

19-12-2011

①

$$\textcircled{1} \begin{cases} (z-i)^2 = 2 \cdot (\bar{z}+i) \\ |e^z| > 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\textcircled{I} \quad \bar{z}+i = \overline{(z-i)}$$

Poniamo $w = z-i$ ($z = w+i$)

$$w^2 = 2 \bar{w}$$

$$w = \rho \cdot e^{i\varphi}$$



$$\rho^2 \cdot e^{i2\varphi} = 2 \cdot \rho \cdot e^{-i\varphi}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \rho^2 = 2\rho, \rho \in \mathbb{R}^+ \\ 2\varphi = -\varphi + 2k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z} \end{cases}$$

SOLUZIONI DISTINTE:

$$\rho = 0 \quad (\Leftrightarrow w = 0)$$

$$\begin{cases} \rho = 2 \\ \varphi = \frac{2k\pi}{3} \end{cases} \quad k = 0, 1, 2$$

$$w_0 = 2$$

$$z_0 = 2+i$$

$$w_1 = -1+i\sqrt{3}$$

$$z_1 = -1+i(1+\sqrt{3})$$

$$w_2 = -1-i\sqrt{3}$$

\Rightarrow

$$z_2 = -1+i(1-\sqrt{3})$$

$$w_4 = 0$$

$$z = w+i$$

$$z_4 = i$$

②

$$\textcircled{\text{II}} \quad |e^z| = |e^{x+iy}| = |e^x| \cdot |e^{iy}| =$$

$$= |e^x| = e^x > 1 \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad \begin{array}{l} x > 0 \\ y \text{ qualsiasi} \end{array}$$

CONCLUSIONE: soluzione del sistema $z_0 = 2 + i$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad A_t = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 1 \\ t & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & -5 & t \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{matrice } 3 \times 3$$

$$i) \det(A_t) = -t^2 - t + 30$$

$$\det(A_t) = 0 \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad t = 5, -6$$

$$\text{rg}(A_t) = 3 \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad t \neq 5, -6$$

$$t = 5: \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 5 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & -5 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \quad \det \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 5 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \neq 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \text{rg} = 2$$

$$t = -6: \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 1 \\ -6 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & -5 & -6 \end{pmatrix} \quad \det \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ -6 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \neq 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \text{rg} = 2$$

CONCLUSIONE: $t \neq 5, 6 \quad \begin{cases} \dim(\text{Im } L_{A_t}) = 3 \\ \dim(\text{Ker } L_{A_t}) = 3 - 3 = 0 \end{cases}$

$$t = 5, 6$$

$$\begin{cases} \dim(\text{Im } L_{A_t}) = 2 \\ \dim(\text{Ker } L_{A_t}) = 3 - 2 = 1 \end{cases}$$

(3)

$$ii) \quad A_t \cdot \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 5 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A_t \quad 3 \times 3 \quad \left(A_t : \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 5 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \right) \quad 3 \times 4$$

$$\text{Per } t \neq 5, 6 \quad 3 = \text{rg}(A_t) \leq \text{rg}\left(A_t : \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 5 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}\right) \leq 3$$

$\Rightarrow \exists$ unica soluzione del sistema

$$\underline{t=5}: \quad A_{t=5} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 5 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & -5 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(A:b) = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 5 & 2 & 3 & 5 \\ 0 & -5 & 5 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$b = IV$ colonne = I col.

\Downarrow

$$\text{rg}(A) = \text{rg}(A:b)$$

CIOÈ per $t=5 \exists$ soluzione

&

$$\dim \{ \text{soluzioni} \} = 3 - \text{rg}(A) = 1$$

$t = -6$:

$$A_{t=6} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 1 \\ -6 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & -5 & -6 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{rg} = 2$$

(4)

$$(A:b) = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 1 & 2 \\ -6 & 2 & 3 & 5 \\ 0 & -5 & -6 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\det \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 3 & 5 \\ -5 & -6 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = 16 \neq 0 \Rightarrow \text{rg}(A:b) = 3$$

