

Ist. Mat. I - CIA
9/5/24

$$\textcircled{1} \quad A = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 5 \\ 0 & -7 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$p_A(t) = \det(t \cdot I_2 - A) = \det \begin{pmatrix} t-4 & -5 \\ 0 & t+7 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= (t-4)(t+7)$$

$$\lambda_1 = 4$$

$$\lambda_2 = -7$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} -3 & 0 \\ 1 & 7 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$p_A(t) = \det \begin{pmatrix} t+3 & 0 \\ -1 & t-7 \end{pmatrix} = (t+3)(t-7)$$

$$\lambda_1 = -3$$

$$\lambda_2 = 7$$

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

$$\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 = -8$$

$$\lambda_1 \lambda_2 = 11$$

$$p_A(t) = t^2 - \text{tr}(A) \cdot t + \det(A)$$

$$p_A(t) = \det \begin{pmatrix} t+5 & -2 \\ -2 & t+3 \end{pmatrix}$$

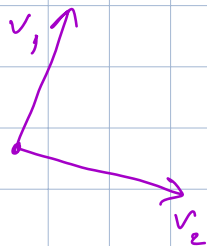
$$= (t+5)(t+3) - 4$$

$$= t^2 + 8t + 11$$

$$\lambda_{1,2} = -4 \pm \sqrt{16-11} = -4 \pm \sqrt{5}$$

Oss: A è simmetrica dunque ammette una base ortogonale di autovettori.

Perciò: ho due autoval. distinti \Rightarrow due autovet. lin. indep.



Gli autovet. rel. a λ_1 sono esattamente i mltiplici,
" " " " λ_2 " " " " v_2

$$\Rightarrow v_1 \perp v_2.$$

$$v_1 = \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} \text{ t.c. } \begin{pmatrix} -5 & 2 \\ 2 & -3 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = (-4 + \sqrt{5}) \cdot \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{cases} -5x + 2y = (-4 + \sqrt{5})x \\ 2x - 3y = (-4 + \sqrt{5})y \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} -5x + 2y = (-4 + \sqrt{5})x \\ 2x - 3y = (-4 + \sqrt{5})y \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} -(1 + \sqrt{5})x + 2y = 0 & \checkmark \\ 2x + (1 - \sqrt{5})y = 0 & \checkmark \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} -(1 + \sqrt{5})x + 2y = 0 & \checkmark \\ 2x + (1 - \sqrt{5})y = 0 & \checkmark \end{cases}$$

$$x = 2 \quad y = 1 + \sqrt{5}$$

$$v_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 + \sqrt{5} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$v_2 = \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} \begin{cases} -5x + 2y = (-4 - \sqrt{5})x \\ 2x - 3y = (-4 - \sqrt{5})y \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} (-1+\sqrt{5})x + 2y = 0 & \checkmark \\ 2x + (1+\sqrt{5})y = 0 & \checkmark \end{cases}$$

$$x = 2 \quad y = 1 - \sqrt{5}$$

$$v_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 - \sqrt{5} \end{pmatrix}$$

Verificação $v_1 \cdot v_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 + \sqrt{5} \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 - \sqrt{5} \end{pmatrix} = 4 + (1 - 5) = 0$
ok

(e) $A = \begin{pmatrix} 6 & 2 \\ 1 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$

$$\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 = 11$$

$$\lambda_1 = 7$$

$$\lambda_1 \cdot \lambda_2 = 28$$

$$\lambda_2 = 4$$

Essendo distintos so de A é diagonalizável:

$$v_1: \begin{cases} 6x + 2y = 7x \\ x + 5y = 7y \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} -x + 2y = 0 \\ x - 2y = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$v_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$v_2: \begin{cases} 6x + 2y = 4x \\ x + 5y = 4y \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} 2x + 2y = 0 \\ x + y = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$v_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

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

$$\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 = 7$$

$$\lambda_1 \cdot \lambda_2 = 14$$

$$P_A(t) = t^2 - 7t + 14$$

$$\lambda_{1,2} = \frac{7 \pm \sqrt{49 - 56}}{2} \quad \text{non reali}$$

$\Rightarrow A$ non \bar{c} diago.

