

# ALGEBRA E MATEMATICA DISCRETA

ESERCIZI ①

Es. pag. 54 N° 6.2

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

$$A^P = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -2 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad P \in \mathbb{N}$$

con  $P=2$

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

per  $P > 2$  e <sup>per assurdo</sup> supponiamo che l'asserto  $(A^P)$  sia uguale a  $A^{P-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -2 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

allora

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

Es. pag 56 (6.1)

$$B = A = \{1, 2, 3, 4\} \quad \text{e} \quad \mathcal{C} = \{(x, y) \mid x \in A, y \in B, x^2 = y\}$$

$$A_e = \left\{ \right.$$

$\mathbb{Q}$  in  $\mathbb{Z}$

9/11/11  
STEFANIA BOFFA

$\mathbb{Q}$  eq  $\Leftrightarrow R$  ref., trans., trans.

$n \in \mathbb{Z}$

$$1) [X]_R = \{y \in \mathbb{Z} \mid y R n\} \subset \mathbb{Z}$$

$$2) n \in [X]_R \neq \emptyset$$

$$n R y \Leftrightarrow [X]_R = [Y]_R$$

$\Rightarrow$

$n R y$

$$\text{Th. } [X]_R \underset{\subset}{=} [Y]_R$$

$\supseteq$

$$z \in [Y]_R \quad (\text{Th } z \in [X]_R)$$

$z R y$

$$n R y \Rightarrow y R n \Rightarrow z R n \Rightarrow z \in [X]_R$$

$$3) [X]_{\mathcal{R}} \neq [Y]_{\mathcal{R}} \Leftrightarrow [X]_{\mathcal{R}} \cap [Y]_{\mathcal{R}} = \emptyset$$

$$4) \bigcup_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} [X]_{\mathcal{R}} = \mathbb{Z}$$

$$\mathbb{Z}/\mathcal{R} = \{ [X]_{\mathcal{R}} \mid n \in \mathbb{Z} \}$$

$\mathbb{Z}, \mathcal{R}$

$\mathcal{R}$  è compatibile con  $+$  in  $\mathbb{Z}$  se

$$\forall a, b, c, d \in \mathbb{Z} \left( \begin{array}{l} a \mathcal{R} b \\ c \mathcal{R} d \end{array} \right) \Rightarrow (a+c) \mathcal{R} (b+d)$$

$\mathcal{R}$  comp. con  $\cdot$  in  $\mathbb{Z}$  se

$$\forall a, b, c, d \in \mathbb{Z} \left( \begin{array}{l} a \mathcal{R} b \\ c \mathcal{R} d \end{array} \right) \Rightarrow a \cdot c \mathcal{R} b \cdot d$$

ES

$$\mathcal{R}: \forall a, b \in \mathbb{Z} \quad a \mathcal{R} b \Leftrightarrow a = b \text{ opp. } a \cdot b = 50$$

$\mathcal{R}$  relazione di equivalenza

$\mathcal{R}$  riflessiva a  $\mathcal{R} \forall e \in \mathbb{Z}$ ?

$\mathcal{R}$  simmetrica

$$\forall a, b \in \mathbb{Z} \mid a \mathcal{R} b \Rightarrow b \mathcal{R} a \quad ? \quad (\Leftrightarrow \{ b = a \text{ opp. } b \cdot a = 50 \})$$

$$1) a \mathcal{R} b \Rightarrow b = a \text{ opp. } a \cdot b = 50$$

$$2) a \cdot b = 50 \Rightarrow b \cdot a = 50$$

$\mathcal{R}$  transitiva

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} a \mathcal{R} b \\ a \mathcal{R} c \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow a \mathcal{R} c$$



$$a R b \Rightarrow a = b \text{ opp. } a \cdot b = 50$$

$$b R c \Rightarrow b = c \text{ opp. } b \cdot c = 50$$

$$1) a = b \text{ e } b = c \Rightarrow a = c$$

$$2) a = b \text{ e } b \cdot c = 50 \Rightarrow a \cdot c = 50$$

$$3) b = c \text{ e } a \cdot b = 50 \Rightarrow a \cdot c = 50$$

$$4) b \cdot c = 50 \text{ e } a \cdot b = 50 \Rightarrow a \cdot b = b \cdot c \Rightarrow a = c$$

ES 2)

$$[0]_{\mathcal{R}} = \{n \in \mathbb{Z} \mid n R 0\} = \{n \in \mathbb{Z} \mid n = 0 \text{ opp. } n \cdot 0 = 50\} = \\ = \{0\} \neq \emptyset$$

ES 3)

$$[1]_{\mathcal{R}} = \{n \in \mathbb{Z} \mid n R 1\} = \{n \in \mathbb{Z} \mid n = 1 \text{ opp. } n \cdot 1 = 50\} = \\ = \{1, 50\} = [50]_{\mathcal{R}}$$

ES 4)

$$[-3]_{\mathcal{R}} = \{n \in \mathbb{Z} \mid n R -3\} = \{n \in \mathbb{Z} \mid n = -3 \text{ opp. } n \cdot (-3) = 50\} = \\ = \{-3\}$$

ES 5)

$$[2]_{\mathcal{R}} = \{n \in \mathbb{Z} \mid n R 2\} = \{n \in \mathbb{Z} \mid n = 2 \text{ opp. } n \cdot 2 = 50\} = \{2, 25\}$$

$$[25]_{\mathbb{Q}} = [2]_{\mathbb{R}}$$

rispetto all'esercizio di prima

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} a R b \\ e R d \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \begin{array}{l} a = b \text{ opp. } ab = 50 \\ e = d \text{ opp. } ed = 50 \end{array}$$

$$\text{Th } a+c R b+d \Leftrightarrow a+c = b+d \text{ opp. } (a+c)(b+d) = 50$$

$$a = b \text{ e } e = d \Rightarrow a+c = b+d$$

$$a = b \text{ e } ed = 50$$



Vogliamo dimostrare che vale questa proprietà ~~P~~ P

$$P \text{ } n=0$$

$$P \text{ } n \Rightarrow P \text{ } n+1$$

$$1 + \dots + (2n-1) = n^2 \quad \forall n \geq 1$$

~~W~~

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$$1) 1 = 1^2 \quad n=1 \quad \text{vera (base d'induzione)}$$

$$2) 1 + \dots + (2n-1) = n^2$$

$$1 + \dots + (2(n+1)-1) = (n+1)^2$$

$$\underbrace{1 + \dots + (2n-1)}_{n^2} + (2(n+1)-1) = n^2 + 2(n+1) - 1 =$$

$$= n^2 + 2n + 2 - 1 = n^2 + 2n + 1 = (n+1)^2$$

$$6^0 + 6^1 + \dots + 6^n = \frac{6^{n+1} - 1}{5} \quad \forall n \geq 0$$

$$\sum_{k=0}^n 6^k$$

$$n=0, \quad 6^0 = 1$$

$$\frac{6^{0+1} - 1}{5} = \frac{5}{5} = 1 \quad \# \text{ VERA}$$

$$\text{Th } 6^0 + 6^1 + \dots + 6^n + 6^{n+1} = \frac{6^{(n+1)+1} - 1}{5}$$

$$6^0 + 6^1 + \dots + 6^n + 6^{n+1} = \frac{6^{n+1} - 1}{5} + 6^{n+1} = \frac{6^{n+1} - 1 + 5 \cdot 6^{n+1}}{5}$$

$$= \frac{6^{n+1}(5+1) - 1}{5} = \frac{6 \cdot 6^{n+1} - 1}{5} = \frac{6^{n+2} - 1}{5} \quad \leftarrow 1^\circ \text{ membro}$$

$$2^\circ \text{ membro: } \frac{6^{(n+1)+1} - 1}{5} = \frac{6^{n+2} - 1}{5}$$

conclusione, principio di induzione, ~~dim~~ dimm. iniett. e suriett.



Verificare ed prove d'induzione X CASA

$$1) \cancel{1^3 + 2^3 + \dots + n^3} = \frac{n^2(n+1)^2}{4} \quad \forall n \geq 0$$

$$2) n^2 > 2n+1 \quad \forall n \geq 2$$

$$3) \cancel{1^2 + 2^2 + \dots + n^2} = \frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{6} \quad \forall n \geq 1$$

$$4) 2^n > n^2 \quad \forall n > 4$$

$$1) 1^3 + 2^3 + \dots + n^3 = \frac{n^2(n+1)^2}{4} \quad \forall n \geq 1$$

$x R y \Leftrightarrow (x - y) \in 8\mathbb{Z}$  Dim. questa relazione di equivalenza  
lento

$$8\mathbb{Z} = \{8k, k \in \mathbb{Z}\}$$



$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 & 3 \\ 0 & 4 & 5 \end{bmatrix}; \quad B = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 6 & 8 \\ 1 & -3 & -7 \end{bmatrix}$$

10/11/11

$$A+B = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 4 & 11 \\ 1 & 1 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$3A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -6 & 9 \\ 0 & 12 & 15 \end{bmatrix}$$



$$A_{m,p}$$

$$B_{p,m}$$

$$\begin{matrix} \uparrow \\ \text{A} \\ \uparrow \\ \text{1x3} \end{matrix} = (7 \ -4 \ 5) \quad \begin{matrix} \nearrow \\ \text{B} \\ \uparrow \\ \text{3x1} \end{matrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A \cdot B = 7 \cdot 3 + (-4) \cdot 2 + 5 \cdot 1 = 21 - 8 + 5 = 18$$

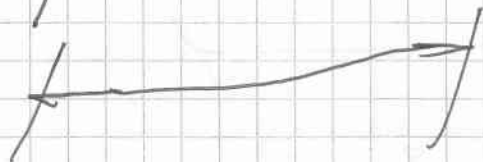
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 2 & -1 \end{pmatrix}; \quad B = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & -4 \\ 5 & -2 & 6 \end{pmatrix}$$

$2 \times 2$   $\leftarrow$   $2 \times 3$   
quindi posso fare il prodotto

$$A \cdot B = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \cdot 1 + 3 \cdot 5 & 0 + (-6) & 1 \cdot (-4) + 3 \cdot 6 \\ 2 \cdot 2 + (-1) \cdot 5 & 2 \cdot 0 + (-1) \cdot 2 & 2 \cdot (-4) + (-1) \cdot 6 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 17 & -6 & 14 \\ -1 & -2 & -14 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 2 & 5 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

es. de matrice a gradin



$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & -3 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 4 & -4 & 6 & 10 \\ 3 & 6 & -6 & 9 & 13 \end{bmatrix} \begin{array}{l} R_2 \leftrightarrow -2R_1 + R_2 \\ R_3 \leftrightarrow -3R_1 + R_3 \end{array} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & -3 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 4 & 6 \\ 0 & 0 & +3 & 6 & 7 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 3 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = 4 - 0 = 4$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} a & b & c \\ d & e & f \\ g & h & i \end{vmatrix} = a \cdot e \cdot i + b \cdot f \cdot g + c \cdot d \cdot h - (c \cdot e \cdot g + a \cdot f \cdot h + b \cdot d \cdot i)$$

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} a & b & c & a & b \\ d & e & f & d & e \\ g & h & i & g & h \end{array}$$

SARRUS

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} 1 & 2 & 3 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 4 & 0 & 2 & 4 \\ 1 & 3 & 1 & 1 & 3 \end{array}$$

$$\# \det = 4 + 0 + 18 - 12 - 0 - 4 = 6$$



$$A \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 4 & -2 & 3 \\ 0 & 5 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \det A = 1(2 \cdot (-1) - 3 \cdot 5) - 2(-4 \cdot 0 - 3 \cdot 0) + 3(20 - 0) = -13 + 8 + 60 = 55$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & -3 & 0 \\ 5 & -4 & 7 & -2 \\ 4 & 0 & 6 & -3 \\ 3 & -2 & 5 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \quad \det A = 2 \begin{vmatrix} -4 & 7 & -2 \\ 1 & 6 & -3 \\ -2 & 5 & 2 \end{vmatrix} + 3 \begin{vmatrix} 5 & -4 & -2 \\ 4 & 1 & -3 \\ 3 & -2 & 2 \end{vmatrix} =$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^n k = \frac{n(n+1)}{2} =$$

$$1+2+3+\dots+n = \frac{n(n+1)}{2} \quad \forall n \geq 1$$

$$1 = 1 \frac{(1+1)}{2} = 1 \quad n=1$$

$$1+2+3+\dots+n+(n+1) = \frac{n(n+1)}{2} + (n+1) = \frac{n(n+1) + 2(n+1)}{2} =$$

$$= \frac{(n+1)(n+2)}{2} = \frac{n^2 + 3n + 2}{2}$$

~~$$\frac{n(n+1)}{2} + \frac{(n+1)(n+2)}{2}$$~~



S, T insieme

$$f: S \rightarrow T$$

$$x \rightarrow y = f(x)$$

$$\forall x \in S \exists y \in T : f(x) = y$$

$$X \subseteq S$$

$$f(X) = \{f(x) \in T : x \in X\}$$

$$f: \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$$

$$x \rightarrow x^2$$

$$X = \{-1, -3, 4\}; f(x) = ?$$

$$f(X) = \{f(x) : x \in X\} = \{x^2 : x \in X\} = \{1, 9, 16\}$$



$$f: S \rightarrow T$$

$$Y \subseteq T$$

$$f^{-1}(Y) = \{x \in S : f(x) \in Y\} \subseteq S$$

$$f: \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow \mathbb{Q}$$

$$x \Rightarrow |x|$$

$$X = \{-1, -3, 4, 5, -\frac{7}{4}\}$$

$$f^{-1}(X) = \{x \in \mathbb{Z} : |x| \in X\} = \{x \in \mathbb{Z} : |x| \in \{-1, -3, 4, 5, -\frac{7}{4}\}\}$$

$$|x| = -1 \quad \text{mai verific.}$$

$$|x| = -3 \quad \text{" "}$$

$$|x| = 4 \quad \Rightarrow x = \pm 4$$

$$|x| = 5 \Rightarrow x = \pm 5$$

$$|x| = -\frac{7}{4} \quad \text{mai verific.}$$

$$f^{-1}(X) = \{-4, 4, 5, -5\}$$

$$f: S \rightarrow T$$

$$f \text{ iniettiva} \Leftrightarrow (\forall n, y \in S \quad n \neq y \Rightarrow f(n) \neq f(y))$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (\forall n, y \in S \quad f(n) = f(y) \Rightarrow n = y)$$

$$f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$x \rightarrow 3x + 5$$

$$f(x) = 3x + 5$$

$$\begin{aligned} n, y \in \mathbb{R} \quad f(n) = f(y) &\Rightarrow 3n + 5 = 3y + 5 \\ &\Rightarrow 3n = 3y \\ &\Rightarrow n = y \end{aligned}$$

$$f \text{ suriettiva} \Leftrightarrow \forall y \in T \exists x \in S : y = f(x)$$

$$f: \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$$

$$x \rightarrow x^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} f \text{ suriettiva} &\Leftrightarrow \forall y \in \mathbb{Z} \exists x \in \mathbb{Z} \\ &\Leftrightarrow \forall y \in \mathbb{Z} \exists x \in \mathbb{Z} : y = x^2 \Rightarrow x = \pm \sqrt{y} \end{aligned} \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} y = -1 \quad -1 \neq x^2 \\ y = 2 \quad \sqrt{2} \neq x^2 \end{array} \right.$$

$$f: x \in \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow |x| + 9 \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$i) f(\{-7, -2, -1, 0, 1, 2, 7\})$$

$$ii) f^{-1}(\{-4, -1, 0, 15, 20\})$$

$$iii) f(\{-7, -2, -1, 0, 1, 2, 7\}) = \{f(x) : x \in \{-7, -2, -1, 0, 1, 2, 7\}\}$$

$$= \{|-7| + 9, |-2| + 9, |-1| + 9, 0 + 9, |1| + 9, |2| + 9, |7| + 9\} = \{16, 11, 10, 9\}$$

$$ii) f^{-1}(\{-4, -1, 0, 15, 20\}) = \{x \in \mathbb{Z} : f(x) \in \{-4, -1, 0, 15, 20\}\}$$

$$f(x) = |x| + 9 = -4 \Rightarrow |x| = -13 \quad \text{mai verificato}$$

$$|x| + 9 = -1 \Rightarrow |x| = -10 \quad \text{" "}$$

$$|x| + 9 = 0 \Rightarrow |x| = -9 \quad \text{" "}$$

$$|x| + 9 = 15 \Rightarrow |x| = 6 \quad x = \pm 6$$

$$|x| + 9 = 20 \Rightarrow |x| = 11 \quad x = \pm 11$$

$$f^{-1} = \{6, -6, 11, -11\}$$

$n \rightarrow |n| + 9$   
 $x, y \in \mathbb{Z}, f(x) = f(y) \stackrel{?}{\Rightarrow} x = y$  se lo verifichiamo al'appl. è iniettiva

$$f(x) = f(y) \Rightarrow |x| + 9 = |y| + 9 \Rightarrow |x| = |y| \not\Rightarrow x = y$$

quindi l'applicaz. non è iniettiva

$$x = 1, y = -1, x \neq y \not\Rightarrow f(x) = f(y)$$

$$f(x) = |1| + 9 = 10$$

$$\text{" "}$$

$$f(y) = |-1| + 9 = 10$$

f suriettiva?

$$\forall y \in \mathbb{Z} \exists x \in \mathbb{Z} : f(x) = y$$

$$f(x) = |x| + 9 = y \Rightarrow |x| = y - 9$$

$$x = \pm y - 9$$

supp.  $y = -1$

$$|x| + 9 = -1$$

$$|x| = -10$$

~~mai verificato~~  $\Rightarrow$  appl. non suriettiva

$$f: n \in \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow -\frac{n}{5} \in \mathbb{Q} \quad f(n) = -\frac{n}{5}$$

$$i) f(\{-10, -5, 0, 5, 6, 10\}) = \{f(n) : n \in \{-10, -5, 0, 5, 6, 10\}\}$$

$$\{f(-10), f(-5), f(0), f(5), f(6), f(10)\} = \{2, 1, 0, -1, -\frac{6}{5}, -2\}$$

$$ii) f^{-1}(\{-\frac{4}{3}, -1, 0, \frac{2}{15}, 20\}) = \{n \in \mathbb{Z} : f(n) \in \underbrace{\{-\frac{4}{3}, -1, 0, \frac{2}{15}, 20\}}_{\subseteq \mathbb{Q}}\}$$

$$n \rightsquigarrow$$

$$n: f(n) = -\frac{4}{3} : -\frac{n}{5} = -\frac{4}{3} \Rightarrow n = \frac{5 \cdot 4}{3} = \frac{20}{3}$$

$$n: f(n) = -1$$

$$f(n) = -\frac{n}{5} \Rightarrow -\frac{n}{5} = -1 \Rightarrow n = 5$$

$$n: -\frac{n}{5} = 0 \Rightarrow n = 0$$

$$n: -\frac{n}{5} = \frac{2}{15} \Rightarrow n = -\frac{10}{15} = -\frac{2}{3}$$

$$n: -\frac{n}{5} = 20 \Rightarrow n = -100$$

- vediamo se  $f$  è iniettiva.

$$n, y \in \mathbb{Z}, f(n) = f(y) \stackrel{?}{\Rightarrow} n = y$$

$$f(n) = f(y) \Rightarrow -\frac{n}{5} = -\frac{y}{5} \Rightarrow n = y \Rightarrow f \text{ è iniettiva}$$

- vediamo se  $f$  è suriettiva.

$$f \text{ sur.} \Leftrightarrow \forall y \in \mathbb{Q} \exists n \in \mathbb{Z} : f(n) = y$$

$$\exists n \in \mathbb{Z} : -\frac{n}{5} = y \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow n: n = -5y \quad \text{con } y = \frac{1}{3} \Rightarrow \boxed{n = -\frac{5}{3}} \Rightarrow \underline{f \text{ non è suriettiva}}$$



$$A = \left\{ \frac{n^2}{5} : n \in \mathbb{N} \right\}$$

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

dire se è invert.  
non è invert. perché le ultime tre righe sono  
linearmente dipendenti  $\Rightarrow \det A = 0 \Rightarrow$  NO INV.

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

anche qui non è inv.  
perché ho due colonne uguali

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

non inv. perché  $\det A = 0$   
una riga tutti zero

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 0 & 5 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\det = 10 \cdot 20 \cdot 5 = 1000$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & 1 \\ -\frac{5}{2} & 2 & \frac{3}{2} \\ -1 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$B = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{9}{4} & -\frac{3}{2} & 1 \\ \frac{1}{2} & 0 & 0 \\ \frac{11}{4} & -\frac{5}{2} & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

- verificare se  $A^2 = AA$  è l'inv.  
di B (cioè  $A^2 \cdot B = \mathbb{1}$ )  
- verificare se A è inv

DA 5000 16/11/11

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 5 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$B = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 \\ -10 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A+B = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & -1 & 5 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ -10 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = e$$

$$\alpha = 10$$

$$\alpha \cdot e = \begin{pmatrix} -10 & -10 & 50 \\ 10 & 10 & 0 \\ -100 & 0 & 10 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & +\frac{1}{2} \cdot (+2) = 1 \\ & -2(0 \ 2 \ -1 \ 1 \ 1) = (0 \ -4 \ 2 \ 2 \ 2) \\ & -2(1 \ 0 \ -\frac{1}{2} \ 0 \ -\frac{1}{2}) = (-2 \ 0 \ 1 \ 0 \ 1) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 2 & -1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ -2 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{I \leftrightarrow III} \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & -1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{-\frac{1}{2}I} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -\frac{1}{2} & 0 & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & -1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \xrightarrow{IV-I} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -\frac{1}{2} & 0 & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & -1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} & 0 & \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{III-2II} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -\frac{1}{2} & 0 & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} & 0 & \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{IV-\frac{1}{2}III} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -\frac{1}{2} & 0 & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} & 0 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \xrightarrow{2 \cdot IV} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -\frac{1}{2} & 0 & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{15}{3} + \frac{3}{22} \cdot \frac{5}{2} = \frac{15}{3} + \frac{15}{44} = \frac{660+45}{132} = \frac{705}{132} = \frac{235}{44} \quad \frac{132-15}{117} \\ & 2 - \frac{3}{22} \cdot \frac{3}{2} = 2 - \frac{9}{44} = \frac{79}{44} \\ & 3 - \frac{3}{22} \cdot \frac{5}{2} = 3 - \frac{15}{44} = \frac{117}{44} \\ & \frac{3}{22} - \frac{117}{44} \cdot \frac{79}{235} = \frac{3}{22} - \frac{9243}{10340} = \frac{1410 - 9243}{10340} \\ & \frac{7}{2} + \frac{21}{2} \cdot \frac{79}{235} = \frac{7}{2} + \frac{1659}{470} = \frac{1645+1659}{470} = \frac{3304}{470} = \frac{1652}{235} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 & 4 & 2 & 1 \\ -3 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 & 7 & -2 \\ 1 & -2 & -3 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & -3 & 5 & 1 \\ 6 & 1 & 0 & -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\frac{1}{3}I} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{4}{3} & \frac{2}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \\ -3 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 & 7 & -2 \\ 1 & -2 & -3 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & -3 & 5 & 1 \\ 6 & 1 & 0 & -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{array}{l} \text{VI} - 6I \\ \text{II} + 3I \\ \text{IV} - I \\ \text{V} - 2I \end{array} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{4}{3} & \frac{2}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \\ 0 & 1 & 5 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 & 7 & -2 \\ 0 & -\frac{7}{3} & -\frac{13}{3} & \frac{1}{3} & -\frac{1}{3} \\ 0 & \frac{1}{3} & -\frac{13}{3} & \frac{11}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \\ 0 & -1 & -8 & -5 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{4}{3} & \frac{2}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \\ 0 & 1 & 5 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 & 5 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{22}{3} & \frac{15}{3} & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & -\frac{22}{3} & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -3 & -3 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{array}{l} \text{III} - \text{II} \\ \text{IV} + \frac{7}{3}\text{II} \\ \text{V} - \frac{1}{3}\text{II} \\ \text{VI} + \text{II} \end{array} \xrightarrow{-\frac{1}{2}\text{III}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{4}{3} & \frac{2}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \\ 0 & 1 & 5 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -\frac{5}{2} & \frac{3}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{22}{3} & \frac{15}{3} & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & -\frac{22}{3} & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -3 & -3 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{array}{l} \text{IV} - \frac{31}{22}\text{III} \\ \text{V} + \frac{3}{22}\text{III} \\ \text{VI} + 3\text{III} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{4}{3} & \frac{2}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \\ 0 & 1 & 5 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -\frac{5}{2} & \frac{3}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \frac{235}{44} & \frac{79}{44} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \frac{117}{44} & \frac{31}{22} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -\frac{21}{2} & \frac{7}{2} \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{+\frac{44}{235}\text{IV}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{4}{3} & \frac{2}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \\ 0 & 1 & 5 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -\frac{5}{2} & \frac{3}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & \frac{79}{235} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & +\frac{117}{44} & \frac{31}{22} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -\frac{21}{2} & \frac{7}{2} \end{pmatrix} \begin{array}{l} \text{V} - \frac{117}{44}\text{IV} \\ \text{VI} + \frac{21}{2}\text{IV} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{4}{3} & \frac{2}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \\ 0 & 1 & 5 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -\frac{5}{2} & \frac{3}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & \frac{79}{235} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -\frac{7833}{10340} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \frac{1652}{235} \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{-\frac{10340}{7833}\text{V}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{4}{3} & \frac{2}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \\ 0 & 1 & 5 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -\frac{5}{2} & \frac{3}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & \frac{79}{235} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \frac{1652}{235} \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{VI} - \frac{1652}{235}\text{VI}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{4}{3} & \frac{2}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \\ 0 & 1 & 5 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -\frac{5}{2} & \frac{3}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & \frac{79}{235} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$



