begin{array}{ccc} 2 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 \end{array} \right| = 2 \left| \begin{array}{cc} 0 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 \end{array} \right| + \left| \begin{array}{cc} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 \end{array} \right| + \left| \begin{array}{cc} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{array} \right| = -4 + 2 + 2 = 0$$

$$\left| \begin{array}{ccc} 2 & 1 & 3 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 4 \end{array} \right| = 2 \left| \begin{array}{cc} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 4 \end{array} \right| + \left| \begin{array}{cc} 1 & 3 \\ 1 & 4 \end{array} \right| + \left| \begin{array}{cc} 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 \end{array} \right| = -2 + 1 + 1 = 0$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 2 \\ 6 & 3 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 2 \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 2 \\ 3 & 0 \end{vmatrix} - \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 2 \\ 6 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = -12 + 12 = 0$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = +1 \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 1 \neq 0 \Rightarrow \text{rg}(A) \geq 3$$

\Rightarrow linea 3
 $\therefore \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 & 3 \\ -1 & 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 2 \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} =$

$$= 2 \left[- \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 4 \\ 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} - \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 3 \\ 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \right] =$$

$$= 2(-2+1) + (2-4) - (-3) + (2-1) = -2 - 2 + 3 + 1 = 0$$

Provo con l'altro:

$$\rightarrow \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 & 3 \\ -1 & 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 6 & 3 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = \underbrace{\begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 & 3 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 6 & 3 & 9 \end{vmatrix}}_{=0 \text{ perche' } 3^{\text{a}} \text{ riga} = 3 \cdot 1^{\text{a}} \text{ riga}} - \underbrace{\begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 2 \\ 6 & 3 & 0 \end{vmatrix}}_{=0 \text{ perche' } 3^{\text{a}} \text{ riga} = 3 \cdot 1^{\text{a}} \text{ riga}} = 0$$

5) Calcolare al massimo di $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}$ il rango della seguente matrice

i) $A = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda & 1 & 3 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 2 & \lambda & 2 \end{pmatrix}$.

Osserviamo che $\text{rg}(A)$ massimo puo' essere 3.

Inoltre $\begin{vmatrix} \lambda & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = -1 \neq 0 \Rightarrow \text{rg}(A) \geq 2 \quad \forall \lambda \quad \begin{matrix} \xrightarrow{\det(A) \neq 0} \text{rg}(A) = 3 \end{matrix}$

$$\begin{aligned} \det(A) &= \begin{vmatrix} \lambda & 1 & 3 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 2 & \lambda & 2 \end{vmatrix} = \lambda \begin{vmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ \lambda & 2 \end{vmatrix} - \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ \lambda & 2 \end{vmatrix} + 2 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 0 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = \\ &= \lambda(\lambda) - (2 - 3\lambda) + 2(-1) = \lambda^2 + 3\lambda - 4 = (\lambda + 4)(\lambda - 1) \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Se } \det A \neq 0 \Rightarrow \lambda \neq -4 \wedge \lambda \neq 1 \Rightarrow \text{rg}(A) = 3$$

• Se $\lambda = 4 \vee \lambda = 1 \Rightarrow \det(A) = 0 \Rightarrow \text{rg}(A) = 2$

ii) $B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -3 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & -2 \\ 1 & 3 & -1 & \lambda \end{pmatrix}$ $\text{rg}(B) \leq 3$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 1 \neq 0 \rightarrow \text{rg}(B) \geq 2$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & -3 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 3 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & -1 \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} 2 & -3 \\ 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = (-1-6) + (4+3) = 0$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 \\ 1 & 3 & \lambda \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ 3 & 2 \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 1 & -2 \end{vmatrix} = \lambda + 6 - 4 - 3 = \lambda - 1$$

$$\text{Se } \lambda - 1 \neq 0 \Leftrightarrow \lambda \neq 1 \Rightarrow \text{rg}(B) = 3$$

$$\text{Se } \lambda = 1 \Rightarrow \text{rg}(B) = 2$$

6) Siamo dati i vettori $\vec{v}_1 = (0, 1, -2, \beta)$, $\vec{v}_2 = (\beta+1, -1, 0, 1)$,
 $\vec{v}_3 = (\beta+3, 2, \beta, -3)$, $\vec{v}_4 = (\beta^2-4, 0, 0, 0)$ di \mathbb{R}^4 , $\beta \in \mathbb{R}$.
Sia $W = [\vec{v}_1, \vec{v}_2, \vec{v}_3, \vec{v}_4]$ il sottosp. di \mathbb{R}^4 generato da $\vec{v}_1, \vec{v}_2, \vec{v}_3$ e \vec{v}_4 .