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

$$\text{tr}(A) = 3$$

$$\det(A) = \det \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 2 & 0 \\ 3 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \det \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 2 \\ 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = -3$$

$$P_A(t) \neq \det \begin{pmatrix} t-3 & -2 & 0 \\ -3 & t-1 & 0 \\ -2 & 0 & t-1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$P_A(t) = \det \begin{pmatrix} t-1 & -2 & 1 \\ -3 & t-1 & 0 \\ -2 & 0 & t-1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= (t-1)^3 + 2(t-1) - 6(t-1)$$

$$= (t-1)(t^2 - 2t + 1 - 4)$$

$$= (t-1)(t^2 - 2t - 3)$$

$$= (t-1)(t-3)(t+1)$$

$$\lambda_1 = 1 \quad \lambda_2 = 3 \quad \lambda_3 = -1$$

$$V_1 = \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} : \begin{cases} x+2y-z = x \\ 3x+y = y \\ 2x+z = z \end{cases} \quad V_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$v_2 = \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} : \begin{cases} x + 2y - z = 3x \\ 3x + y = 3y \\ 2x + z = 3z \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} -2x + 2y - z = 0 & \checkmark \\ 3x - 2y = 0 & \checkmark \\ 2x - 2z = 0 & \checkmark \end{cases}$$

$$v_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

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

$$P_A(t) = \det \begin{pmatrix} t-2 & -3 & 3 \\ 0 & t+1 & -3 \\ -2 & 0 & t-1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= (t-2)(t^2-1) - 18 + 6(t+1)$$

$$= t^3 - 2t^2 - t + 2$$

$$+ 6t + 6$$

$$- 18$$

$$= t^3 - 2t^2 + 5t - 10$$

$$= t^2(t-2) + 5(t-2)$$

$$= (t-2)(t^2+5)$$

$\lambda_1 = 2$ $\lambda_{2,3}$ non reali
 \Rightarrow non diagonalizzabile.

Ricordo: Se $p_A(t) = t^m + a_1 t^{m-1} + \dots + a_m$
 con a_1, \dots, a_m interi allora
 si esiste una soluzione intera è
 un divisore di a_m .

Es: $t^3 - 2t^2 + 5t - 10$

Possibili soluz. inter: $\pm 1, \pm 2, \pm 5, \pm 10$.

+1	$1 - 2 + 5 - 10 \neq 0$	No
-1	$-1 - 2 - 5 - 10 \neq 0$	No
2	$8 - 8 + 10 - 10 = 0$	Sì

$$\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & -2 & 5 & -10 \\ z & & & \\ \hline & 2 & 0 & 10 \\ & 1 & 0 & 5 \end{array} \quad \checkmark$$

$$t^2 + 5$$

(i) $V = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^3 : 4x_1 - 3x_2 - 5x_3 = 0\}$

$f: V \rightarrow V$

$$f(x) = \begin{pmatrix} x_2 + x_3 \\ x_1 + x_2 - 2x_3 \\ x_1 - x_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

Perché f va bene?

ho $g: \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$

associata ad M cioè $g(x) = M \cdot x$.

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

$V \subset \mathbb{R}^3$: si verifica che $g(V) \subset V$
sosta definita $f: V \rightarrow V$ lineare.

Lo faccio: prendo x che verifica l'equazione, cioè

$$4x_1 - 3x_2 - 5x_3 = 0$$

e controllo che anche $y = g(x)$ la soddisfa:

$$4y_1 - 3y_2 - 5y_3 \stackrel{?}{=} 0$$

$$4(x_2 + x_3) - 3(x_1 + x_2 - 2x_3) - 5(x_1 - x_2) \stackrel{?}{=} 0$$

$$-8x_1 + 6x_2 + 10x_3 \stackrel{?}{=} 0$$

$$-2 \underbrace{(4x_1 - 3x_2 - 5x_3)}_0 \stackrel{?}{=} 0$$

Si

$$V = \left\{ x \in \mathbb{R}^3 : 4x_1 - 3x_2 - 5x_3 = 0 \right\}$$

$$f: V \rightarrow V$$

$$f(x) = \begin{pmatrix} x_2 + x_3 \\ x_1 + x_2 - 2x_3 \\ x_1 - x_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

