

Corso di laurea in Ingegneria

Prova scritta del 21/12/2015

TEMPO A DISPOSIZIONE: 120 minuti

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PRIMA PARTE

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

- Sia  $z = -1 + i$ . Scrivere  $z$  nella rappresentazione trigonometrica  $z = \rho \cdot e^{i\theta}$  :

$$z = \sqrt{2} \cdot e^{i\frac{3}{4}\pi}$$

- $z = -1 + i \implies z^4 =$

$$-4$$

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

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

Determinare una base di  $W$ :

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

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 & 1 & 2 & 5 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 2 & 5 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \implies \text{rg}(A) =$$

$$3$$

$$\dim(\text{Ker}(l_A)) = 3$$

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

$$6$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & -2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \implies m.g.(-2) =$$

$$3$$

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

$$-4$$

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

21-12-2015

①

# TRACCIA SOL

$$\textcircled{1} \begin{cases} z^4 = 9 \bar{z}^2 \\ |z+4| \leq 1 \end{cases}$$

1 eq.  $z = \rho \cdot e^{i\vartheta}$

$$z^4 = \rho^4 \cdot e^{i4\vartheta}$$

$$\bar{z}^2 = \rho^2 \cdot e^{-i2\vartheta}$$

$$z^4 = 9 \bar{z}^2 \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \rho^4 = \rho^2 \cdot 9, \rho \in \mathbb{R}^+ \\ 4\vartheta = -2\vartheta + 2k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z} \end{cases}$$

SOL. distinte

$$\rho = 0 \Leftrightarrow z = 0; \quad \rho = 3$$

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$z_6 = 0$  SOL:  $\vartheta = \frac{2k\pi}{6} \quad k = 0, 1, \dots, 5$

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$$z_0 = 3$$

$$z_2 = -\frac{3}{2} + i \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$z_4 = -\frac{3}{2} - i \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$z_1 = \frac{3}{2} + i \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$z_3 = -3$$

$$z_5 = \frac{3}{2} - i \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

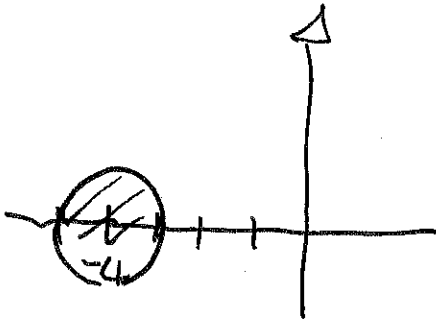
II disep:

$$|z+4| \leq 1$$

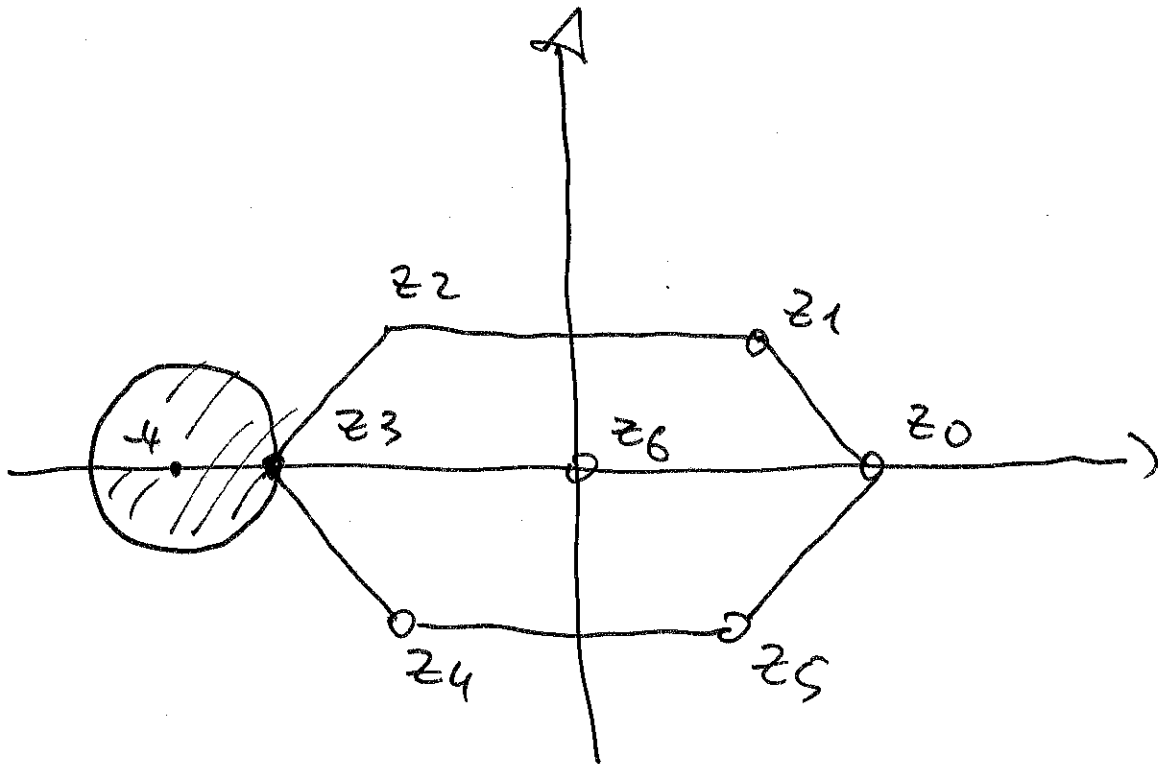
(2)