$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\substack{\text{TR. II specie} \\ \text{I} \leftrightarrow \text{II}}} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\substack{\text{tr. di} \\ \text{III specie} \\ \frac{1}{2}\text{I}}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\substack{\text{tr. III specie} \\ \frac{1}{2}\text{II}}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 1 & \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow{\substack{\text{tr. I specie} \\ \text{III} - \text{II}}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & -1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\substack{\text{TR. I specie} \\ \text{IV} + \text{II}}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 1 & \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & -\frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\substack{-2\text{IV} \\ \text{tr. III sp.}}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 1 & \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad B = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 2 & 4 \\ 2 & 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A \cdot B = \begin{pmatrix} 9 & 5 & 13 \\ 6 & 4 & 8 \end{pmatrix}$$

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

$$(2 \ 0) \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix} = (2 \ 0) \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} = (2 \ 0) \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(1 \cdot 3) + (3 \cdot 2) \quad (1 \cdot 2) + (3 \cdot 1) \quad (1 \cdot 4) + (3 \cdot 3)$$

$$(2 \cdot 3) + (0 \cdot 2) \quad (2 \cdot 2) + (0 \cdot 1) \quad (2 \cdot 4) + (0 \cdot 3)$$

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

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

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 4 & 2 \\ 0 & 4 & -2 & 3 \\ 1 & -5 & 6 & -3 \\ 2 & 0 & 1 & 2 \\ -5 & 3 & 0 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 & 1 & -2 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & -1 \\ 3 & 0 & 1 & 0 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A \cdot B = \begin{pmatrix} 11 & 7 & 20 & 19 & -14 \\ 7 & -4 & 9 & -4 & -12 \\ -2 & 14 & 0 & 20 & 8 \\ 9 & 0 & 5 & 6 & -9 \\ 7 & 5 & 13 & -2 & -4 \end{pmatrix}$$

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

$$\det A = 0 + 0 + 2 - 0 - 0 - 4 = -2$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 1 & 2 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 & 4 & 5 \\ -1 & 0 & 2 & -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\det A = 10 - 12 + 15 - 0 - 16 = -3$$

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

$$\det C = -1 - 1 + 1 = -1$$

$$D = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \\ 5 & 6 \\ 7 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$D^t = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & 5 & 7 \\ 2 & 4 & 6 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$E = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 4 & 0 & 1 \\ 2 & 3 & -1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 10 & 90 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$E^t = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 3 & 1 \\ 4 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 10 \\ 1 & -1 & 90 \end{pmatrix}$$

# VERIFICARE CHE

$$1) 1^3 + 2^3 + \dots + n^3 = \frac{n^2(n+1)^2}{4} \quad \forall n \geq 1$$

$$n=1$$

$$\frac{1(1+1)^2}{4} = 1^3$$

$$1^3 + 2^3 + \dots + n^3 + (n+1)^3 = \frac{n^2(n+1)^2}{4} + (n+1)^3 = \frac{n^2(n+1)^2 + 4(n+1)^3}{4} =$$

$$= \frac{(n+1)^2(n^2 + 4n + 4)}{4} = \frac{(n+1)^2(n+2)^2}{4}$$

$$\frac{(n+1)^2 + [(n+1)+1]^2}{4} = \frac{(n+1)^2(n+2)^2}{4}$$

sono uguali  
quindi è verificato

$$\sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{k(k+1)} = \frac{n}{n+1} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{1(1+1)} + \frac{1}{2(2+1)} + \frac{1}{3(3+1)} + \dots + \frac{1}{k(k+1)}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{12} + \dots + \frac{1}{k(k+1)}$$

$$A = \left\{ \frac{z}{n} : n \in \mathbb{N} \right\}$$

17/11/11  
STEFANIA

$$|\mathcal{P}_0| = |\mathbb{N}|$$

$\mathcal{P}$  insieme

bisogna verificare che  $f$  sia un'applicazione, se è così, verificare se  $f$  è iniettiva, se è vero viceversa se  $f$  è suriettiva, se è vero  $\Rightarrow f$  ha cardinalità  $= \mathbb{N}$

$$|f| = |\mathbb{N}| = \mathcal{P}_0 \Leftrightarrow \exists f: \mathcal{P} \rightarrow \mathbb{N} \text{ iniettiva}$$

$$f: n \in \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \frac{z}{n} \in A$$

$$\forall n, y \in \mathbb{N} \quad f(n) = f(y) \Rightarrow n = y$$

$$n, y \in \mathbb{N} \quad f(n) = f(y) \Rightarrow \frac{z}{n} = \frac{z}{y} \Rightarrow \frac{n}{z} = \frac{y}{z} \Rightarrow n = y$$

$$\forall n \in \mathbb{N} \quad \forall y \in A \quad \exists n \in \mathbb{N} : y = f(n) = \frac{z}{n}$$

quindi è iniettiva  
no

$$y \in A \Rightarrow \exists n \in \mathbb{N} : y = \frac{z}{n} \quad \text{quindi è suriettiva}$$

Vogliamo conoscere la cardinalità di  $\mathbb{Z}$ , per fare ciò dobbiamo ~~verificare~~ se  $\exists f: \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$  è iniettiva

Dividendo  $\mathbb{Z}$  in due

$$\mathbb{Z} = \mathbb{N}_0 \cup \{-n : n \in \mathbb{N}\}$$

per una proposizione  
insieme numerabile

l'unione di insiemi numerabili è un  
insieme numerabile

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 & -4 \\ 0 & -4 & 2 \\ 1 & -1 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\det A = 2(-20+2) + 6 = 16 < \del{-36} = 20 < \del{46}$$

$$A^{-1} = \frac{\hat{A}^t}{|A|}$$

$$A_{23} = \del{(-1)}^{2+3} |M_{23}| = -|M_{23}| = +5$$

minor<sub>23</sub> →  $|M_{23}| = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 1 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = -2-3 = -5$

$$\hat{A} = \begin{pmatrix} (-20+2) & (0-2) & (0+4) \\ (15-4) & (10+4) & (-2-3) \\ (6-16) & (-2-0) & (-8-0) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -18 & -2 & 4 \\ -11 & 14 & -5 \\ -10 & -4 & -8 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\hat{A}^t = \begin{pmatrix} -18 & -11 & -10 \\ 2 & 14 & -4 \\ 4 & 5 & -8 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A^{-1} = \frac{\hat{A}^t}{\det A} = \frac{1}{-46} \hat{A}^t = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{18}{46} & \frac{11}{46} & \frac{10}{46} \\ -\frac{2}{46} & -\frac{14}{46} & \frac{4}{46} \\ -\frac{4}{46} & -\frac{5}{46} & \frac{8}{46} \end{pmatrix} =$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 & 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 & 1 & 1 \\ -\frac{1}{2} & 2 & 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & -4 & -\frac{3}{2} & -2 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$



$$2^m > m^2 \quad \forall m > 4$$

$m=5$  Base di induzione

$$2^5 > 5^2$$

$32 > 25$  VERO  $\Rightarrow$  la base di induzione è verificata

per  $n \Rightarrow 2^n > n^2$

per  $n+1 \Rightarrow 2^{n+1} > (n+1)^2$  è vero?

$$(n+1)^2$$

$$n^2 > 2n+1 \leftarrow \text{sapendo che}$$

$$(n+1)^2 = n^2 + 2n + 1 < n^2 + n^2 = 2n^2$$

$$2n+1 < n^2 \Rightarrow n^2 + 2n + 1 < n^2 + n^2$$

$$n^2 < 2^n \Rightarrow 2 \cdot n^2 < 2 \cdot 2^n \Rightarrow 2n^2 < 2^{n+1}$$

VERIFICARE CHE

$$1) 1^3 + 2^3 + \dots + n^3 = \frac{n^2(n+1)^2}{4} \quad \forall n \geq 1$$

$$n=1 \Rightarrow 1^3 = \frac{1^2(1+1)^2}{4} \Rightarrow 1^3 = \frac{1(4)}{4} \Rightarrow 1^3 = 1 \Rightarrow 1=1 \text{ VERIFICATA}$$

TR.

$$1^3 + 2^3 + \dots + n^3 + (n+1)^3 = \frac{(n+1)^2[(n+1)+1]^2}{4}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 1^3 + 2^3 + \dots + n^3 + (n+1)^3 &= \frac{n^2(n+1)^2}{4} + (n+1)^3 = \frac{n^2(n+1)^2 + 4(n+1)^3}{4} = \\ &= \frac{(n+1)^2 \cancel{(n^2 + 4n + 4)}}{4} = \frac{(n+1)^2(n+2)^2}{4} \end{aligned}$$

$$2^{\circ} \text{ membro della TR } \dot{=} \frac{(n+1)^2(n+2)^2}{4}$$

sono uguali  
quindi è verificata la mia tesi

$$2) n^2 > 2n+1 \quad \forall n > 2 \quad \rightarrow \text{segue}$$

~~BASE D'INDUZIONE  $n=3$~~

$$\cdot 3^2 > 3 \cdot 2 + 1 \Rightarrow 9 > 7 \quad \text{VERIF.}$$

$$\text{TR. } (n+1)^2 > 2(n+1)+1 = 2n+2+1 = 2n+3$$

$$\begin{aligned} \cancel{n^2 + (n+1)^2 > 2n+1 + (n+1)^2} &\Rightarrow \text{aggiungo } n^2 \text{ ad entrambi i membri} \\ \Rightarrow n^2 + n^2 + (n+1)^2 &> n^2 + 2n+1 + (n+1)^2 \Rightarrow \\ \Rightarrow 2n^2 + (n+1)^2 &> 2(n+1)^2 \end{aligned}$$

?

~~segue~~



$$2) P(3) = 3^2 > 2 \cdot 3 + 1 \quad \text{VERA}$$

$$\text{Hyp } n^2 > 2n + 1$$

$$\text{Th. } (n+1)^2 > 2(n+1) + 1 = 2n + 3$$

facciamo in modo da far comparire  $n^2$  nella tesi

$$(n+1)^2 = n^2 + 2n + 1 > \underbrace{(n+1)}_{\substack{\text{PER IPOTESI} \\ n^2 > 2n+1}} + 2n + 1 = (2n+1) + 2n + 1 + 2 - 2 = \text{dim.}$$

$$= 2n + 3 + 2n - 1 > 2n + 3$$

aggiungo e sottraggo  $+2n$   
ottenere gli addendi presenti nel 2° membro da

La quantità  $2n+3$  aggiunta a  $2n-1$  (quantità certamente positiva perché consideriamo valori di  $n > 2$ ) sarà ~~ess~~ evidentemente maggiore di  $2n+3$ , per cui è dimostrata la nostra tesi

$$3) \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{k(k+1)} = \frac{n}{n+1} \quad \forall n \geq 1$$

$$\frac{1}{1(1+1)} + \frac{1}{2(2+1)} + \frac{1}{3(3+1)} + \dots + \frac{1}{n(n+1)} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{12} + \dots + \frac{1}{n(n+1)} = \frac{n}{n+1} \quad \forall n \geq 1$$

$$n=1 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{1+1} = \frac{1}{2} \quad \text{VERA}$$

$$P(n) \Rightarrow P(n+1)$$

$$\text{Hyp. } \frac{1}{n(n+1)} = \frac{n}{n+1}$$

$$\text{Th. } \frac{1}{(n+1)[(n+1)+1]} = \frac{n+1}{(n+1)+1} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{(n+1)(n+2)} = \boxed{\frac{n+1}{n+2}}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{6} + \dots + \frac{1}{n(n+1)} + \frac{1}{(n+1)(n+2)} = \frac{n+1}{n+2}$$

$$\frac{n}{n+1} + \frac{1}{(n+1)(n+2)} = \frac{n(n+2) + 1}{(n+1)(n+2)} = \frac{n^2 + 2n + 1}{(n+1)(n+2)} = \frac{(n+1)^2}{(n+1)(n+2)} =$$

$$= \frac{n+1}{n+2} =$$

$$4) 1+7+\dots+(6n-5) = 3n^2 - 2n \quad \forall n \geq 1$$

$$\text{PER } n=1 \Rightarrow 1 = 3 \cdot 1^2 - 2 \cdot 1 = 3 - 2 = 1 \quad \text{VERA}$$

$$\text{Hyp } 1+7+\dots+(6n-5) = 3n^2 - 2n$$

$$\text{Th } 1+7+\dots+(6n-5) + [6(n+1)-5] = 3(n+1)^2 - 2(n+1) = 3n^2 + 6n + 3 - 2n - 2 = 3n^2 + 4n + 1$$

dal primo membro della tesi si evince:

$$3n^2 - 2n + \text{[scribble]} + [6(n+1)-5] = \text{[scribble]}$$

$$= 3n^2 - 2n + 6n - 5 + 6n + 6 - 5 = \text{[scribble]}$$

$$= 3n^2 + 10n - 4 =$$

$$= 3n^2 - 2n + 6n + 6 - 5 = 3n^2 + 4n + 1 = \text{end.}$$

$$5) 1^2 + 3^2 + \dots + (2n-1)^2 = \frac{n(2n-1)(2n+1)}{3} \quad \forall n \geq 1 \quad \leftarrow \text{Hyp}$$

$$n=1 \Rightarrow 1^2 = \frac{1(2 \cdot 1 - 1)(2 \cdot 1 + 1)}{3} = \frac{1 \cdot 3}{3} = 1 \quad \text{VERA}$$

$$\text{Th: } 1^2 + 3^2 + \dots + (2n-1)^2 + [2(n+1)-1]^2 = \frac{(n+1)[2(n+1)-1][2(n+1)+1]}{3} =$$

$$= \frac{(n+1)(2n+1)(2n+3)}{3} = \frac{(2n+1)(2n^2+5n+3)}{3}$$

dal 1° membro della tesi si evince:

$$\frac{n(2n-1)(2n+1)}{3} + (2n+1)^2 = \frac{n(2n-1)(2n+1) + 3(2n+1)^2}{3} =$$

$$= \frac{(2n+1)[n(2n-1) + 3(2n+1)]}{3} = \frac{(2n+1)(2n^2 - n + 6n + 3)}{3} =$$

$$= \frac{(2n+1)(2n^2 + 5n + 3)}{3} = \text{end.}$$

$$6) 2^n > n^2 \quad \forall n > 4 \quad \leftarrow \text{Hp}$$

$$\text{PER } n=5 \Rightarrow 2^5 > 5^2 \Rightarrow 32 > 25 \quad \text{VERA}$$

$$\text{Th } 2^{n+1} > (n+1)^2 = n^2 + 2n + 1$$

$$\cancel{n^2 + 2^{n+1}} > \cancel{n^2} \quad 2^{n+1} = 2 \cdot 2^n > 2n^2 = n^2 + n^2 > n^2 + 2n + 1$$

sapendo che  $n^2 > 2n + 1$  è vero

$$\cancel{n^2 + 2^{n+1}} > \cancel{n^2} > 2n + 1$$

$$7) 1 + \dots + n = \frac{n(n+1)}{2} \quad \forall n \geq 1 \quad \leftarrow \text{Hp}$$

$$n=1 \Rightarrow 1 = \frac{1(1+1)}{2} = 1 \quad \text{VERA}$$

$$\text{Th } 1 + \dots + n + (n+1) = \frac{(n+1)[(n+1)+1]}{2} = \frac{(n+1)(n+2)}{2} = \frac{n^2 + 3n + 2}{2}$$

$$\frac{n(n+1)}{2} + (n+1) = \frac{n(n+1) + 2(n+1)}{2} = \frac{n^2 + n + 2n + 2}{2} = \frac{n^2 + 3n + 2}{2}$$

end.

$$8) 1^2 + 2^2 + \dots + n^2 = \frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{6} \quad \forall n \geq 1$$

$$n=1 \Rightarrow 1^2 = \frac{1(1+1)(2+1)}{6} = \frac{3 \cdot 2}{6} = 1 \quad \text{VERA}$$

$$\text{Th } 1^2 + 2^2 + \dots + n^2 + (n+1)^2 = \frac{(n+1)[(n+1)+1][2(n+1)+1]}{6} = \frac{(n+1)(n+2)(2n+3)}{6}$$

$$\frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{6} + (n+1)^2 = \frac{n(n+1)(2n+1) + 6(n+1)^2}{6} = \frac{(n+1)[n(2n+1) + 6n+6]}{6}$$

$$= \frac{(n+1)(2n^2 + 7n + 6)}{6} \quad \text{end}$$

# FUNZIONI

1)  $f: x \in \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow |x|+4 \in \mathbb{N}$  stabilire se è iniettiva e suriettiva e determinare

i)  $f(\{-7, -2, 0, 1, 2\})$

ii)  $f^{-1}(\{1, 4, 5, 8\})$



i)  $f(\{-7, -2, 0, 1, 2\}) = \{f(x) : x \in \{-7, -2, 0, 1, 2\}\} =$   
 $= \{|-7|+4, |-2|+4, |0|+4, |1|+4, |2|+4\} = \{11, 6, 4, 5\}$

~~l'insieme contiene 2 volte lo stesso numero  $\Rightarrow f$  non è iniett.~~

ii)  $f^{-1}(\{1, 4, 5, 8\}) = \{x \in \mathbb{N} : f(x) \in \{1, 4, 5, 8\}\} \Rightarrow f^{-1} = \{0, -1, 1, 4, -4\}$

$f(x) = |x|+4 = 1 \Rightarrow |x| = -3$  MAI VERIF.  
 $|x|+4 = 4 \Rightarrow |x| = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = 0$   
 $|x|+4 = 5 \Rightarrow |x| = 1 \Leftrightarrow x = 1 \text{ e } x = -1$   
 $|x|+4 = 8 \Rightarrow |x| = 4 \Leftrightarrow x = 4 \text{ e } x = -4$

$f$  iniettiva  $\Leftrightarrow \forall x, y \in \mathbb{Z} \ x \neq y \Rightarrow f(x) \neq f(y)$

" "  $\Leftrightarrow \forall x, y \in \mathbb{Z} \ f(x) = f(y) \Rightarrow x = y$

$f(x) = |x|+4$   
 $x, y \in \mathbb{Z} \ f(x) = f(y) \Rightarrow |x|+4 = |y|+4$   
 $|x| = |y| \Rightarrow x = y \Rightarrow$   
 $\Rightarrow f$  è iniettiva

$f$  suriettiva  $\Leftrightarrow \forall y \in \mathbb{N} \exists x \in \mathbb{Z} : y = |x|+4 \Rightarrow$

$\Rightarrow |x| = y-4 \Rightarrow x = \pm y-4$   
 or  $y < 1 \Rightarrow |x|+4 = 1$   
 $|x| = -5$  mai vero  
 $f$  non è suriettiva



2)  $f: \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \frac{|\mathbb{N}|}{2} \in \mathbb{Q}$  tabela se inverte a e se altera e

determinar ~~i)  $f(\{-7, 20, 1, 2\})$~~ , ~~ii)  $f^{-1}(\{1, 2\})$~~

i)  $f(\{-10, -5, 0, 5, 6, 10\})$

ii)  $f^{-1}(\{-1, 5, \frac{7}{5}, 20\})$

i)  ~~$f(\{-10, -5, 0, 5, 6, 10\}) = \left\{ \frac{|-10|}{2}, \frac{|-5|}{2}, \frac{|0|}{2}, \frac{|5|}{2}, \frac{|6|}{2}, \frac{|10|}{2} \right\} =$~~

~~$f(\mathbb{N}) = \{k \in \mathbb{Z} : \{5, \frac{1}{2}, 0, \frac{5}{2}, 3, 1\}\}$~~

ii)  $f^{-1}(\{-1, 5, \frac{7}{5}, 20\}) = \{k \in \mathbb{Z} : f(k) \in \{-1, 5, \frac{7}{5}, 20\}\}$

$f(k) = \frac{|k|}{2} = -1 \Rightarrow |k| = -2$  MAI VERIF.

