

Conclusione dell'esercizio di ieri:

Se $a \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{1, -1\}$ $\text{rg } A_a = \dim \text{Im } f_a = 3 \Rightarrow \text{Im } f_a = \mathbb{R}^3$ è suriettiva
 $\dim \text{Ker } f_a = 3 - 3 = 0 \Rightarrow \text{Ker } f_a = \{0\}$ è iniettiva
 $B_{\text{Im } f_a} = \{e_1, e_2, e_3\}$ $B_{\text{Ker } f_a} = \emptyset$
 $\dim \text{Im } f_a = 3$ $\dim \text{Ker } f_a = 0$
 \Downarrow
 è biettiva
 isomorfismo

$\text{Ker } f_a \cap \text{Im } f_a = \{0\}$
 $\forall a \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{1, -1\}$

Se $a=1$ $B_{\text{Ker } f_1} = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$ $\dim \text{Ker } f_1 = 2$ $\left\langle \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\rangle \oplus \left\langle \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \right\rangle = \mathbb{R}^3$ perché
 non è iniettiva
 $B_{\text{Im } f_1} = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$ $\dim \text{Im } f_1 = 1$
 non è suriettiva
 non è biettiva

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

Per $a=1$ $\text{Ker } f_1$ e $\text{Im } f_1$ sono in somma diretta perché $\dim(\text{Ker } f_1 \cap \text{Im } f_1) = 2 + 1 - 3 = 0$

$B_{\text{Im } f_{-1}} = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$ $\dim \text{Im } f_{-1} = 2$
 non è suriettiva \Rightarrow non è biettiva
 $\left\langle \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \right\rangle \oplus \left\langle \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \right\rangle = \mathbb{R}^3$
 $\text{Im } f_{-1}$ $\text{Ker } f_{-1}$ perché

$B_{\text{Ker } f_{-1}} = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$ non è iniettiva
 $3 = \text{rg} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \text{rg} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \text{rg} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$

c) È biettiva se e solo se $a \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{1, -1\} \Leftrightarrow \text{rg } A_a = 3$

d) Esistono dei valori di $a \in \mathbb{R}$ tali che $\text{Ker } f_a$ e $\text{Im } f_a$ sono in somma diretta?
 Per tutti i valori di $a \in \mathbb{R}$ $\text{Ker } f_a$ e $\text{Im } f_a$ sono in somma diretta.

e) Determinare due basi di \mathbb{R}^3 B_1 e B_2 tali che $a=1$
 $A_{B_1, B_2, f_1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ $\dim \text{Im } f_1 = \text{rg } A_1 = 1$
 $\dim \text{Ker } f_1 = 2$
 $B_1 = \{ \sigma_1, \sigma_2, \sigma_3 \}$ in modo che $\text{Ker } f_1 = \langle \sigma_2, \sigma_3 \rangle$

Essendo $B_{\text{Ker } f_1} = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$ $\sigma_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$ $\sigma_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$

$$B_1 = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\} \quad \begin{matrix} \sigma_2 \textcircled{1} & 0 & 0 \\ \sigma_1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ \sigma_3 & 0 & 0 & \textcircled{1} \end{matrix}$$

$$B_2 = \{w_1, w_2, w_3\} \stackrel{\text{ker } f_1}{\text{ker } f_1} \quad w_1 = f(\sigma_1) = A_1 \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A_a = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & a-1 \\ 1-a & -1 & 0 \\ 2-2a & 2a & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad a=1 \quad A_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \sigma_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$B_2 = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\} \quad \text{rg} \begin{pmatrix} \textcircled{1} & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & \textcircled{1} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \textcircled{1} \end{pmatrix} = 3$$

$$A_{B_1, B_2, f_1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\sigma_1 \quad f(\sigma_1) = w_1 = 1 \cdot w_1 + 0 \cdot w_2 + 0 \cdot w_3$$

$$\sigma_2 \quad f(\sigma_2) = \vec{0} = 0 \cdot w_1 + 0 \cdot w_2 + 0 \cdot w_3$$

$$\sigma_3 \quad f(\sigma_3) = \vec{0} = 0 \cdot w_1 + 0 \cdot w_2 + 0 \cdot w_3$$

Nota bene:

