



15-2-2018

①

Treccio SOL

$$\textcircled{1} \quad \begin{cases} e^{\pi z} = -\frac{1}{e^{\pi}} \\ z^8 = 16 \end{cases}$$

I eq:  $e^{\pi z} = e^{-\pi + i\pi}$

$$\Leftrightarrow \pi z = -\pi + i(\pi + 2k\pi), \quad k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$z = -1 + i(1 + 2k)$$

II eq:  $z = \rho \cdot e^{i\varphi}$

$$\begin{cases} \rho^8 = 16 \\ 8\varphi = \underline{0 + 2h\pi} \end{cases}, \quad h \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$\begin{cases} \rho = \sqrt[8]{16} = \sqrt{2} \\ \varphi = \frac{2h\pi}{8} \end{cases} \quad h = 0, 1, \dots, 7$$

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SOL. SISTEMA:  $z_3 = -1 + i$

$$z_5 = -1 - i$$

②

$$A_t = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & t & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 1 \\ t & 5 & 1 \\ 4 & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

elimino riga 3:

$$M = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & t & 0 \\ 0 & 5 & 1 \\ 4 & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\det(M) = 0 \Leftrightarrow t = 2$$

$$\Rightarrow t \neq 2 \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{rg}(A) = 3 \\ \dim(\text{Ker}(L_A)) = 0 \end{array} \right.$$

t=2:

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 1 \\ 2 & 5 & 1 \\ 4 & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{riga 4} = 2 \text{ riga 1} - \text{riga 2}$$

$$\text{riga 3} = \text{riga 1} + \text{riga 2}$$

(sepevemo  
già  
che sono  
in DIP  
per il calcolo  
precedente)

0, equiv.,

$$M_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 1 \\ 2 & 5 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\det(M_2) = 0$$

3

$$t = 2$$

$$\begin{cases} \text{rg}(A) = 2 \\ \dim(\text{Ker}(L_A)) = 3 - 2 = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{ii) } (A_t | b) = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & t & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 1 & 1 \\ t & 5 & 1 & 0 \\ 4 & 1 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

matrice  $4 \times 4$

$$\det(A_t | b) = 0 \quad (\Leftrightarrow) \quad t = 2, -4$$

caso 1

$$t \neq 2, 4 \quad \text{rg}(A_t | b) = 4 > 3 \geq \text{rg}(A)$$

$\Rightarrow$  non  $\exists$  soluz.

$$t = 2 \quad \text{rg}(A_t | b) = 3 > 2 = \text{rg}(A)$$

non  $\exists$  sol.

$$t = -4 \quad \text{rg}(A_t | b) = 3 = \text{rg}(A)$$

$\exists$  ! soluzioni

$$\text{iii) } W = \left\langle \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\rangle \subset \mathbb{R}^4 \quad (4)$$

$$\dim W = 2$$

$$\mathbb{R}^4 = W \oplus (\text{Im}(L_A)) \Rightarrow \dim(\text{Im}(L_A)) = 2$$

$\Rightarrow$  Unico caso Possibile :  $t = 2$

$$\underline{t=2}: \text{ Base Im} = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ 2 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \\ 5 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$$

$$\det \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 5 & -1 & 0 \\ 4 & 1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \neq 0 \Rightarrow \text{Solo} \\ \text{in} \\ \text{somma diretta}$$

$$(3) \quad f: \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$$

(5)

$$f\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}, \quad f\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\ker(f) = \left\langle \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix} \right\rangle$$

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

$$f\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = f\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} - f\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & a \\ 3 & 0 & b \\ 3 & 2 & c \end{pmatrix}$$

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

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$$\ker(f) = \left\langle \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix} \right\rangle \Leftrightarrow A \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} 1 + 5a = 0 & a = -\frac{1}{5} \\ 3 + 5b = 0 & b = -\frac{3}{5} \\ 3 - 4 + 5c = 0 & c = \frac{1}{5} \end{cases}$$

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$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -\frac{1}{5} \\ 3 & 0 & -\frac{3}{5} \\ 3 & 2 & \frac{1}{5} \end{pmatrix}$$

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

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

autovektori:      0      m.o. = 2  
                               2      m.o. = 2

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

$$m.g. (2) = \dim(\text{Ker}(A - 2Id)) = 4 - \text{rg}(A - 2Id) = 1$$

$\bar{A}$  e triangolizabile  
 A nu e diagonaliz.

$$V_0 = \left\langle \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ -2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \right\rangle$$

$$V_2 = \left\langle \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \right\rangle$$