$\frac{|k|}{2} = 5 \Rightarrow |k| = 10 \Rightarrow k = -10$  e  $k = 10$

$\frac{|k|}{2} = \frac{7}{5} \Rightarrow |k| = \frac{14}{5} \Rightarrow k = \frac{14}{5}$  e  $k = -\frac{14}{5}$

$\frac{|k|}{2} = 20 \Rightarrow |k| = 40 \Rightarrow k = -40$  e  $k = 40$

$f^{-1}(\{10, -10, \frac{14}{5}, -\frac{14}{5}, 40, -40\})$

$f$  injetora  $\Leftrightarrow \forall n, y \in \mathbb{Z} \quad n \neq y \Rightarrow f(n) \neq f(y)$

~~$f$  injetora  $\Leftrightarrow \forall n, y \in \mathbb{Z} \quad n \neq y \Rightarrow f(n) \neq f(y)$~~

~~$f$  surjetora  $\Leftrightarrow \forall n, y \in \mathbb{Z} \quad n = y \Rightarrow f(n) = f(y)$~~

$f(n) = \frac{|n|}{2}$   ~~$f(n) = f(y) \Rightarrow \frac{|n|}{2} = \frac{|y|}{2} \Rightarrow |n| = |y| \nRightarrow n = y$~~

portanto  $f$  não é injetora

$f$  surjetora  $\Leftrightarrow \forall y \in \mathbb{Q} \exists n \in \mathbb{Z} : y = \frac{|n|}{2}$

$|n| = 2y \Rightarrow n = \pm 2y$

se  $y = -1 \Rightarrow \frac{|n|}{2} = -1 \Rightarrow |n| = -2$  mais não  $\Rightarrow f$  não é surjetora

$$3) f: \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow -\frac{1}{5} \in \mathbb{Q}$$

$$i) f(\{-7, -2, -1, 0, 1, 2, 7\})$$

$$ii) f^{-1}(\{-\frac{4}{3}, -1, 0, \frac{2}{5}, 20\})$$

$$\begin{aligned} \underline{f \text{ iniettiva}} &\Leftrightarrow \forall x, y \in \mathbb{Z}, f(x) = f(y) \Rightarrow \cancel{x = y} \\ &\Leftrightarrow \forall x, y \in \mathbb{Z}, x \neq y \Rightarrow f(x) \neq f(y) \end{aligned}$$

$$f(x) = f(y) \Rightarrow -\frac{x}{5} = -\frac{y}{5} \Rightarrow x = y \quad \text{VERA} \Rightarrow f \text{ \u00e9 iniettiva}$$

$$\underline{f \text{ suriettiva}} \Leftrightarrow \forall y \in \mathbb{Q} \exists x \in \mathbb{Z} : y = \cancel{-\frac{x}{5}} \Rightarrow x = -5y$$

$f \text{ \u00e9 suriettiva}$

$$\begin{aligned} i) f(\{-7, -2, -1, 0, 1, 2, 7\}) &= \\ &= \left\{ -\frac{7}{5}, -\frac{2}{5}, -\frac{1}{5}, 0, \frac{1}{5}, \frac{2}{5}, \frac{7}{5} \right\} \end{aligned}$$

$$ii) f^{-1}(\{-\frac{4}{3}, -1, 0, \frac{2}{5}, 20\})$$

$$= -\frac{x}{5} = -\frac{4}{3} \Rightarrow x = \frac{20}{3} \leftarrow \notin \mathbb{Z}$$

$$-\frac{x}{5} = -1 \Rightarrow x = 5$$

$$-\frac{x}{5} = 0 \Rightarrow x = 0$$

$$-\frac{x}{5} = \frac{2}{5} \Rightarrow x = -2$$

$$-\frac{x}{5} = 20 \Rightarrow x = -100$$

$$4) f: \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z} \quad |x|+9 \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$\begin{aligned} -f \text{ iniettiva} &\Leftrightarrow \forall x, y \in \mathbb{Z}, f(x) = f(y) \Rightarrow \cancel{x=y} \Rightarrow \cancel{x=y} \\ &\Leftrightarrow \forall x, y \in \mathbb{Z}, x \neq y \Rightarrow f(x) \neq f(y) \end{aligned}$$

$$|x|+9 = |y|+9 \Rightarrow |x| = |y| \quad \text{mai verificato} \Rightarrow f \text{ non \u00e9 iniett.}$$

$$\begin{aligned} -f \text{ suriettiva} &\Leftrightarrow \forall y \in \mathbb{Z} \exists x \in \mathbb{Z} : y = |x|+9 \Rightarrow |x| = y-9 \Rightarrow \\ y = |x|+9 &\Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = y-9 & \forall x \geq 0 \\ x = 9-y & \forall x < 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \cancel{x = \pm y - 9} \Rightarrow f \text{ non \u00e9 suriett.} \end{aligned}$$

$$i) f(\{-7, -2, -1, 0, 1, 2, 7\}) =$$

$$= \{ |-7|+9, |-2|+9, |-1|+9, |0|+9, |1|+9, |2|+9, |7|+9 \} =$$

$$= \{ 16, 11, 10, 9, 10, 11, 16 \}$$

$$ii) f^{-1}(\{-4, -1, 0, 15, 20\}) = \{6, 11\}$$

$$|x|+9 = -4 \Rightarrow |x| = -5 \quad \text{MAI VERA}$$

$$|x|+9 = -1 \Rightarrow |x| = -8 \quad \text{" "}$$

$$|x|+9 = 0 \Rightarrow |x| = -9 \quad \text{" "}$$

$$|x|+9 = 15 \Rightarrow |x| = 6 \quad x = -6 \text{ e } x = 6$$

$$|x|+9 = 20 \Rightarrow |x| = 11 \quad x = -11, \text{ e } x = 11$$



# Relazioni di equivalenza

1)  $aRb, a, b \in \mathbb{Z} \iff a=b$  oppure  $a \cdot b = 15$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & 1 \\ -\frac{5}{2} & 2 & \frac{3}{2} \\ -1 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$B = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{9}{4} & -\frac{3}{2} & 1 \\ \frac{1}{2} & 0 & 0 \\ \frac{11}{4} & -\frac{5}{2} & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

verificare che  $A^2 = A \cdot A$  è l'inversa di B

$$A^2 = \begin{pmatrix} -4 & 2 & 0 \\ -4 & 7 & 2 \\ -5 & 6 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A^2 \cdot B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \mathbb{1}_3$$

$\Rightarrow A^2$  è l'inversa di B

ORA CALCOLO L'INVERSA DI A

$\det A = -1(2 \cdot 3) + (-5 + 2) = 1 - 3 = -2 \neq 0 \Rightarrow A$  è invertibile

~~$A^{-1} = \frac{1}{-2} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -3 & -5 \\ -2 & -3 & -8 \\ -2 & -3 & -8 \end{pmatrix} = -\frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -3 & -5 \\ -2 & -3 & -8 \\ -2 & -3 & -8 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 3 & 5 \\ 2 & 3 & 8 \\ 2 & 3 & 8 \end{pmatrix}$~~

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

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

$$A^{-1} = \frac{\hat{A}^t}{\det A} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & -1 & 1 \\ -\frac{1}{2} & 0 & \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{3}{2} & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

OK

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

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \sqrt{2} & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & \sqrt{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} & \sqrt{2} & -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow -2 - \sqrt{2} \left( \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \right) = -2$$

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

$$\hat{A}^t = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & -\sqrt{2} \\ -\sqrt{2} & -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & \sqrt{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A^{-1} = \frac{\hat{A}^t}{\det A} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -\frac{1}{2} & -1 \\ 0 & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \\ \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} & -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

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

~~$$= -1 \left[ \frac{-\sqrt{2}}{2} \left( -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \right) + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \left( \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \right) \right] = \left( \frac{2}{4} - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \right) \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} =$$

$$= \frac{(2 - 2\sqrt{2})\sqrt{2}}{4 \cdot 2} = \frac{2\sqrt{2} - 4}{8} = \frac{\sqrt{2} - 1}{4}$$~~

$$= -1 \begin{vmatrix} -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & 0 & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \\ \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & 0 & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= -1 \left[ -1 \left( -\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \right) \right] = -1 \neq 0 \Rightarrow B \text{ is invertible}$$

~~$$b_{11} = -1 \quad b_{12} = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 0 & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \end{vmatrix} = 0 \quad b_{13} = 0 \quad b_{14} = 0$$~~

$$B = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & 0 & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & 0 & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} b_{11} &= -1 \\ b_{12} &= 0 \\ b_{13} &= 0 \\ b_{14} &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$b_{34} = \begin{vmatrix} - & - & 0 \\ & & 0 \\ & & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$b_{21} = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \\ \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & 0 & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$b_{22} = \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \end{vmatrix} = - \left( -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \right) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$b_{23} = \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$b_{24} = \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & 0 \end{vmatrix} = -1 \left( 0 + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \right) = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$b_{31} = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ & & \\ & & \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$b_{32} = \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 0 & \\ 0 & 0 & \\ 0 & 0 & \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$b_{33} = \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \\ 0 & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \end{vmatrix} =$$

$$b_{41} = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ & & \\ & & \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$b_{42} = \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = -1 \left( \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \right) = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$b_{33} = -1 \left( -\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \right) = 1$$

$$b_{43} = \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$b_{44} = \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = -1 \left[ -1 \left( -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \right) \right] = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$\hat{B} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & 0 & -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & 0 & -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\hat{B}^t = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & 0 & -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & 0 & -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$B^{-1} = \frac{\hat{B}^b}{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & 0 & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & 0 & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \end{pmatrix}$$


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$$S_1: \begin{cases} x + \sqrt{2}y = 1 \\ -x + \sqrt{2}z = 0 \\ \frac{1}{2}x + \sqrt{2}y - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}z = 1 \end{cases} \quad C = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \sqrt{2} & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & \sqrt{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} & \sqrt{2} & -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \end{pmatrix} = -2 - \sqrt{2} \left( \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \right) = -2$$

$$x = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 1 & \sqrt{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \sqrt{2} \\ 1 & \sqrt{2} & -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \end{vmatrix}}{-2} = \frac{-\sqrt{2}(\sqrt{2} - \sqrt{2})}{-2} = 0$$

$$y = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & \sqrt{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} & 1 & -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \end{vmatrix}}{-2} = \frac{1(-\sqrt{2}) - \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)}{-2} = \frac{-\sqrt{2}}{-2} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$z = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 1 & \sqrt{2} & 1 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 \\ \frac{1}{2} & \sqrt{2} & 1 \end{vmatrix}}{-2} = \frac{1(\sqrt{2} - \sqrt{2})}{-2} = 0$$

$$S_3: \begin{cases} x_1 + x_2 + 2x_3 - x_4 = 0 \\ x_1 + 2x_2 + x_3 - x_4 = 1 \\ -x_1 - 3x_3 + x_4 = 2 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 & -3 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow[\text{III}+\text{I}]{\text{II}-\text{I}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & -1 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{III}-\text{II}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{cases} x_1 + x_2 + 2x_3 - x_4 = 0 \\ x_2 - x_3 = 1 \\ 0 = 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \text{systeme incompatibile perché } 0 = 1 \text{ è sempre falsa}$$

$$S_2: \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2}x_1 - x_2 + \frac{1}{2}x_3 + \frac{1}{2}x_4 = 0 \\ x_2 + x_4 = 0 \\ \frac{1}{2}x_1 + x_2 + \frac{1}{2}x_3 = 0 \\ -x_1 + x_2 - x_3 + x_4 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$e = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & -1 & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ \frac{1}{2} & 1 & \frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \det e = 0 \Rightarrow \text{~~no sol. ha } \infty \text{ soluzioni~~}$$

con Gauss-Jordan

$$\begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & -1 & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ \frac{1}{2} & 1 & \frac{1}{2} & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & -1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{2 \cdot \text{I}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ \frac{1}{2} & 1 & \frac{1}{2} & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & -1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow[\text{IV}+\text{I}]{\text{III}-\frac{1}{2}\text{I}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & -\frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow[\text{IV}+\text{I}]{\text{III}-2\text{II}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -\frac{5}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 3 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow[-\frac{2}{5}\text{III}]{\text{IV}-3\text{II}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 3 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$



$$x_1 - 2x_2 + x_3 + x_4 = 0$$

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

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 - 2x_2 + x_3 + x_4 = 0 \\ x_2 + x_4 = 0 \\ x_4 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 = -x_3 \\ x_2 = 0 \\ x_4 = 0 \end{cases}$$

il sistema ha  $\infty^1$  soluzioni; con  $S_1 = x_3$

$$\Downarrow$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} -S_1 \\ 0 \\ S_1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$S_2 \begin{cases} a + b + c + d = 1 \\ a - b - c + d = 1 \\ a + d = 1 \\ a + 3b + 3c + d = 1 \end{cases}$$

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

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

perché la prima e la quarta colonna sono uguali oppure la 2 e la 3

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & -1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 & 3 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\substack{II-I \\ III-I \\ IV-I}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & -2 & -2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 2 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{-\frac{1}{2}II} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 2 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\substack{III+II \\ IV-2II}}$$

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

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} a + b + c + d = 1 \\ b + c = 0 \end{cases}$$

~~$$\begin{cases} a + b + c + d = 1 \\ a - c + d = 1 \\ b = -c \end{cases}$$~~

$$\Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} a = 1 - d \\ b = -c \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 - S_2 \\ -S_1 \\ S_1 \\ S_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

il sist ha  $\infty^2$  soluzioni

lo so perché le incognite sono 4 e i pivot della matrice ridotta a gradini sono due quindi  $4 - 2 = 2 \Rightarrow \infty^2$

$$4) 1+7+\dots+(6n-5) = 3n^2 - 2n \quad \forall n \geq 1$$

$$n=1 \Rightarrow 1 = 3 \cdot 1^2 - 2 \cdot 1 = 1 \quad \text{VERA}$$

$$\text{Th } 1+7+\dots+(6n-5) + [6(n+1)-5] = 3(n+1)^2 - 2(n+1) = 3n^2 + 6n + 3 - 2n - 2 =$$

$$3n^2 - 2n + 6n + 6 - 5 = 3n^2 + 4n + 1 = \longrightarrow = 3n^2 + 4n + 1$$

$$6) 2^n > n^2 \quad \forall n > 4$$

$$n=5 \Rightarrow 2^5 > 5^2 \Rightarrow 32 > 25 \quad \text{VERA}$$

$$2^{n+1} > (n+1)^2 = n^2 + 2n + 1$$

$$2^{n+1} = 2 \cdot 2^n > 2 \cdot n^2 = n^2 + n^2 > n^2 + 2n + 1$$



$$n^2 > 2n + 1 \quad \forall n > 2$$

$$n=3 \quad 3^2 > 2 \cdot 3 + 1 \quad \text{VERA}$$

$$\text{Th } (n+1)^2 > 2(n+1) + 1 = 2n + 3$$

$$(n+1)^2 = n^2 + 2n + 1 > (2n + 1) + 2n + 1 =$$

$$3) \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{k(k+1)} = \frac{n}{n+1} \quad \forall n \geq 1$$

$$\frac{1}{1(1+1)} + \frac{1}{2(2+1)} + \frac{1}{3(3+1)} + \dots + \frac{1}{n(n+1)} = \frac{n}{n+1}$$

$$\boxed{\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{12} + \dots + \frac{1}{n(n+1)} = \frac{n}{n+1} \quad \forall n \geq 1}$$

$$n=1 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{1+1} = \frac{1}{2} \quad \text{VERA}$$

$$\underbrace{\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{6}}_{\frac{n}{n+1}} + \frac{1}{n(n+1)} + \frac{1}{(n+1)[(n+1)+1]} = \frac{n+1}{(n+1)+1} = \frac{n+1}{n+2} \quad \leftarrow \text{gleich}$$

$$\frac{n}{n+1} + \frac{1}{(n+1)(n+2)} = \frac{n(n+2) + 1}{(n+1)(n+2)} = \frac{n^2 + 2n + 1}{(n+1)(n+2)} = \frac{(n+1)^2}{(n+1)(n+2)}$$

$$8) 1^2 + 2^2 + \dots + n^2 = \frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{6} \quad \forall n \geq 1$$

$$n=1 \Rightarrow 1^2 = \frac{1(2)(2+1)}{6} = \frac{6}{6} = 1$$

$$1^2 + 2^2 + \dots + n^2 + (n+1)^2 = \frac{(n+1)(n+1+1)(2n+2+1)}{6} = \frac{(n+1)(n+2)(2n+3)}{6}$$

$$\frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{6} + (n+1)^2 = \frac{(n+1)(2n+1)n + 6(n+1)^2}{6} =$$

$$= \frac{(n+1)[2n+1)n + 6(n+1)]}{6}$$

$$1) f: x \in \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow |x| + 4 \in \mathbb{N}$$

$$f \text{ injective} \Leftrightarrow \forall x, y \in \mathbb{Z} \text{ se } x = y \Rightarrow f(x) = f(y)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \forall x, y \in \mathbb{Z} \text{ se } x \neq y \Rightarrow f(x) \neq f(y)$$

$$|x| + 4 = |y| + 4 \Rightarrow |x| = |y| \not\Rightarrow x = y$$

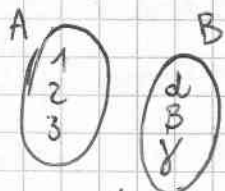
$$f \text{ surjective} \Leftrightarrow \forall y \in \mathbb{N} \exists x \in \mathbb{Z} : y = |x| + 4$$

$$\Rightarrow |x| = y - 4 \Rightarrow x = \pm y - 4$$



# corrispondenza

Dati due insiemi A e B



consideriamo il loro prodotto cartesiano

$$A \times B = \{(x, y) \mid x \in A \text{ e } y \in B\} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow A \times B = \{(1, d), (1, B), (1, Y), (2, d), (2, B), (2, Y), (3, d), (3, B), (3, Y)\}$$

Si dice corrispondenza di A in B un qualunque sottoinsieme C del prodotto cartesiano  $A \times B$

---

\*  $C = \{(1, d), (3, Y)\}$  questo ad es. è una corrispondenza di A in B

---

esse si indicano così:



di  $A' \subseteq A$ , indicata con l'immagine  $C(A')$ , è il sottoinsieme di B

$$C(A') = \{y \in B : \exists x \in A', (x, y) \in C\}$$

La controimmagine di  $B' \subseteq B$  è il sottoinsieme di A

$$C^\circ(B') = \{x \in A : \exists y \in B', (x, y) \in C\}$$

nell'esempio ~~precedente~~ precedente\* l'immagine è  $\{d, Y\}$ , mentre la controimmagine è  $\{1, 3\}$

La corrispondenza opposta della corrispondenza C, si indica con  $C^\circ: B \rightarrow A: (x, y) \in C^\circ \iff (x, y) \in C$



Una corrispondenza  $C$  da  $A$  in  $B$  si dice:

- ovunque definita se  $\forall x \in A \exists y \in B : (x, y) \in C$
- funzionale se  $\forall x \in A \exists! y \in B : (x, y) \in C$
- suriettiva se  $\forall y \in B \exists x \in A : (x, y) \in C$
- iniettiva se  $\forall y \in B \exists! x \in A : (x, y) \in C$

Una corrispondenza  $C$  da  $A$  in  $B$  ~~è~~ si dice applicazione (o funzione) se è ovunque definita e funzionale. Una iniezione è una funzione iniettiva, e una suriezione è una funzione ~~o~~ suriettiva.

si indica così:  $f: A \rightarrow B$

Quando una corrispondenza è un'applicazione:

$$\forall x \in A \exists! f(x) \in B : (x, f(x)) \in f$$

L'immagine di  $f$  (l'immagine del dominio  $A$  ~~secondo~~ secondo  $f$ ):

$$\text{Im } f = \{ y \in B : \exists x \in A : f(x) = y \}$$

sarebbero tutti i valori del codominio che hanno una corrispondenza nel dominio se trovassimo un valore non associato ad alcun valore del dominio, esso non farebbe parte dell'immagine, ma elemento del codominio

Una funzione è suriettiva  $\Leftrightarrow \text{Im } f = B$

La controimmagine di  $H$  rispetto ad  $f$  (dove  $H \subseteq B$ ):

$$f^{-1}(H) = \{ x \in A \mid f(x) \in H \}$$

Un'applicazione si dice biiezione (o corrispondenza biunivoca) se è sia iniettiva che suriettiva.

Un'applicazione  $f: A \rightarrow B$  è invertibile se  $\exists g: B \rightarrow A: g \circ f = i_A$  e  $f \circ g = i_B$ . In questo caso l'app.  $g$  si dice inverso di  $f$  e si indica  $f^{-1}$ .

applicazione identica su  $A$

## Relazioni su un insieme

Una relazione su un insieme  $A$  è un qualunque sottoinsieme  $R$  del prodotto cartesiano  $A \times A$

Esso è quindi una corrispondenza ~~data~~ con il dominio e il codominio coincidenti.

$$R: A \rightarrow A$$

per indicare la coppia  $(a, b) \in R$  si scrive  $a R b$  oppure  $a \equiv_a b$

Una relazione  $R$  su un insieme  $A$  è

- Riflessiva  $\forall a \in A, a R a$
- Simmetrica  $\forall a, b \in A, a R b \Rightarrow b R a$
- Antisimmetrica  $\forall a, b \in A, a R b \text{ e } b R a \Rightarrow a = b$
- Transitiva  $\forall a, b, c \in A, a R b \text{ e } b R c \Rightarrow a R c$

$$S: \begin{cases} k_1 - \sqrt{3}k_2 + 2\sqrt{3}k_3 + 3k_5 = 2 \\ \sqrt{3}k_2 - \sqrt{3}k_3 - \sqrt{3}k_4 - 3k_5 = 0 \\ \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}k_1 + k_3 + k_4 + \sqrt{3}k_5 = 0 \\ -k_4 - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}k_5 = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \end{cases}$$

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

$$\sqrt{3} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}(3 - 6) = 0 \Rightarrow \text{cambio riga}$$

$$\sqrt{3} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}(3 - 0) = 2\sqrt{3} \neq 0 \Rightarrow \text{rg} A \geq 3$$

$$B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -\sqrt{3} & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & \sqrt{3} & -\sqrt{3} & -3 \\ \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} & 0 & 1 & \sqrt{3} \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \end{pmatrix} = +1 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -\sqrt{3} & 3 \\ 0 & \sqrt{3} & -3 \\ \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} & 0 & \sqrt{3} \end{vmatrix} = - \left[ 1(3) + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}(3\sqrt{3} - 3\sqrt{3}) \right] = +3$$

$$- \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \left[ 1(\sqrt{3}) + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}(3) \right] = - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} (2\sqrt{3}) = -3$$

$$\det B = -3 + 3 = 0 \Rightarrow \text{cambio riga}$$

$$\text{rg} A = 3$$

ora calcolo il rango della matrice associata al sistema completo

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & -\sqrt{3} & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & \sqrt{3} & -\sqrt{3} & 0 \\ \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \end{pmatrix} = 0 = 2(-1) + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \left[ \sqrt{3} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}(3) \right] = 2\sqrt{3} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}(2\sqrt{3}) = 2\sqrt{3} + 2\sqrt{3} = 4\sqrt{3}$$

$$= -2 + 2 = 0$$

$$\text{rg} A = \text{rg}(A|b) \Rightarrow \text{il sistema è compatibile}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & -\sqrt{3} & 2\sqrt{3} & 0 & 3 & 2 \\ 0 & \sqrt{3} & -\sqrt{3} & -\sqrt{3} & -3 & 0 \\ \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} & 0 & 1 & 1 & \sqrt{3} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} & \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{III} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}\text{I}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -\sqrt{3} & 2\sqrt{3} & 0 & 3 & 2 \\ 0 & \sqrt{3} & -\sqrt{3} & -\sqrt{3} & -3 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 1 & 0 & -\frac{2}{3}\sqrt{3} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} & \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\sqrt{3}\text{III} - \text{I}}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & -\sqrt{3} & 2\sqrt{3} & 0 & 3 & 2 \\ 0 & \sqrt{3} & -\sqrt{3} & -\sqrt{3} & -3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 2\sqrt{3} & 3 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} & \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{2\sqrt{3}\text{IV} + \text{III}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -\sqrt{3} & 2\sqrt{3} & 0 & 3 & 2 \\ 0 & \sqrt{3} & -\sqrt{3} & -\sqrt{3} & -3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 2\sqrt{3} & 3 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$R$  def. su  $\mathbb{N}$   $xRy \Leftrightarrow x$  divide  $y$

•  $x$  divide  $x$  VERO  $\Rightarrow R$  è riflessiva

•  $\frac{xy}{x} \neq \frac{x}{xy} \Rightarrow R$  non è simmetrica

$x$  divide  $y$  e  $y$  divide  $x$



$$f: \mathbb{Q}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{Q}^4$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} x+2y \\ y+2z \\ x+\frac{5}{2}y+z \\ \frac{1}{2}x+2y+2z \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\mathcal{M}_{4,3}(\mathbb{Q}) \ni A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & \frac{5}{2} & 1 \\ \frac{1}{2} & 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{array}{l} \text{III} - \text{I} \\ \rightarrow \\ \text{IV} - \frac{1}{2}\text{I} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{2} & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\begin{array}{l} \text{III} - \frac{1}{2}\text{II} \\ \text{IV} - \text{II} \end{array}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{rg } A = 2$$

$$\text{Sol}(y) = \infty \quad \# \text{ incognite} - \# \text{ pivot} = \infty^1 = \infty$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = A|b = \begin{array}{l} + \text{ le colonne dei termini noti uguali a zero} \end{array}$$

considero solo le prime due righe e scrivo il sistema associato

$$\begin{cases} x+2y=0 \\ y+2z=0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x=4z \\ y=-2z \end{cases} \quad \text{ker } f = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 4s \\ -2s \\ s \end{pmatrix}, s \in \mathbb{Q} \right\}$$

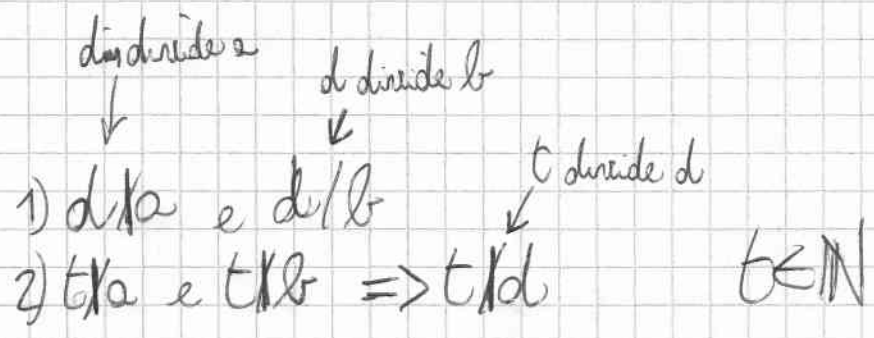


$a, b \in \mathbb{Z}$

$a \neq 0$  opp.  $b \neq 0$

$d \in \mathbb{N}$

$d = \text{MCD}(a, b) \iff$



$a, b \in \mathbb{Z}, b \neq 0$

$\exists! q, r \in \mathbb{Z} : a = bq + r$

$0 \leq r < |b|$

$a, b \in \mathbb{Z}$

$a \neq 0$  opp.  $b \neq 0$

$\exists q_1, r_1 : a = bq_1 + r_1, \quad 0 \leq r_1 < |b|$

possiamo avere due casi:

