

Esame di ALGEBRA LINEARE - anno accademico 2021/2022
 Corso di laurea in Ingegneria Gestionale
 Prova scritta del 20 / 12 / 2021
 TEMPO A DISPOSIZIONE: 120 minuti

(Cognome)	MARCO	(Nome)
		(Numero di matricola)

PRIMA PARTE

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

• Sia $z = 4\sqrt{2} - 4\sqrt{2}i$. Scrivere z nella rappresentazione trigonometrica $z = \rho \cdot e^{i\theta}$: $z =$ $8 \cdot e^{i(-\frac{\pi}{4})}$

• Dati W e Z i seguenti sottospazi di \mathbb{R}^3 :
 $W = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^3 : x_1 + x_2 - 3x_3 = 0 \right\}$, $Z = \left\langle \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\rangle$. • $\mathbb{R}^3 = W + Z$ ~~vero~~ falso

• Determinare una base di $W \cap Z$
 $\left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$

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

• $\det \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 7 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 & 3 & 0 \end{pmatrix} =$ 7 • $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow A$ è triangolarizzabile (su \mathbb{R}) ~~vero~~ falso

• Le soluzioni del sistema $\begin{pmatrix} 3 & 3 & 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 3 & 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \\ x_5 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ costituiscono uno spazio affine di dimensione = 2

• Data $A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 4 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$ determinare il coefficiente di posto (1,3) della matrice A^{-1} : $\frac{1}{2}$

• Sia $f : \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$ lineare. Sapendo che $f \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$, $f \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 6 \end{pmatrix}$, allora $f \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 6 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$

20/12/2021

①

$$\textcircled{1} \quad \begin{cases} z^4 = -36 \bar{z}^2 \\ e^{\pi z} = 1 \end{cases}$$

(i) $z = \rho \cdot e^{i\varphi}$

eq $\Leftrightarrow \rho^4 \cdot e^{i4\varphi} = 36 \cdot \rho^2 \cdot e^{i\pi} \cdot e^{-i2\varphi}$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \rho^4 = 36 \rho^2, & \rho \in \mathbb{R}^+ \\ 4\varphi = \pi - 2\varphi + 2k\pi, & k \in \mathbb{Z} \end{cases}$$

sol. distinte $\rho = 0 \quad (\Leftrightarrow z = 0)$

$$\begin{cases} \rho = 6 \\ \varphi = \frac{\pi}{6} + \frac{2k\pi}{6} \end{cases} \quad k=0, \dots, 5$$

$$z_0 = 3\sqrt{3} + 3i$$

$$z_1 = 6i$$

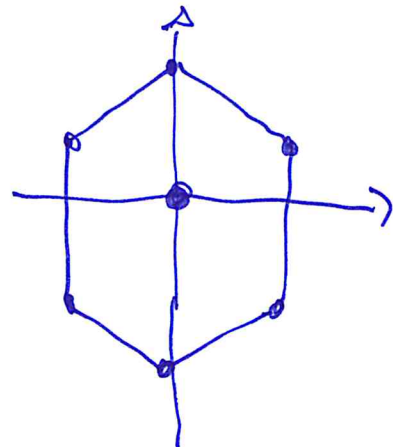
$$z_2 = -3\sqrt{3} + 3i$$

$$z_3 = -3\sqrt{3} - 3i$$

$$z_4 = -6i$$

$$z_5 = 3\sqrt{3} - 3i$$

$$z_6 = 0$$



$$(i) \quad e^{\pi z} = 1 \quad (\Leftrightarrow)$$

$$\pi z = 0 + i 2k\pi \quad (\Leftrightarrow)$$

$$z = 0 + i 2k, \quad k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

SOL. SISTEMA : $z_1 = 6i$

$$z_4 = -6i$$

$$z_6 = 0$$

$$(2) \quad A_t = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & t & 6 \\ 0 & 2 & 2 \\ t & -4 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \quad 3 \times 3$$

$$\det(A_t) = 2t^2 - 12t + 18 = 2 \cdot (t-3)^2$$

$$\det = 0 \quad (\Leftrightarrow) \quad t = 3$$

(i) $t \neq 3 \rightarrow \det \neq 0$

$$\rightarrow \begin{cases} \text{rg} = 3 \\ \dim \text{Ker} = 0 \end{cases}$$

$t = 3 \quad \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 \\ -4 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$ he $\det \neq 0$

$$\rightarrow \begin{cases} \text{rg} = 2 \\ \dim \text{Ker} = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$ii) \quad t \neq 3 \quad \text{rg}(A_t) = 3$$

3

$$\Rightarrow \quad \text{Im}(\mathcal{P}_{A_t}) = \mathbb{R}^3$$

Quindi per $t \neq 3$ va bene
qualsiasi base di \mathbb{R}^3

$$\text{Ad esempio } \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$$

$$\text{N.B. } \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ t \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} t \\ 2 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 6 \\ 2 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix} \right\} \quad \text{con } t \neq 3$$

VA BENE

$$t = 3 \quad \text{rg}(A_t) = 2$$

$\det \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 \\ -4 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \neq 0 \Rightarrow$ scegliamo
come base le colonne
2, 3 di A

$$B = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \\ -4 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 6 \\ 2 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$$

$$\text{iii) Ker} \neq \{0_v\} \Leftrightarrow t=3$$

4

 $t=3:$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 + 3x_2 + 6x_3 = 0 \\ 2x_2 + 2x_3 = 0 \\ 3x_1 - 4x_2 + 5x_3 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$(3) \Leftrightarrow (3) - 3 \cdot (1)$

$$\begin{cases} x_1 + 3x_2 + 6x_3 = 0 \\ 2x_2 + 2x_3 = 0 \\ -13x_2 - 13x_3 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 + 3x_2 + 6x_3 = 0 \\ 2x_2 + 2x_3 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$x_3 = t$

$x_2 = -t$

$x_1 = -3t$

$$\text{BASE: } \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} -3 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$$

(iv) $\mathcal{L}_{A_t} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ 6 \end{pmatrix}$

(4)

• $t \neq 3$ $\text{rg}(A_t) = 3$

$(A_t | b)$ matrice $3 \times 4 \Rightarrow \text{rg} \leq 3$

$\Rightarrow t \neq 3 \quad \exists ! \text{ SOL.}$

• $t = 3$ $\begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ 6 \end{pmatrix} = 2 \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} = 2 \cdot \text{colonne 1 de } A$

$\Rightarrow \text{rg}(A_t) = \text{rg}(A_t | b) = 2$

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

$\dim \{ \text{solutions} \} = 1$

(5)

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

$$\text{Im}(f) = \left\{ x_1 - 3x_2 + x_3 = 0 \right\}$$

$$\text{ker}(f) = \left\langle \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \right\rangle$$

$f \leftrightarrow A$ matrice 3×3

$$\text{ker}(f) = \left\langle \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \right\rangle \Rightarrow f \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

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

$$\text{BASE } \text{Im}(f) = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$$

posso scegliere colonne 2, 3 di $A = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$

CONCLUSIONE:

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

④

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

⑥

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

AUTOVALORI: $\lambda_0 = 0$ m.o. = 2
 $\lambda_1 = -2$ m.o. = 2

$$\text{m.g.}(0) = 4 - \text{rg}(A) = 4 - 3 = 1$$

$$\text{m.g.}(-2) = 4 - \text{rg}(A + 2\text{Id}) = 4 - 3 = 1$$

poiché $A + 2\text{Id} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ $\text{rg} = 3$

$$M = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \det \neq 0$$

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

$$V_1 = \left\langle \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\rangle$$