CIOE' $\text{rg}(A) = 2 < 3 = \text{rg}(A:b)$

Per $t = 6$ non \exists soluzione

cii) $W = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^3 : x_1 + x_2 = 0 \right\}$

dim $W = 2$

Base di $W = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$

$$\mathbb{R}^3 = W \oplus \text{Ker}(P_{At}) \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \dim(\text{Ker}(P_{At})) = 1 \\ \text{Ker}(P_{At}) \cap W = \{0_V\} \end{cases}$$

dobbiamo determinare base $\text{Ker}(P_{At})$ per $t = 5$
 $t = -6$

$$t=5: \text{Ker} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} 2x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = 0 \\ -5x_2 + 5x_3 = 0 \end{cases}$$

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II eq. è
dipendente
perché $r_2 = 2$

$$\Leftrightarrow \text{Ker} = \left\{ t \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} : t \in \mathbb{R} \right\}$$

$$\text{Base Ker}(L_{A_t}) = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$$

$$\text{Ker}(L_{A_t}) \cap W \Leftrightarrow$$

sostituiamo $\begin{matrix} x_1 = -t \\ x_2 = t \\ x_3 = t \end{matrix}$

nell'eq. di W

$$-t + t = 0$$

$$0 = 0$$

vero $\forall t$



$$\text{Ker}(L_{A_t}) \cap W = \text{Ker}(L_{A_t})$$

CIOÈ per $t=5$

~~$\mathbb{R} \neq W$~~

$$\text{Ker}(L_{A_t}) + W$$

non è
somma diretta

$$t = -6 : \text{Ker} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} 2x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = 0 \\ -5x_2 - 6x_3 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \left\{ \lambda \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -12 \\ 10 \end{pmatrix} : \lambda \in \mathbb{R} \right\}$$

$$\text{Ker}(\mathcal{L}_{A_t}) \cap \mathcal{W} \Leftrightarrow \begin{array}{l} \text{sostituiamo} \\ x_1 = \lambda \\ x_2 = -12\lambda \\ x_3 = 10\lambda \end{array}$$

nell'eq. di \mathcal{W}

\Downarrow

$$\lambda + (-12 \cdot \lambda) = 0$$

$$-11 \cdot \lambda = 0$$

$$\lambda = 0$$

\Downarrow

$$\text{Ker}(\mathcal{L}_{A_t}) \cap \mathcal{W} = \{0_V\}$$

$$\text{Per } t = -6 : \mathbb{R}^3 = \text{Ker}(\mathcal{L}_{A_t}) \oplus \mathcal{W}$$

OPPURE: $\begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -12 \\ 10 \end{pmatrix}$ sono una base di \mathbb{R}^3

$$\begin{array}{c} \uparrow \\ \mathbb{R}^3 = \text{Ker}(\mathcal{L}_{A_t}) \oplus \mathcal{W} \end{array}$$

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$$W = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} : x_1 - 2x_3 = 0 \right\}$$

$$\bullet f(W) \subseteq W$$

$$\bullet \operatorname{rg}(f) = 1$$

i) $f: \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$ è univocamente determinata dal valore sui vettori di una base di \mathbb{R}^3

$$\text{Base di } W = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$$

Completiamo ed una base di \mathbb{R}^3 : $\left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$

Una f tale che $\begin{cases} f(W) \subseteq W \\ \operatorname{rg}(f) = 1 \end{cases}$ è data da

$$f \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$f \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$f \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

ii) La matrice A soddisfa

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

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cioè

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

⑧

oppure : Per definizione

$$\text{I colonna di } A = f \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{II colonna di } A = f \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{III colonna di } A = f \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Rimane da determinare $f \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} - 2 \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow f \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = f \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} - 2 \cdot f \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} - 2 \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

cioè

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

④

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

$$P_A(\lambda) = \dots = \lambda^2(\lambda-2)^2$$

autovalori: $\lambda_1 = 0$ m.e. (0) = 2
 $\lambda_2 = 2$ m.e. (2) = 2

$$m.g.(0) = \dim \ker(A) = 4 - \text{rg}(A) = 4 - 2 = 2$$

(poiché III col. = 0 I, II lin. ind.)
 IV col. = II col.

$$m.g.(2) = \dim \ker(A - 2Id)$$

$$A - 2Id = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{rg} \leq 3 \text{ poiché } 2 \text{ \u00e9 autovalore}$$

$$\det \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \neq 0 \Rightarrow \text{rg}(A - 2Id) = 3$$

$$\Rightarrow m.g.(2) = 4 - 3 = 1$$

La matrice \u00e9 triang. La matrice non \u00e9 diag.
 poich\u00e9 m.g.(2) = 1 < 2 = m.e.(2)