$- r_1 = 0 \implies \text{MCD}(a, b) = b$

$- 0 < r_1 < |b|$

$b, r_1, \exists q_2, r_2 :$

$b = q_2 r_1 + r_2 \qquad 0 \leq r_2 \leq r_1$

\*  $r_2 = 0 \implies r_1 = \text{MCD}(a, b)$

\*  $0 < r_2 < r_1 \quad r_1, r_2 \quad r_n = 0 \implies r_{n-1} = \text{MCD}(a, b)$

⋮  
⋮  
⋮

MED(76,60)

76 = 60 · 1 + 16  
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓  
a b c d  
r<sub>1</sub>

r = 16 ≠ 0

60, 16

60 = 16 · 3 + 12  
↓  
r<sub>2</sub>

r = 12 ≠ 0

16, 12

16 = 12 · 1 + 4  
↓  
r<sub>3</sub>

r = 4 ≠ 0

12, 4

12 = 4 · 3 + 0  
↓  
r<sub>4</sub>



MED(76,60) = 4

$$\text{MCD}(135212, 24750)$$

$$135212 = 24750 \cdot 6 + 11462$$

$$r = 11462 \neq 0$$

$$24750 = 11462 \cdot 2 + 1826$$

$$11462 = 1826 \cdot 6 + 506$$

$$1826 = 506 \cdot 3 + 308$$

$$506 = 308 \cdot 1 + 198$$

$$308 = 198 \cdot 1 + 110$$

$$198 = 110 \cdot 1 + 88$$

$$110 = 88 \cdot 1 + 22$$

$$88 = 22 \cdot 4 + 0$$

$\Rightarrow \text{MCD} \hat{=} 22$

$$\text{MCD}(54, -22)$$

$$54 = -22(-2) + 10$$

$$-22 = 10(-3) + 8$$

$$10 = 8 \cdot 1 + 2$$

$$8 = 2 \cdot 4 + 0$$

$$\underline{\underline{r < |b|}}$$

# EQUAZIONI CONGRUENZIALI

BOFFA

$$a, b \in \mathbb{Z} \quad m > 1$$

$$ax \equiv b \pmod{m} \iff ax - b \in m\mathbb{Z} \iff \exists h \in \mathbb{Z}: ax - b = mh$$

$$\text{se } d = \text{MCD}(a, m)$$

$$d \mid b \iff \exists K \in \mathbb{Z}: b = Kd$$

$d$  divide  $b$



$$299x \equiv 52 \pmod{247}$$

$$\text{MCD}(299, 247)$$

$$299 = 247 \cdot 1 + 52$$

$$247 = 52 \cdot 4 + 39$$

$$52 = 39 \cdot 1 + 13$$

$$39 = 13 \cdot 3 + 0 \implies \text{MCD}(299, 247) = 13$$

ora verifico se 13 divide 52; è vero  $\implies \exists$  soluzioni

$$x_0 = \frac{b}{d} \quad m = 4m$$

$$13 = 52 - 39 = 52 - (247 - 52 \cdot 4) =$$

$$= 52 - 247 + 52 \cdot 4 = 52 \cdot 5 - 247 =$$

$$= \cancel{52 \cdot 4} (299 - 247) \cdot 5 - 247 = 299 \cdot 5 - 247 \cdot 5 - 247 = 299 \cdot 5 + 247 \cdot (-6)$$

$$m = 5 \implies x_0 = 4 \cdot 5 = 20$$

$$299x \equiv 52 \pmod{247}$$

$$299 \cdot 20 - 52 = K \cdot 247 = 24 \cdot 247$$

$$x_0 = \frac{b}{d} m$$

$$d = \text{MCD}(a, b) \implies d = a \cdot m + b \cdot n$$

questa è una delle 13 soluzioni che soddisfano questa equazione. So che ho 13 soluzioni perché il MCD è 13

DIFFA

$$12n \equiv 39 \pmod{93}$$

$$d = \text{MCD}(12, 93)$$

$$93 = 12 \cdot 7 + 9$$

$$12 = 9 \cdot 1 + 3$$

$$9 = 3 \cdot 3 + 0$$

$$\text{MCD} = 3$$

3 divide 39? Sì  $\Rightarrow$  ~~l'equazione~~ ammette soluzioni

$$n_0 = \frac{b}{d} w = 13w = 13 \cdot 8 = 104$$

$$3 = 12 + 9 = 12 - (93 - 12 \cdot 7) = 12 - 93 + 12 \cdot 7 = 12(8) + 93(-1)$$

$$[104]_{93} \subseteq \mathcal{S}$$

per trovare tutte le possibili soluzioni

$$\boxed{\begin{aligned} 0 \leq k \leq d-1 = 2 \\ n_k = n_0 + k \frac{m}{d} \end{aligned}}$$

$$n_1 = 104 + 1 \cdot \frac{93}{3} = 104 + 31 = 135$$

$$n_2 = 104 + 2 \cdot \frac{93}{3} = 104 + 2 \cdot 31 = 104 + 62 = 166$$

VERIFICA

$$12n - 39 = k93 \Rightarrow k=17$$

$$2k+1-2=3h$$

$$2k-1=3h$$



# TEOREMA CINESE DEL RESTO

BOFFA

$$m_1, m_2, \dots, m_t \quad t \geq 2$$

<sup>interi</sup>  $\forall$  due a due espressioni cioè  
 $\text{MED}(m_i, m_j) = 1 \quad \forall i, j \in \{1, \dots, t\}$

$$b_1, \dots, b_t \text{ numeri interi} \quad n_0 \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$\begin{cases} n \equiv b_1 (m_1) \\ n \equiv b_2 (m_2) \\ \vdots \\ n \equiv b_t (m_t) \end{cases}$$

$$\mathcal{S} = \{\text{soluzioni}\} \neq \emptyset$$

$$\mathcal{S} = [n_0]_{m_1 \cdot m_2 \cdot \dots \cdot m_t}$$

$$\begin{cases} n \equiv 1(2) & \mathcal{S}_1 \\ n \equiv 2(3) & \mathcal{S}_2 \\ n \equiv 3(5) & \mathcal{S}_3 \end{cases} \quad \begin{matrix} \longleftarrow \\ \longleftarrow \\ \longleftarrow \end{matrix}$$

$$t \in \mathcal{S}_1 \Leftrightarrow t \equiv 1(2) \Leftrightarrow t-1 = 2k, k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow t = 2k+1, k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$\mathcal{S}_1 = \{2k+1, k \in \mathbb{Z}\}$$

1)  $\mathcal{S}_1 \cap \mathcal{S}_2$

$$2k+1 \in \mathcal{S}_2 \Leftrightarrow 2k+1 \equiv 2(3) \Leftrightarrow \cancel{2k+1 \equiv 2(3)} \Leftrightarrow 2k \equiv 1(3) \Leftrightarrow 2k-1 = 3h, h \in \mathbb{Z}$$

~~$$k=2$$~~

~~$$\dots$$~~

$$2k+1 = 2 \cdot 2 + 1 = 5$$

$$n_0 \in \mathcal{S}_1 \cap \mathcal{S}_2 \quad \mathcal{S}_1 \cap \mathcal{S}_2 = [5]_6 = \{5+6k, k \in \mathbb{Z}\}$$

segue  $\Rightarrow$

$$5+6k \equiv 3(5) \Leftrightarrow 6k \equiv -2(5) \Leftrightarrow 3k \equiv -1(5) \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 3k+1=5h$$

$$k=3$$

$$5+6 \cdot 3 = \underline{23}$$

$$[23]_{235=30}$$

## ESERCIZI TROVARE

1)  $\text{MED}(660, 4500)$

2)  $\text{MED}(512, 24)$

3)  $\text{MED}(132, 624)$

4)  $25k \equiv 4(31)$

$$\begin{cases} k \equiv 1(5) \end{cases}$$

5)  $\begin{cases} k \equiv 5(11) \\ k \equiv -2(15) \end{cases}$

6)  $\begin{cases} k \equiv 7(8) \\ k \equiv -2(11) \\ k \equiv 12(15) \end{cases}$

7)  $\begin{cases} k \equiv 9(20) \\ k \equiv 7(11) \\ k \equiv -2(7) \end{cases}$

$$1) \text{MED}(660, 4500)$$

$$4500 = 660 \cdot 6 + 540$$

$$660 = 540 \cdot 1 + 120$$

$$540 = 120 \cdot 4 + 60$$

$$120 = 60 \cdot 2 + 0$$

$$\Rightarrow d = \text{MED}(660, 4500) = 60$$

$$2) \text{MED}(512, 24)$$

$$512 = 24 \cdot 21 + 8$$

$$24 = 8 \cdot 3 + 0$$

$$\text{MED} = 8$$

$$3) \text{MED}(132, 624)$$

$$624 = 132 \cdot 4 + 96$$

$$132 = 96 \cdot 1 + 36$$

$$96 = 36 \cdot 2 + 24$$

$$36 = 24 \cdot 1 + 12$$

$$24 = 12 \cdot 2 + 0$$

$$\text{MED} = 12$$

$$4) 25x \equiv 4 \pmod{31}$$

$$d = \text{MED}(25, 31)$$

si legge:  
(25x congruo 4 modulo 31)

$$ax \equiv b \pmod{m}$$

$$31 = 25 \cdot 1 + 6$$

$$25 = 6 \cdot 4 + 1$$

$$6 = 1 \cdot 6 + 0$$

$$\text{MED} = 1 \quad b = k \cdot d \Rightarrow k = \frac{4}{1} \in \mathbb{Z} \text{ VERA}$$

sapendo che  $x_0 = \frac{b}{d} u$  e che  $d = \text{MED}(a, b) = au + bv \quad \exists \text{ sol.}$

$$x_0 = 4u = 4 \cdot 5 = 20 \quad [20]_{31} \in \mathcal{S}$$

$$1 = 25 - 6 \cdot 4 = 25 - (31 - 25) \cdot 4 = 25 - 31 \cdot 4 + 25 \cdot 4 = 25 \cdot 5 + 31 \cdot (-4)$$

$$\begin{cases} x \equiv 2 \pmod{5} & \mathcal{Y}_1 \\ x \equiv 3 \pmod{7} & \mathcal{Y}_2 \\ x \equiv 4 \pmod{9} & \mathcal{Y}_3 \end{cases}$$

$$Z_{mv} = \{ [0]_{m_1}, [m-1]_{m_2} \}$$

$$Z_2 = \{ [0]_2, [1]_2 \}$$

$$x = 2 + 5t \quad (t \in \mathbb{Z}) \in \mathcal{Y}_1$$

dalla seconda equazione ho:

$$2 + 5t = 3 + 7m \quad (m \in \mathbb{Z})$$

$$2 + 5t \equiv 3 \pmod{7}$$

$$5t \equiv 1 \pmod{7}$$

$$t \equiv 5^{-1} \cdot 1 \pmod{7}$$

$$5t = 1 + 7m$$

~~15t = 3 + 21m~~  $\rightarrow$  moltiplico per 3 così da evitare valori frazionari che  $\notin \mathbb{Z}$

~~$$15t = 3 + 21m$$~~

~~$$t + 14t = 3 + 21m$$~~

$$t = 3 + 21m - 14t \rightarrow \text{la pongo uguale a } 7m$$

$$t = 3 + 7m \quad (m \in \mathbb{Z})$$

$$[5]_7^{-1} =$$

$$[x \cdot 5]_7 = [1]_7$$

$$5x \equiv 1 \pmod{7}$$

$$5x - 1 = 7k$$

quindi:

~~$$x = 2 + 5t$$~~  $\Rightarrow$  ~~$$x = 2 + 5(3 + 7m) = 17 + 35m \in \mathcal{Y}_2$$~~

dalla terza equazione ho:

$$17 + 35m = 4 + 9k \quad (k \in \mathbb{Z})$$

$$35m = -10 + 9k$$

$$36m - m = -10 + 9k$$

$$m = 36m + 90 - 9k$$

$$m = 1 + 9 + 36m - 9k \rightarrow = 9l$$

$$m = 1 + 9l \quad (l \in \mathbb{Z})$$

quindi:

~~$$x = 17 + 35m \Rightarrow 17 + 35(1 + 9l) \Rightarrow 17 + 35 + 315l =$$~~

$$x = 17 + 35(1 + 9l) \Rightarrow x = 17 + 35 + 315l \Rightarrow x = 52 + 315l$$

$$\textcircled{3} \begin{cases} x \equiv 4 \pmod{10} \\ 2x \equiv 4 \pmod{12} \\ 5x \equiv 6 \pmod{12} \end{cases}$$

le soluzioni della prima equazione sono del tipo  
 $x = 4 + 10m$

la seconda implica allora

$$2(4 + 10m) = 4 + 12m \quad (m \in \mathbb{Z})$$

$$8 + 20m = 4 + 12m$$

$$20m = -4 + 12m$$

?

---



ES. 1.28 DA INTERNET

$$\begin{cases} x \equiv 4(9) \\ x \equiv 3(5) \end{cases}$$

$c =$

$$9 = 5 \cdot 1 + 4$$

$$5 = 4 \cdot 1 + \boxed{1}$$

$$4 = 1 \cdot \cancel{4} + 0$$

$$\text{MED}(9, 5) = 1 \quad \Rightarrow$$

19/12/11  
BOFFA

$$f: [(x \rightarrow z) \wedge y] \vee [(x \wedge y) \rightarrow z]$$

x	y	z	$x \rightarrow z$	$(x \rightarrow y) \wedge y$	$x \wedge y$	$(x \wedge y) \rightarrow z$	f
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	0	0	0	0	0	<del>1</del>	<del>1</del>
0	1	1	1	1	0	<del>1</del>	1
1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1
0	1	0	1	1	0	1	1
1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1
0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1

f è soddisfacibile? SÌ!!

soddisfacibile = almeno un valore uguale a 1

tautologia = tutte le uscite sono 1

contraddizione = tutte le uscite sono 0

$(1, 1, 1)$ ,  $(1, 0, 0)$ ,  $(0, 1, 1)$ ,  $(0, 0, 1)$ ,  $(0, 1, 0)$ ,  $(1, 0, 1)$ ,  $(0, 0, 0)$

sono le soluzioni delle variabili di f per cui f è vera

$\phi$  CNF DNF

$\phi = \bigwedge_{i=1}^m \left( \bigvee_{j=1}^m L_{ij} \right)$  CNF congiunzione di disgiunzioni

$\phi = \bigvee_{i=1}^m \left( \bigwedge_{j=1}^m L_{ij} \right)$  DNF disgiunzione di congiunzioni

$x \rightsquigarrow \begin{matrix} x & v(x)=0 \\ \neg x & v(x)=1 \end{matrix}$

CNF  $(\neg x \vee \neg y \vee z)$

x	y	z	$\phi$
0	0	0	1
0	0	1	1
0	1	0	1
0	1	1	1
1	0	0	1
1	0	1	1
1	1	0	0
1	1	1	1

DNF  $\begin{matrix} x \rightsquigarrow x \wedge z & v(x)=1 \\ \neg x \wedge z & v(x)=0 \end{matrix}$

$(\neg x \wedge \neg y \wedge z) \vee (\neg x \wedge y \wedge z) \vee (x \wedge \neg y \wedge z) \vee (x \wedge y \wedge z)$

$P, q$

$$P \vee \neg P \Leftrightarrow T \quad \text{tautologia}$$

$$P \wedge \neg P \Leftrightarrow \perp \quad \text{contraddizione}$$

$$P \rightarrow q \Leftrightarrow \neg q \rightarrow \neg P$$

$$P \rightarrow q \Leftrightarrow \neg P \vee q$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} P \wedge T \Leftrightarrow P \\ P \vee \perp \Leftrightarrow P \end{array} \right\} \text{cancellazione}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} P \vee T \Leftrightarrow T \\ P \wedge \perp \Leftrightarrow \perp \end{array} \right\} \text{dominanza} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{duale} \\ \downarrow \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} P \vee P \Leftrightarrow P \\ P \wedge P \Leftrightarrow P \end{array} \right\} \text{idempotenza}$$

$$\neg(\neg P) \Leftrightarrow P \quad \text{doppia negazione}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} P \vee q \Leftrightarrow q \vee P \\ P \wedge q \Leftrightarrow q \wedge P \end{array} \right\} \text{commutativa}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} (P \vee q) \vee r \Leftrightarrow P \vee (q \vee r) \\ (P \wedge q) \wedge r \Leftrightarrow P \wedge (q \wedge r) \end{array} \right\} \text{associativa}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} P \vee (q \wedge r) \Leftrightarrow (P \vee q) \wedge (P \vee r) \\ P \wedge (q \vee r) \Leftrightarrow (P \wedge q) \vee (P \wedge r) \end{array} \right\} \text{distributiva}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \neg(P \wedge q) \Leftrightarrow \neg P \vee \neg q \\ \neg(P \vee q) \Leftrightarrow \neg P \wedge \neg q \end{array} \right\} \text{De Morgan}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} [P \vee (P \wedge q)] \Leftrightarrow P \\ [P \wedge (P \vee q)] \Leftrightarrow P \end{array} \right\} \text{assorbimento}$$

## CNF

$$1) p \rightarrow q \equiv \neg p \vee q$$
$$p \leftrightarrow q \equiv (\neg p \vee q) \wedge (\neg q \vee p)$$

$$2) \neg(p \vee q) \equiv \neg p \wedge \neg q$$
$$\neg(p \wedge q) \equiv \neg p \vee \neg q$$

3) Prop. distrib. di  $\vee$  risp.  $\wedge$

## DNF

1), 2), 3)  $\wedge$  risp.  $\vee$

$$[(x \rightarrow z) \wedge y] \vee [(x \wedge y) \rightarrow z] \stackrel{\text{CNF}}{\equiv} [(\neg x \vee z) \wedge y] \vee [\neg(x \wedge y) \vee z] \equiv$$
$$\equiv [y \wedge (\neg x \vee z)] \vee [(\neg x \vee \neg y) \vee z] \equiv [(\neg x \vee \neg y) \vee z] \vee [y \wedge (\neg x \vee z)] \equiv$$
$$\equiv [(\neg x \vee \neg y \vee z) \vee y] \wedge [(\neg x \vee \neg y \vee z) \vee (\neg x \vee z)] \equiv$$

$$\neg x \vee \neg y \vee z$$



## Calcolo dei predicati

$$i) \forall v (P_1(v) \wedge P_2(v, v_1) \rightarrow P_3(v, v_2))$$

$$ii) \exists v (P_1(v_1) \wedge P_2(v, v_1) \rightarrow P_3(v, v_2))$$

$\mathbb{N}$ ,  $P_1(a)$ : "a divide 30"

$P_2(a, b)$ :  $a \geq b$

$P_3(a, b)$ : "a multiplo di b"

$$v \equiv (7, 3)$$

i) Per ogni  $v$  numero naturale  
se  $v$  divide 30 ed è maggiore o uguale di 7  
allora  $v$  è un multiplo di 3

ii) Esiste un numero naturale  $v_1$  che divide 30

$$(i_1 \dots i_k) = (i_1 i_2) \dots (i_1 i_{k-1}) \dots (i_1 i_k)$$

Decomposizione di  $\sigma$  in prodotto di trasposizioni

$$\sigma = (1 \ 5 \ 4 \ 7) (2 \ 3) = (1 \ 5) (1 \ 4) (1 \ 7) (2 \ 3)$$

$$\sigma = (3 \ 2) (3 \ 7) (7 \ 3) (7 \ 1) (7 \ 5) (7 \ 4)$$

### Inversa di una permutazione

$$\sigma^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 & 7 \\ 7 & 3 & 2 & 5 & 1 & 6 & 4 \end{pmatrix} = \langle (7 \ 3 \ 2 \ 5 \ 1 \ 6 \ 4) \rangle$$

$$I(\sigma^{-1}, 1) = \{7, 3, 2, 5\}$$

$$I(\sigma^{-1}, 2) = \{7, 3\}$$

$$I(\sigma^{-1}, 3) = \{7\}$$

$$I(\sigma^{-1}, 4) = \{7, 5, 6\}$$

$$I(\sigma^{-1}, 5) = \{7\}$$

$$I(\sigma^{-1}, 6) = \{7\}$$

$$I(\sigma^{-1}, 7) = \emptyset$$

$\Rightarrow$  numero totale di inversioni di  $\sigma^{-1} \in 12$



$$\text{rg}(A) = 2$$

$$\infty^{N - \text{rg}(A)}$$

nel nostro caso  $\infty^{3-2} = \infty^1$  soluzioni

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \end{array} \right) \rightarrow \left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \end{array} \right)$$

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

$$S: \begin{cases} x + y - z = 0 \\ 3y + \frac{1}{3}z = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = \frac{1}{9}z + z \\ y = -\frac{1}{9}z \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = \frac{10}{9}z \\ y = -\frac{1}{9}z \end{cases}$$

$$\text{Sol}(S) = \text{Sol}(S') = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} \frac{10}{9}s \\ -\frac{1}{9}s \\ s \end{pmatrix}, s \in \mathbb{R} \right\}$$

ora troviamo una base.

$$B = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} \frac{10}{9} \\ -\frac{1}{9} \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\} \text{ è una base per } S \begin{pmatrix} \frac{10}{9} \\ -\frac{1}{9} \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$f: \mathbb{Q}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{Q}^4$$

$$f \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x + 2y \\ y + 2z \\ x + \frac{5}{2}y + z \\ \frac{1}{2}x + 2y + 2z \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{Ker } f = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} \in \mathbb{Q}^3 : f \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \right\} =$$

$$= \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} \in \mathbb{Q}^3 : \begin{cases} x + 2y = 0 \\ y + z = 0 \\ x + \frac{5}{2}y + z = 0 \\ \frac{1}{2}x + 2y + 2z = 0 \end{cases} \right.$$

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

$$S' = \begin{cases} x + 2y = 0 \\ \frac{1}{2}y + z = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = -2z \\ y = -2z \end{cases}$$

$$\text{Sol}(S) = \text{Sol}(S') = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} -2s \\ -2s \\ s \end{pmatrix}, s \in \mathbb{Q} \right\}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ -2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \text{ ist eine } \overset{\text{normale}}{\text{Basis}}$$



$$A = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{7}{2} & -\frac{3}{4} & \frac{3}{2} & \frac{3}{2} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -3 & -\frac{3}{4} & 4 & \frac{3}{4} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -\frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

è diagonalizzabile?

1) trovare gli autovalori quindi trovare le radici del polinomio caratteristico

$$P_A(t) = \det(A - tI_4) = (t + \frac{1}{2})^3 (t - 1)$$

~~$$\lambda_1 = -\frac{1}{2} \quad a_{\lambda_1} = 3$$~~

$$\lambda_2 = 1 \quad a_{\lambda_2} = 1$$

Th.  $a_{\lambda_1} = g_1$

$a_{\lambda_2} = g_2$

$$g_1 = \underbrace{(a_{\lambda_1} + a_{\lambda_2})}_{4} - \text{rang}(A - \lambda_1 I_4)$$

$$g_2 = (a_{\lambda_1} + a_{\lambda_2}) - \text{rang}(A - \lambda_2 I_4)$$

matrice diagonalizzabile se  $\exists M$  invertibile:  $P = M^{-1}AM$

$$A_1 = \text{sol}(S_1)$$

$$S_1 \rightsquigarrow A - \lambda_1 I_4$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{2}r + \frac{3}{2}s + \frac{1}{2}t \\ r \\ s \\ t \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{2} \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} \frac{3}{2} \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$$

$$A_2 = \text{rad}(S_2)$$

$$S_2 \rightsquigarrow A - \lambda_c I_4$$

$$A_2 = \text{Sol}(S_2) = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} r \\ 0 \\ r \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, r \in \mathbb{Q} \right\}$$

$$B_2 = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$$

$$B = B_1 \cup B_2$$

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

$B = [(2,1), (1,1), (0,1)]$  ~~è~~ è un sistema di generatori libero?

