

I st. Mat. I - CIA
10/4/2024

$Z, W \subset V$ \Rightarrow topsp.

$$\dim(Z) + \dim(W) = \dim(Z \cap W) + \dim(Z + W)$$

1. Esibire oppure provare che μ esiste
sia sotto, EWCV t.c. ...

$$(a) \quad V = \mathbb{R}^3, \quad \dim(Z) = \dim(W) = 2, \quad Z \cap W = \{0\}.$$

Nou enjambou :

$$\dim(z) + \dim(w) = \dim(z \cap w) + \dim(z + w)$$

|| || || ? sottosp. di \mathbb{R}^3
 2 2 ? $2 \leq \dim \leq 3$
 ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
 muai muai muai muai

$$(b) \quad V = \mathbb{R}^4, \dim(z) = \dim(w) = 2, \quad z \cap w = \{0\}$$

$$\dim(Z) + \dim(W) = \dim(Z \cap W) + \dim(\underbrace{Z + W}_{\text{soit} Z \subset \mathbb{R}^4})$$

|| || || ? dim ≤ 4
 2 2 ? ? dim ≤ 4
 \overbrace{\hspace{10em}}^4 \overbrace{\hspace{10em}}^{\text{potrebbe essere}} 0 + 4

$$W = \text{Span}(e_1, e_2) \quad Z = \text{Span}(e_3, e_4)$$

$$(c) V = \left\{ x \in \mathbb{R}^4 : 7x_1 + 3x_2 - 5x_3 + 2x_4 = 0 \right\}$$

$$\dim(W) = \dim(Z) = 2 \quad Z \cap W = \{0\}$$

$$\dim(W) + \dim(Z) = \dim(W \cap Z) + \dim(W + Z)$$

|| || | |
 2 2 2 so that $\dim V$
 | | |
 4 2 1
 |
 2 1
 max 0

$$2 \leq \dim \leq 3$$

Nun existiert.

$$\rule{1cm}{0.4pt} \circ \rule{1cm}{0.4pt}$$

2. Esstheorie o. prouve que non existe une $f: V \rightarrow W$ linéaire t.c....

$$\dim(\text{Ker}(f)) + \dim(\text{Im}(f)) = \dim(V)$$

$$f \text{ injective} \Leftrightarrow \text{Ker}(f) = \{0\} ; \quad f \text{ surjective} \Leftrightarrow \text{Im}(f) = W$$

$$(a) f: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3 \text{ injective?}$$

$$\underbrace{\dim(\text{Ker}(f))}_{\substack{|| \\ 0}} + \underbrace{\dim(\text{Im}(f))}_{\substack{| \\ 2}} = \underbrace{\dim(V)}_{\substack{|| \\ 2}}$$

$\exists: f \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$

$$f = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Si

(b) $f: \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$ injektive

$$\underbrace{\dim(\text{Ker}(f))}_{\substack{|| \\ 0}} + \underbrace{\dim(\text{Im}(f))}_{\substack{| \\ \text{so that p. } \subset \mathbb{R}^2}} = \underbrace{\dim(V)}_{\substack{|| \\ 3}}$$

$\dim \leq 2$

No

(c) $f: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$ surjektive

$$\underbrace{\dim(\text{Ker}(f))}_{\substack{|| \\ 3}} + \underbrace{\dim(\text{Im}(f))}_{\substack{|| \\ 2}} = \underbrace{\dim(V)}_{\substack{|| \\ 2}}$$

No

(d) $f: \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$ surjective.

$$\dim(\text{Ker}(f)) + \dim(\text{Im}(f)) = \dim(\mathbb{R}^3)$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} & 1 & 1 \\ \downarrow & & \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \end{array}$$

Es: $f\left(\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix}\right) = \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix}$

