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(Cognome)

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(Nome)

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(Numero di matricola)

PRIMA PARTE

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

• $i^{25} =$ i

• $z = 4 + i3, w = 1 + i2 \implies \operatorname{Re}(z \cdot w) =$ -2

Siano W e Z i seguenti sottospazi vettoriali di \mathbb{R}^3 :

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

• $\dim(W + Z) =$ 3

• Determinare una base di $W \cap Z$

$$\left\{ \begin{pmatrix} -4 \\ 3 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$$

• $A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 1 & 5 & 6 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \implies \dim(\operatorname{Ker}(L_A)) =$ 3 $\operatorname{rg}(A) =$ 2

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

• $A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \implies m.g.(2) =$ 1

• Il vettore $\begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ è autovettore dell'applicazione lineare associata alla matrice (barrare la matrice giusta)

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

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

13-2-2024

traccia SOL.

①

$$\begin{cases} (z+2)^4 = -64 \\ |e^z| = 1 \end{cases}$$

eq. 1: $z+2 = w$ ($z = w-2$)

$$w = \rho \cdot e^{i\vartheta}$$

$$w^4 = -64 \Leftrightarrow \rho^4 \cdot e^{i4\vartheta} = 64 \cdot e^{i\pi}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \rho^4 = 64 \\ 4\vartheta = \pi + 2k\pi \end{cases}$$

sol. distinte

$$\begin{cases} \rho = \sqrt[4]{64} = 2 \cdot \sqrt{2} \\ \vartheta = \frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{2k\pi}{4} \quad k=0,1,2,3 \end{cases}$$

$$w_0 = 2+2i$$

$$w_1 = -2+2i$$

$$w_2 = -2-2i$$

$$w_3 = 2-2i$$

$$z_0 = 2i$$

$$z_1 = -4+2i$$

$$z_2 = -4-2i$$

$$z_3 = -2i$$

$$z = w-2 \rightarrow$$

eq. 2: $|e^z| = |e^{x+iy}| = |e^x| \cdot |e^{iy}| = e^x = 1 \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x=0 \\ y \text{ qual} \end{cases}$

SOL. (z_0, z_3)

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

$$\det(A_t) = t^2 - 2t$$

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

$$t \neq 0, 2 \quad \begin{cases} \text{rg}(A_t) = 3 \\ \dim(\text{Ker}) = 0 \end{cases}$$

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

$$M = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{he } \det \neq 0 \quad \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \text{rg}(A) = 2 \\ \dim(\text{Ker}) = 1 \end{cases}$$

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

$$M = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{he } \det \neq 0 \quad \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \text{rg}(A) = 2 \\ \dim(\text{Ker}) = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{ii)} \quad A_t \cdot \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -2 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$(A_t|b)$ matrice 3×4

$$t \neq 0, 2 \quad \text{rg}(A_t) = 3$$

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

$\Rightarrow \exists ! \text{ SOLUZIONE}$

$$t=0 \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{rg}(A) = 2 \\ \text{rg}(A|b) = 3 \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \text{non } \exists \text{ sol}$$

$$t=2 \quad (A|b) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 & -1 \\ 2 & 0 & 2 & -2 \\ -2 & 1 & -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$b = - (\text{colonna } 1) \Rightarrow \text{rg}(A|b) = \text{rg}(A) = 2$$

$\Rightarrow \exists \infty \text{ soluzioni}$

$$\text{iii)} \quad \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 0 & 2 \\ -2 & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -2 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 + x_2 + 2x_3 = -1 \\ 2x_1 + 2x_3 = -2 \\ -2x_1 + x_2 - x_3 = 2 \end{cases}$$

Seppiamo che $\text{rg}(A) = \text{rg}(A|b) = 2$

→ eliminiamo x_3
(x_1, x_2 sono indip.)

$$\text{Sistema } \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 + x_2 + 2x_3 = -1 \\ 2x_1 + 2x_3 = -2 \end{cases}$$

$$x_3 = t$$

$$(2): x_1 = -1 - x_3 = -1 - t$$

$$(1): x_2 = -1 - x_1 - 2x_3 = -1 - (-1 - t) - 2t = -t$$

$$\text{SOLUZIONE: } \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + t \cdot \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

sp. affine di $\dim = 1$

(3)

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

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

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

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} 3 + 2 + \alpha = 0 \\ 1 + \beta = 0 \\ 3 + 1 + \gamma = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\alpha = -5$$

$$\beta = -1$$

$$\gamma = -4$$

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

④

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

$$P_A(\lambda) =$$

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

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

\Rightarrow autovalore

$$m.o. = 3$$

$$m.g. = 1$$

A è triang.^{le}

A non è diag.^{le}

AUTOSPAZIO:

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