

<div style="border-bottom: 1px solid black; height: 15px; width: 100%;"></div> (Cognome)	<div style="border-bottom: 1px solid black; height: 15px; width: 100%; display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;">M A R C O</div> (Nome)	<div style="border-bottom: 1px solid black; height: 15px; width: 100%;"></div> (Numero di matricola)
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**PRIMA PARTE**

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

•  $z = \sqrt{3} + i \implies z^3 =$  8i

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

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

•  $\dim(W + Z) =$  3      •  $\dim(W \cap Z) =$  1

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

•  $\det \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 5 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} =$  5      •  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 0 \\ 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \implies A$  è diagonalizzabile vero falso

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

~~$A_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -1 \\ 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$~~        $A_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 0 \\ 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$        $A_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 5 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$        $A_4 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$

•  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \implies \mathcal{L}_A$  è iniettiva vero falso

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

8-1-19

(1)

FRACCIA SOL.

(1)

$$\begin{cases} z^3 = -\frac{\pi^2}{2} \cdot \bar{z} \\ e^{4z} = e^{2\pi} \end{cases}$$

I eq:

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

(=&gt;)

$$\begin{cases} \rho^3 = \frac{\pi^2}{2} \rho \\ 3\varphi = -\varphi + \pi + 2k\pi \quad k \in \mathbb{Z} \end{cases}$$

sol. distinte

$$z_0 = 0$$

$$z_1 = \frac{\pi}{2} + i \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$z_2 = -\frac{\pi}{2} + i \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$z_3 = -\frac{\pi}{2} - i \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$z_4 = \frac{\pi}{2} - i \frac{\pi}{2}$$

SOL. SISTEMA

 $z_1$  $z_4$ 

II eq.

$$4z = 2\pi + i2k\pi, \quad k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow z = \frac{\pi}{2} + i \frac{k\pi}{2}$$

②

$$\textcircled{2} \quad A_t = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & t & 7 \\ t & t & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

i)  $\det(A_t) = -3t^2 - 3t$

$$t \neq 0, -1 \quad \text{rg}(A_t) = 3$$

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

$$M = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 7 \\ 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{he } \det \neq 0$$

$$t = 0, 1 \quad \text{rg}(A_t) = 2$$

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

ii)  $t \neq 0, -1 \quad \exists ! \text{ sol}$

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$$t = 0 \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{rg}(A) = \text{rg}(A|b) = 2 \\ b = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \text{col. 1} : \end{array} \right\} \exists \infty \text{ sol.}$$


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$$t = -1 \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{rg}(A) = 2 \\ \text{rg}(A|b) = 3 \end{array} \Rightarrow \text{non } \exists \text{ sol.}$$

$$\text{iii) } W = \left\langle \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\rangle \subset \mathbb{R}^3$$

③

$$\dim(W) = 1$$

$$W \oplus \text{Im}(P_{At}) = \mathbb{R}^3 \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \text{i. } \dim(W) + \dim(\text{Im}) = 3 \\ \text{ii. } W \cap \text{Im}(P_{At}) = \{0\} \end{cases}$$

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

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$$\text{ii) } \Leftrightarrow \text{Esisto } \{v_1, v_2\} \text{ BASE di } \text{Im}(P_{At})$$

$$\text{si ha } \left\{ v_1, v_2, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\} \text{ base } \mathbb{R}^3$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \det \left( v_1, v_2, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right) \neq 0$$

$t = 0, -1$  sono ~~no~~ verificate  
entrambe le  
condizioni

④

③  $f\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} =$  colonne 2 di A

$$f\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = f\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} - f\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} = \text{colonne 3 di A}$$

$$f\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = f\left(\frac{1}{2} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} - \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}\right) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} = \text{colonne 1 di A}$$

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

(5)

(4)

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

$$i) P_A(\lambda) = -\lambda^3 \cdot (\lambda - 1)$$

AUTOWERT:	$\lambda_0 = 0$	$m.o. = 3$	$m.g. = 2$
	$\lambda_1 = 1$	$m.o. = 1$	$m.g. = 1$

iii)  $A$   $\bar{e}$  triangulizierbar (radic.  $\in \mathbb{R}$ )  
 $A$   $\bar{e}$  diagonalizierbar ( $m.o.(0) = 3 \neq 2 = m.g.(0)$ )

$$ii) \sqrt{V_0} = \left\langle \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \right\rangle$$

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