



20-1-2016

(1)

$$\textcircled{1} \begin{cases} (z-3)^4 = 4(\bar{z}-3)^2 \\ |e^{iz}| < 1 \end{cases}$$

I ep: $w = z-3$ $z = w+3$
 $\bar{w} = \bar{z}-3$

$$z \Leftrightarrow w^4 = 4\bar{w}^2$$

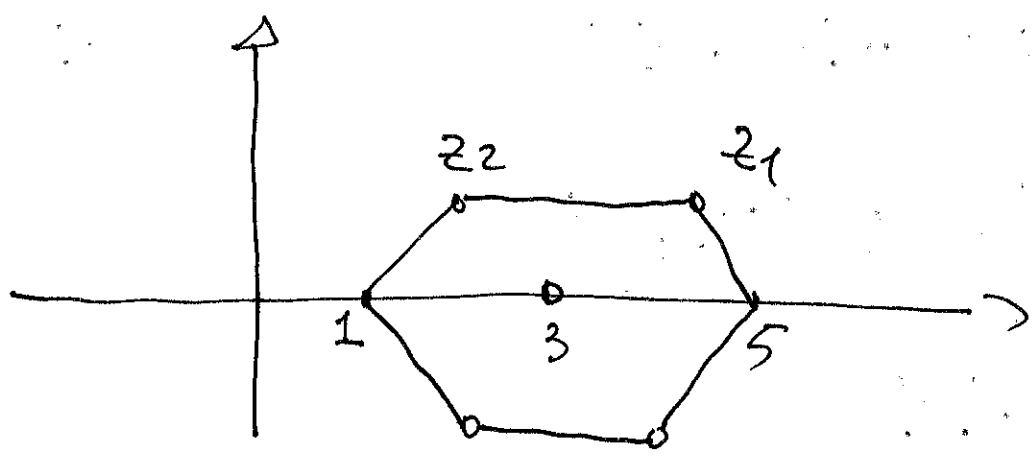
$$w = \rho e^{i\theta} \rightarrow \begin{cases} \rho^4 = 4\rho^2 \\ 4\theta = -2\theta + 2k\pi \end{cases}$$

sol. diskute:

$$\begin{aligned} w_0 &= 2 \\ w_1 &= 1 + i\sqrt{3} \\ w_2 &= -1 + i\sqrt{3} \\ w_3 &= -2 \\ w_4 &= -1 - i\sqrt{3} \\ w_5 &= 1 - i\sqrt{3} \\ w_6 &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

→

$$\begin{aligned} z_0 &= 5 \\ z_1 &= 4 + i\sqrt{3} \\ z_2 &= 2 + i\sqrt{3} \\ z_3 &= 1 \\ z_4 &= 2 - i\sqrt{3} \\ z_5 &= 4 - i\sqrt{3} \\ z_6 &= 3 \end{aligned}$$



II: $|e^{iz}| = |e^{ix-y}| = \underbrace{|e^{ix}|}_1 \cdot e^{-y}$
 $= e^{-y}$

Quindi: $|e^{iz}| < 1 \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x \text{ qualsiasi} \\ y > 0 \end{cases}$

SOL sistema: z_1, z_2

② $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$

③

i) $A_{4 \times 3} \Rightarrow \text{rk}(A) \leq 3$

Preso $M = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \quad \det(M) \neq 0$

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

ii) $(A|b) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 & t \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 3 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad 4 \times 4$

$\det(A|b) = -2t + 2$

Quindi:

se $t \neq 1 \Rightarrow \det \neq 0 \Rightarrow \text{rg}(A|b) = 4$

$4 > 3 \Rightarrow \text{rg}(A) \Rightarrow \text{NON } \exists \text{ SOL.}$

$$t = 1$$

(4)

$$\det(A:b) = 0 \Rightarrow \operatorname{rg}(A:b) \leq 3$$

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

$$\Rightarrow \operatorname{rg} = \operatorname{rg}$$

$$\Rightarrow \exists \text{ unique SOL.}$$

$$(iii) \quad W = \left\{ x_1 + x_2 - x_3 - x_4 = 0 \right\} \subset \mathbb{R}^4$$

$$\dim(W) = 3$$

$$\text{tesi: } W = \operatorname{Im}(\mathcal{L}_A)$$

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

$$= \left\{ \alpha \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + \beta \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} + \gamma \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 3 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} : \alpha, \beta, \gamma \in \mathbb{R} \right\}$$

$$\text{C.O.E.} : \begin{cases} x_1 = \alpha + \beta + 2\gamma \\ x_2 = \beta + \gamma \\ x_3 = \alpha + 3\gamma \\ x_4 = 2\beta \end{cases}$$

Sostituiamo nell'eq. di W : ⑤

$$(\alpha + \beta + 2\gamma) + (\beta + \gamma) - (\alpha + 3\gamma) - 2\beta = 0$$

$$0 = 0$$

Vera $\forall \alpha, \beta, \gamma \in \mathbb{R}$

CIOÈ $\text{Im}(L_A) \subseteq W$

Ma $\dim(\text{Im}(L_A)) = 3 = \dim(W)$

quindi i due sottospazi
vettoriali coincidono

$$\textcircled{3} \quad f: \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2 \quad \textcircled{6}$$

$$\text{Im}(f) = \left\langle \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \right\rangle \quad \text{ker}(f) = \left\langle \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} \right\rangle$$

A matrice associata ad f 2×3

$$\text{rg}(A) = 1 \quad \text{Im} = \left\langle \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \right\rangle$$

\Downarrow

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

$$\text{ker} = \left\langle \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} \right\rangle \Rightarrow$$

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

$$A \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

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

$$\begin{cases} 2 + \alpha = 0 \\ 4 + 2\alpha = 0 \end{cases}$$

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

④

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

⑦

$$P_A(\lambda) = \lambda^4$$

$\lambda = 0$ autovelocità m.e. = 2

$$m.g.(0) = \dim(\text{Ker}(L_A)) = 4 - \text{rg}(A) = 2$$

iii) A è triangolarizzabile
 A non è diagonalizzabile

ii) Autospazio $T_0 = \left\langle \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \right\rangle$

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

MATRICE NUCCA

A^2 è DIAGONALE!

