

①

a) la retta cercata si può scrivere come intersezione di due piani:

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{piano perpendicolare a } r \\ \text{per } P \end{array} \right.$

$$v_2 = (1, 1, 1) \wedge (2, 0, -1) = (1, -3, 2)$$

$$\pi': x - 3y + 2z + d = 0$$

impongo il passaggio per  $P = (1, 3, 0)$

$$1 - 9 + d = 0 \Rightarrow d = 8$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} x - 3y + 2z + 8 = 0 \\ 3x - y + z = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} b) \quad v_2 &= (0, 1, -1) \wedge (2, 0, 1) \\ &= (2, -2, -2) \end{aligned}$$

I piani perpendicolari a  $\pi$  sono quelli del fascio:

$$x - 2y - 2z + d = 0$$

Devo trovare quelli a

distanza 2 de

$$P = (1, -2, 3)$$

$$d(P, \pi) = \frac{|1 + 4 - 6 + d|}{\sqrt{1 + 4 + 4}} = 2$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{|d-1|}{3} = 2 \Rightarrow$$

$$d-1 = \pm 6$$

$$d = \pm 6 + 1$$

$$\pi_1: x - 2y + 2z + 7 = 0$$

$$\pi_2: x - 2y + 2z - 5 = 0$$

$$2) \quad V: \begin{cases} x_1 - x_2 - x_3 = 0 \\ 4x_1 - 2x_2 + x_4 = 0 \\ -6x_1 + x_2 + x_5 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 4 & -2 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -6 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$



minore non  
nullo  $\Rightarrow$

il rango è 3

$$\Rightarrow \dim V = 5 - 3 = 2$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_3 = x_1 - x_2 \\ x_4 = -4x_1 + 2x_2 \\ x_5 = 6x_1 - x_2 \end{cases}$$

$$V = \left\{ (x_1, x_2, x_1 - x_2, -4x_1 + 2x_2, 6x_1 - x_2), x_1, x_2 \in \mathbb{R} \right\}$$

base =

$$\left\{ (1, 0, 1, -4, 6), (0, 1, -1, 2, -1) \right\}$$

$$U: \left\{ p(x) \in \mathbb{R}_3[x] \mid \right.$$

$$p(-x) = -p(x) \left. \right\}$$

$$p(x) = a_0 + a_1x + a_2x^2 + a_3x^3$$

$$p(-x) = a_0 - a_1x + a_2x^2 - a_3x^3$$

$$p(-x) = -p(x) \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\cancel{a_0} - \cancel{a_1x} + \cancel{a_2x^2} - \cancel{a_3x^3} =$$

$$-\cancel{a_0} - \cancel{a_1x} - \cancel{a_2x^2} - \cancel{a_3x^3} \quad \Rightarrow$$

$$2a_0 + 2a_2x^2 = 0 =$$

polinomio nullo

$$\Rightarrow a_0 = a_2 = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$U = \left\{ a_1 x + a_3 x^3, a_1, a_3 \in \mathbb{R} \right\}$$

$$\dim U = 2$$

$$\text{Base} = \left\{ x, x^3 \right\}.$$

$$W: \left\{ A \in M_{3,3}(\mathbb{R}) \mid \right.$$

$$A \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \left. \right\}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} a_{11} - a_{12} \\ a_{21} - a_{22} \\ a_{31} - a_{32} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{cases} a_{11} = a_{12} \\ a_{21} = a_{22} \\ a_{31} = a_{32} \end{cases}$$



$$W = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{11} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{21} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{31} & a_{33} \end{pmatrix} \right\}$$

$$a_{ij} \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\Rightarrow \dim W = 6$$

$$\text{Base: } \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \right.$$

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

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

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda \end{pmatrix} \left. \vphantom{\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda \end{pmatrix}} \right\}$$

3) Dobbiamo trovare  
le molteplicità algebriche  
e geometriche degli autovalori

$$\det(A - \lambda I_3) = \lambda^2(1 - \lambda)$$

$$\Rightarrow \mu_{\text{ov}}(0) = 2$$

$$\mu_g(0) = 3 - \rho(A) = 1$$

$$\mu_g(0) < \mu_a(0) \Rightarrow$$

$A$  non è diagonalizz.