R: È un sistema di generatori ma è legato

$$a(2,1) + b(1,1) + c(0,1) = (2a+b) + (a+b+c) = (0,0,0) \iff$$

$$S = \begin{cases} 2a+b=0 \\ a+b+c=0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} b=-2a \\ a-2a+c=0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} b=-2a \\ c=a \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} a-2a+c=0 \\ b=-2a \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a=c \\ b=-2a \end{cases} \Rightarrow \text{Sol}(S) = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} s \\ -2s \\ s \end{pmatrix} \mid s \in \mathbb{R} \right\}$$

$$\# \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{I \leftrightarrow II} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{II-2I} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{-II} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

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

$$\Rightarrow \text{Sol}(S) = \text{Sol}(S') = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} s \\ -2s \\ s \end{pmatrix} \mid s \in \mathbb{R} \right\} \quad \text{Sol}(S) = \infty^1 = \infty$$

$$S = \begin{cases} a+c=0 \\ b-c=0 \\ 2a+b+c=0 \end{cases} \quad \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{III-2I} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{III-II} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$S' = \begin{cases} a+c=0 \\ b-c=0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a=-c \\ b=c \end{cases} \Rightarrow \text{Sol}(S) = \text{Sol}(S') = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} -s \\ s \\ s \end{pmatrix} \mid s \in \mathbb{R} \right\}$$

Il vettore del sistema sono  $\infty^1$  soluzioni  
linearmente dipendenti





$$E_4 = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid x - y = 1\}$$

$$x = x_1 + x_2 = (x_1 + x_2, y_1 + y_2) \Rightarrow (x_1 + x_2) - (y_1 + y_2) = 1$$

$$(x_1 - y_1) + (x_2 - y_2) = 1$$

ES. 2.8.7

$$A = [(1, 3, 2, -1), (-2, 0, 3, 1), (4, 5, 0, 1), (0, 1, 4, 1), (1, 0, 0, 1)]$$

vuole esprimere i vettori del sistema A come una qualsiasi combinazione lineare.

$$a(1, 3, 2, -1) + b(-2, 0, 3, 1) + c(4, 5, 0, 1) + d(0, 1, 4, 1) + e(1, 0, 0, 1)$$

o meglio trovare i valori di a, b, c, d, e per i quali tale comb. lineare dia il vettore nullo (0, 0, 0, 0)

$$\begin{cases} a - 2b + 4c + e = 0 \\ 3a + 5c + d = 0 \\ 2a + 3b + 4d = 0 \\ -a + b + c + d + e = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} a - 2b + 4c + e = 0 \\ 3a + 5c + d = 0 \\ 2a + 3b + 4d = 0 \\ -a + b + c + d + e = 0 \end{cases} \xrightarrow{\text{ponendo al posto di a il suo associato}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 4 & 0 & 1 \\ 3 & 0 & 5 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 3 & 0 & 4 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\begin{matrix} \text{II} - 3\text{I} \\ \text{III} - 2\text{I} \\ \text{IV} + \text{I} \end{matrix}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 4 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 6 & -7 & 1 & -3 \\ 0 & 7 & -8 & 4 & -2 \\ 0 & -1 & 5 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow{\frac{1}{6}\text{II}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 4 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -\frac{7}{6} & \frac{1}{6} & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 7 & -8 & 4 & -2 \\ 0 & -1 & 5 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\begin{matrix} \text{III} - 7\text{II} \\ \text{IV} + \text{II} \end{matrix}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 4 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -\frac{7}{6} & \frac{1}{6} & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{6} & \frac{17}{6} & \frac{3}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{23}{6} & \frac{7}{6} & \frac{3}{2} \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{6\text{III}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 4 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -\frac{7}{6} & \frac{1}{6} & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 17 & 9 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{23}{6} & \frac{7}{6} & \frac{3}{2} \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{IV} - \frac{23}{6}\text{III}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{49}{6} - 8 &= \frac{1}{6} & -\frac{7}{6} + 4 &= \frac{17}{6} & \frac{7}{6} - \frac{17 \cdot 6}{23} &= \frac{161 - 612}{138} = -\frac{451}{138} & -\frac{54}{23} + \frac{3}{2} &= \frac{-108 + 63}{46} = -\frac{39}{46} \\ \frac{7}{2} - 2 &= \frac{3}{2} & 5 - \frac{7}{6} &= \frac{23}{6} & \frac{23 \cdot 6}{138} - \frac{23 \cdot 6}{161} &= \frac{17 \cdot 6}{6} - \frac{612}{161} & \frac{23}{63} - \frac{108}{63} &= -\frac{39}{63} = -\frac{13}{21} \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 4 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -\frac{7}{6} & \frac{1}{6} & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 17 & 9 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 64 & -33 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} a - 2b + 4e + e = 0 \\ b - \frac{7}{6}e + \frac{1}{6}d - \frac{1}{2}e = 0 \\ e + 17d + 9e = 0 \\ 64d - 33e = 0 \end{cases}$$

~~$$d = \frac{33}{64}e$$~~

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} a - 2b + 4e + e = 0 \\ b - \frac{7}{6}\left(-\frac{1137}{64}\right)e + \frac{1}{6}\frac{33}{64}e - \frac{1}{2}e = 0 \Rightarrow b + \frac{2653}{128}e + \frac{11}{128}e - \frac{1}{2}e = 0 \\ e + 17\frac{33}{64}e + 9e = 0 \Rightarrow e = -\frac{1137}{64}e \\ d = \frac{33}{64}e \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{17 \cdot 33}{64} = \frac{561}{64} + 9 = \frac{561 + 576}{64} = \frac{1137}{64}$$

$$\begin{cases} a - 2b + 4e + e = 0 \\ b = -\frac{325}{16}e \\ e = -\frac{1137}{64}e \\ d = \frac{33}{64}e \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a - 2\left(-\frac{325}{16}\right)e + 4\left(-\frac{1137}{64}\right)e + e = 0 \\ b = -\frac{325}{16}e \\ e = -\frac{1137}{64}e \\ d = \frac{33}{64}e \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} a = +\frac{471}{16}e \\ b = -\frac{325}{16}e \\ e = -\frac{1137}{64}e \\ d = \frac{33}{64}e \end{cases}$$

il sistema ha  $\infty^1$  soluzioni

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{471}{16} s \\ -\frac{325}{16} s \\ -\frac{1137}{64} s \\ \frac{33}{64} s \\ s \end{array} \right\} s \in \mathbb{R}$$



ES 2.8.8.

$$A_1 = [(-1, 7, 1), (-2, 1, -2), (0, 0, 2)]$$

$$a(-1, 7, 1) + b(-2, 1, -2) + c(0, 0, 2) = (-a - 2b, 7a + b, a - 2b + 2c) = (0, 0, 0) \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\begin{cases} -a - 2b = 0 \\ 7a + b = 0 \\ a - 2b + 2c = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a = -2b \\ 7(-2b) + b = 0 \\ a - 2b + 2c = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a = -2b \\ -13b = 0 \\ a - 2b + 2c = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a = 0 \\ b = 0 \\ c = 0 \end{cases}$$

i vettori del sistema  $A_1$  <sup>sono</sup> liberi

$$A_2 = [(0, 1, 1), (2, 1, 0), (3, 0, 1)]$$

$$\begin{cases} 2b + 3c = 0 \\ a + b = 0 \\ a + c = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} b = -\frac{3}{2}c \\ a = -b \\ a = -c \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} -2a - 3a = 0 \\ b = a \\ c = -a \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a = 0 \\ b = 0 \\ c = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{matrix} \text{i vettori del} \\ \text{sistema } A_2 \\ \text{liberi} \end{matrix}$$

$$A_3 = [(1, 0, 0), (1, 0, -2), (1, 1, 2), (0, 0, 1)]$$

$$\begin{cases} a + b + e = 0 \\ c = 0 \\ -2b + 2c + d = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a = -b \\ d = 2b \\ e = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a + b = 0 \\ d - 2b = 0 \\ c = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a = -\frac{1}{2}d \\ b = \frac{1}{2}d \\ c = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{matrix} \text{i vettori del} \\ \text{sistema} \\ A_3 \text{ legati} \end{matrix}$$

$$A_4 = [(1, 0, 1), (-2, 0, -2), (1, 0, 2)]$$

$$\begin{cases} a - 2b + c = 0 \\ a - 2b + 2c = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a = 2b - c \\ 2b - c - 2b + 2c = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a = 2b \\ c = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{matrix} \text{i vettori del} \\ \text{sistema } A_4 \\ \text{legati} \end{matrix}$$

$$A_5 = [(0, 0, 0), (0, 0, 0), (1, 3, 2)] \Rightarrow \text{legato perché contiene il vett. nullo}$$

$$A_6 = [(0, 1, 0), (-2, 0, -2), (0, 1, 0)] = \text{ " " " " } \text{ due vetti uguali.}$$

ALGEBRA E

• MATEMATICA  
DISCRETA

ESERCIZI (2)

$$\begin{cases} a+b+c+d=0 \\ 2b+2c+2d=0 \\ 3c+3d=0 \\ 4d=0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a=0 \\ b=0 \\ c=0 \\ d=0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \text{vettori del sist. sono liberi}$$

⇓  
B è una base

$$\begin{cases} a+b+c+d=1 \\ 2b+2c+2d=-1 \\ 3c+3d=1 \\ 4d=-1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a+b+c+d=1 \\ 2b+2c+2d=-1 \\ 3c=\frac{3}{4}+1 \\ d=-\frac{1}{4} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a+b+c+d=1 \\ 2b+2c+2d=-1 \\ 3c=\frac{7}{4} \\ d=-\frac{1}{4} \end{cases} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} a+b+c+d=1 \\ 2b+\frac{7}{6}-\frac{1}{2}=-1 \\ c=\frac{7}{12} \\ d=-\frac{1}{4} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a=1+\frac{5}{6}-\frac{7}{12}+\frac{1}{4}=\frac{3}{2} \\ b=-\frac{5}{6} \\ c=\frac{7}{12} \\ d=-\frac{1}{4} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} -1 + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{7}{6} &= \frac{-6+3-7}{6} = \\ &= -\frac{10}{6} = -\frac{5}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = -\frac{5}{6} \\ \frac{12+10-7+3}{12} &= \frac{18}{12} = \frac{3}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$N = \frac{3}{2} w_1 - \frac{5}{6} w_2 + \frac{7}{12} w_3 - \frac{1}{4} w_4$  cioè

$$(1, -1, 1, -1) = \underbrace{\left(\frac{3}{2} - \frac{5}{6} + \frac{7}{12} - \frac{1}{4}\right)}_{1}, \underbrace{\left(-\frac{5}{6} \cdot 2 + 2 \cdot \frac{7}{12} + 2 \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{4}\right)\right)}_{-1}, \underbrace{\left(3 \cdot \frac{7}{12} + 3 \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{4}\right)\right)}_{+1}, \underbrace{\left(4 \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{4}\right)\right)}_{-1} =$$

$$\frac{7}{4} - \frac{3}{4} = \frac{4}{4} = 1$$

$$\frac{18-10+7-3}{12} = \frac{12}{12} = 1 \quad \left| \quad -\frac{5}{3} + \frac{7}{6} - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{-10+7-3}{6} = -\frac{6}{6} = -1 \right.$$

$$B_1 = \left( \begin{array}{c} \cancel{v_1} \\ v_2 \end{array} \right) = \left( \begin{array}{cc} 2 & \frac{3}{2} \\ 5 & 4 \end{array} \right) \quad v_2 = \left( \begin{array}{c} 0 \\ \frac{5}{6} \\ 1 \end{array} \right) \quad B_1 = (u_1, u_2, u_3, u_4)$$

$$B_1 = \left( \begin{array}{cc|cc} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ \hline 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) =$$

$$v_1 = \alpha u_1 + \beta u_2 + \gamma u_3 + \sigma u_4 \quad \text{civ} \bar{e}$$

~~$$\left( \begin{array}{cc|cc} 2 & \frac{3}{2} & 0 & 0 \\ 5 & 4 & 0 & 0 \\ \hline 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) = \left( \begin{array}{cc|cc} 0 & \beta & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \gamma & 0 \\ \hline 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \sigma \end{array} \right)$$~~

$$\alpha \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} + \beta \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} + \gamma \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} + \sigma \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} =$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} \alpha & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \beta \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ \gamma & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \sigma \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & \frac{3}{2} \\ 5 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{cases} \begin{pmatrix} \alpha & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \\ \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \beta \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \frac{3}{2} \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \\ \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ \gamma & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 5 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \\ \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \sigma \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} \alpha & \beta \\ \gamma & \sigma \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & \frac{3}{2} \\ 5 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \alpha = 2 \\ \beta = \frac{3}{2} \\ \gamma = 5 \\ \sigma = 4 \end{cases}$$

~~$$v_2 = a u_1 + b u_2 + c u_3 + d u_4$$~~

$$v_2 = a u_1 + b u_2 + c u_3 + d u_4$$

$$a \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} + b \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} + c \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} + d \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 & b \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ c & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & d \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \frac{5}{6} \\ \frac{5}{6} & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \frac{5}{6} \\ \frac{5}{6} & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$



$$3) B_3 = (u_1, u_2, u_3, u_4) = \left( \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 8 \\ 0 & 4 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \right)$$

$$v_1 = \alpha u_1 + \beta u_2 + \gamma u_3 + \delta u_4 =$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \alpha + 5\beta + \gamma + 3\delta & 4\alpha + 8\beta + 2\gamma + 2\delta \\ -\gamma + \delta & 4\beta + 2\gamma + \delta \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & \frac{3}{2} \\ 5 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{cases} \alpha + 5\beta + \gamma + 3\delta = 2 \\ 4\alpha + 8\beta + 2\gamma + 2\delta = \frac{3}{2} \\ -\gamma + \delta = 5 \\ 4\beta + 2\gamma + \delta = 4 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 5 & 1 & 3 \\ 4 & 8 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 4 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\substack{\text{II}-4\text{I} \\ \text{IV}\leftrightarrow\text{III}}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 5 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & -12 & -2 & -10 \\ 0 & 4 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{-\frac{1}{12}\text{II}}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 5 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 4 & \frac{1}{6} & \frac{5}{6} \\ 0 & 4 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{III}-4\text{II}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 5 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & \frac{1}{6} & \frac{5}{6} \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{4}{3} & -\frac{7}{3} \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\frac{3}{4}\text{III}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 5 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & \frac{1}{6} & \frac{5}{6} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -\frac{7}{4} \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{cases} 2 - \frac{4}{6} = \frac{8}{6} = \frac{4}{3} \\ 1 - \frac{20}{6} = 1 - \frac{10}{3} = -\frac{7}{3} \\ 1 - \frac{7}{4} = -\frac{3}{4} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 5 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & \frac{1}{6} & \frac{5}{6} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -\frac{7}{4} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -\frac{3}{4} \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{IV}+\text{III}} \begin{cases} \alpha + 5\beta + \gamma + 3\delta = 2 \\ \beta + \frac{1}{6}\gamma + \frac{5}{6}\delta = \frac{3}{2} \\ \gamma - \frac{7}{4}\delta = 5 \\ -\frac{3}{4}\delta = 4 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \alpha + 5\beta + \gamma + 3\delta = 2 \\ \beta + \frac{1}{6}\gamma + \frac{5}{6}\delta = \frac{3}{2} \\ \gamma + \frac{7}{4}\frac{16}{3} = 5 \\ \delta = -\frac{16}{3} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{matrix} \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1+2}{4} = \frac{3}{4} \end{matrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} \alpha + 5\beta + \gamma + 3\delta = 2 \\ 4\alpha + 8\beta + 2\gamma + 2\delta = \frac{3}{2} \\ 4\beta + 2\gamma + 5 + \delta = 4 \\ \delta = 5 + \gamma \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \alpha + 5\beta + \gamma + 3\delta = 2 \\ 4\alpha - 6\gamma - 2 + 10 + 2\gamma = \frac{3}{2} \\ \beta = -\frac{1-3\gamma}{4} \\ \delta = 5 + \gamma \end{cases} \Rightarrow$$

$$\begin{cases} \alpha + 5\beta + \gamma + 3\delta = 2 \\ \alpha = \frac{12\gamma}{4} - \frac{8}{4} + \frac{3}{8} = \frac{1}{2}\gamma - 2 + \frac{3}{8} \\ \beta = -\frac{3}{4}\gamma - \frac{1}{4} \\ \delta = 5 + \gamma \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2}\gamma - \frac{13}{8} - \frac{15}{4}\gamma - \frac{5}{4} + \gamma + 3\gamma + 15 = 2 \\ \alpha = \frac{1}{2}\gamma - \frac{13}{8} \\ \beta = -\frac{3}{4}\gamma - \frac{1}{4} \\ \delta = 5 + \gamma \end{cases} \Rightarrow$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{3}{4} \gamma = \frac{13}{8} + \frac{5}{4} - 13 = \frac{13+10-104}{8} = -\frac{81}{8} \\ \alpha = \frac{1}{2} \gamma - \frac{13}{8} \\ \beta = -\frac{3}{4} \gamma - \frac{1}{4} \\ \sigma = 5 + \gamma \end{array} \right. \Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \gamma = -\frac{81}{8} \cdot \frac{4}{3} = -\frac{27}{2} \\ \alpha = -\frac{27}{4} - \frac{13}{8} = \frac{-54-13}{8} = -\frac{67}{8} \\ \beta = \frac{81}{8} - \frac{1}{4} = \frac{81-2}{8} = \frac{79}{8} \\ \sigma = 5 - \frac{27}{2} = -\frac{17}{2} \end{array} \right.$$

col método de redução e gradine

$$\left( \begin{array}{ccccc} 1 & 5 & 1 & 3 & 2 \\ 4 & 8 & 2 & 2 & \frac{3}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 1 & 5 \\ 0 & 4 & 2 & 1 & 4 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{\substack{\text{II}-4\text{I} \\ \text{IV} \leftrightarrow \text{III}}} \left( \begin{array}{ccccc} 1 & 5 & 1 & 3 & 2 \\ 0 & -12 & -2 & -10 & -\frac{13}{2} \\ 0 & 4 & 2 & 1 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 1 & 5 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{-\frac{1}{12}\text{II}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} -8 + \frac{3}{2} &= -\frac{13}{2} \\ -\frac{2}{3} + 2 &= \frac{4}{3} \\ -\frac{20}{6} + 1 &= -\frac{14}{6} \\ -\frac{13}{6} + 4 &= \frac{11}{6} \end{aligned}$$

$$\left( \begin{array}{ccccc} 1 & 5 & 1 & 3 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & \frac{1}{6} & \frac{5}{6} & \frac{13}{24} \\ 0 & 4 & 2 & 1 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 1 & 5 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{\text{III}-4\text{II}} \left( \begin{array}{ccccc} 1 & 5 & 1 & 3 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & \frac{1}{6} & \frac{5}{6} & \frac{13}{24} \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{4}{3} & -\frac{7}{3} & \frac{11}{6} \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 1 & 5 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{\frac{3}{4}\text{III}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 1 + \frac{7}{4} &= -\frac{3}{4} \\ 5 + \frac{11}{8} &= \frac{51}{8} \end{aligned}$$

$$\left( \begin{array}{ccccc} 1 & 5 & 1 & 3 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & \frac{1}{6} & \frac{5}{6} & \frac{13}{24} \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{4}{3} & -\frac{7}{3} & \frac{11}{6} \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 1 & 5 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{\text{IV}+\text{III}} \left( \begin{array}{ccccc} 1 & 5 & 1 & 3 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & \frac{1}{6} & \frac{5}{6} & \frac{13}{24} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -\frac{7}{4} & \frac{11}{8} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -\frac{3}{4} & \frac{51}{8} \end{array} \right)$$

$$\frac{1}{8} \cdot \frac{51}{8} = -\frac{17}{2}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \gamma + 5\beta + \gamma + 3\sigma = 2 \\ \beta + \frac{1}{6}\gamma + \frac{5}{6}\sigma = \frac{13}{24} \\ \gamma - \frac{7}{4}\sigma = \frac{11}{8} \\ -\frac{3}{4}\sigma = \frac{51}{8} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \gamma = -\frac{17}{6} \cdot \frac{7}{4} + \frac{11}{8} = \frac{-119}{24} + \frac{11}{8} = \frac{-119+33}{24} = \frac{86}{24} \\ \sigma = -\frac{17}{6} \end{array} \right.$$

$$v_2 = a m_1 + b m_2 + c m_3 + d m_4$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} a+5b+c+3d & 4a+8b+2c+2d \\ -c+d & 4b+2c+d \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 21 \\ \frac{5}{6} & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{cases} a+5b+c+3d=0 \\ 4a+8b+2c+2d=21 \\ -c+d=\frac{5}{6} \\ 4b+2c+d=1 \end{cases} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 5 & 1 & 3 & 0 \\ 4 & 8 & 2 & 2 & 21 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 1 & \frac{5}{6} \\ 0 & 4 & 2 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\substack{\text{II}-4\text{I} \\ \text{IV}\leftrightarrow\text{III}}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 5 & 1 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & -12 & -2 & -10 & 21 \\ 0 & 4 & 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 1 & \frac{5}{6} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow{3\text{III}+\text{II}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 5 & 1 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & -12 & -2 & -10 & 21 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 & -7 & 24 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 1 & \frac{5}{6} \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{4\text{IV}+\text{III}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 5 & 1 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & -12 & -2 & -10 & 21 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 & -7 & 24 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -3 & \frac{82}{3} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{10}{3} + 24 &= \frac{72+10}{3} = \frac{82}{3} \\ &= -\frac{576}{9} + 24 = \frac{216-576}{9} = -\frac{360}{9} = -40 \\ &= -\frac{358}{9} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = -\frac{179}{18} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{cases} a+5b+c+3d=0 \\ -12b-2c-10d=21 \\ 4c-7d=24 \\ -3d=\frac{82}{3} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a+5b+c+3d=0 \\ -12b-2c-10d=21 \\ 4c=-7 \cdot \frac{82}{9} + 24 \\ d=-\frac{82}{9} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a+5b+c+3d=0 \\ -12b+\frac{179}{9}+\frac{820}{9}=21 \\ e=\frac{179}{18} \\ d=-\frac{82}{9} \end{cases} \Rightarrow$$

$$d = -\frac{82}{9}$$

$$c = -\frac{179}{18}$$

$$42b = 111 - 21 \Rightarrow b = \frac{90}{42} = \frac{15}{7}$$

$$a = -\frac{75}{2} + \frac{179}{18} + \frac{82}{9} = \frac{-675 + 179 + 164}{18} = \frac{-332}{18} = -\frac{83}{9}$$

$$\begin{cases} a = -\frac{83}{9} \\ b = \frac{15}{7} \\ c = -\frac{179}{18} \\ d = -\frac{82}{9} \end{cases}$$

$$5) B_5 = (u_1, u_2, u_3, u_4) = \left( \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 2 & \frac{3}{2} \\ 5 & 4 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 21 \\ 5 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \right)$$

$$v_1 = a u_1 + b u_2 + c u_3 + d u_4 \quad \text{wie}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 5a + 2b & \frac{3}{2}b + 21c + 2d \\ 5b + \frac{5}{6}c & 4b + c \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & \frac{3}{2} \\ 5 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{cases} 5a + 2b = 2 \\ \frac{3}{2}b + 21c + 2d = \frac{3}{2} \\ 5b + \frac{5}{6}c = 5 \\ 4b + c = 4 \end{cases} \quad \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 2 & 0 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & \frac{3}{2} & 21 & 2 & \frac{3}{2} \\ 0 & 5 & \frac{5}{6} & 0 & 5 \\ 0 & 4 & 1 & 0 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\begin{matrix} -\frac{3}{8}IV+III \\ -\frac{3}{10}III+II \end{matrix}} \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 2 & 0 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & \frac{3}{2} & 21 & 2 & \frac{3}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{83}{4} & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{165}{8} & 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow{-\frac{664}{660}IV+III} \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 2 & 0 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & \frac{3}{2} & 21 & 2 & \frac{3}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{83}{4} & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -\frac{2}{165} & 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 5a + 2b = 2 \\ \frac{3}{2}b + 21c + 2d = \frac{3}{2} \\ \frac{83}{4}c + 2d = 0 \\ -\frac{2}{165}d = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a = 0 \\ b = 1 \\ c = 0 \\ d = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$v_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 5a + 2b & \frac{3}{2}b + 21c + 2d \\ 5b + \frac{5}{6}c & 4b + c \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 21 \\ 5 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{cases} 5a + 2b = 0 \\ \frac{3}{2}b + 21c + 2d = 21 \\ 5b + \frac{5}{6}c = \frac{5}{6} \\ 4b + c = 1 \end{cases} \quad \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 2 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{3}{2} & 21 & 2 & 21 \\ 0 & 5 & \frac{5}{6} & 0 & \frac{5}{6} \\ 0 & 4 & 1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\begin{matrix} -\frac{3}{8}IV+II \\ -\frac{3}{10}III+II \end{matrix}} \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 2 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{3}{2} & 21 & 2 & 21 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{83}{4} & 2 & \frac{83}{4} \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{165}{8} & 2 & \frac{165}{8} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow{-\frac{664}{660}IV+III} \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 2 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{3}{2} & 21 & 2 & 21 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{83}{4} & 2 & \frac{83}{4} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -\frac{2}{165} & 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 5a + 2b = 0 \\ \frac{3}{2}b + 21c + 2d = 21 \\ \frac{83}{4}c + 2d = \frac{83}{4} \\ -\frac{2}{165}d = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a = 0 \\ b = 0 \\ c = 1 \\ d = 0 \end{cases}$$