cerchio di centro  $z_0 = -4 + i0$   
raggio = 1



SOL. SISTEMA :  $z_3 = -3$



$$\textcircled{2} \quad A_t = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & t & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ t & 3 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$$

\textcircled{3}

$$\det(A_t) = -t^2 - 2t + 8$$

$$\det = 0 \Leftrightarrow t = \begin{cases} +2 \\ -4 \end{cases}$$

Quindi

$$\text{se } t \neq -4, 2 \quad \det \neq 0$$

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

$$t = -4, 2 \quad M = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 3 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$$

$\det = 0$                       ha  $\det \neq 0$

$\Downarrow$

$$\begin{cases} \text{rg} = 2 \\ \dim(\text{Ker}(L_A)) = 3 - 2 = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$ii) A_t \cdot \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 2 \\ 6 \end{pmatrix}$$

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Per  $t \neq 2, -4$

$$(A_t : b) \text{ matrice } 3 \times 4$$

$$\text{rg}(A_t) = 3 \leq \text{rg}(A_t : b) \leq 3$$

$\Rightarrow \exists$  (unica) soluzione

Per  $t = 2$

$$b = \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 2 \\ 6 \end{pmatrix} = 2 \cdot (\text{colonna } 2)$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{rg}(A) = \text{rg}(A : b)$$

$\Rightarrow \exists (\infty)$  soluzioni

Per  $t = -4$

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

$$\text{rg}(A : b) = 3$$



non  $\exists$  sol.

$\uparrow$   
 $\exists M 3 \times 3$  con  $\det \neq 0$

iii) Per  $t=2$

⑤

$$\operatorname{rg}(A) = 2$$

colonne 1, colonne 2    lin. IND.

$$\Rightarrow \operatorname{Im}(P_A) = \left\langle \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} \right\rangle$$

$$\operatorname{Ker}(P_A) \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 + 2x_2 + 2x_3 = 0 \\ x_2 - x_3 = 0 \\ 2x_1 + 3x_2 + 5x_3 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{sol.} = \left\{ t \cdot \begin{pmatrix} -4 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} : t \in \mathbb{R} \right\} = \left\langle \begin{pmatrix} -4 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\rangle$$

I vettori  $\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} -4 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$

Sono lin. IND. (e.g.  $\det \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -4 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \neq 0$ )

$$\Rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3 = \operatorname{Ker}(P_A) \oplus \operatorname{Im}(P_A)$$

$$(3) \quad \text{Im}(f) = \{ x_1 - x_2 - x_3 = 0 \} \quad (6)$$

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

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

Ma  $f \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = 2^{\text{a}}$  colonna della matrice  $A$  associata ad  $f$  rispetto alle basi canoniche.

Possiamo scegliere  $\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = 1^{\text{a}}$  colonna

$\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = 3^{\text{a}}$  colonna

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

④

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

⑦

$$P_A(\lambda) = (1-\lambda)^2 \cdot (4-\lambda) \cdot (-\lambda)$$

AUTOVALORI :

$$\lambda_1 = 0 \quad m.e. = 1 \quad m.p. = 1$$

$$\lambda_2 = 1 \quad m.e. = 2 \quad m.p. = 2$$

$$\lambda_3 = 4 \quad m.e. = 1 \quad m.p. = 1$$

(iii)  $\forall \lambda_i \in \mathbb{R}$

$\forall \lambda_i \quad m.e.(\lambda_i) = m.p.(\lambda_i)$

$\Rightarrow$   $A$  è diagonalizzabile



(ii) AUTOVETTORI

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AUTOSPAZIO  
relativo  
a  $\lambda_1 = 0$

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

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AUTOSPAZIO  
relativo  
a  $\lambda_2 = 1$

$$= V_2 = \left\langle \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \right\rangle$$

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AUTOSPAZIO  
relativo  
a  $\lambda_3 = 4$

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