1) V uno spazio vettoriale $\text{id}_V : V \rightarrow V \quad \text{id}_V(\sigma) = \sigma$

$$B_V = \{\sigma_1, \dots, \sigma_n\}$$

$$A_{B_V, B_V, \text{id}_V} = I_n$$

2) $f: V \rightarrow W$ lineare $B_V = \{\sigma_1, \dots, \sigma_n\} \quad A = A_{B_V, B_W, f}$

$$B_W = \{w_1, \dots, w_m\}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} V & \xrightarrow{f} & W \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ \mathbb{R}^n & \xrightarrow{A} & \mathbb{R}^m \end{array}$$

$$\sigma = \sum_{i=1}^n a_i \sigma_i \quad \downarrow \quad \text{\textcircled{e} lineare e biettiva}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ \vdots \\ a_n \end{pmatrix}$$

Cosa succede se componiamo due applicazioni lineari

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} n & & m & & p \\ V & \xrightarrow{f} & W & \xrightarrow{g} & Z \\ \sigma & \xrightarrow{f} & f(\sigma) & \xrightarrow{g} & g(f(\sigma)) \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{ccc} & \text{dopo} & \\ & \downarrow & \\ V & \xrightarrow{g \circ f} & Z \\ \sigma & \xrightarrow{g \circ f} & g(f(\sigma)) \end{array}$$

$$\mathbb{R}^n \xrightarrow{A} \mathbb{R}^m \xrightarrow{B} \mathbb{R}^p \quad \begin{matrix} \textcircled{1} & f: V \rightarrow W \\ \textcircled{2} & B_V = \{\sigma_1, \dots, \sigma_n\} \\ \textcircled{3} & B_W = \{w_1, \dots, w_m\} \end{matrix} \Rightarrow A = A_{B_V, B_W, f} \in M_{m \times n}(\mathbb{R})$$

$$V \xrightarrow{g \circ f} Z$$

$$\textcircled{1} g: W \rightarrow Z$$

$$\textcircled{2} B_W = \{w_1, \dots, w_m\} \Rightarrow B = A_{B_W, B_Z, g}$$

$$\textcircled{3} B_Z = \{z_1, \dots, z_p\}$$

$$B \in M_{p,m}(\mathbb{R})$$

$$A_{B_V, B_Z, g \circ f} = B A \in M_{p,n}(\mathbb{R})$$

$$\boxed{\begin{matrix} g \circ f \\ B \cdot A \end{matrix}}$$

Esercizio: Se $f: V \rightarrow W$ e $g: W \rightarrow Z$ sono lineari, allora $g \circ f: V \rightarrow Z$ è lineare.

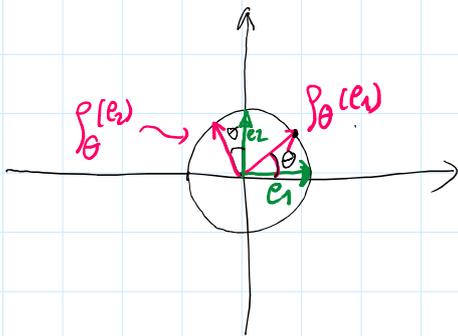
$$\textcircled{1} g \circ f(\vec{0}) = g(f(\vec{0})) = g(\vec{0}) = \vec{0}$$

$\textcircled{2}$ } per linea

$\textcircled{3}$ }

Rotazioni del piano:

$$V = \mathbb{R}^2$$



$$f_\theta: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$$

$$R_\theta = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta & -\sin \theta \\ \sin \theta & \cos \theta \end{pmatrix}$$

$$R_{\theta_2} \circ R_{\theta_1} = R_{\theta_1 + \theta_2} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta_2 & -\sin \theta_2 \\ \sin \theta_2 & \cos \theta_2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta_1 & -\sin \theta_1 \\ \sin \theta_1 & \cos \theta_1 \end{pmatrix} =$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta_2 \cos \theta_1 - \sin \theta_2 \sin \theta_1 & \dots \\ \dots & \dots \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos(\theta_1 + \theta_2) & -\sin(\theta_1 + \theta_2) \\ \sin(\theta_1 + \theta_2) & \cos(\theta_1 + \theta_2) \end{pmatrix}$$

