

Prova scritta del 29 /1/2019  
 TEMPO A DISPOSIZIONE: 120 minuti

<div style="border-bottom: 1px solid black; height: 15px; width: 100%;"></div> (Cognome)	MARCO (Nome)	<div style="border-bottom: 1px solid black; height: 15px; width: 100%;"></div> (Numero di matricola)
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PRIMA PARTE

PUNTEGGIO : risposta mancante = 0 ; risposta esatta = +1 risposta sbagliata = -1  
 calcoli e spiegazioni non sono richiesti

•  $z = \sqrt{3} + i \implies z^3 =$  8i

• Sia  $z = 4 \cdot e^{i\frac{\pi}{6}}$ . Scrivere  $z$  nella rappresentazione cartesiana  $z = x + iy$  :  $z =$   $2\sqrt{3} + i2$

• Sia  $Z$  il seguente sottospazio di  $\mathbb{R}^3$  :  $Z = \left\langle \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \right\rangle$ . Determinare una rappresentazione intrinseca di  $Z$  :

$x_1 + x_2 - x_3 = 0$

•  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \implies \mathcal{L}_A$  è iniettiva ~~vero~~ falso

•  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 & 4 \\ 0 & 2 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \implies \text{rg}(A) =$  3  $\dim(\text{Ker}(l_A)) =$  0

•  $\det \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 8 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} =$  8 •  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \implies A$  è diagonalizzabile ~~vero~~ falso

• Il vettore  $\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$  è autovettore dell'applicazione lineare associata alla matrice (barrare la matrice giusta)

$A_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -1 \\ 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ 
 ~~$A_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -1 \\ -1 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$~~ 
 $A_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 5 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ 
 $A_4 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$

• Data  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & 5 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$  determinare il coefficiente di posto (1,3) della matrice  $A^{-1}$  : 3

29-1-2019

$$\textcircled{1} \begin{cases} (z-2i)^3 = -27i \\ |z-1| \gg |z| \end{cases}$$

1 eq:  $w = z - 2i$

$$w^3 = -27i \quad (\rightarrow) \quad \rho^3 \cdot e^{i3\theta} = 27 \cdot e^{i\frac{3}{2}\pi}$$

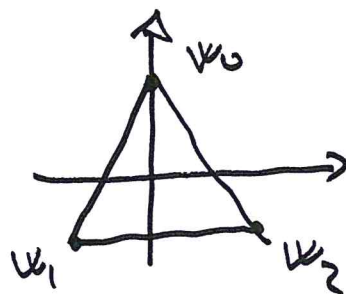
$$\rightarrow \begin{cases} \rho^3 = 27 \\ 3\theta = \frac{3}{2}\pi + 2k\pi, \quad k \in \mathbb{Z} \end{cases}$$

Sol. distribute

$$w_0 = 3i$$

$$w_1 = 3 \cdot \left( -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - i\frac{1}{2} \right)$$

$$w_2 = 3 \cdot \left( \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - i\frac{1}{2} \right)$$



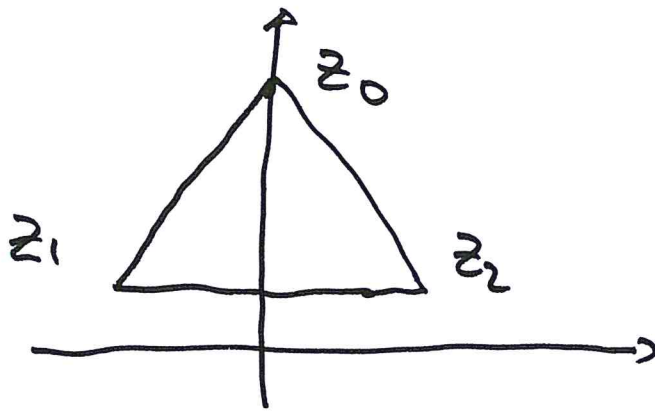
$$z = w + 2i \quad \Rightarrow$$

$$z_0 = 5i$$

$$z_1 = -\frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2} + i\frac{1}{2}$$

$$z_2 = \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2} + i\frac{1}{2}$$