Scrivo $A = [f]_{\mathcal{B}}^{\mathcal{B}}$ e dove gli autoval. di f
sono quelli di A .

$$\text{Scelgo: } \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 4 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ 0 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$f \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 4 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 7 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{7}{4} \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 4 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} - \frac{1}{4} \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ 0 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$f \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ 0 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ -3 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix} = -\frac{3}{4} \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 4 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + \frac{5}{4} \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ 0 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$[f]_{\mathcal{B}}^{\mathcal{B}} = \frac{1}{4} \begin{pmatrix} 7 & -3 \\ -1 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 = 3$$

$$\lambda_1 \cdot \lambda_2 = \frac{32}{4^2} = 2$$

$$\lambda_1 = 1 \quad \lambda_2 = 2$$

(Volevo trovare gli autovettori relativi
trovo $v_j = \begin{pmatrix} x_j \\ y_j \end{pmatrix}$ autovett. di A rel. a λ_j
e quello per f è $x_j \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 4 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + y_j \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ 0 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}$.

$f \xrightarrow{\mathcal{B}} A \xrightarrow{\lambda_1, \lambda_2} \text{ per } A \xrightarrow{\mathcal{B}} v_1, v_2 \text{ per } A \xrightarrow{\mathcal{B}} w_1, w_2$
per f

③ discutere diagonalizzabilità

a) $\begin{pmatrix} -32 & -25 \\ 49 & 38 \end{pmatrix}$

$$\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 = 6$$

$$\lambda_1 \cdot \lambda_2 = -32 \cdot 38 + 49 \cdot 25 = 9$$

$$\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 3$$

Unico autoval. $\lambda_1 = 3$ con $\text{m.a.}(3) = 2$.

$$\text{m.g.}(3) = \dim(\text{Ker}(3 \cdot I_2 - A))$$

$$= \dim(\text{Ker} \begin{pmatrix} 3+32 & 25 \\ -49 & 3-38 \end{pmatrix})$$

$$= \dim(\text{Ker} \begin{pmatrix} 35 & 25 \\ -49 & -35 \end{pmatrix})$$

(che deve essere almeno 1 poiché $\exists \vec{v}$ autovettore)

yufatti: $\det \begin{pmatrix} 35 & 25 \\ -49 & -35 \end{pmatrix} = -35^2 + 49 \cdot 25$
 $= -(7 \cdot 5)^2 + 7^2 \cdot 5^2 = 0$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 35 & -25 \\ -49 & -35 \end{pmatrix} \neq \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \dim \text{Ker} \neq 2$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{m.g.}(3) = 1$$

\Rightarrow non diagonalizzabile

$$\textcircled{e} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$P_A(t) = \det \begin{pmatrix} t & -1 & 1 \\ -1 & t-2 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & t-2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= t(t-2)^2 + (t-2) - (t-2) = t(t-2)^2$$

$$\lambda_1 = 0$$

$$\lambda_2 = 2$$

$$\text{m.a.}(0) = 1$$

$$\text{m.a.}(2) = 2$$

Sempy: $1 \leq \text{m.g.}(\lambda) \leq \text{m.a.}(\lambda)$
 $\forall \lambda$ autovettore

$$\Rightarrow \text{m.g.}(0) = 1$$

$$\text{m.g.}(2) = \dim \text{Ker} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

deve essere almeno 1 cioè $\det(\uparrow) = 0$: vero

OSS: $M \in M_{n \times n}(\mathbb{R}) \Rightarrow \dim(\text{Ker}(M)) = n - \text{rank}(M)$;

inoltre

$$\text{rank}(M) = \dim(\text{Span}(\text{colonne di } M))$$

= più grande intero k t.c.

dentro M ho matrice $k \times k$

con $\det \neq 0$.

