

Corso di laurea in Ingegneria Gestionale
Esame di ALGEBRA LINEARE - anno accademico 2021/2022

Prova scritta del 10 /1/2022
TEMPO A DISPOSIZIONE: 120 minuti

	M A R C O	
(Cognome)	(Nome)	(Numero di matricola)

PRIMA PARTE

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

• Sia $z = 2 - i2\sqrt{3}$. Scrivere z nella rappresentazione trigonometrica $z = \rho \cdot e^{i\theta}$: $z =$ $4 \cdot e^{i\frac{5}{3}\pi}$

• Sia $z = 2 - i2\sqrt{3}$. Scrivere z^3 nella rappresentazione cartesiana : $z^3 =$ -64

• Dati W e Z i seguenti sottospazi di \mathbb{R}^3 :

$$W = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^3 : x_1 + 2x_2 - x_3 = 0 \right\}, Z = \left\langle \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} \right\rangle.$$

Allora $\mathbb{R}^3 = W \oplus Z$ vero falso

• Determinare una base di W

$\left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$

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

• $\det \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} =$ -1 • $A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \implies A$ è diagonalizzabile vero ~~falso~~

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

• $A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & 1 \\ 3 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \implies A \cdot B =$ $\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$

10/1/2022

①

$$\textcircled{1} \quad \begin{cases} z^4 + 64iz = 0 \\ |z-2| \leq |z| \end{cases}$$

$$\textcircled{i} \quad z^4 + 64iz = z \cdot (z^3 + 64i) = 0$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \downarrow & & \Downarrow \\ z=0 & \text{sol.} & z^3 = -64i \end{array}$$

$$z = \rho \cdot e^{i\varphi} \Rightarrow z^3 = -64i \Leftrightarrow \rho^3 \cdot e^{i3\varphi} = 64 \cdot e^{i\frac{3}{2}\pi}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \rho^3 = 64 \\ 3\varphi = \frac{3}{2}\pi + 2k\pi \end{cases}$$

sol. distinte:

$$\begin{cases} \rho = 4 \\ \varphi = \frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{2k\pi}{3} \quad k=0,1,2 \end{cases}$$

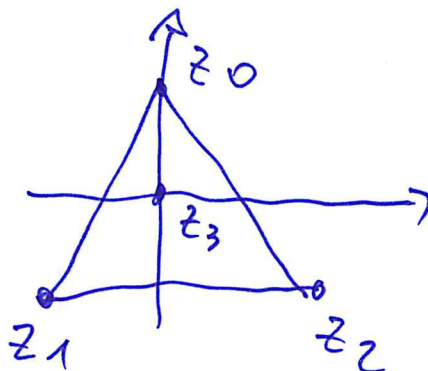
SOLUZIONI GLOBALI

$$z_0 = 4i$$

$$z_1 = -2\sqrt{3} - i2$$

$$z_2 = 2\sqrt{3} - i2$$

$$z_3 = 0$$



$$(ii) \quad |z-2| \leq |z| \quad \Leftrightarrow$$

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

$$4 - 4x \leq 0$$

$$x \geq 1$$

y qualsiasi

$$\text{SOL: } z_2 = 2\sqrt{3} - i2$$

SISTEMA

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

$$\text{OSS: } \text{righe (1)} = \text{righe (4)}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{rg}(A_t) = \text{rg} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & 4 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ t & 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

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

$$\det = 0 \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad t = 2$$

(3)

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

$$\dim \text{Ker} = 0$$

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

$$\text{rg}(A_t) = 2$$

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

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

matrice 4×4

$$\det(A_t | b) = \dots = 2t^2 - 6t + 4$$

$$\det = 0 \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad t = \begin{matrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{matrix}$$

QUINDI :

$$t \neq 2, 1 \quad \det(A_t | b) \neq 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{rg}(A_t | b) = 4 > 3 \geq \text{rg}(A_t)$$

\Rightarrow non \exists soluzioni

$$t = 1 \quad \text{rg}(A_t) = 3 = \text{rg}(A_t|b) \quad (4)$$

$\Rightarrow \exists$ SOLUZIONI

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

\Rightarrow non \exists SOL.

iii) ~~#~~ $\dim(K) = 1$

$$\Rightarrow \mathbb{R}^6 = K \oplus \text{Im}(P_{A_t}) \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} a) \dim \text{Im} = 5 \\ b) K \cap \text{Im} = \{0\} \end{cases}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \text{rg}(A_t) = 3 \\ \text{dim. IND} \\ \left(\begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ t \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 1 \\ 3 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \right) \end{cases}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \det \neq 0$$

$$\det t = -4t + 8 \neq 0 \Leftrightarrow t \neq 2$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad f: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2 \quad A \quad 2 \times 2$$

$\textcircled{5}$

$$\text{Ker}(f) = \text{Im}(f) = \left\langle \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} \right\rangle$$

$\text{Im}(f) = \left\langle \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} \right\rangle \Rightarrow$ colonne di A
sono multiple
di $\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$

$$\text{Ker}(f) = \left\langle \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} \right\rangle \Rightarrow \quad A \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

Proviamo $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & s \\ 3 & 3s \end{pmatrix}$

$$A \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} 1 + 3s = 0 \\ 3 + 9s = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow s = -\frac{1}{3}$$

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

④

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

⑥

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

AUTOVALORI: \emptyset m.o. = 3
3 m.o. = 1

$$\text{rg}(A) = 3 \Rightarrow \text{m.p.}(\emptyset) = 1$$

$$\text{m.o.}(3) = 1 \Rightarrow \text{m.p.}(3) = 1$$

A è triang. le
 A non è diag. le

—

AUTOSPAZI: $V_\emptyset = \left\langle \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \right\rangle$

$$V_3 = \left\langle \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \right\rangle$$