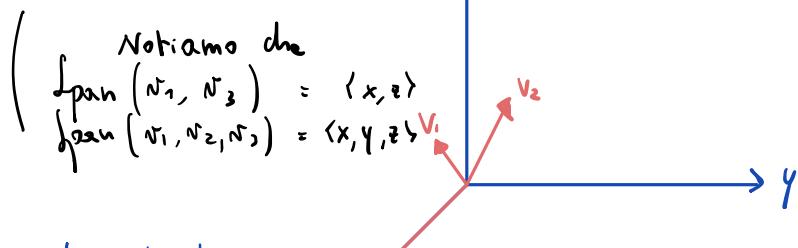


SOLUZIONI FOGO IV

- Indipendenza lineare.

1. Vediamo se i seguenti sono linearmente indipendenti:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{v}_1 &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} & \mathbf{v}_2 &= \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} & \mathbf{v}_3 &= \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \\ \mathbf{v}_i &\in \mathbb{R}^3 \end{aligned}$$



$\{\mathbf{v}_i\}$ sono linearmente indipendenti
 iff $\sum_i \lambda_i \mathbf{v}_i = \mathbf{0} \Leftrightarrow \lambda_i = 0 \forall i$

È equivalente a chiedere se il sistema lineare
 $A \cdot \lambda = \mathbf{0}$ ha soluz. unica.

$$\begin{aligned} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 \\ \lambda_2 \\ \lambda_3 \end{pmatrix} &= \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \lambda_1 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + \lambda_2 \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} + \lambda_3 \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \sum_i \lambda_i \mathbf{v}_i \end{aligned}$$

$A \cdot \lambda = \mathbf{0}$ ha come unica soluzione $\lambda = \mathbf{0}$ se $\exists A^{-1}$:

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

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

$\Rightarrow A \cdot \lambda = \mathbf{0}$ ha soluz. $\lambda = \mathbf{0}$.

NOTA Ricordiamo che $A \cdot \mathbf{x} = \mathbf{0}$ ha soluz. $\mathbf{x} \neq \mathbf{0} \Leftrightarrow A$ ha (almeno) una colonna senza pivot:

$A \cdot \mathbf{x}$ ha soluz. $\mathbf{x} \neq \mathbf{0} \Leftrightarrow$ \exists variabile libera
 $\Leftrightarrow \exists$ una colonna senza pivot.

Poss anche calcolare il determinante e
verificare l'invertibilità

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

=

2. $\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^3$

$$\begin{aligned}A \cdot \lambda &= 0 \quad A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \\ &\Rightarrow \begin{array}{l} \text{Ammette sol. } \lambda \neq 0 \Rightarrow \text{lin. dipendenti.} \\ (\lambda_3 \text{ variab. libera}) \end{array}\end{aligned}$$

=

3. $\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ t \\ t^2 \end{pmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^3$

$$\cancel{1^{\text{a}} \text{ caso}} \quad \begin{pmatrix} 1 & t \\ t & 2 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & t \\ 0 & 2-t^2 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{array}{l} \text{linearmente} \\ \text{indipendenti} \\ \text{sce } t \neq \pm \sqrt{2} \end{array}$$

$$\cancel{2^{\text{a}} \text{ caso}} \quad \det \begin{pmatrix} 1 & t \\ t & 2 \end{pmatrix} = 2 - t^2$$

$$\det A = 0 \text{ per } t = \pm \sqrt{2}$$

=

4. V sp. vett. su \mathbb{K} . Siano v_1, v_2 lin. ind.
Allora $\{v_1 + v_2, v_1 - v_2\}$ sono lin. ind.

Proof

$$\begin{aligned}\lambda_1(v_1 + v_2) + \lambda_2(v_1 - v_2) &= \\ &= \lambda_1 v_1 + \lambda_1 v_2 + \lambda_2 v_1 - \lambda_2 v_2 = \\ &= (\lambda_1 + \lambda_2)v_1 + (\lambda_1 - \lambda_2)v_2 \\ &= 0 \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \lambda_1 + \lambda_2 = 0 \\ \lambda_1 - \lambda_2 = 0 \end{cases}\end{aligned}$$

\Leftrightarrow

$$\boxed{\lambda_1 = -\lambda_2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Leftrightarrow & \lambda_1 (\nu_1 + \nu_2) - \lambda_2 (\nu_1 - \nu_2) = 0 \\ \Leftrightarrow & 2 \lambda_1 \nu_2 = 0 \\ \Leftrightarrow & \lambda_1 = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Also } \lambda_2 = -\lambda_1 = 0$$

$$\text{Also } \lambda_1 (\nu_1 + \nu_2) + \lambda_2 (\nu_1 - \nu_2) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \lambda_{1,2} = 0$$

5.