Per noi : $\text{rank} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = 2$

$$\Rightarrow \text{u.g.}(2) = 3 - \text{rank}(\uparrow) = 3 - 2 = 1$$

\Rightarrow non diagonalizzabile

$$\textcircled{k} \begin{pmatrix} 2k-1 & 2-k \\ 2k+1 & -k \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 = k-1$$

$$\lambda_1 \cdot \lambda_2 = -2k^2 + k$$

$$+ 2k^2 - 4k - 2$$

$$+ k$$

$$= -2k - 2 = (-2)(k+1)$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda_1 = -2$$

$$\lambda_2 = k+1$$

Oppure: $p_A(t) = \det \begin{pmatrix} t-2k+1 & -2+k \\ -2k-1 & t+k \end{pmatrix}$

$$= \dots = t^2 - (k-1)t - 2(k+1)$$

$$\lambda_{1,2} = \frac{(k-1) \pm \sqrt{k^2 - 2k + 1 + 8k + 8}}{2} = \frac{k-1 \pm \sqrt{k^2 + 6k + 9}}{2}$$

$$= \frac{(k-1) \pm (k+3)}{2} \begin{matrix} \swarrow k+1 \\ \searrow -2 \end{matrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2k-1 & 2-k \\ 2k+1 & -k \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\lambda_1 = -2$$

$$\lambda_2 = k+1$$

Se $\lambda_1 \neq \lambda_2$ è diago: lo è se $-2 \neq k+1$, cioè $k \neq -3$.

Per $k = -3$ ho autov. -2 con m.g. $(-2) = 2$

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

$$\text{m.g.}(-2) = \dim(\text{Ker}(-2 \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} -7 & 5 \\ -5 & 3 \end{pmatrix}))$$

$$= \dim \text{Ker} \begin{pmatrix} 5 & -5 \\ 5 & -5 \end{pmatrix} = 1$$

\Rightarrow Per $k = -3$ non è diagonalizzabile.

$$(P) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 3k \\ 1 & 0 & 3k & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$p_A(t) = \det \begin{pmatrix} t-1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & t-2 & 0 & -1 \\ -1 & 0 & t-1 & -3k \\ -1 & 0 & -3k & t-1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= (t-1)(t-2)(t^2 - 2t + 1 - 9k^2)$$

$$\lambda_1 = 1 \quad \lambda_2 = 2$$

$$\lambda_3 + \lambda_4 = 2$$

$$\lambda_3 \cdot \lambda_4 = 1 - 9k^2 = (1-3k)(1+3k)$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda_3 = 1-3k \quad \lambda_4 = 1+3k$$

Se sono tutti distinti A è diagonalizzabile.

Non lo sono se:

$$\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 \quad \text{mai}$$

$$\lambda_1 = \lambda_3 \quad \text{per } k=0$$

$$\lambda_1 = \lambda_4 \quad \text{per } k=0$$

$$\lambda_2 = \lambda_3 \quad \text{per } k = -1/3$$

$$\lambda_2 = \lambda_4 \quad \text{per } k = +1/3$$

$$\lambda_3 = \lambda_4 \quad \text{per } k=0$$

Dunque: $k \neq 0, -\frac{1}{3}, +\frac{1}{3}$ diago

$$k=0$$

$$\text{m.a.}(1) = 3$$

$$\text{m.a.}(2) = 1$$

$$(\Rightarrow \text{m.g.}(2) = 1)$$

$$k = -\frac{1}{3}$$

$$\text{m.a.}(1) = 1 \\ (\Rightarrow \text{m.g.}(1) = 1)$$

$$\text{m.a.}(2) = 2$$

$$\text{m.a.}(0) = 1 \\ (\Rightarrow \text{m.g.}(0) = 1)$$

$$k = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\text{m.a.}(1) = 1 \\ (\Rightarrow \dots)$$

$$\text{m.a.}(2) = 2$$

$$\text{m.a.}(0) = 1 \\ (\Rightarrow \dots)$$

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

$$\text{m.g.}(1) = \dim \text{Ker} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 & -1 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= 4 - \text{rank} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 & -1 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= 4 - 2 = 2$$

Non diapo.

$$k = \pm 1/3 \quad \text{m.g.}(2) = \dim(\text{Ker} \left(\begin{pmatrix} 2 & & & \\ & 2 & & \\ & & 2 & \\ & & & 2 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & \pm 1 \\ 1 & 0 & \pm 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \right))$$

$$= \dim \text{Ker} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 & -1 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 & \pm 1 \\ -1 & 0 & \pm 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= 4 - \text{rank} \left(\uparrow \right) = 4 - 3 = 1$$

Non digeribile