

7° Tutorato

1) Sia $\varphi_a: \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$ tale che

$$\varphi_a(x, y, z) = \begin{pmatrix} x + ay \\ (1-a)y + z \\ ax + y + 2z \end{pmatrix}$$

(a) Determinare la matrice associata a φ_a rispetto alla base canonica di \mathbb{R}^3

$M_{\mathcal{E} \rightarrow \mathcal{E}}(\varphi_a) = ?$

$$A_a = \begin{pmatrix} \overset{e_1}{1} & \overset{e_2}{a} & \overset{e_3}{0} \\ 0 & 1-a & 1 \\ a & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

(b) $a = ?$ t.c. φ_a NON è suriettivo,

Endomorfismo è iniettivo \Leftrightarrow è suriettivo

Dim
 $F: V \rightarrow V$

~~$\dim V = \dim \text{Im } V + \dim \text{Ker } V$~~

• se F è iniettivo $\Rightarrow \dim \text{Ker } V = 0$



$\dim V = \dim \text{Im } V$



SUFFICIENTE

• se F è suriettivo $\Rightarrow \dim V = \dim \text{Im } V$



Per teoremi della dim

$\dim \text{Ker } V = 0$



NECESSARIA

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

se $\det A = 0 \Rightarrow \forall \lambda \in \mathbb{R} \text{ non } \exists^{-1} A \lambda$

$$\Leftrightarrow \ker A_a \neq \{0\}$$

NON INIETTIVITÀ

$$\det |A| = (a-1)^2 \Rightarrow \text{NON SURRIETTIVITÀ}$$

$$\boxed{a=1}$$

(c) Per $a=1$ determinare una base
 $\text{Im } A_a$ e di $\ker A_a$.

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{Im } A_a = \left\langle \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \right\rangle$$

$$\ker A_a = \ker \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \ker \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{cases} x+y=0 \\ z=0 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} x=-y \\ y=y \\ z=0 \end{cases}$$

$$\ker A_a = \left\langle \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \right\rangle$$

(d) Determinare la matrice associata a φ_a rispetto alla base

$$A = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$$

$$M_{A \rightarrow A}(\varphi_a) = ?$$

Sia per il dominio che per il codominio

combinare il codominio

combinare la base del dominio

$$M_{A \rightarrow A}(\varphi_a) = M_{E \rightarrow A}(\text{id}_{\mathbb{R}^3}) \circ M(\varphi_a) \circ M_{A \rightarrow E}(\text{id}_{\mathbb{R}^3})$$

$$M_{A \rightarrow E}(\text{id}_{\mathbb{R}^3}) = -1$$

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

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

$$S^T = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -4 & -2 \\ -3 & 2 & 1 \\ -1 & 2 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A^{-1} = \frac{1}{\det A} S^T$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} -1/2 & 1 & 1/2 \\ 3/4 & -1/2 & -1/4 \\ 1/4 & -1/2 & 1/4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & a & 0 \\ 0 & 1-a & 1 \\ e & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \dots = \begin{pmatrix} -a+3 & \frac{-a+1}{2} & 3a+5 \\ a-1 & \frac{3a+3}{4} & \frac{-5a-5}{4} \\ a & \frac{5a+1}{4} & \frac{-3a+1}{4} \end{pmatrix}$$

Risolvere

$$\underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}}_A \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} a & b & c & d \\ x & y & z & w \end{pmatrix}}_X = \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 4 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}}_B$$

$$AX = B$$

$$X = A^{-1}B$$

$$A \cdot A^{-1} = I$$

$$\cancel{A^{-1}A} \quad X = A^{-1}B$$

Inversa Matrice ^{Matrice $n \times n$} metodo Jordan-Gauss
 Data A voglio trovare A^{-1}

- ① $(A | Id_n)$
- ② Riduco a gradini
- ③ Anullo gli elementi sopra i pivot
- ④ Cerco rendere i Pivot = 1
- ⑤ Si ottiene $(Id_n | E)$

$$E = A^{-1}$$

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

$$\left(\begin{array}{cc|cc} 2 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{\substack{-II \\ I+2II}} \left(\begin{array}{cc|cc} 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 1 \end{array} \right) \begin{matrix} 0 \\ -1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{matrix}$$

$$X = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 4 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow (2 \times 4)$$

(Note: A^{-1} is indicated with arrows pointing to the 2x2 submatrices in the second matrix)

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & -2 & -1 \\ 1 & 2 & 6 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

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

$$\cancel{A^{-1}} A \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = A^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & -1 & -2 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{\substack{II - 2I \\ III + I}} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & -2 & -2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & -1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\xrightarrow{\substack{-(II) \\ III - II}} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 2 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 3 & -1 & 1 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{\substack{I - III \\ II - 2III}} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & -2 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -4 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 3 & -1 & 1 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = A^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \dots = \begin{pmatrix} -6 \\ -11 \\ 8 \end{pmatrix}$$

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

ES5

$$\begin{cases} -x + ky + 2z = 1 \\ -kx + y + (1+k)z = 2 \\ y + z = 2 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} -1 & k & 2 \\ -k & 1 & 1+k \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

→ Se $\forall k \in \mathbb{R}$ e' MAX \Rightarrow SOL UNICA
 $\text{DET } A \neq 0$

→ $\text{DET } A = 0$ $\rightarrow \forall k \in \mathbb{R} < k < k(A|b)$
 \Downarrow
 S.C. NON
 E' RISOLVIBILE

$\rightarrow \forall k \in \mathbb{R} = k(A|b)$
 S.C. HA
 INFINITE
 SOLUZIONI