

\_\_\_\_\_ (Cognome) Mucio \_\_\_\_\_ (Nome) \_\_\_\_\_ (Numero di matricola)

**PRIMA PARTE**

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

• Sia  $z = \sqrt{3} + 3i$ . Scrivere  $z$  nella rappresentazione trigonometrica  $z = \rho \cdot e^{i\vartheta}$  :  $z = 2\sqrt{3} \cdot e^{i\frac{\pi}{3}}$

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

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

$\dim(W + Z) = 3$  Determinare una base di  $W \cap Z$ :

$$\left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

Tracce sol.

13-6-2012

$$\textcircled{1} \quad \begin{cases} z^3 = -|z|^2 \cdot \bar{z} \\ |e^z| = e \end{cases}$$

$$(i) \quad z = \rho \cdot e^{i\vartheta}$$

$$|z| = \rho$$

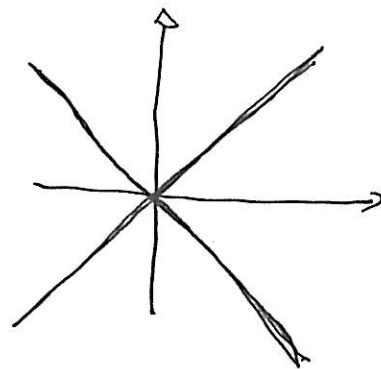
$$\bar{z} = \rho \cdot e^{-i\vartheta}$$

$$z^3 = \rho^3 \cdot e^{i3\vartheta}$$

$$-1 = e^{i\pi}$$

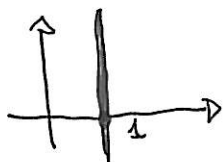
$$\Rightarrow \quad z^3 = -|z|^2 \cdot \bar{z} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \rho^3 = \rho^3 & \rho \in \mathbb{R}^+ \\ 3\vartheta = \pi - \vartheta + 2k\pi \end{cases}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \rho \in \mathbb{R}^+ \text{ qualsiasi} \\ \vartheta = \frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{2k\pi}{4} \quad k=0,1,2,3 \end{cases}$$



$$(ii) \quad |e^z| = |e^x \cdot e^{iy}| = |e^x| \cdot |e^{iy}| = e^x$$

$$|e^z| = e \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} e^x = e \\ y \text{ qualsiasi} \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x = 1 \\ y \text{ qualsiasi} \end{cases}$$

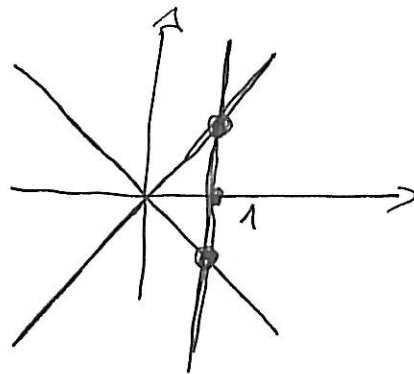


Soluzioni sistemi:

$$(i) \Leftrightarrow z = \rho \cdot e^{i\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{2k\pi}{4}\right)}$$

$$= \rho \cdot \left( \pm \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + i \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \right)$$

$$(ii) \quad z = 1 + iy$$



conclusioni:  $z_1 = 1 + i$

$$z_2 = 1 - i$$

$$(2) \quad A_t = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & t & 2 \\ t & 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\det(A_t) = -t^2 + 4t - 4 = -(t-2)^2$$

$$\det(A_t) = 0 \Leftrightarrow t = 2$$

• Per  $t \neq 2$   $\text{rg}(A_t) = 3$   
 $\dim(\text{Ker}(A_t)) = 0$

$$t=2 \quad A_{t=2} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad M = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\det(A) = 0, \det(M) \neq 0 \Rightarrow \text{rg}(A_t) = 2; \dim \text{Ker} = 1$$

$$A_t \cdot \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Per il teorema di Rouché-Capelli

$$\exists \text{ soluzione} \Leftrightarrow \text{rg}(A_t) = \text{rg}(A_t : b)$$

$$\text{rg}(A_t) = 3 \quad \text{se} \quad t \neq 2$$

Quindi se  $t \neq 2$

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

Si ha =

quindi  $\exists$  (UNICA)  
soluzione perché  
 $\text{rk} = 3 = \# \text{ incognite}$