Osservazione: Se $f: V \rightarrow W$ lineare biiettiva e

$f^{-1}: W \rightarrow V$ la sua inversa

$$A = A_{B_V, B_W, f} \in M_{n,n}(\mathbb{R}) \text{ invertibile}$$

$$B = A_{B_W, B_V, f^{-1}}$$

$$B_V = \{v_1, \dots, v_n\}$$

$$B_W = \{w_1, \dots, w_n\}$$

$$V \xrightarrow{f} W \xrightarrow{f^{-1}} V \quad f^{-1} \circ f = \text{id}_V \Rightarrow B = A^{-1}$$

$$B \cdot A = \mathbb{I}_n$$

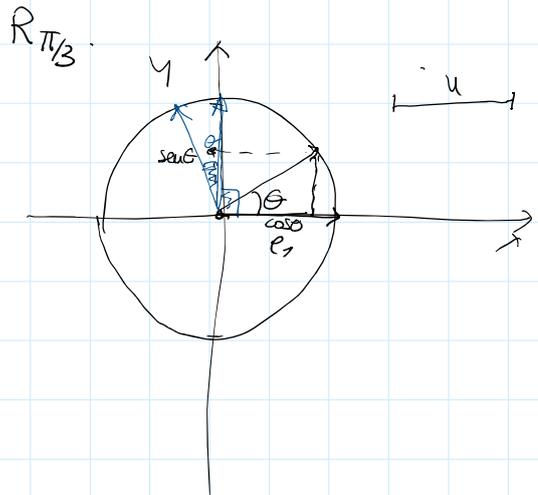
Esempio: $R_\theta = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta & -\sin \theta \\ \sin \theta & \cos \theta \end{pmatrix}$ $R_{-\theta} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos(-\theta) & -\sin(-\theta) \\ \sin(-\theta) & \cos(-\theta) \end{pmatrix} =$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta & \sin \theta \\ -\sin \theta & \cos \theta \end{pmatrix} \quad R_\theta \cdot R_{-\theta} = R_{\theta-\theta} = R_0 = \mathbb{I}_2$$

Esercizio: scrivere le matrici $R_{\pi/4}$ $R_{\pi/3}$

$$R_\theta = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta & \cos(\pi/2 + \theta) \\ \sin \theta & \sin(\pi/2 + \theta) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta & -\sin \theta \\ \sin \theta & \cos \theta \end{pmatrix}$$



MINORI

Definizione: data $A \in M_{m,n}(\mathbb{R})$ si chiama **minore di A** una matrice ottenuta da A eliminando alcune righe e alcune colonne.

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

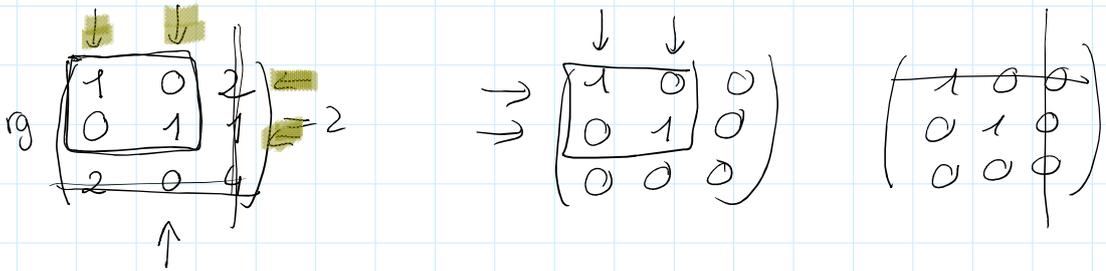
$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$	$\begin{pmatrix} 3 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$
$\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$	$\begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}$
(1)	(2) (3) (4)

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

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

Proposizione: se $A \in M_{m,n}(\mathbb{R})$ e $\text{rg} A = r$, allora r è l'ordine massimo di un minore invertibile.

Esempio:



Il minore si trova $r = \text{rg} A$ ci sono r righe lin. indep. } minore invertibile
 " " r colonne lin. indep. }

Determinante = determina se una matrice è invertibile.

$$\det : M_{n,n}(\mathbb{R}) \longrightarrow \mathbb{R} \quad \det A \in \mathbb{R} \quad \text{con } A \in M_{n,n}(\mathbb{R})$$

$$n=1 \quad A \in M_{1,1}(\mathbb{R}) \quad A = (a) \quad a \in \mathbb{R} \quad \det(a) = a$$



$$A \text{ è invertibile} \iff \det A = a \neq 0$$

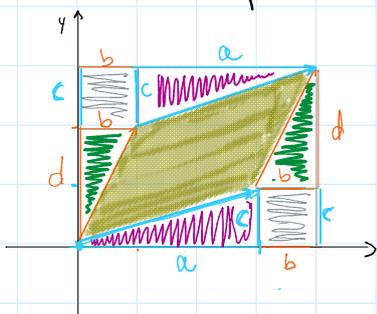
$|\det A| = |a| =$ lunghezza del vettore a

