



26-1-2024

①

Treccia Soluzioni

$$\textcircled{1} \begin{cases} z^6 = -16|z|^2 \\ |z-2i| = |z| \end{cases}$$

1<sup>ea</sup>:  $z=0$  SOL.

$$z \neq 0 \quad z = \rho \cdot e^{i\vartheta} \Rightarrow z^6 = \rho^6 \cdot e^{i6\vartheta}, \quad |z|^2 = \rho^2$$

$$-16 = 16 \cdot e^{i\pi}$$

$$z^6 = -16 \cdot |z|^2 \Leftrightarrow \rho^6 \cdot e^{i6\vartheta} = 16 \cdot \rho^2 \cdot e^{i\pi}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \rho^6 = 16\rho^2 \\ 6\vartheta = \pi + 2k\pi, \quad k \in \mathbb{Z} \end{cases}$$

SOL. distinte:

$$\rho = 0$$

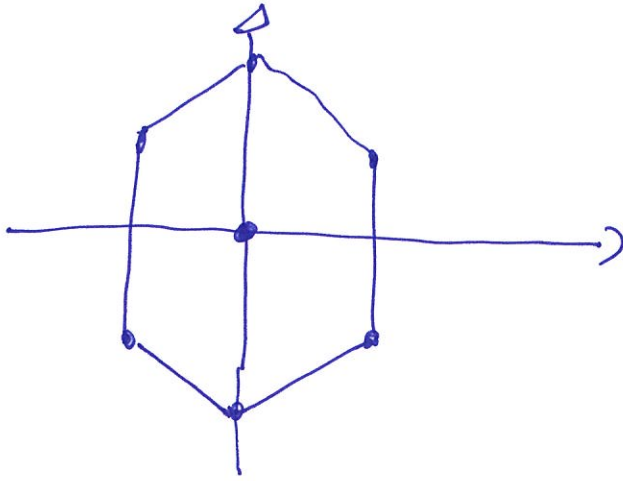
$$\downarrow$$

$z=0$   
già visto

$$\begin{cases} \rho = \sqrt[4]{16} = 2 \\ \vartheta = \frac{\pi + 2k\pi}{6} \end{cases}$$

$$k = 0, 1, \dots, 5$$

(2)



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

$$z_1 = 2i$$

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

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

$$z_4 = -2i$$

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

$$z_6 = 0$$

$$2^{\circ} \text{ eq: } |z - 2i| = |z|$$

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

$$\Leftrightarrow -4y + 4 = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} y = 1 \\ x \text{ qualsiasi} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{SOL: } \begin{cases} z = x + i \\ x \text{ qualsiasi} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{SOL. SISTEMA: } \begin{cases} z_0 = \sqrt{3} + i \\ z_2 = -\sqrt{3} + i \end{cases}$$

②

$$A_t = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ t & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

4 x 3

③

i) oss: rige 1 = rige 4

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

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

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

$$\dim(\text{Ker}) = 3 - 3 = 0$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} \text{rige 1} &= \text{rige 4} \\ \text{rige 2} + \text{rige 3} &= 2 \cdot \text{rige 1} \end{aligned}$$

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

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

④

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

$$\det(A_t | b) = -t^2 + 3t - 2$$

$$\det = 0 \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad t = 2, 1$$

•  $t \neq 2, 1$      $\text{rg}(A_t | b) = 4 > 3 \geq \text{rg}(A_t)$   
non  $\exists$  sol.

•  $t = 2$      $\text{rg}(A_t | b) = 3 > 2 = \text{rg}(A_t)$   
non  $\exists$  sol.

•  $t = \underline{1}$      $\text{rg}(A_t | b) = 3 = \text{rg}(A_t)$   
 $\exists$  sol.

(5)

$$(iii) \quad t = 2 \quad \text{rg}(A) = 2$$

$$\text{BASE } \text{Im}(L_A) = \{ \text{colonne 1, colonne 2} \}$$

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

$$\mathbb{R}^4 = W \oplus \text{Im}(L_A) \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} a) \dim(W) = 4 - 2 = 2 \\ b) W \cap \text{Im}(L_A) = \{0_V\} \end{cases}$$

$$b) \Leftrightarrow \text{posto } W = \langle w_1, w_2 \rangle$$

$$\text{esse } w_1, w_2, \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \text{ sono} \\ \text{lin. IND.}$$

$$\text{Ad esempio } w_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, w_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

3)  $f: \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$  t.c.

$\text{Im}(f) = \{ x_1 - 2x_2 - x_3 = 0 \}$      $\text{Ker}(f) \subset \text{Im}(f)$

BASE  $\text{Im}(f)$ :  $x_2 = t$   
 $x_3 = s \rightarrow x_1 = 2t + s$

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

n.b.  $\text{rk} = \dim(\text{Im}) = 2$

Possiamo scegliere  $\begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$  come le prime 2 colonne di A.

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

Teo. dimensione  $\Rightarrow$   
 $\dim(\text{Ker}) = 3 - 2 = 1$

$\text{Ker}(f) \subset \text{Im}(f)$ . Scegliamo

ad esempio  $v = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$

$\text{Ker} = \langle \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \rangle$

$\begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \in \text{Ker} \Rightarrow A \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \Leftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & \alpha \\ 1 & 0 & \beta \\ 0 & 1 & \gamma \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$

(7)

$$\begin{cases} 6 + 1 + d = 0 \\ 3 + \beta = 0 \\ 1 + \gamma = 0 \end{cases}$$

conclusione:  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & -7 \\ 1 & 0 & -3 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$

N.B.  $\exists \infty A$  con queste proprietà!

dipendono dalle scelte delle base di  $\text{Im}$   
base di  $\text{Ker}$

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

$\textcircled{8}$

i)

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

AUTOVALORI:

0	m.o. = 2	m.g. = 1
2	m.o. = 1	m.g. = 1

0 ha m.g. = 1 poiché

$$\begin{aligned} \text{m.g.}(0) &= \dim(\text{ker}(A - 0 \cdot \text{Id})) = \dim(\text{ker}(A)) \\ &= 3 - \text{rg}(A) = 3 - 2 = 1 \end{aligned}$$

ii) Gli autovalori  $\in \mathbb{R} \Rightarrow A$  è triang. le  
 $\text{m.g.}(0) = 1 < 2 = \text{m.o.}(0) \Rightarrow A$  non è diag. le

ii) AUTOSPAZI:

$$V_0 = \left\langle \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\rangle$$

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