ES 2.8.19

$$1) \vec{x} = a \vec{u}_1 + b \vec{u}_2 + c \vec{u}_3 + d \vec{u}_4 = \quad A = (\vec{u}_1, \vec{u}_2, \vec{u}_3, \vec{u}_4)$$

$$= a \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 1 & -2 \end{pmatrix} + b \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 3 & -1 \end{pmatrix} + c \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ -1 & 3 \end{pmatrix} + d \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ -8 & 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a+b+2c+d & 2a+b+c+2d \\ a+3b-c-8d & -2a-b+3c+2d \end{pmatrix}$$

$$a+b+2c+d =$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 3 & -1 & -8 \\ -2 & -1 & 3 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\substack{\text{II}-2\text{I} \\ \text{III}-\text{I} \\ \text{IV}+2\text{I}}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & -3 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & -3 & -9 \\ 0 & 1 & 7 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\substack{\text{III}+2\text{II} \\ \text{IV}+\text{II}}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & -3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -9 & -9 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\frac{9}{4}\text{IV}+\text{III}}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & -3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -9 & -9 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

~~che~~  $\dim \mathcal{L}(A) = 3$   
~~che~~ il sistema è legato

$$\begin{cases} a+b+2c+d=0 \\ -b-3c=0 \\ -9c-9d=0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a=-2d \\ b=-3d \\ c=-d \end{cases}$$

$$\text{Sol}(s) = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} -2s \\ 3s \\ -s \\ s \end{pmatrix}, s \in \mathbb{R} \right\}$$

una base è  $\begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 3 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} ?$



ES. 28.10

~~$x+y=2$~~   
 ~~$z-t=2$~~   $\cup$  non è un sottospazio perché non contiene il vettore  $\mathbf{0}$  nullo

$$S = \begin{cases} x+y=2 \\ z-t=2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x=2+y \\ z=2+t \end{cases}$$

$$\text{Sol}(S) = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 2+s_1 \\ s_1 \\ 2+s_2 \\ s_2 \end{pmatrix}, s_1, s_2 \in \mathbb{R} \right\}$$

questo è il più piccolo sottospazio rettoriale  
le

$$H_1 = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : y = x^2\}$$

$$h_1 = (x_1, y_1) \text{ con } x_1 + y_1 = 0$$

ERRATO

$$h_2 = (x_2, y_2) \text{ con } x_2 + y_2 = 0$$

$$h = h_1 + h_2 = (x_1 + x_2, y_1 + y_2) \Rightarrow (x_1 + x_2) + (y_1 + y_2) = (x_1 + y_1) + (x_2 + y_2) = 0$$

$h$  è un vettore di  $H_1$

$$h_1' = K h_1 = (K x_1, K y_1) \text{ dato che } \forall K \in \mathbb{R}, K x_1 + K y_1 = K(x_1 + y_1) = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$h_1'$  è un vettore di  $H_1$

$$h_1 = (x_1, y_1) \text{ con } y_1 = x_1^2$$

$$h_2 = (x_2, y_2) \text{ con } y_2 = x_2^2$$

$$h = h_1 + h_2 = ((x_1 + x_2)^2, (y_1 + y_2)) \Rightarrow (x_1^2 + x_2^2 + 2x_1x_2)(y_1 + y_2) = (x_1 + x_2)^2 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow y_1 + y_2 = x_1^2 + x_2^2 \Leftrightarrow 2x_1x_2 = 0 \text{ e questo non è vero } \forall x_1, x_2 \in \mathbb{R}$$

$\Downarrow$   
 $H_1$  non è un sottospazio

$$H_2 = \{(0,0), (1,1), (-1,-1)\}$$

$$(1,1) + (1,1) = (2,2) \notin H_2 \Rightarrow H_2 \text{ non è un sottospazio}$$

$$2(1,1) = (2,2) \in H_2$$

$$T = \{(1,0), (0,1)\}$$

$$v_r = (a_1, b_2) = a_1(1,0) + a_2(0,1)$$

$$\begin{cases} a_1 + a_2 = a \\ a_2 = b \end{cases}$$

PAG 46 BIANCO

$$8.1) \begin{matrix} v_1 = (1, 0, 2) \\ v_2 = (0, 1, 0) \\ v_3 = (0, 0, 1) \end{matrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

i 3 vett. sono indipendenti, sono generatori di  $\mathbb{R}^3 \Rightarrow$  sono una base

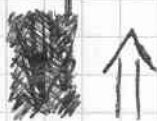
8.2)

$$v_1 = (2, -1, 0, 0) ; v_2 = (0, 1, 3, 0) ; v_3 = (0, 0, 0, 1) ; v_4 = (1, 1, 1, -1)$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{2II+I} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{-\frac{2}{3}III+II} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \frac{7}{3} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{III \leftrightarrow IV} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \frac{7}{3} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{cases} 2a + d = 0 \\ 2b + 3d = 0 \\ e - d = 0 \\ \frac{7}{3}d = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a = 0 \\ b = 0 \\ c = 0 \\ d = 0 \end{cases}$$

$\Rightarrow$  sistema indipendente



$$\{(2, -1, 0, 0), (0, 1, 3, 0), (0, 0, 0, 1), (1, 1, 1, -1)\}$$

è una base

83)

OSSERVAZIONE: il libro utilizza la trasporto della matrice scelta da me

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 3 & -2 \\ 0 & 2 & -2 & 4 \\ 1 & 3 & -1 & 6 \\ 2 & 0 & 4 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow[\text{II}-2\text{I}]{\text{III}-\text{I}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 3 & -2 \\ 0 & 2 & -2 & 4 \\ 0 & 4 & -4 & 8 \\ 0 & 2 & -2 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow[\text{IV}-\text{II}]{\text{III}-2\text{II}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 3 & -2 \\ 0 & 2 & -2 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{cases} a-b+3c-2d \\ 2b-2c+4d \end{cases} \Rightarrow \dim H = 2 \Rightarrow 2 \text{ qualsiasi vettori } \neq \text{ indipendenti di } H \text{ formano una base}$$

PAG 65 1.1)

$$f: (x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow (x, x+y, y) \in \mathbb{R}^3 \text{ è lineare?}$$

ciò è vero se valgono due proprietà: interne della somma ed esterna del prodotto

- $\forall v, w \in V, f(v+w) = f(v) + f(w)$
- $\forall h \in \mathbb{R} \text{ e } \forall v \in V, f(hv) = hf(v)$

presi  $\bar{v}$  e  $\bar{w} \in \mathbb{R}^2$

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{v} &= (x, y) \\ \bar{w} &= (x', y') \end{aligned} \Rightarrow \bar{v} + \bar{w} = (x+x', y+y')$$

$$f(\bar{v} + \bar{w}) = f(x+x', y+y') = \begin{pmatrix} x+x' \\ x+x'+y+y' \\ y+y' \end{pmatrix} \leftarrow \text{è uguale a}$$

$$\begin{aligned} f(\bar{v}) &= f(x, y) \\ f(\bar{w}) &= f(x', y') \end{aligned} \text{ poiché } f(\bar{v}) + f(\bar{w}) = f(x, y) + f(x', y') = \begin{pmatrix} x \\ x+x+y \\ y \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} x' \\ x'+y' \\ y' \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{soi } h \in \mathbb{R} \text{ e } \bar{v} = (x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \quad h\bar{v} = h(x, y) = (hx, hy)$$

$$f(h\bar{v}) = f(hx, hy) = (hx, hx+hy, hy)$$

$$hf(\bar{v}) = h(x, x+y, y) = (hx, h(x+y), hy) = (hx, hx+hy, hy) \Rightarrow$$

$$f(h\bar{v}) = hf(\bar{v})$$



1.2)  $f: (x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow (x, 0) \in \mathbb{R}^2$  è lineare?

$$\bar{v} = (x, y) \quad \bar{w} = (d, \sigma) \quad (\bar{v} + \bar{w}) = (x+d, y+\sigma)$$

$$f(\bar{v} + \bar{w}) = f(x+d, y+\sigma) = (x+d, 0)$$

$$f(\bar{v}) + f(\bar{w}) = f(x, y) + f(d, \sigma) = \cancel{(x, 0)} + (d, 0) = (x+d, 0)$$

$$k \in \mathbb{R} \quad \cancel{k \in \mathbb{R}} \quad \text{e} \quad \bar{v} = (x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2$$

$$k\bar{v} = k(x, y) = (kx, ky)$$

$$f(k\bar{v}) = f(kx, ky) = (kx, 0) \longleftarrow \text{uguali}$$

$$k f(\bar{v}) = k(x, 0) = (kx, 0)$$

Le due proprietà sono verificate  $\Rightarrow f$  è un'applicazione lineare

1.3)  $f: (x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow (2x-1, x-3z) \in \mathbb{R}^2$

$$\bar{v} = (x, y, z) \quad \bar{w} = (d, \beta, \gamma) \quad \bar{v} + \bar{w} = (x+d, y+\beta, z+\gamma)$$

$$f(\bar{v} + \bar{w}) = f(x+d, y+\beta, z+\gamma) = (2(x+d)-1, x+d-3(z+\gamma)) = (2x+2d-1, x+d-3z-3\gamma)$$

$$f(\bar{v}) + f(\bar{w}) = f(x, y, z) + f(d, \beta, \gamma) = (2x-1, x-3z) + (2d-1, d-3\gamma) = (2x+2d-2, x+d-3z-3\gamma)$$

DIVERSI  $\Rightarrow$

$\Downarrow$   
 $f$  non è un'applicazione lineare



$$1.7) f: (n, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} zn & y+z \\ n-z & y \end{pmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}_{2,2}$$

$$\bar{v} = (n, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3$$

$$\bar{w} = (a, b, c) \in \mathbb{R}^3 \quad (\bar{v} + \bar{w}) = (n+a, y+b, z+c)$$

$$f(\bar{v} + \bar{w}) = f(n+a, y+b, z+c) = \begin{pmatrix} z(n+a) & (y+b)+(z+c) \\ (n+a)-(z+c) & y+b \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} zn+za & y+b+z+c \\ n+a-z-c & y+b \end{pmatrix}$$

$$f(\bar{v}) + f(\bar{w}) = f(n, y, z) + f(a, b, c) =$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} zn & y+z \\ n-z & y \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} za & b+c \\ a-c & b \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} zn+za & y+z+b+c \\ n+a-z-c & y+b \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{uguale}$$

$$l \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\bar{v} = (n, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3$$

$$l\bar{v} = l(n, y, z) = (ln, ly, lz)$$

$$f(l\bar{v}) = f(ln, ly, lz) = \begin{pmatrix} zln & ly+lz \\ ln-lz & ly \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{uguale}$$

$$lf(\bar{v}) = lf(n, y, z) = l \begin{pmatrix} n & y+z \\ n-z & y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} ln & ly+lz \\ ln-lz & ly \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{uguale}$$

la proprietà verificata  $\Rightarrow f$  è appl. lineare

$$g: a\kappa^2 + b\kappa + c \in \mathbb{R}_2[\kappa] \rightarrow 2a\kappa + b \in \mathbb{R}_1[\kappa]$$

$$v = (a\kappa^2 + b\kappa + c)$$

$$w = (a\kappa^2 + b\kappa + c)$$

$$v+w = (a\kappa^2 + a\kappa^2) + (b\kappa + b\kappa) + (c+c) = \\ = a(\kappa^2 + \kappa^2) + b(\kappa + \kappa) + 2c$$

$$v = ax^2 + bx + c \rightarrow 2ax + b$$

$$w = ay^2 + by + c \rightarrow 2ay + b$$

$$v+w = ax^2 + bx + c + ay^2 + by + c = a(x^2 + y^2) + b(x+y) + 2c \rightarrow 2a\kappa \\ = a(x+y)^2 + 2axy + b(x+y) + 2c$$

$$a(x+y)^2 + b(x+y) + c \rightarrow 2a(x+y) + b$$

$$g(v+w) = 2a(b\kappa + b\kappa) + b = g(a(\kappa^2 + \kappa^2) + b(\kappa + \kappa) + 2c) = \\ = 2a(\kappa + \kappa) + b$$

$$2.1) f: (x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow (x+2y, -x-2y) \in \mathbb{R}^2$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ -1 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow P_A(t) = \begin{vmatrix} 1-t & 2 \\ -1 & -2-t \end{vmatrix} = (1-t)(-2-t) + 2 = t^2 + t = t(t+1)$$

~~$= 2t + 1 \neq$~~

$$\lambda_1 = -1$$

$$\lambda_2 = 0$$

$\Rightarrow$  perché il numero delle radici del polinomio è uguale alla dimensione dello spazio vettoriale cioè 2

L'autospazio  $V(-1) = \text{sol}(A + I)x = 0$

cioè

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

~~$V(-1)$~~

$$\begin{cases} 2x + 2y = 0 \\ -x - y = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} -2y + 2y = 0 \\ x = -y \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} -x \\ x \end{pmatrix}$$

quindi  $V(-1) = \{(-x, x), x \in \mathbb{R}\} = L((-1, 1))$

L'autospazio  $V(0) = \text{sol}(Ax = 0) = \text{ker } f$

$$\begin{cases} x + 2y = 0 \\ -x - 2y = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} -2y + 2y = 0 \\ x = -2y \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} -2y \\ y \end{pmatrix}, y \in \mathbb{R}$$

quindi  $V(0) = \{(-2y, y), y \in \mathbb{R}\} = L((-2, 1))$

$\{(-1, 1), (-2, 1)\}$  è una base

~~2.3)  $f: (n, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow (3n, 3z, 3y) \in \mathbb{R}^3$~~

~~$$\begin{pmatrix} 3 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow P_A(t) = \det(A - tI) = \begin{vmatrix} 3-t & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -t & 3 \\ 0 & 3 & -t \end{vmatrix} = t^2(3-t)$$~~

~~$$t_1 = 0 \text{ e } t_2 = 3 \Rightarrow t^2(3-t) = 0$$~~

~~Abbiamo solo due radici quando le radici sono, in valore assoluto, inferiori alla dimensione dello spazio vettoriale. L'endomorfismo non è diagonalizzabile.~~

~~2.3)  $f: (n, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow (3n, 3z, 3y)$~~

2.3)  $f: (n, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow (3n, 3z, 3y) \in \mathbb{R}^3$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 3 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad P_A(t) = \begin{vmatrix} 3-t & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -t & 3 \\ 0 & 3 & -t \end{vmatrix} = (3-t)(t^2-9)$$

$$(3-t)(t^2-9) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} 3-t=0 \\ t^2-9=0 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} t=3 \\ t=\pm 3 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} t=3 \\ t=-3 \end{cases}$$

~~$V(-3) = \text{sol}(S)$~~

$(A - tI)n = 0 \Rightarrow (A + 3I)n = 0$

~~$$\begin{pmatrix} 3 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 6 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 3 \\ 0 & 3 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$~~

$$S = \begin{cases} 6x = 0 \\ 3y + 3z = 0 \\ 3y + 3z = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = 0 \\ y = -z \\ 0 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow V(-3) = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -s \\ s \end{pmatrix}, s \in \mathbb{R} \right\}$$

$$V(3) =$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 3 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -3 & 3 \\ 0 & 3 & -3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(A - 3I_3)v = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \begin{cases} 4x = 0 \\ y + 3z = 0 \\ 3y + z = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = 0 \\ y = 0 \\ z = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} -3y + 3z = 0 \\ 3y - 3z = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} y = z \\ 0 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow V(3) = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} s_1 \\ s_2 \\ s_2 \end{pmatrix}, s_1, s_2 \in \mathbb{R}^3 \right\} \Rightarrow g_x = g_y = z$$

una base di  $V(-3)$  è:  $(0, -1, 1)$

" "  ~~$V(3)$~~   $V(3)$  è:  $((1, 0, 0), (0, 1, 1))$

Una base di  $\mathbb{R}^3$  costituita da autovettori di  $f$  è:

$$\{(0, -1, 1), (1, 0, 0), (0, 1, 1)\}$$



$$2.4) f: (x, y, z, t) \in \mathbb{R}^4 \rightarrow (x+2y, y-t, z-3t, t) \in \mathbb{R}^4$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad P_A(\lambda) = \begin{vmatrix} 1-\lambda & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1-\lambda & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1-\lambda & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = (1-\lambda)^4$$

$$\lambda_0 = 1 \Rightarrow a_\lambda = 4$$

$$V(1) = \text{sol}(S)$$

$$S: (A - \lambda_0 I) \cdot n = 0 \Rightarrow (A - I) \cdot n = 0$$

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

$$A' \cdot \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \\ t \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 2y = 0 \\ -t = 0 \\ -3t = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} y = 0 \\ t = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow V(1) = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} s_1 \\ 0 \\ s_2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \mid s_1, s_2 \in \mathbb{R} \right\}$$

~~base de  $V(1)$  é  $\{(1, 0, 0, 0), (0, 0, 1, 0)\}$~~

~~$g_\lambda = 2$~~

$$g_\lambda = \dim V(1) = 2 \neq a_\lambda = 4 \Rightarrow f \text{ não é diagonalizável}$$

$$3.1) \quad A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \quad P_A(t) = \begin{vmatrix} 2-t & 3 & 0 \\ 2 & 1-t & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 4-t \end{vmatrix} = (4-t) \left[ (2-t)(1-t) \right] =$$

$$= (4-t)(t^2 - 3t - 4)$$

$$(4-t)(t^2 - 3t - 4) = 0 \iff$$

$$\begin{matrix} \lambda_1 = -1 \\ \lambda_2 = 4 \end{matrix}$$

$$t^* = \frac{3 \pm \sqrt{9+16}}{2} =$$

$$V(-1) \Rightarrow (A - tI_3) \kappa = 0 \Rightarrow (A + I_3) \kappa = 0$$

$$V(-1) = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 3 & 0 \\ 2 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 3x + 3y = 0 \\ 2x + 2y = 0 \\ 5z = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = -y \\ 0 = 0 \\ z = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$V(-1) = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} -s \\ s \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, s \in \mathbb{R} \right\} \Rightarrow a_{x_1} = 1 \Rightarrow g_{x_1} = 1$$

$$V(4) = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 4 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} -2x + 3y = 0 \\ 2x - 3y = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow$$

$$\begin{matrix} \cancel{6x + 3y = 0} \\ \cancel{2x + 5y = 0} \end{matrix} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = \frac{3}{2}y \\ 0 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow V(4) = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} \frac{3}{2}s_1 \\ s_1 \\ s_2 \end{pmatrix}, s_1, s_2 \in \mathbb{R} \right\}$$

une base de  $V(4)$  est :

$$\left( \frac{3}{2}, 1, 0 \right), (0, 0, 1)$$

$$g_{x_2} = z = a_{x_2}$$

$A$  est diagonalisable

una base di  $V(-1)$  è  $(-1, 1, 0)$

una base di  $\mathbb{R}^3$  costituita da autovettori di  $A$  è:

$\{(3, 2, 0), (0, 0, 1), (-1, 1, 0)\}$  quindi una matrice invertibile  $P: P^{-1}AP = D$  è

$$P = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 0 & -1 \\ 2 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \det P = -(3+2) = -5$$

$$PA = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 0 & -1 \\ 2 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 6 & 9 & -4 \\ 4 & 6 & 4 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$P^{-1} = \frac{\hat{P}^t}{\det P}$$

$$\hat{P} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & 2 \\ -1 & 0 & -3 \\ 0 & -5 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\hat{P}^t = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -5 \\ 2 & -3 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$P^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{5} & \frac{1}{5} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ -\frac{2}{5} & \frac{3}{5} & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$P^{-1} \cdot A \cdot P = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{6}{5} + \frac{4}{5} & \frac{9}{5} + \frac{6}{5} & -\frac{4}{5} + \frac{4}{5} \\ 2 & 1 & 0 \\ -\frac{12}{5} + \frac{12}{5} & -\frac{18}{5} + \frac{18}{5} & \frac{8}{5} - \frac{12}{5} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -\frac{4}{5} \end{pmatrix}$$

Prova del 8/01/09

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & -\sqrt{3} & 2\sqrt{3} & 0 & 3 & 2 \\ 0 & \sqrt{3} & -\sqrt{3} & -\sqrt{3} & -3 & 0 \\ \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} & 0 & 1 & 1 & \sqrt{3} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} & \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \end{pmatrix} = e \quad A = e - a^{(5)}$$

~~det e(1,2;1,2)~~  $\det e(1,2;1,2) = 2\sqrt{3} \neq 0 \Rightarrow \text{rg } e \geq 2$

~~det e(1,2,3;1,2,3)~~  $\det e(1,2,3;1,2,3) = \sqrt{3} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}(3-6) = 2\sqrt{3} - \sqrt{3} = \sqrt{3} \neq 0 \Rightarrow \text{rg } e \geq 3$

~~det e(1,2,3,4;1,2,3,4)~~  $\det e(1,2,3,4;1,2,3,4) = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -\sqrt{3} & 0 \\ 0 & \sqrt{3} & -\sqrt{3} \\ \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = \sqrt{3} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}(3) = 2\sqrt{3} \neq 0$   
 $\Downarrow$   
 $\text{rg } e \geq 3$

~~e~~  $\det e(1,2,3,4;1,2,3,4) = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & \sqrt{3} & 2\sqrt{3} & 0 \\ 0 & \sqrt{3} & -\sqrt{3} & -\sqrt{3} \\ \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = -1 \cdot (\det \text{ di prima}) = 0$