Segno del determinante individua un orientamento

- + equiorientato con la base canonica
- è orientato nel verso opposto.

$$n=2 \quad A = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\det A = ad - bc$$



$$v_1 = \begin{pmatrix} a \\ c \end{pmatrix} \quad v_2 = \begin{pmatrix} b \\ d \end{pmatrix}$$

$$v_1 + v_2 = \begin{pmatrix} a+b \\ c+d \end{pmatrix}$$

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

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

$$A_{\sigma_1 \sigma_2} = (a+b)(c+d) - \cancel{ac} - \cancel{bd} - 2bc =$$

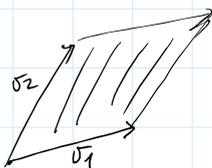
$$= \underline{ac} + bc + ad + \underline{bd} - \cancel{ac} - \cancel{bd} - 2bc = ad - bc \quad A = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A \in M_{2,2}(\mathbb{R}) \quad A = (\sigma_1 \sigma_2)$$

A è invertibile $\Leftrightarrow \text{rg} A = 2 \Leftrightarrow$ 2 colonne lin. indipendenti \Leftrightarrow

$|\det(A)| =$ Area del parall. costruito usando le 2 colonne $\neq 0$

$$\det A > 0$$



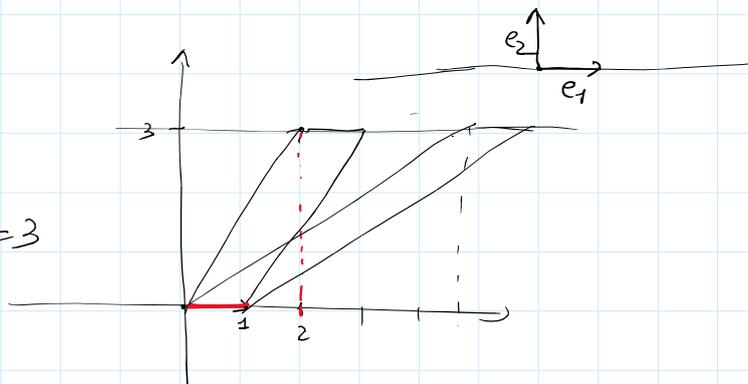
$$\det A < 0$$



Esempio:

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

$$\det A = 1 \cdot 3 - 2 \cdot 0 = 3$$



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

$$\begin{matrix} \oplus & \ominus \\ - & + \end{matrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(-1)^{i+j}$$

$$\begin{matrix} \oplus & - & + & - \\ - & + & - & + \\ + & - & + & - \\ - & + & - & + \end{matrix}$$

Sviluppo 1° riga

$$\det A = +ad - bc = ad - bc$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} a & \ominus \\ c & \oplus \end{pmatrix} \quad + \quad \ominus$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} a & \oplus \\ c & \ominus \end{pmatrix} \quad - \quad +$$

$$\det A = -bc + da = ad - bc$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} a & \oplus \\ c & \ominus \end{pmatrix} \quad + \quad \ominus$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} a & \ominus \\ c & \oplus \end{pmatrix} \quad - \quad \oplus$$

Sviluppo del determinante k-esima riga

$$\det A = \sum_{i=1}^n (-1)^{k+i} a_{ki} \det(A_{ki})$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ a_{k1} & \dots & a_{kn} \\ \vdots & \dots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & \dots & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix}$$

A_{ki} è il minore ottenuto da A eliminando la riga k -esima e la colonna i -esima

$$A_{ki} = \begin{pmatrix} \oplus & \dots & a_{kn} \\ \vdots & \dots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & \dots & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix}$$

h-esima colonna

$$\det A = \sum_{i=1}^n (-1)^{i+h} a_{ih} \det(A_{hi})$$

Esempio:

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

Sviluppo 1° riga

$$\begin{array}{ccc} + & - & + \\ - & + & - \\ + & - & + \end{array}$$

$$= 1 - 4 - 6 = -9$$

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

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

$$= 2(-5) - 0 + 1 = -10 + 1 = -9$$

$$\det \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & -1 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ \hline 5 & 18 & 21 & 1 \end{array} \right) = 1 \det A = -9$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} 1 & -1 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 0 & 1 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} 1 & -1 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 0 & 1 \end{array}$$

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

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

$$\begin{array}{ccc} 1 & -1 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 0 & 1 \end{array}$$