(2)



2 eq:  $|z-1| \geq |z|$

$$\sqrt{(x-1)^2 + y^2} \geq \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \quad \Leftrightarrow$$

$$-2x + 1 \geq 0 \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad x \leq \frac{1}{2}$$

SOL système:  $z_0 = 5i$

$$z_1 = -\frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2} + i\frac{1}{2}$$

②

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

③

i)  $\det(A_t) = 2t^2 - 12t + 10$

$$\det(A_t) = 0 \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad t = 1, 5$$

$$t \neq 1, 5$$

$$\begin{cases} \text{rk} = 3 \\ \dim(\text{Ker}) = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$M = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 5 \\ 2 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$$

he  $\det \neq 0$

$$t = 1, 5$$

$$\begin{cases} \text{rk} = 2 \\ \dim(\text{Ker}) = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$(i) \quad A_t \cdot \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

(4)

$$A_t \quad 3 \times 3 \quad \left( A_t : \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right) \quad 3 \times 4$$

•  $t \neq 1, 5 \quad \text{rank}(A_t) = 3$   
 $\Rightarrow \exists ! \text{ SOL.}$

•  $t = 5 \quad \text{rank}(A_t) = 2$

$$(A_t : b) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 5 & 1 \\ 5 & 4 & 5 & 1 \\ 3 & 2 & 5 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$v_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ 5 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix} = 5 \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = 5 \cdot b$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{rank}(A : b) = \text{rank}(A) = 2$$

$$\Rightarrow \exists \infty \text{ SOL.}$$

•  $t = 1 \quad \text{rank}(A_t : b) = 3 > 2 = \text{rank}(A)$   
 $\Rightarrow \text{non } \exists \text{ SOL.}$

$$\text{iii)} \quad \underset{t=1}{\text{O}} A_t \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 6 \\ 8 \end{pmatrix} \quad (\Rightarrow)$$

⑤

$$(*) \begin{cases} x_1 + x_3 = 2 \\ x_1 + 4x_2 + 5x_3 = 6 \\ 3x_1 + 2x_2 + 5x_3 = 8 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{rg}(A) = \text{rg}(A:b) = 2 \quad \Rightarrow \exists \infty \text{ sol.}$$

eq.(3) inutile

$$(*) \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 + x_3 = 2 \\ x_1 + 4x_2 + 5x_3 = 6 \end{cases}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x_3 = t \quad \text{par.} \\ x_1 = 2 - t \\ x_2 = \frac{1}{4} (6 - (2-t) - 5t) = 1 - t \end{cases}$$

$$\underline{\text{SOL}} : \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + t \cdot \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

solosp.  
affine

③

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

⑥

$$\text{Ker}(\mathcal{L}_A) \Leftrightarrow A \cdot \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \left\{ t \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$$

supp.  $B = (v_1 \ v_2)$

con  $v_1, v_2 \in \text{Ker}(\mathcal{L}_A)$

AD ESEMPIO:  $B = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$



④

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

⑦

$$P_A(\lambda) = -\lambda^2(\lambda - 3)$$

AUTOVALORI:  $\lambda_0 = 0$  m. e. = 2 m. g. = 1  
 $\lambda_1 = 3$  m. e. = 1 m. g. = 1

A è triangolarizzabile  
A non è diagonalizzabile

Autospazi:

$$V_0 = \text{Ker}(A - 0 \cdot \text{Id}) = \left\langle \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \right\rangle$$

$$V_1 = \text{Ker}(A - 3 \cdot \text{Id}) = \left\langle \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \\ 6 \end{pmatrix} \right\rangle$$



⑧

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

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

$$P_{A^2}(\lambda) = -\lambda^2 \cdot (\lambda - 9)$$

autovaleur:      0    m.o. = 2 = m.p.  
                          9    m.o. = 1 = m.p.

$A^2$  e diagonalizabilă