~~e~~  $\det e(1,2,3,4;1,2,3,5) = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & \sqrt{3} & 2\sqrt{3} & 3 \\ 0 & \sqrt{3} & -\sqrt{3} & -3 \\ \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} & 0 & 1 & \sqrt{3} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \end{vmatrix} = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cdot (\det \text{ di prima}) = 0$

il rango di A e anche quello di C è = 3  $\Rightarrow$  S è compatibile

il numero delle sol è  $\infty^2$

$$S': \begin{cases} k_1 - \sqrt{3}k_2 + 2\sqrt{3}k_3 + 3k_5 = 2 \\ \sqrt{3}k_2 - \sqrt{3}k_3 - \sqrt{3}k_4 - 3k_5 = 0 \\ \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}k_1 + k_3 + k_4 + \sqrt{3}k_5 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -\sqrt{3} & 2\sqrt{3} & 0 & 3 & 2 \\ 0 & \sqrt{3} & -\sqrt{3} & -\sqrt{3} & -3 & 0 \\ \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} & 0 & 1 & 1 & \sqrt{3} & 0 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{III} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}\text{I}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -\sqrt{3} & 2\sqrt{3} & 0 & 3 & 2 \\ 0 & \sqrt{3} & -\sqrt{3} & -\sqrt{3} & -3 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 1 & 0 & -\frac{2}{3}\sqrt{3} \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{III} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\text{II}}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & -\sqrt{3} & 2\sqrt{3} & 0 & 3 & 2 \\ 0 & \sqrt{3} & -\sqrt{3} & -\sqrt{3} & -3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 & \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} & -\frac{2}{3}\sqrt{3} \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow S'' \begin{cases} k_1 - \sqrt{3}k_2 + 2\sqrt{3}k_3 + 3k_5 = 2 \\ \sqrt{3}k_2 - \sqrt{3}k_3 - \sqrt{3}k_4 - 3k_5 = 0 \\ 2k_4 + \sqrt{3}k_5 = -\frac{2}{3}\sqrt{3} \end{cases} \Rightarrow$$

$$\boxed{-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}k_5 - \frac{1}{3}\sqrt{3}} \quad \begin{cases} k_1 - \sqrt{3}k_2 + 2\sqrt{3}k_3 + 3k_5 = 2 \\ \sqrt{3}k_2 - \sqrt{3}k_3 + \frac{3}{2}k_5 + 1 - 3k_5 = 0 \\ k_4 = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}k_5 - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \end{cases} \Rightarrow$$

$$\begin{cases} k_2 = \left(\frac{3}{2}k_5 + \sqrt{3}k_3 - 1\right) \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \\ k_4 = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}k_5 - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} k_1 = -\frac{3}{2}k_5 - \sqrt{3}k_3 + 1 \\ k_2 = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}k_5 + k_3 - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \\ k_4 = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}k_5 - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{sol}(S'') = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{3}{2}S_1 - \sqrt{3}S_2 + 1 \\ \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}S_1 + S_2 - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \\ S_2 \\ -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}S_1 - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \\ S_1 \end{pmatrix}, S_1, S_2 \in \mathbb{R} \right\} \subseteq \mathbb{R}^5$$



$$\textcircled{2} \quad A = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{7}{2} & -\frac{3}{4} & \frac{9}{2} & \frac{3}{2} \\ 0 & -\frac{1}{2} & 0 & 0 \\ -3 & -\frac{3}{4} & 4 & \frac{3}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -\frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix} \quad P_A(t) = \begin{vmatrix} -\frac{7}{2}-t & -\frac{3}{4} & \frac{9}{2} & \frac{3}{2} \\ 0 & -\frac{1}{2}-t & 0 & 0 \\ -3 & -\frac{3}{4} & 4-t & \frac{3}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -\frac{1}{2}-t \end{vmatrix} =$$

$$= \left(-\frac{1}{2}-t\right) \left[ \left(-\frac{7}{2}-t\right) \left(-\frac{1}{2}-t\right) (4-t) - 3 \left(-\frac{9}{2} \left(-\frac{1}{2}-t\right)\right) \right] =$$

$$= \left(-\frac{1}{2}-t\right) \left[ \left(t^2 + \frac{7}{2}t + \frac{7}{4}\right) (4-t) - \frac{27}{2}t + \frac{27}{4} \right] = \left(-\frac{1}{2}-t\right) \left[ -t^3 - 4t^2 - \frac{7}{4}t + 4t + 16t + 7 + \frac{27}{4}t - \frac{27}{4} \right] +$$

$$- \frac{27}{2}t - \frac{27}{4} = \left(-\frac{1}{2}-t\right) \left(-t^3 + \frac{13}{4}t + \frac{1}{4}\right)$$

$$= \left(-\frac{1}{2}-t\right) \left(-\frac{1}{2}-t\right) \left[ \left(-\frac{7}{2}-t\right) (4-t) + \frac{27}{2} \right] = \left(-\frac{1}{2}-t\right)^2 \left[ t^2 - \frac{1}{2}t - \frac{1}{2} \right] =$$

$$\lambda_1 = -\frac{1}{2} \quad a_{\lambda_1} = 3$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \pm \frac{\sqrt{1+2}}{2} = \begin{cases} \frac{1+\sqrt{3}}{2} = 1 \\ \frac{1-\sqrt{3}}{2} = -\frac{1}{2} \end{cases}$$

$$\lambda_2 = 1$$

$$P_A(t) = \left(-\frac{1}{2}-t\right)^2 \left(t + \frac{1}{2}\right) (t-1) = \left(t + \frac{1}{2}\right)^3 (t-1)$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{2}+t\right)^2$$

autorelevante

$$\boxed{\begin{matrix} \lambda_1 = -\frac{1}{2} \\ \lambda_2 = 1 \end{matrix}}$$

$$a_{\lambda_1} = 3$$

$$a_{\lambda_2} = 1 \Rightarrow g_{\lambda_2} = 1$$

$$a_{\lambda_1} + a_{\lambda_2} = 4 = \dim \text{spazio vett.}$$

$$g_{\lambda_1} = 4 - \text{rg}(A - \lambda_1 I_4)$$

$$A - \lambda_1 I_4 = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{3}{2} + \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{3}{4} & \frac{9}{2} & \frac{3}{2} \\ 0 & -\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} & 0 & 0 \\ -3 & -\frac{3}{4} & 4 + \frac{1}{2} & \frac{3}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -3 & -\frac{3}{4} & \frac{9}{2} & \frac{3}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -3 & -\frac{3}{4} & \frac{9}{2} & \frac{3}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$\text{rg}(A - \lambda_1 I_4) = 1$  perché ~~solo una~~ le altre tre righe sono legate

$$g_{\lambda_1} = 4 - 1 = 3 = g_{\lambda_1}$$

La matrice  $A$  è diagonalizzabile

Per trovare una matrice invertibile trovo prima una base per l'autospazio  $A$

$$S_{\lambda_1} \begin{cases} -3a - \frac{3}{4}b + \frac{9}{2}c + \frac{3}{2}d = 0 \\ 0 = 0 \\ -3a - \frac{3}{4}b + \frac{9}{2}c + \frac{3}{2}d = 0 \\ 0 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow S'_{\lambda_1} \begin{cases} -3a - \frac{3}{4}b + \frac{9}{2}c + \frac{3}{2}d = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Downarrow$$

$$a = -\frac{1}{4}b + \frac{3}{2}c + \frac{1}{2}d$$

$$\text{sol}(S'_{\lambda_1}) = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{4}S_1 + \frac{3}{2}S_2 + \frac{1}{2}S_3 \\ S_1 \\ S_2 \\ S_3 \end{pmatrix}, S_1, S_2, S_3 \in \mathbb{R} \right\} \subseteq \mathbb{Q}^4$$

$$B_{\lambda_1} = \left( \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{4} \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} \frac{3}{2} \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right)$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} -\frac{7}{2} & -1 & -\frac{3}{4} & \frac{9}{2} & \frac{3}{2} \\ 0 & -\frac{1}{2} & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ -3 & -\frac{3}{4} & 4 & -1 & \frac{3}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -\frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{9}{2} & -\frac{3}{4} & \frac{9}{2} & \frac{3}{2} \\ 0 & -\frac{3}{2} & 0 & 0 \\ -3 & -\frac{3}{4} & 3 & \frac{3}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -\frac{3}{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$S_{\lambda_2}: \begin{cases} -\frac{9}{2}a - \frac{3}{4}b + \frac{9}{2}e + \frac{3}{2}d = 0 \\ -\frac{3}{2}b = 0 \\ -3a - \frac{3}{4}b + 3e + \frac{3}{2}d = 0 \\ -\frac{3}{2}d = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} -\frac{9}{2}a = -\frac{9}{2}e \\ b = 0 \\ +3e = +3a \\ d = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a = e \\ b = 0 \\ c = a \\ d = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{sol}(S_{\lambda_2}) = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} s_1 \\ 0 \\ s_1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, s_1 \in \mathbb{R} \right\} \subseteq \mathbb{Q}^4$$

$$B_{\lambda_2} = \left( \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \right)$$

$$B' := B_{\lambda_1} \cup B_{\lambda_2} = \left( \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{4} \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{3}{2} \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \right)$$

⇓

$$D = M^{-1}AM \text{ per cui } M_{B', B} = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{4} & \frac{3}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

Prova del ~~10/7/09~~ 10/7/09

$$1) \begin{cases} x - y + z = -\frac{1}{2} \\ -2x + y - w = 1 \\ -\frac{1}{2}y + z - \frac{1}{2}w = 0 \end{cases}$$

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

$$\text{rg} A(1;1) \neq 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{rg} A(1,2;1,2) = -1 \neq 0$$

$$\leftarrow \text{rg} = 2$$

$$\text{rg} A(1,2,3;1,2,3) = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 \\ -2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -\frac{1}{2} & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 1(1) + (1-2) = 0$$

$$\text{rg} A(1,2,3;1,2,4) = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ -2 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & -\frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \end{vmatrix} = -\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} + 2\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = -1 + 1 = 0$$

$$\text{rg} A = 2$$

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

$$\text{rg} B(1,2,3;1,2,5) = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 & -\frac{1}{2} \\ -2 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & -\frac{1}{2} & 0 \end{vmatrix} = \frac{1}{2}(1-1) = 0$$

$$\text{rg} B = 2 = \text{rg} A \Rightarrow S \text{ è compatibile}$$

$$\text{sol } S = \infty^K \quad \text{dove } K = \# \text{ incognite} - \text{rg} A = 4 - 2 = 2$$

$$\text{sol}(S) = \infty^2$$

$$B' = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 & 0 & -\frac{1}{2} \\ -2 & 1 & 0 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & -\frac{1}{2} & 1 & -\frac{1}{2} & 0 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{II}+2\text{I}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 & 0 & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & -1 & 2 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -\frac{1}{2} & 1 & -\frac{1}{2} & 0 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{III}-\frac{1}{2}\text{II}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 & 0 & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & -1 & 2 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$S': \begin{cases} x - y + z = -\frac{1}{2} \\ -y + 2z - w = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = z - w - \frac{1}{2} \\ y = 2z - w \end{cases}$$

$$\text{sol}(S) = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} s_1 - s_2 - \frac{1}{2} \\ 2s_1 - s_2 \\ s_1 \\ s_2 \end{pmatrix} \mid s_1, s_2 \in \mathbb{R} \right\}$$



Base di  $\text{Sol}(S')$  =  $\left( \begin{array}{c|c} \cancel{2} & \cancel{-\frac{3}{2}} \\ \cancel{1} & \cancel{-1} \\ \cancel{0} & \cancel{1} \end{array} \right)$

N.B. nelle sol ( $S'$ ) bisogna "mettere a zero i termini noti altrimenti non troverei una base dello spazio delle soluzioni del sistema omogeneo associato  $f$  (che è uno spazio vettoriale), ma solamente un certo numero di punti dell'insieme delle soluzioni del sistema di partenza



Base di  $\text{Sol}(S')$  =  $\left( \begin{array}{c|c} 1 & -1 \\ 2 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{array} \right)$

1)  $\text{Ker } f = \{ (x, y, z) \in \mathbb{Q}^3 : (x+2y, y+2z, x+\frac{5}{2}y+z, \frac{1}{2}x+2y+2z) = (0, 0, 0, 0) \}$

PROVA DEL 08/01/10

$S: \begin{cases} x+2y = 0 \\ y+2z = 0 \\ x+\frac{5}{2}y+z = 0 \\ \frac{1}{2}x+2y+2z = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{matrix} x = -2y \\ y = -2z \end{matrix} \left( \begin{array}{cccc|ccc} 1 & 2 & 0 & 0 & & & \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 0 & & & \\ 1 & \frac{5}{2} & 1 & 0 & & & \\ \frac{1}{2} & 2 & 2 & 0 & & & \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{\substack{\text{III}-\text{I} \\ \text{IV}-\frac{1}{2}\text{I}}} \left( \begin{array}{cccc|ccc} 1 & 2 & 0 & 0 & & & \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 0 & & & \\ 0 & \frac{1}{2} & 1 & 0 & & & \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 0 & & & \end{array} \right)$

$\xrightarrow{\substack{\text{IV}-\text{II} \\ \text{III}-\frac{1}{2}\text{II}}} \left( \begin{array}{cccc|ccc} 1 & 2 & 0 & 0 & & & \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 0 & & & \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & & & \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & & & \end{array} \right) \Rightarrow S: \begin{cases} x+2y = 0 \\ y+2z = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = 4z \\ y = -2z \end{cases}$

$\text{sol}(S') = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 4s \\ -2s \\ s \end{pmatrix}, s \in \mathbb{Q} \right\} \subseteq \mathbb{Q}^3$

$\text{Ker } f = \{ (x, y, z) \in \mathbb{Q}^3 : x=4z, y=-2z, z=0 \} = \{ (0, 0, 0) \} = \{ \vec{0} \}$

$\text{Im } f = L(f(1,0,0), f(0,1,0), f(0,0,1)) = L\left( (1, 0, 1, \frac{1}{2}), (2, 1, \frac{5}{2}, 2), (0, 2, 1, 2) \right)$   
un più



$$\textcircled{2} \quad A = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & -2 & -1 \\ \frac{1}{2} & \frac{3}{2} & \frac{1}{4} \\ 1 & 1 & \frac{3}{2} \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow P_A(t) = \begin{vmatrix} -1-t & -2 & -1 \\ \frac{1}{2} & \frac{3}{2}-t & \frac{1}{4} \\ 1 & 1 & \frac{3}{2}-t \end{vmatrix} =$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{3}{2} - t \right) - \left[ \left( -\frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{4}t \right) + \frac{1}{2} \right] + \left( \frac{3}{2} - t \right) \left[ (-1-t) \left( \frac{3}{2} - t \right) + 1 \right] =$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} + \frac{3}{2} - t - \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4}t + \left( \frac{3}{2} - t \right) \left( t^2 + t - \frac{3}{2}t - \frac{3}{2} + 1 \right) =$$

$$= +\frac{3}{4} - \frac{3}{4}t + \left( \frac{3}{2} - t \right) \left( t^2 - \frac{1}{2}t - \frac{1}{2} \right) = \cancel{1 + \frac{1}{4}t + \frac{3}{2}t^2 - \frac{3}{4}t - \frac{3}{4} - t^3 + \frac{1}{2}t^2 + \frac{1}{2}t} =$$

$$\cancel{1 + \frac{1}{4}t + \frac{3}{2}t^2 - \frac{3}{4}t - \frac{3}{4} - t^3 + \frac{1}{2}t^2 + \frac{1}{2}t} = \frac{3}{4} - \frac{3}{4}t + \frac{3}{2}t^2 - \frac{3}{4}t - \frac{3}{4} - t^3 + \frac{1}{2}t^2 + \frac{1}{2}t =$$

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

$$t = \frac{-2 \pm \sqrt{4-4}}{-2} = 1 \Rightarrow -(t-1)(t-1) = \cancel{(1-t)(t-1)}$$

$$\lambda_1 = 0$$

$$\lambda_2 = 1$$

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

autovalori

$$a_{\lambda_1} = 1 \Rightarrow g_{\lambda_1} = 1$$

$$a_{\lambda_1} + a_{\lambda_2} = 3 = \dim \text{spazio vett.}$$

$$a_{\lambda_2} = 2$$

$$g_{\lambda_2} = 3 - \text{rg}(A - \lambda_2 \mathbb{1}_3) = 3 - \text{rg}(A - \mathbb{1}_3)$$

$$C = (A - \lambda_2 \mathbb{1}_3) = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & -2 & -1 \\ \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{4} \\ 1 & 1 & \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{rg } C(1,2;1,2) = 0$$

$$\text{rg } C(1,2;1,3) = 0$$

$$\text{rg } C(1,3;1,2) = 0 \Rightarrow \text{rg } C = 1$$

$$\text{rg } C(1,3;1,3) = 0$$

$$g_{\lambda_2} = 3 - 2 = 1 \neq a_{\lambda_2} = 2 \Rightarrow A \text{ non } \bar{\text{e}} \text{ diagonalizzabile}$$

③ Sappiamo che  $f$  è suriettiva  $\Leftrightarrow \text{Im } f = W$

PROVA DELL' 08/10/2010

①  $S: \begin{cases} \frac{1}{3}k_1 - \frac{1}{3}k_2 + \frac{1}{9}k_4 = 0 \\ k_2 - k_3 - \frac{1}{3}k_4 = 0 \\ -3k_1 + \frac{1}{3}k_2 + 2k_3 - \frac{1}{3}k_4 = 0 \end{cases}$  passando alla matrice dei coefficienti  $\rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{3} & -\frac{1}{3} & 0 & \frac{1}{9} & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & -\frac{1}{3} & 0 \\ -3 & \frac{1}{3} & 2 & -\frac{1}{3} & 0 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{III}+9\text{I}}$

$\begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{3} & -\frac{1}{3} & 0 & \frac{1}{9} & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & -\frac{1}{3} & 0 \\ 0 & -6 & 2 & \frac{2}{3} & 0 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{III}+6\text{II}} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{3} & -\frac{1}{3} & 0 & \frac{1}{9} & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & -\frac{1}{3} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -4 & -\frac{4}{3} & 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow S: \begin{cases} \frac{1}{3}k_1 - \frac{1}{3}k_2 + \frac{1}{9}k_4 = 0 \\ k_2 - k_3 - \frac{1}{3}k_4 = 0 \\ -4k_3 - \frac{4}{3}k_4 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow$

$\begin{cases} k_1 = -\frac{1}{3}k_4 \\ k_2 = -\frac{1}{3}k_4 + \frac{1}{3}k_4 = 0 \\ k_3 = -\frac{1}{3}k_4 \end{cases} \quad \text{Sol}(S) = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{3}S \\ 0 \\ -\frac{1}{3}S \\ S \end{pmatrix}, S \in \mathbb{R} \right\} \subseteq \mathbb{R}^4$

una base può essere  $\begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{3} \\ 0 \\ -\frac{1}{3} \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$  e la dim è 3 perché sono tre le equazioni linearmente indipendenti. Il sistema  $S$  è ridotto, mentre quello della traccia non è ridotto.

②  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \\ \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & 0 & 0 \\ \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad P_{(A)}(t) = \begin{vmatrix} 2-t & -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \\ \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & -t & 0 \\ \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & 0 & -t \end{vmatrix} =$

$= -t[-t(2-t) + \frac{1}{2}] + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}[-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}t] = -t(t^2 - 2t + \frac{1}{2}) - \frac{1}{2}t = -t^3 + 2t^2 - \frac{1}{2}t - \frac{1}{2}t =$   
 $= -t^3 + 2t^2 - t = -t(t^2 - 2t + 1) = -t(1-t)^2$

$\lambda_1 = 0$  ← autovalore  $t^2 - 2t + 1 \Rightarrow t = \frac{2 \pm \sqrt{4-4}}{2} = 1$   
 $\lambda_2 = 1$

$a_{\lambda_1} = 1 \Rightarrow g_{\lambda_1} = 1$

$a_{\lambda_2} = 2 \quad g_{\lambda_2} = \text{dim spaz. vetto} - \text{rg}(A - \lambda_2 I_3) = 3 - \text{rg}(A - I_3)$

$$A - \mathbb{1}_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \\ \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & -1 & 0 \\ \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} = C$$

$$\text{rg } C(1,2;1,2) = -1 + \frac{1}{2} \neq 0 \Rightarrow \text{rg } C \geq 2$$

$$\text{rg } C(1,2,3;1,2,3) = -\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \left(-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right) = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} = 0$$

$\text{rg } \lambda_2 = 3 - 2 = 1 \neq a_{\lambda_2} = 2 \Rightarrow A$  non è diagonalizzabile  $\text{rg } C = 2 \Downarrow$

L'autospazio  $V(\lambda_1) = V(0)$  è uguale alle soluzioni del sistema omogeneo  $(A - \lambda_1 \mathbb{1}_3)X = 0 \Rightarrow AX = 0$  cioè al sistema

$$T: \begin{cases} 2a - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}b - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}c = 0 \\ \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}a = 0 \\ \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}a = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a = 0 \\ b = -c \end{cases} \text{ sol}(T) = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -t \\ t \end{pmatrix}, t \in \mathbb{R} \right\} \subseteq \mathbb{R}^3$$

un autovettore è  $\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$

L'autospazio  $V(\lambda_2)$  è uguale alle soluzioni del sistema omogeneo  $(A - \lambda_2 \mathbb{1}_3)X = 0 \Rightarrow (A - \mathbb{1}_3)X = 0$

$$E: \begin{cases} a - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}b - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}c = 0 \\ \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}a - b = 0 \\ \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}a - c = 0 \end{cases} \xrightarrow{\text{riduco il sistema a gradini}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \\ \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & -1 & 0 \\ \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{II} - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\text{I}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \\ 0 & -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{III} + \text{II}}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \\ 0 & -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}b - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}c = 0 \\ -\frac{1}{2}b + \frac{1}{2}c = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a = \sqrt{2} \\ b = c \end{cases}$$

$$\text{SOL}(E) = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{2} \\ t \\ t \end{pmatrix}, t \in \mathbb{R} \right\} \subseteq \mathbb{R}^3 \quad \text{un autovettore è } \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{2} \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

una base formata da autovettori di  $A$  è quindi  $\left\{ (0, -1, 1), (\sqrt{2}, 1, 1) \right\}$

3



$$33) f: (x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow (2x+y-z, y+z, 3z) \in \mathbb{R}^3$$

dato che se  $V$  (lo spazio vett.) è finitamente generabile e  $B = \{e_1, e_2, \dots, e_m\}$  è una base di  $V$ , allora  $\text{Im } f = L(f(e_1), f(e_2), \dots, f(e_m))$ , abbiamo che:

$$\text{Im } f = L(f(1,0,0), f(0,1,0), f(0,0,1)) = L((2,0,0), (1,1,0), (-1,1,3))$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 2x=0 \\ x+y=0 \\ -x+y+z=0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x=0 \\ y=0 \\ z=0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \text{Questi 3 vettori che generano generano}$$

$$f: (x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow (x, x+y, y) \in \mathbb{R}^3$$

$$\bar{v} = (x, y) \quad \bar{w} = (x', y')$$

$$\bar{v} + \bar{w} = (x+x', y+y')$$

$$\boxed{f(\bar{v} + \bar{w}) = f(\bar{v}) + f(\bar{w})} \leftarrow \text{devo dimostrare}$$

$$f(\bar{v} + \bar{w}) = (x+x', x+y+x'+y', y+y')$$

$$f(\bar{v}) = (x, x+y, y) \quad f(\bar{w}) = (x', x'+y', y')$$

$$f(\bar{v}) + f(\bar{w}) = (x+x', x+y+x'+y', y+y')$$

$$\boxed{f(h\bar{v}) = h f(\bar{v})} \leftarrow \text{devo dimo.}$$

$$h\bar{v} = h(x, y) = (hx, hy)$$

$$f(h\bar{v}) = f(hx, hy) = (hx, hx+hy, hy)$$

$$\begin{cases} K \equiv 2(5) \\ K \equiv 3(7) \\ K \equiv 4(9) \end{cases}$$

$$K \equiv 2(5) \Rightarrow K-2=5h \Rightarrow K=5h+2$$

$$5h+2 \equiv 3(7) \Rightarrow 5h \equiv 1(7) \Rightarrow 5h-1=7m$$

→ segue  
funz  
quaderns

$$h f(\vec{v}) = h(n, n+y, y) = (hn, hn+hy, hy)$$

$$f: \begin{pmatrix} n_1 \\ n_2 \\ n_3 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \frac{1}{2}n_2 & -\frac{1}{2}n_3 \\ n_1 & \frac{1}{2}n_2 & \frac{1}{2}n_3 \\ -n_1 & -\frac{1}{2}n_2 & -\frac{1}{2}n_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{Im } f = \left( (0, 1, -1), \left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}\right), \left(-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}\right) \right)$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & -1 \\ \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \\ -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{II} \leftrightarrow \text{I}} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{III} + \text{I}} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{III} + \text{II}} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$\Rightarrow \dim \text{Im } f = 2 \neq \dim \text{spazio vett.} \Rightarrow f$  non è suriettiva

$$\begin{cases} \frac{1}{2}n_1 + \frac{1}{2}n_2 - \frac{1}{2}n_3 = 0 \\ n_2 - n_3 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} n_1 = 0 \\ n_2 = n_3 \end{cases} \neq (0, 0, 0) \Rightarrow \dim \text{ker } f \neq 0$$

$$\text{sol}(S) = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ s \\ s \end{pmatrix}, s \in \mathbb{R} \right\} \subseteq \mathbb{R}^3$$

