



25 / 1 / 2022  
TRACCIA SOL

(1)

$$(1) \begin{cases} (z-i)^4 = -64 \\ e^{i\pi z} = e^\pi \end{cases}$$

$$i) z-i = w \quad w = \rho \cdot e^{i\varphi} \Rightarrow w^4 = -64$$
$$\begin{array}{c} \uparrow \\ \rho^4 \cdot e^{i4\varphi} = 64 \cdot e^{i\pi} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{cases} \rho^4 = 64 \\ 4\varphi = \pi + 2k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{SOL. DISTINTE : } \begin{cases} \rho = \sqrt[4]{64} = 2 \cdot \sqrt{2} \\ \varphi = \frac{\pi + 2k\pi}{4} \quad k=0,1,2,3 \end{cases}$$

$$w_0 = 2 + 2i \quad \rightarrow \quad z_0 = 2 + 3i$$

$$w_1 = -2 + 2i \quad \rightarrow \quad z_1 = -2 + 3i$$

$$w_2 = -2 - 2i \quad \rightarrow \quad z_2 = -2 - i$$

$$w_3 = 2 - 2i \quad \rightarrow \quad z_3 = 2 - i$$

$$ii) e^{i\pi z} = e^\pi \Leftrightarrow i\pi z = \pi + i2k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z}$$
$$\Leftrightarrow z = (i)^{-1} + 2k = 2k - i, k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

SOL. SISTEMA:  $z_2, z_3$

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

$$\det(A_t) = t(t-4)$$

$$\det t = 0 \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad t = \begin{cases} 0 \\ 4 \end{cases}$$

$\textcircled{i}$  .  $t \neq 0, 4 \quad \text{rk} = 3, \quad \dim \text{Ker} = 0$

•  $t = 0, 4 \quad \text{rk} = 2, \quad \dim \text{Ker} = 1$

$$u = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \text{ has } \det \neq 0 \quad \forall t$$

$\textcircled{ii}$   $A_t \quad 3 \times 3, \quad (A_t | b) \quad 3 \times 4$

•  $t \neq 0, 4 \quad \text{rk}(A) = \text{rk}(A|b) = 3$

$\Rightarrow \exists!$  SOL.

~~$\text{rk}(A) = 2 \quad \text{rk}(A|b) = 3$~~

$b = 2 \cdot \text{colonne } 3$

~~$\Rightarrow \exists \infty$  SOL.~~

•  $t = 4, 0 \quad \text{rk}(A) = 2 = \text{rk}(A|b) \Rightarrow \exists \infty$   
SOL.

(2)

(iii)

$$A_{(t=4)} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

(3)

$$\text{sol} : \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} + t \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ -4 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$$

SPAZIO AFFINE di dim = 2

(3)

$$f: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2 \quad \text{rk}(f) = 1$$

$$\text{Im} = \left\langle \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} \right\rangle$$

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

A 2x2

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} t & s \\ 3t & 3s \end{pmatrix}$$

Potissimo  $t=1$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & s \\ 3 & 3s \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} 1 + s = 0 \\ 3 + 3s = 0 \end{cases}$$

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

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

④

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

$\theta$  autovettore m.o.  $(\theta) = 3$

$$\text{m.g.}(\theta) = \dim(\text{Ker}(A)) = 3 - \text{rg}(A) = 1$$

poiché  $M = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$  ha  $\det \neq 0$

ii) AUTOSPAZIO

$$V_\theta = \left\langle \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \right\rangle$$

iii)  $A$  è triang. sup.<sup>le</sup>;  $A$  non è diag.<sup>le</sup>

$$iv) A^2 = A \cdot A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & -1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$v$  autovettore per  $A \Leftrightarrow v = t \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$

$$A^2 \cdot v = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & -1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ t \\ -t \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$\Rightarrow v$  autovettore per  $A^2$  relativo a  $\lambda = 0$