Determinare la dimensione di W al variare di β .

Scrivere i vettori come righe di una matrice e calcolo il determinante

$$\begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1 & -2 & \beta \\ \beta+1 & -1 & 0 & 1 \\ \beta+3 & 2 & \beta & -3 \\ \beta^2-4 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = (-\beta^2+4) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -2 & \beta \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 2 & \beta & -3 \end{vmatrix} =$$

$$= (-\beta^2+4) \left[\begin{vmatrix} 1 & \beta \\ 2 & \beta \end{vmatrix} - \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ 2 & \beta \end{vmatrix} \right] =$$

$$= (-\beta^2+4) [6 - \beta^2 - \beta - 4] = (-\beta^2+4)(-\beta^2 - \beta + 2) = *$$

$$* = (\beta^2-4)(\beta^2+\beta-2) = (\beta^2-4)(\beta+1)(\beta-2) = (\beta-2)^2(\beta+2)(\beta+1)$$

$$\therefore \text{Se } \beta \neq \pm 2 \wedge \beta \neq -1 \Rightarrow \dim W = 4$$

$$\cdot \text{ Se } \beta = \pm 2 \vee \beta = 1 \Rightarrow \dim W \leq 3 \text{ perché il determ.} = 0.$$

$\Rightarrow \text{Se } \beta = 2 \Rightarrow A_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & -2 & 2 \\ 3 & -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 5 & 2 & 2 & -3 \end{bmatrix}$ NON SI PUO'
FARE IL DETERMINANTE
DI UNA MATRICE
RETANGOLARE

$$\Rightarrow \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 3 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = -3 \neq 0 \Rightarrow \operatorname{rg}(A_2) \geq 2 \text{ e } \operatorname{rg}(A_2) \leq 3$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1 & -2 \\ 3 & -1 & 0 \\ 5 & 2 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = -3 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ 2 & 2 \end{vmatrix} + 5 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ -1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = -3(2+4) + 5(-2) = -28 \neq 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \operatorname{rg}(A_2) = 3 \Rightarrow \dim W = 3$$

► Se $\beta = -2 \Rightarrow A_{-2} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & -2 & -2 \\ -1 & -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & -2 & -3 \end{bmatrix} \quad R_1 = R_2 + R_3 \text{ cioè} \\ \vec{N}_1 = \vec{N}_2 + \vec{N}_3$

$$\Rightarrow \text{non puo' essere } \operatorname{rg}(A_{-2}) = 3$$

Ho che $\begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = 1 \neq 0 \Rightarrow \operatorname{rg}(A_{-2}) \geq 2 \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \operatorname{rg}(A_{-2}) = 2 \\ \dim W = 2 \end{array} \right\}$

► Se $\beta = 1 \Rightarrow A_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & -2 & 1 \\ 2 & -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 4 & 2 & 1 & -3 \end{bmatrix}$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 2 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = -2 \neq 0 \Rightarrow \operatorname{rg}(A_1) \geq 2$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1 & -2 \\ 2 & -1 & 0 \\ 4 & 2 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = -2 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ 2 & 1 \end{vmatrix} + 4 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ -1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = -2(1+4) + 4(-2) = -18 \neq 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \operatorname{rg}(A_1) = 3 \Rightarrow \dim W = 3$$

b) Esistono valori di β per i quali $W = \mathbb{R}^4$? Se sì, quali?

Se $\beta \neq \pm 2$ e $\beta \neq 1 \Rightarrow \dim W = 4$

Quindi $\dim W = 4 \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \\ W \subseteq \mathbb{R}^4 \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \mathbb{R}^4 \equiv W$.