Procediamo con  $B$

$$B - \lambda I_3 =$$

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

$$\det(B - \lambda I_3) = (1 - \lambda)(\lambda^2 - 5\lambda + 6 - 2) = (1 - \lambda)(\lambda^2 - 5\lambda + 4)$$

$$\lambda^2 - 5\lambda + 4 = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$\lambda = \frac{5 \pm \sqrt{25 - 16}}{2} = \frac{5 \pm 3}{2}$$

$$= 1, 4$$

$$\mu_a(1) = 2$$

$$\mu_a(4) = 1$$

$$\mu_g(1) = 3 - \rho(B - I_3)$$

$$B - I_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \rho(B - I_3) = 1$$

$B$  è diagonalizzabile!

$$V_1: \quad x_2 + 2x_3 = 0$$

$$V_1 = \left\{ (x_1, -2x_3, x_3) \mid x_1, x_3 \in \mathbb{R} \right\}$$

$$\text{base per } V_1 = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} (1, 0, 0), \\ (0, -2, 1) \end{array} \right\}$$

$V_{2,i}$  Lösungen d

$$(B - 4I_3) \cdot \underline{x} = \underline{0}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} -3 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & -2 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} -3x_1 + x_2 + 2x_3 = 0 \\ x_2 - x_3 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} 0 \\ 3x_1 = 3x_3 \\ x_2 = x_3 \end{cases} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} 0 \\ x_1 = x_3 \\ x_2 = x_3 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow V_2 = \left\{ (x_1, x_1, x_1), x_1 \in \mathbb{R} \right\}$$

$$\text{base} = \left\{ (1, 1, 1) \right\}$$

$$D_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$$

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

$$\hookrightarrow f(0,0,0) = (0,0,0,0)$$

per qualsiasi funzione  $f$ .  
che sia lineare.

Poiché  $f$  è definita solo  
sui vettori  $(1,2,1)$  e  $(0,-1,2)$ ,

possiamo conoscere



$\int (x_1, x_2, x_3)$  se e sobre se

$(x_1, x_2, x_3) \in \langle (1, 2, 1), (0, -1, 2) \rangle$

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

$\Rightarrow (0, 0, 1) \notin \langle (1, 2, 1), (0, -1, 2) \rangle$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad R_3 - R_1$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & -2 & 4 \end{pmatrix} R_3 - 2R_2$$

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

$$(1, 0, 5) \in \langle (1, 2, 1), (0, -1, 2) \rangle$$

$$(1, 0, 5) = h_1 (1, 2, 1) +$$

$$h_2 (0, -1, 2) =$$

$$(h_1, 2h_1 - h_2, h_1 + 2h_2)$$

$$\begin{cases} h_1 = 1 \\ 2h_1 - h_2 = 0 \\ h_1 + 2h_2 = 5 \end{cases} \Rightarrow$$

$$\begin{cases} h_1 = 1 \\ h_2 = 2 \\ 1 + 4 = 5 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow (1, 0, 5) = (1, 2, 1)$$

$$+ 2(0, -1, 2)$$

$$\Rightarrow f(1, 0, 5) = f(1, 2, 1) +$$

$$\begin{aligned} &+ 2f(0, -1, 2) = \\ &(1, 0, 2, 0) + 2(2, 4, 5, 1) \\ &= (5, 8, 12, 2) \end{aligned}$$

Domanda:

1) una base ortonormale

è formata da vettori  
a due a due ortogonali  
di norma 1:

Esempio:  $\left\{ \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right), \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right) \right\}$

$$2) \text{Ker} f = \left\{ v \in V \mid f(v) = \underline{0}_U \right\}$$

$$\text{Im} f = \left\{ u \in U \mid \exists v \in V \right.$$

tale che  $f(v) = u \left. \right\}$

3)  $V \leq U$  se i generatori  
di  $V$  sono in  $U$

$(0, 0, 1, 1)$  è nella base  
di  $U$  data.

$$(1, 2, 0, 0) \in O \Leftrightarrow$$

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

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & -1 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad R_4 - R_1$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad R_4 - 2R_2$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \rho = 3$$

$$\Rightarrow (1, 2, 0, 0) \in U$$

$$\Rightarrow V \leq U.$$