Se  $t = 2$

$$\text{rg}(A_{t=2}) = 2 \quad (A_{t=2} : b) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 2 & 2 & : & 1 \\ 2 & 2 & 0 & : & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 & : & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$b = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \text{II} \text{ colonne}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{rg}(A_{t=2} : b) = \text{rg}(A_{t=2}) = 2$$

$\Rightarrow$  Per  $t = 2$   $\exists$  soluzione. N.B.  $\exists \infty$  soluzioni.

$$\dim \{ \text{soluzioni} \} = 3 - 2 = 1$$

$$W = \{ -x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = 0 \}$$

$$\dim(W) = 2$$

$$W \oplus \text{Ker}(P_{A_t}) = \mathbb{R}^3 \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \text{i) } \dim \text{Ker}(P_{A_t}) = 1 \\ \text{ii) } \text{Ker}(P_{A_t}) \cap W = \{0_V\} \end{cases}$$

i) verificata per  $t=2$

ii) Posto  $t=2$ :

$$\text{Ker}(P_{A_t}) \Leftrightarrow A_t \cdot \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{cases} 2x_2 + 2x_3 = 0 \\ 2x_1 + 2x_2 = 0 \\ x_1 + 2x_2 + x_3 = 0 \end{cases}$$

← inutile perché  
 $\text{rg}(A_t) = 2$

$$\text{Sol: } x_3 = t$$

$$x_2 = -t$$

$$x_1 = t$$

$$\left\{ t \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} : t \in \mathbb{R} \right\}$$

$$\text{BASE Ker} = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$$

$$W \cap \text{Ker} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 = t \\ x_2 = -t \\ x_3 = t \\ -x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow -t - t + t = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow t = 0$$

$$\text{cioè } W \cap \text{Ker} = \{0_V\}$$

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

Poniamo

$$f \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad ; \quad f \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad ; \quad f \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & a \\ 0 & 1 & b \\ 0 & 1 & c \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \in \text{Ker}(f) \Leftrightarrow A \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\begin{cases} 1 - 2 + a = 0 \\ -2 + b = 0 \\ -2 + c = 0 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} a = 1 \\ b = 2 \\ c = 2 \end{cases}$$

CONCLUSIONE

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

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

i)

$$P_A(\lambda) = \det(A - \lambda \text{Id}) = \dots = \lambda^4$$

UNICO AUTOVALORE :  $\lambda_0 = 0$       m. g. = 4

$$\text{m. g.}(0) = 4 - \text{rg}(A) = 1$$

poiché  $\text{rg}(A) = 3$  in quanto  $\det \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \neq 0$

ii) AUTOVETTORI:

$$A \cdot \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{cases} x_1 - x_3 = 0 \\ x_4 = 0 \\ x_1 - x_3 = 0 \\ x_1 + x_3 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x_4 = 0 \\ x_3 = x_1 \\ x_3 = -x_1 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x_4 = 0 \\ x_3 = 0 \\ x_1 = 0 \\ x_2 = t \end{cases} \text{ qualsiasi}$$

AUTOVETTORI relativi a  $\lambda_0 = 0$  :  $\left\{ t \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} : t \neq 0 \right\}$

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

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

autovalori:  $\lambda_0 = 0$

$$m. a. = 4$$

$$m. g. = 4 - 2 = 2$$

N.B. In generale

se  $\lambda_0$  è autovalore per  $A$

allora

$(\lambda_0)^2$  è autovalore per  $A^2$