$$\underline{\hspace{10cm}} = 0 \underline{\hspace{10cm}}$$

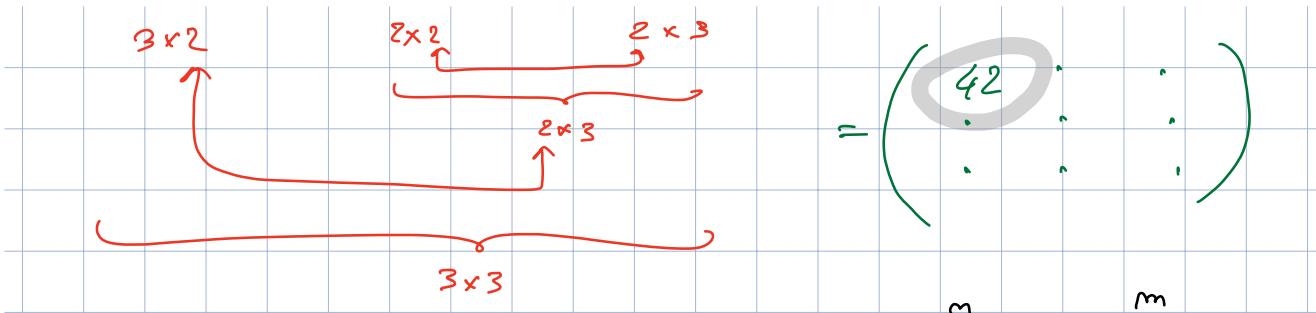
3. Variante der

$$\left(\left(\begin{pmatrix} 4 & -1 \\ 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ -4 & 7 \end{pmatrix} \right) \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -5 \\ 6 & -1 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \right) = \begin{pmatrix} 12 & 5 \\ -8 & \ddots \\ \vdots & \ddots \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -5 \\ 6 & -1 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$\underbrace{\quad}_{3 \times 2} \quad \underbrace{\quad}_{2 \times 2} \quad \underbrace{\quad}_{2 \times 3}$
 $\underbrace{\quad}_{3 \times 2} \quad \underbrace{\quad}_{3 \times 3}$

!!

$$\left(\begin{pmatrix} 4 & -1 \\ 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ -4 & 7 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -5 \\ 6 & -1 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \right) = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & -1 \\ 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 20 & \ddots \\ 38 & \ddots \end{pmatrix}$$



4. $A \in M_{m \times m}(\mathbb{R})$, $A : \mathbb{R}^m \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$
 $x \mapsto A \cdot x$

Esbire base di $\text{Ker}(A)$, $\text{Im}(A)$ e verificare formula dimensione.

$\text{Ker}(A) = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^m : A \cdot x = 0\}$ → trovare base dello spazio delle soluz. d. sistema lineare nosp.

$\text{Im}(A) = \text{Span}(\text{colonne di } A)$ → estenderne base

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -2 & 8 \\ 4 & 1 & 6 \end{pmatrix} \quad \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$$

$$\text{Ker}(A) : \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -2 & 8 \\ 4 & 1 & 6 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{cases} 3x - 2y + 8z = 0 \\ 4x + y + 6z = 0 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} y = -4x - 6z \\ 3x + 8x + 12z + 8z = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} 11x + 20z = 0 \\ y = -4x - 6z \end{cases}$$

$$\text{Ker}(A) = \text{Span} \begin{pmatrix} -20 \\ 14 \\ 11 \end{pmatrix}$$

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

$$\text{Im}(A) = \text{Span} \left(\begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 8 \\ 6 \end{pmatrix} \right)$$

✓ ✓ ✗
↑

avendo già 2 vkt.
lin. indip. in \mathbb{R}^2 da
che dim=2, sono base
→ il terzo è perciò
dei pari dei
→ lo buco si ricava.

$$\dim(\text{Im}(A)) = 2$$

$$\dim(\text{Ker}(f)) + \dim(\text{Im}(f)) = \dim(V)$$

1

2

3

OK

$$(b) A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 5 & -1 \\ 3 & 1 & 5 \end{pmatrix} : \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$$

$$\text{Ker}(A): \begin{cases} x + 2y = 0 \\ 2x + 5y - z = 0 \\ 3x + y + 5z = 0 \end{cases} \cdot \begin{cases} z = 2x + 5y \\ x + 2y = 0 \\ 3x + y + 10x + 25y = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} z = 2x + 5y \\ x + 2y = 0 \\ 13x + 26y = 0 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} x = -2y \\ z = y \end{cases}$$

$$\text{Ker}(A) = \text{Span} \left(\begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right)$$

dim = 1

$$\text{Im}(A) = \text{Span} \left(\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 5 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix} \right)$$

✓ ✓ ??
2.I - II S_r
X

$$\dim(\text{Im}(A)) = 2$$

$$\dim(\text{Ker}(f)) + \dim(\text{Im}(f)) = \dim(V)$$

|| || 1
1 2 3 OK

OSS: il calcolo fatto per scrivere bene le colonne di A
 riguarda nel calcolo di $\text{Ker}(A)$: infatti
 abbiamo visto che

$$\begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \in \text{Ker}(A)$$

$$(I, II, III) \cdot \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = 0$$

$$-2 \cdot I + II + III = 0$$

$$III = 2 \cdot I - II$$

$$(5) \quad X = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^3 : x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = 0\}$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & -5 & 3 \\ -7 & 1 & -3 \\ 1 & 2 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

