

	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 $z = 1 + i$. Allora $z^4 =$ -4

• Dati W e Z i seguenti sottospazi di \mathbb{R}^4 :

$$W = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \end{pmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^4 : x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + x_4 = 0 \right\}, Z = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \end{pmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^4 : x_2 - x_3 - x_4 = 0 \right\}. \text{ Allora:}$$

$\dim(W) =$ 3 $\dim(W \cap Z) =$ 2 $\dim(W + Z) =$ 4

• $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \dim(\text{Ker}(l_A)) =$ 4 $\text{rg}(A) =$ 2

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

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

• Il vettore $\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$ è autovettore dell'applicazione lineare associata alla matrice (barrare la matrice giusta)

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

• $A = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow A^{-1} =$ $\begin{pmatrix} 0 & \frac{1}{2} \\ 1 & -\frac{3}{2} \end{pmatrix}$

$$\textcircled{1} \begin{cases} (z+3i)^3 = -8i \\ |z-1| \leq |z| \end{cases}$$

$$\textcircled{I:} \quad z+3i = w$$

$$z = w - 3i$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} w^3 = -8i \\ w = \rho \cdot e^{i\vartheta} \end{aligned} \right\} \Leftrightarrow \rho^3 \cdot e^{i3\vartheta} = 8 \cdot e^{i\frac{3}{2}\pi}$$

\Downarrow

$$\begin{cases} \rho^3 = 8 \\ 3\vartheta = \frac{3}{2}\pi + 2k\pi \end{cases}$$

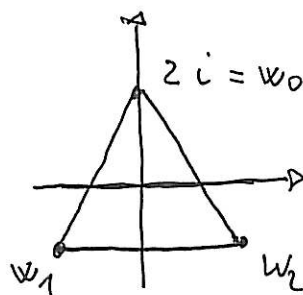
SOL. DISTINTE:

$$\begin{cases} \rho = \sqrt[3]{8} = 2 \\ \vartheta = \frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{2k\pi}{3} \quad k=0, 1, 2 \end{cases}$$

$$w_0 = 2i$$

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

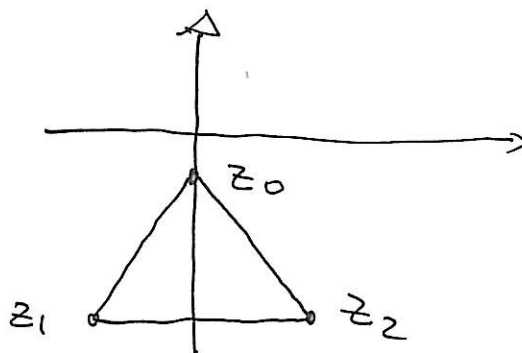
$$w_2 = 2 \cdot \left(+\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - i\frac{1}{2}\right) = \sqrt{3} - i$$



$$z_0 = 2i - 3i = -i$$

$$z_1 = -\sqrt{3} - 4i$$

$$z_2 = \sqrt{3} - 4i$$



II

Poniamo: $z = x + iy$

$$|z| = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$$

$$|z-1| \leq |z| \Leftrightarrow$$

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

$$(x-1)^2 + y^2 \leq x^2 + y^2 \Leftrightarrow$$

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

SOLOUZIONE SISTEMA $\begin{cases} \text{I} \\ \text{II} \end{cases}$

$$z_3 = \sqrt{3} - 4i$$

2

$$\textcircled{2} \quad \mathcal{L}_{A_t}: \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^4$$

③

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

matrice 4×3

$$\boxed{\text{n.b. } \text{rk}(A_t) \leq 3}$$

Consideriamo M il minore ottenuto eliminando ~~II~~ II riga

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

$$\det(M) = t - 1$$

Quindi per $t \neq 1 \quad \exists$ minore 3×3 con $\det \neq 0$

$$\Rightarrow \text{rk}(A_t) = 3$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} \dim(\text{Im}) = 3 \\ \dim(\text{Ker}) = 3 - 3 = 0 \end{cases}$$

caso $t=1$:

$$A_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

\uparrow \uparrow

I colonne = III, colonne

I col, II col. lin. IND.

$$\Rightarrow \text{rk}(A_1) = 2 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \dim(\text{Im}) = 2 \\ \dim(\text{Ker}) = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$t=1: (A_1 | b) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

5

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \det = 0 \\ M_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{per } \det \neq 0 \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \text{rk}(A_1 | b) = 3$$

visto in (i) che $\text{rk}(A_1) = 2$

Quindi per $t=1$

$$\text{rk}(A_1) = 2 < 3 = \text{rk}(A_1 | b) \Rightarrow \text{non } \exists \text{ sol.}$$

CONCLUSIONE: \exists soluzione $\Leftrightarrow t=0$

(iii) $t=1: \text{rk } A_1 = 2$ (visto in (i)) $\Rightarrow \dim(\text{Im}) = 2$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Base } \text{Im}(L_{A_1}) = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$$

$$\mathbb{R}^4 = W \oplus \text{Im}(L_{A_1}) \Leftrightarrow W = \langle w_1, w_2 \rangle$$

$$\left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, w_1, w_2 \right\} \text{ base di } \mathbb{R}^4$$

Sufficiente: $W = \left\langle \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \right\rangle$

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

6

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

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

Possiamo costruire f considerando una base di \mathbb{R}^3 costituita da $\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$ e 2 vettori della base canonica & determinando il comportamento di f su tali vettori.

$$\mathcal{B} = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\} \quad \text{BASE di } \mathbb{R}^3$$

$$\text{Poniamo: } f \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$f \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$f \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

f è univocamente determinata dal valore assunto sui vettori di una base

matrice asociata ad f : A

⑦

I modo:

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

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

II modo:

$$f\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \text{I coloana di } A$$

$$f\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \text{II coloana di } A$$

$$f\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \text{III coloana di } A$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow f\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = f\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} - f\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

CI DE'

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

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

$$P_{\text{CAR}}(\lambda) = (\lambda^2 - 4)^2 = (\lambda - 2)^2 (\lambda + 2)^2$$

AUTOVALORI:

$\lambda_1 = 2$	m.o. = 2	m.g. = 2
$\lambda_2 = -2$	m.o. = 2	m.g. = 2

Poiché \forall autovalore λ_i ho m.o. = m.g.
allora A è diagonalizzabile

AUTOSPAZIO
relativo
a $\lambda_1 = 2$

$$V_2 = \text{Ker}(A - 2I_4) = \left\langle \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 2 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\rangle$$

AUTOSPAZIO
relativo
a $\lambda_2 = -2$

$$V_{-2} = \text{Ker}(A + 2I_4) = \left\langle \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ -\frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix} \right\rangle$$