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 5 & -1 \\ 1 & 4 & 7 & -3 \\ 6 & 2 & 20 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\rightarrow \text{rk } A = 2, \quad A \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 5 & -1 \\ 0 & 2 & 2 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\rightarrow A^T = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 6 \\ 2 & 4 & 2 \\ 5 & 7 & 20 \\ -1 & -3 & 4 \end{pmatrix}, \quad A^T \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 6 \\ 0 & 2 & -10 \\ \hline \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{rk } A^T = 2$$

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$$\begin{aligned} 7. \quad \det \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 7 \\ 6 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} &= 1 \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 7 \\ 0 & 2 \end{vmatrix} - 2 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 7 \\ 6 & 2 \end{vmatrix} + 1 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 6 & 0 \end{vmatrix} \\ &= 0 - 2(2 - 42) + 0 = 80 \end{aligned}$$

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8. Determinant inverse.

$$8.1 \quad A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad A^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Infatti, solamente scambiando le righe,

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & | & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & | & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & | & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & | & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & | & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & | & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(A|I)$$

$$(I|A^{-1})$$

8.2

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \bar{A}^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1/2 & 1/2 \\ 0 & 1/2 & -1/2 \\ -1 & 1/2 & 1/2 \end{pmatrix}$$

9.

9.1 $\begin{cases} x_1 - 5x_2 = 2 \\ x_1 + 3x_2 = -2 \end{cases}$ con Cramer

$$\Delta = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -5 \\ 1 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = 8$$

$$\Delta_1 = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & -5 \\ -2 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = -4, \quad \Delta_2 = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 1 & -2 \end{vmatrix} = -4$$

$$\begin{aligned} x_1 &= \frac{\Delta_1}{\Delta} = -1/2 \\ x_2 &= \frac{\Delta_2}{\Delta} = -1/2 \end{aligned}$$

9.2. $\begin{cases} x_1 - 5x_2 + x_3 = 1 \\ x_1 + 3x_2 - x_3 = -1 \\ x_1 - x_2 = 1 \end{cases}$

$$\Delta = -8, \quad \Delta_1 = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -5 & 1 \\ -1 & 3 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = -2$$

$$\Delta_2 = 6$$

$$\Delta_3 = 8$$

$$x_1 = \Delta_1 / \Delta = 1/4$$

$$x_2 = \Delta_2 / \Delta = -3/4$$

$$x_3 = \Delta_3 / \Delta = -1$$

10.

$$\begin{cases} x_1 = 0.85 \left(\frac{x_2}{2} \right) + 0.15 \cdot \frac{1}{4} \\ x_2 = 0.85 \left(\frac{x_1}{3} + \frac{x_4}{2} \right) + \frac{0.15}{4} \\ x_3 = 0.85 \left(\frac{x_1}{3} + \frac{x_4}{2} \right) + \frac{0.15}{4} \\ x_4 = 0.85 \left(\frac{x_1}{3} + \frac{x_2}{2} + x_3 \right) + \frac{0.15}{4} \end{cases}$$

Sistemiamo il sistema (1d)

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x_1 - \frac{0.85}{2} x_2 = \frac{0.15}{4} \\ -\frac{0.85}{3} x_1 + x_2 - \frac{0.85}{2} x_4 = \frac{0.15}{4} \\ -\frac{0.85}{3} x_1 + x_3 - \frac{0.85}{2} x_4 = \frac{0.15}{4} \\ -\frac{0.85}{3} x_1 - \frac{0.85}{2} x_2 - \frac{0.85}{3} x_3 + x_4 = \frac{0.15}{4} \end{array} \right.$$

Due Cramer :

$$x_1 = \frac{9393}{101254}, \quad x_2 = \frac{13167}{101254} = x_3, \quad x_4 = \frac{15785}{101254}$$

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