Provare che la formula $g(x) = A \cdot x$ definisce
una $g: X \rightarrow X$ lineare e che g è invertibile.

$$A \in M_{3 \times 3} \quad \rightsquigarrow f_A: \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$$

$$f_A(x) = A \cdot x.$$

Ora: $X \subset \mathbb{R}^3$ è un sottospazio di \mathbb{R}^3 di dim = 2

La g cercata non è f_A , ma:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathbb{R}^3 & \xrightarrow{f_A} & \mathbb{R}^3 \\ U & & U \\ X & \xrightarrow[g]{} & X \end{array}$$

La costruzione di g funziona se verifichiamo che

$f_A(X) \subseteq X$: se ciò è vero la g si può
definire ed è lineare

Non è vero per tutte le A qualsiasi; per la
verità deve vedere due:

Se $x \in X$, cioè
anche $A \cdot x$, cioè

$$x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = 0$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 4 & -5 & 3 \\ -7 & 1 & -9 \\ 1 & 2 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

appartenza a X :

$$\begin{pmatrix} 4x_1 - 5x_2 + 3x_3 \\ -7x_1 + x_2 - 9x_3 \\ x_1 + 2x_2 + 4x_3 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{appartenza a } X$$

$$(4x_1 - 5x_2 + 3x_3) + (-7x_1 + x_2 - 9x_3) + (x_1 + 2x_2 + 4x_3) = 0 \quad (?)$$

$$-2x_1 - 2x_2 - 2x_3 = 0 \quad (?)$$

$$-2 \underbrace{(x_1 + x_2 + x_3)}_0 = 0 \quad (?)$$

2-

(invertibile: poiché va da $X \rightarrow X$)

dim = 2 dim = 2

Basta scrivere che $\text{Ker}(f) = \{0\} \dots$)

⑦ Trovare $[f]_{\mathcal{B}}^{\mathcal{C}}$

$$(a) f: \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2 \quad f(x) = \begin{pmatrix} 3x_1 + 2x_2 - x_3 \\ 5x_1 - 7x_2 + 3x_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\mathcal{B} = \left(\begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 3 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ -2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right)$$

davvero base di \mathbb{R}^3 ✓

$$\mathcal{C} = \left(\begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 5 \\ 7 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 7 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right)$$

davvero base di \mathbb{R}^2 ✓

$$\underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 3 & 2 & -1 \\ 5 & -7 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix}}_A$$

$$\Rightarrow f = f A$$

$$\Rightarrow [f]_{\mathcal{B}}^{\mathcal{C}} = A.$$

Ricordo: nella colonna j di $[f]_{\mathcal{B}}^{\mathcal{C}}$ si trovano le coord. risp. a \mathcal{C} dell'immagine trasmessa f del j -esimo vettore \mathcal{B} .

$$f \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 10 \\ -61 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} = -61 \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 5 \\ 7 \end{pmatrix} + 44 \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 7 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 3 & 2 & -1 \\ 5 & -7 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{cases} 2a + 3b = 10 \\ 5a - 7b = 3 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} a = -61 \\ b = 44 \end{cases}$$

$$[f]_{\mathcal{B}}^{\mathcal{C}} = \begin{pmatrix} -61 & \cdot & \cdot \\ 44 & \cdot & \cdot \end{pmatrix}$$

$$f \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 3 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 20 \end{pmatrix} = -67 \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 5 \\ 7 \end{pmatrix} + 45 \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 7 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 3 & 2 & -1 \\ 5 & -7 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -20 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$[f]_{\mathcal{B}}^{\mathcal{C}} = \begin{pmatrix} \cdot & -67 & \cdot \\ \cdot & 45 & \cdot \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\boxed{\begin{cases} 2a + 3b = 1 \\ 5a - 7b = -20 \end{cases}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & -7 \cdot I + 3II \\ & 5I - 2II \end{aligned} \quad \begin{cases} (-14+15)a = -7-60 \\ (15-14)b = 5+40 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} a = -67 \\ b = 45 \end{cases}$$

$$f \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ -2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \cdot & \cdot \\ \cdot & \cdot \end{pmatrix} = Q \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix} + Q \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 7 \end{pmatrix}$$
$$[f]_{\mathcal{B}}^{\mathcal{C}} = \begin{pmatrix} \cdot & \cdot & \cdot \\ \cdot & \cdot & \cdot \end{pmatrix}$$