↓  
f non è iniettiva

$$\begin{cases} \frac{1}{2}n_2 - \frac{1}{2}n_3 = 0 \\ n_1 + \frac{1}{2}n_2 + \frac{1}{2}n_3 = 0 \\ -n_1 - \frac{1}{2}n_2 - \frac{1}{2}n_3 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} n_2 = n_3 \\ n_1 + \frac{1}{2}n_3 + \frac{1}{2}n_3 = 0 \\ -n_1 - \frac{1}{2}n_3 - \frac{1}{2}n_3 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow$$

$$\begin{cases} \cancel{n_2 = n_3} \\ \cancel{n_1 = -n_3} \\ \cancel{n_3 = -\frac{1}{2}n_3 - \frac{1}{2}n_3} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} n_2 = n_3 \\ n_1 = -n_3 \\ n_3 - \frac{1}{2}n_3 - \frac{1}{2}n_3 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} n_2 = n_3 \\ n_1 = -n_3 \\ 0 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$f: \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} x + 2y \\ y + 2z \\ x + \frac{5}{2}y + z \\ \frac{1}{2}x + 2y + 2z \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & \frac{5}{2} & 1 \\ \frac{1}{2} & 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow[\text{IV} - \frac{1}{2}\text{I}]{\text{III} - \text{I}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{2} & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow[\text{IV} - \text{II}]{\text{III} - \frac{1}{2}\text{II}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$S: \begin{cases} x + 2y = 0 \\ y + 2z = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = -2z \\ y = -z \end{cases} \quad \text{Sol}(S) = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 4s \\ -2s \\ s \end{pmatrix}, s \in \mathbb{R} \right\} \subseteq \mathbb{R}^3$$

$B = \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ -2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$  è una base del  $\text{Ker } f$

$$A \cdot B = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \text{Ker } f = \{0\} \Rightarrow f \text{ è iniettiva}$$

$$\text{Im } f = L\left(\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}\right) = L\left(\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ \frac{5}{2} \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 2 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}\right)$$

$$aRb \Leftrightarrow a=b \quad a \cdot b = 50 \quad \text{relaz. di equi. ?}$$

$aRb$  ~~refless~~  $\Leftrightarrow R$  è simm., rifless. e transitiva

- riflessiva!

$$aRa \quad a=a \quad \text{vero}$$

- Simmetrica!

$$aRb \Leftrightarrow bRa$$

$$a=b \Leftrightarrow b=a \quad \text{vero}$$

- transitiva

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} aRb \\ bRc \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow aRc$$

$$1) \quad a=b \quad \text{e} \quad b=c \quad \Rightarrow a=c$$

$$2) \quad a=b \quad \text{e} \quad bc=50 \quad \Rightarrow ac=50$$

$$3) \quad ab=50 \quad \text{e} \quad b=c \quad \Rightarrow ac=50$$

$$4) \quad ab=50 \quad \text{e} \quad bc=e \quad \Rightarrow a=e$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} aRb \\ cRd \end{array} \right\} \quad a+cRb+d \quad \text{SOMMA}$$

vogliamo dim. che:  $a+c=b+d$  e  $(a+c)(b+d)=50$

$$1) \quad a=b \quad \text{e} \quad c=d \quad a+c=b+d$$

$$2) \quad a=b \quad \text{e} \quad cd=50 \quad (a+c)(b+d)=50$$

controesempio:  $a=b=2 \quad c=1 \quad d=50 \quad \neq 50 \Rightarrow$  rel non compat. con la somma



$$aRb \iff a, b \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$aRb$$

$$cRd$$

$$a \cdot c = b \cdot d$$

$$(a \cdot c)(b \cdot d) = 50$$

$$1) a = b \text{ e } b = d$$

$$2) a = b \text{ e } cd = 50$$

$$aRb$$

$$a = 2b$$

$$\text{e } a \cdot b = 12$$

$$[0]_R = \{n \in \mathbb{Z} : n=0 \text{ e } n \cdot 0 = 50\} = \{0\}$$

$$[-3]_R = \{n \in \mathbb{Z} : n=-3 \text{ e } -3n = 50\} = \{-3\}$$

$$[1]_R = \{n \in \mathbb{Z} : n=1 \text{ e } n = 50\} = \{1, 50\}$$

$$aRb \iff a=2b \text{ opp. } a \cdot b = 12$$

reflexive

$$aRa \iff a=2a \text{ falso}$$

$$aRb \iff a-b \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$aRa \iff a-a=0 \in \mathbb{Z}$$

simmetrica

$$aRb \iff bRa$$

$$a-b \in \mathbb{Z} \iff -(a-b) \in \mathbb{Z}$$

transitiva

$$\begin{matrix} aRb \\ bRc \end{matrix} \implies aRc$$

$$\begin{matrix} a-b \in \mathbb{Z} \\ b-c \in \mathbb{Z} \end{matrix} \implies a-c \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$a-c = (a-b) + (b-c)$$

0  
∈  
ℤ  
0

$$1 + \dots + 2n-1 = n^2 \quad \forall n \geq 1$$

~~$$1^2 + 2^2 + \dots + n^2 = \frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{6} \quad \forall n \geq 1$$~~

$$1^2 = \frac{1(1+1)(2+1)}{6} \Rightarrow 1 = 1 \quad \text{Base d'induction verif.}$$

$$1^2 + 2^2 + \dots + n^2 + (n+1)^2 = \frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{6}$$

~~$$\begin{aligned} \frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{6} + (n+1)^2 &= \frac{n(n+1)(2n+1) + 6n^2 + 6 + 12n}{6} \\ &= \frac{(n^2+n)(2n+1) + 6n^2 + 12n + 6}{6} = \frac{2n^3 + 2n^2 + n^2 + n + 6n^2 + 12n + 6}{6} \\ &= \frac{2n^3 + 9n^2 + 13n + 6}{6} \end{aligned}$$~~

$$\frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)(n+1)^2}{6} = \frac{(n+1)(n+2)(2n+2+1)}{6}$$

1° membre

$$\frac{2n^3 + 9n^2 + 13n + 6}{6}$$

2° membre

$$(n^2 + 2 + 3n)(2n+3) = 2n^3 + 4n + 6n + 3n^2 + 6 + 9n =$$

$$= 2n^3 + 3n^2$$

$$2^n > n^2$$

$$\forall n > 4$$

H<sub>n</sub>

~~2^5 > 5^2~~

~~32 > 25~~

$$2^5 > 5^2$$

$$32 > 25$$

BASE  
VERA

$$2^{n+1} > (n+1)^2 = (n^2 + 2n + 1)$$

$$\neg((\neg\phi) \rightarrow (\psi \wedge (\neg\gamma))) = \neg(\neg\phi \rightarrow (\psi \wedge \neg\gamma)) = \\ = \neg(\neg\phi \rightarrow \psi \wedge \neg\gamma)$$

$\exists \neg\neg A, \neg A \vee B$

$\neg\neg A$

A	$\neg A$	$\neg\neg A$
0	1	0
1	0	1

$\neg A \vee B$

AB	$\neg A$	$\neg A \vee B$
00	1	1
01	1	1
10	0	0
11	0	1

esimplificazione

AB	$A \rightarrow B$	$B \rightarrow A$	$(A \rightarrow B) \wedge (B \rightarrow A)$
00	1	1	1
01	1	0	0
10	0	1	0
11	1	1	1

$$DNF(g) = (\neg X_1 \wedge \neg X_2 \wedge \neg X_3) \vee (\neg X_1 \wedge X_2 \wedge X_3) \vee (X_1 \wedge \neg X_2 \wedge \neg X_3) \vee (X_1 \wedge X_2 \wedge \neg X_3)$$

$$CNF(g) = \neg X_1 \vee \neg X_2 \vee X_3) \wedge (\neg X_1 \vee X_2 \vee X_3) \wedge (X_1 \vee \neg X_2 \vee \neg X_3) \wedge (X_1 \vee X_2 \vee \neg X_3)$$

# Logica

La logica è lo ~~studio~~ <sup>studio</sup> dei meccanismi del ragionamento.  
L'oggetto della logica sono le proposizioni o asserzioni

I connettivi sono  $\vee$  (OR)  $\wedge$  (AND)  $\neg$  (NOT)  $\rightarrow$  (implica)

Alfabeto logico proposizionale  $\Sigma$  è composto da:

- Un insieme  $V$  di variabili proposizionali
- I connettivi:  $\vee$   $\wedge$   $\neg$   $\rightarrow$
- Le parentesi '(' e ')'

Una formula della logica proposizionale è definita così:

i) ogni variabile è una formula

ii) se  $P$  e  $Q$  sono formule allora  $(P \wedge Q)$ ,  $(P \vee Q)$ ,  $(\neg P)$ ,  $(P \rightarrow Q)$  sono ancora formule

iii) tutte le formule sono fatte in questo modo

Gerarchia dei connettivi:

$\neg$  poi  $\wedge$  e  $\vee$  poi  $\rightarrow$

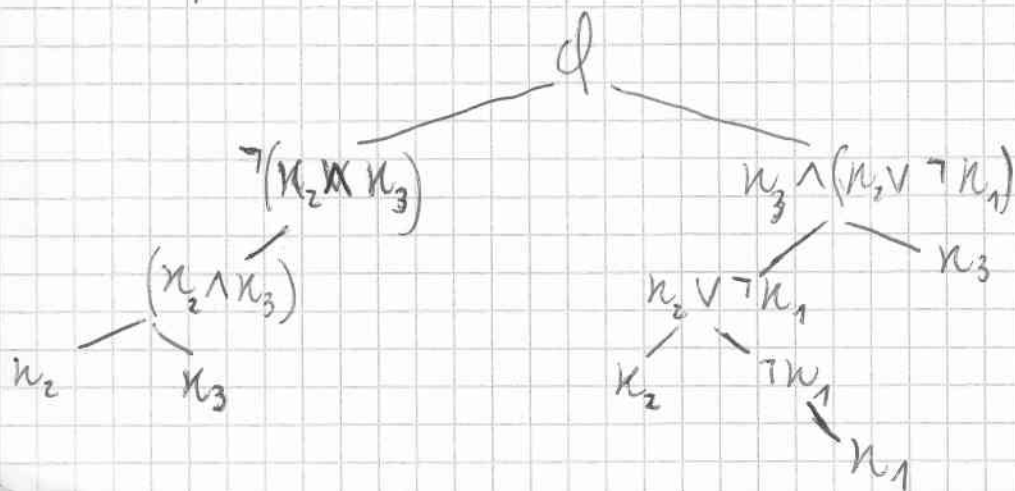
Albero di parsing:

~~La~~ - la radice dell'albero è la formula ~~da~~ <sup>di</sup> partenza  $\phi$

- ogni nodo è un perfetto di  $\phi$

- le foglie sono le variabili della formula

es.  $\phi = \neg(n_2 \vee n_3) \wedge (n_3 \wedge (n_2 \vee \neg n_1))$





Una valutazione delle variabili proposizionali è una funzione  $v: V \rightarrow \{0, 1\}$  che assegna ad ogni variabile 0 (falso) oppure 1 (vero)

Una formula è soddisfacibile TABELLE DI VERITÀ CONNETTIVI:

NOT		AND		OR		IMPLICAZIONE		COIMPLICAZIONE	
X	$\neg X$	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B
0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1
		1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0
		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

$$A \leftrightarrow B = (A \rightarrow B) \wedge (B \rightarrow A)$$

$$A \rightarrow B = \neg A \vee B$$

Una formula si dice soddisfacibile se ha almeno un valore di verità uguale a 1. Il valore delle variabili in corrispondenza di tale riga si dice che soddisfano la formula. La valutazione che soddisfa la formula si chiama modello della formula.

Tautologia: tutti i valori delle variabili di una formula la soddisfanno e cioè ogni valutazione è un modello. Si indica con  $\models$

Contraddizione: tutti i valori delle variabili non soddisfanno la formula e cioè nessuna valutazione è un modello. Si indica con  $\not\models$

Principio di induzione strutturale

Una proprietà A vale per tutte le formule  $\mathcal{P}$  se

- A vale per tutte le variabili proposizionali (caso base)
- se A vale per la formula P allora A vale per  $\neg P$
- se A vale per le formule P e Q allora A vale per  $P \vee Q$ ,  $P \wedge Q$ ,  $P \rightarrow Q$

La formula A implica logicamente la formula B se e solo se  $A \rightarrow B$  è una tautologia

La formula A implica logicamente equivalente se e solo se  $A \leftrightarrow B$  è una tautologia e si scrive  $A \equiv B$

Un insieme di formule  $\Gamma$  è soddisfacibile se esiste una interpretazione  $v$  tale che per ogni formula  $A \in \Gamma$ ,  $v(A) = 1$

Una formula  $A$  è conseguenza (semantica) di un insieme di formule  $\Gamma \models A$  se e solo se per ogni interpretazione  $v$ , per cui  $v(B) = 1, \forall B \in \Gamma$ , è tale che  $v(A) = 1$

Teorema di deduzione  $\{A_1, \dots, A_n\} \models B$  se e solo se  $\models (A_1 \wedge \dots \wedge A_n) \rightarrow B$

Una letterale è una variabile o la negazione di una variabile

Una formula è in CNF (forma normale congiuntiva) se è espressa come congiunzione di disgiunzioni di letterali,  $(\neg X \vee Y) \wedge (X \vee Y)$  mentre è in DNF (forma normale disgiuntiva) se è espressa come disgiunzioni di congiunzioni di letterali  $(\neg X \wedge Y) \vee (X \wedge Y)$

Un insieme di connettivi che permette di scrivere tutte le tabelle di verità si chiama insieme ~~di~~ sufficiente di connettivi.  $\{\neg, \wedge, \vee\}$  lo è! Anche  $\{\neg, \wedge\}$  e  $\{\neg, \vee\}$  lo sono, anche  $\{NOR\}$

Assertori categorici: ogni, qualche, nessuno

Quantificatori:  $\forall$  (per ogni),  $\exists$  (esiste) } Logica del primo ordine  
Predicati; Costanti; Variabili

Verificare che:

$$1^3 + 2^3 + \dots + n^3 = \frac{n^2(n+1)^2}{4} \quad \forall n \geq 1$$

Base d'induzione:  $n=1$

$$1^3 = \frac{(1+1)^2 \cdot 1^2}{4} \Rightarrow 1=1 \quad \text{VERA}$$

TR

$$1^3 + 2^3 + \dots + n^3 + (n+1)^3 = \frac{(n+1)^2(n+2)^2}{4}$$

1° membro

$$\frac{n^2(n+1)^2}{4} + (n+1)^3 = \frac{n^2(n+1)^2 + 4(n+1)^3}{4} = \frac{(n+1)^2 [n^2 + 4(n+1)]}{4} =$$

$$= \frac{(n+1)^2 + n^2 + 4n + 4}{4} = \frac{(n+1)^2 + (n+2)^2}{4} \rightarrow \text{è uguale al 2° membro}$$

⇓  
L'induzione è verificata

$$2^n > n^2 \quad \forall n > 4$$

$n=5$  Base d'induzione

$$2^5 > 5^2 \Rightarrow 32 > 25 \quad \text{VERO}$$

TR

$$2^{n+1} > (n+1)^2$$

$$2^{n+1} > n^2 + 2n + 1$$

$$2^n \cdot 2 > n^2 + 2n + 1$$

~~$2^n > n^2$~~  dall'ipotesi

$$2 \cdot 2^n > 2n^2 = n^2 + n^2$$

$$\begin{array}{c} n^2 > 2n + 1 \\ \downarrow \\ n^2 + n^2 > n^2 + 2n + 1 \end{array}$$

quindi possiamo scrivere:  $2 \cdot 2^n > 2n^2 = n^2 + n^2 > n^2 + 2n + 1 = (n+1)^2$  e.v.d.

VERIFICARE CHE:

$$n^2 > 2n+1 \quad \forall n > 2$$

H<sub>ip</sub>

Base d'induzione

$$P(3): 3^2 > 2 \cdot 3 + 1 \Rightarrow 9 > 7 \quad \text{VERA}$$

$$\text{Th } (n+1)^2 > 2(n+1)+1 \Rightarrow (n+1)^2 > 2n+3$$

sapendo che  $(n+1)^2 = n^2 + 2n + 1$ , parto dall'ipotesi dicendo che

$$n^2 > 2n+1 \quad \text{aggiungo } \overset{\text{la quantità}}{2n+1} \text{ ad entrambi i membri}$$

$$\begin{aligned} n^2 + 2n + 1 &> (2n+1) + 2n + 1 \\ n^2 + 2n + 1 &> 2n+3 + 2n-1 \end{aligned} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{faccio in modo da ottenere } 2n+3 \\ \text{aggiungendo e sottraendo } 2 \text{ al 2m} \end{array} \right.$$

$$n^2 + 2n + 1 > 2n+3 + 2n-1$$

$$\parallel \\ (n+1)^2$$



$$(n+1)^2 > 2n+3 \quad \text{VERA}$$

la quantità  $2n-1$ , essendo  $n > 2$ , sarà certamente positiva; quindi sommando  $2n+3$  a ~~questa~~  <sup>$2n-1$</sup>  quantità ~~positiva~~ avrò una quantità maggiore di  $2n+3$ ; cioè

$$\boxed{2n+3 + 2n-1 > 2n+3}$$

$$n^2 + 2n + 1 + 2 > (2n+1) + (2n+1) + 2 - 2$$

$$n^2 + 2n + 1 > 2n+3 + 2n-1$$

~~MA~~  
~~MA~~



Sia  $f: \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$  l'applicazione definita da  $f(n) = \frac{n}{2}$  se  $n \in \mathbb{N}$  è  
 pari e  $f(n) = -\frac{n+1}{2}$  se  $n \in \mathbb{N}$  è dispari.  
 Si prova che è una bijezione

~~f~~  $f$  è iniettiva  $\Leftrightarrow \forall n, y \in \mathbb{N}, f(n) = f(y) \Rightarrow n = y$   
 $\Leftrightarrow \forall n, y \in \mathbb{N}, n \neq y \Rightarrow f(n) \neq f(y)$

$$f(n) = f(n') : \begin{cases} \frac{n}{2} = \frac{n'}{2} & \text{per } n \text{ pari} \\ -\frac{n+1}{2} = -\frac{n'+1}{2} & \text{per } n \text{ dispari} \end{cases}$$

$$\Downarrow$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{n}{2} = \frac{n'}{2} \Rightarrow n = n' & \text{vero} \\ -\frac{n}{2} - \frac{1}{2} = -\frac{n'}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow n = n' & \text{vero} \end{cases} \Rightarrow f \text{ è iniettiva}$$

$f$  è suriettiva  $\Leftrightarrow \forall y \in \mathbb{Z}, \exists n \in \mathbb{N} : y = f(n)$

$f$  suriettiva  $\Leftrightarrow \forall y \in \mathbb{Z}, \exists n \in \mathbb{N} : \begin{cases} y = \frac{n}{2} & \forall n \text{ pari} \\ y = -\frac{n+1}{2} & \forall n \text{ dispari} \end{cases}$

$$y = \frac{n}{2} \Rightarrow n = 2y$$

$$y = -\frac{n+1}{2} \Rightarrow -2y - 1 = n \Rightarrow f \text{ è suriettiva}$$

$f$  è sia iniettiva che suriettiva  $\Rightarrow f$  è biiettiva



$f: x \in \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow -\frac{x}{5} \in \mathbb{Q}$  verificare se è iniettiva e trovare

i)  $f(\{-7, -2, -1, 0, 1, 2, 7\})$

ii)  $f^{-1}(\{-\frac{4}{3}, -1, 0, \frac{2}{5}, 20\})$

$f$  iniettiva  $\Leftrightarrow \forall x, y \in \mathbb{Z}, f(x) = f(y) \Rightarrow x = y$   
 $\Leftrightarrow \forall x, y \in \mathbb{Z}, x \neq y \Rightarrow f(x) \neq f(y)$

$-\frac{x}{5} = -\frac{y}{5} \Rightarrow -x = -y \Rightarrow x = y$  VERO  $\Rightarrow f$  è iniettiva

$f$  è suriettiva  $\Leftrightarrow \forall y \in \mathbb{Q}, \exists x \in \mathbb{Z}: y = f(x)$

$y = -\frac{x}{5} \Rightarrow x = -5y \Rightarrow f$  è suriettiva  
 $f$  è lineare

i)  $f(\{-7, -2, -1, 0, 1, 2, 7\}) = \{\frac{7}{5}, \frac{2}{5}, \frac{1}{5}, 0, -\frac{1}{5}, -\frac{2}{5}, -\frac{7}{5}\}$

ii)  $f^{-1}(\{-\frac{4}{3}, -1, 0, \frac{2}{5}, 20\}) = \{0, 5, -2, -100\}$

$-\frac{4}{3} = -\frac{x}{5} \Rightarrow x = \frac{20}{3} \leftarrow \notin \mathbb{Z}$

$-1 = -\frac{x}{5} \Rightarrow x = 5$

$0 = -\frac{x}{5} \Rightarrow x = 0$

$\frac{2}{5} = -\frac{x}{5} \Rightarrow x = -2$

$20 = -\frac{x}{5} \Rightarrow x = -100$

$f: x \in \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \frac{1}{x} + 3 \in \mathbb{R}$  *biiettiva?*

$f$  *iniettiva*  $\Leftrightarrow \forall x, y \in \mathbb{R}, f(x) = f(y) \Rightarrow x = y$

$$\frac{1}{x} + 3 = \frac{1}{y} + 3 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{x} = \frac{1}{y} \Rightarrow xy \cdot \frac{1}{x} = \cancel{xy} \cdot \frac{1}{y} \Rightarrow x = y$$

$f$  *è iniettiva*

$f$  *suriettiva*  $\Leftrightarrow \forall y \in \mathbb{R}, \exists x \in \mathbb{R}: y = f(x)$

$$y = \frac{1}{x} + 3 \Rightarrow \cancel{xy} \frac{x}{xy} = \frac{x}{y} \cdot \frac{1}{x} + 3 \Rightarrow x = \frac{1}{y} + 3 \Rightarrow f \text{ è suriettiva}$$

$f$  *è biiettiva*

$f: x \in \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow |x| + 9 \in \mathbb{Z}$  *biiettiva?*

$f$  *iniettiva*  $\Leftrightarrow \forall x, y \in \mathbb{Z}, f(x) = f(y) \Rightarrow x = y$

$$|x| + 9 = |y| + 9 \Rightarrow |x| = |y| \quad x = \pm |y| \Rightarrow f \text{ non è iniettiva}$$

$f$  *suriettiva*  $\Leftrightarrow \forall y \in \mathbb{Z}, \exists x \in \mathbb{Z}: f(x) = y$

$$|x| + 9 = y \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = y - 9 & \forall x \geq 0 \\ x = 9 - y & \forall x < 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow f \text{ è suriettiva}$$

$f$  *non è biiettiva*

$\text{MCD}(54, -22)$   
 dati  $a, b \in \mathbb{Z}, b \neq 0$   
 $a = s \cdot q + r$   
 $\Downarrow$

$\exists! q, r \in \mathbb{Z}:$   
 con  $0 \leq r < |b|$

$54 = -22 \cdot (-2) + 10$

~~$-22 = 10 \cdot (-2) + [-2]$~~  ← ERRATO  ~~$r$~~   $r$  non può essere  $< 0$

~~$10 = -2 \cdot (-5) + 0$~~

$-22 = 10 \cdot (-3) + 8$

$10 = 8 \cdot 1 + 2$

$\text{MCD}(54, -22) = 2$

$8 = 2 \cdot 4 + 0$



$\text{MCD}(1369, 1807)$

$1807 = 1369 \cdot 1 + 438$

$1369 = 438 \cdot 3 + 55$

$438 = 55 \cdot 7 + 53$

$55 = 53 \cdot 1 + 2$

$\text{MCD}(1369, 1807)$

$53 = 2 \cdot 26 + 1$

$2 = 1 \cdot 2 + 0$

$$299k \equiv 52(247)$$

$$a=299; b=52; m \in 247$$

$$\text{MED}(299, 247) = 13$$

$$d = \text{MED}$$

$$299 = 247 \cdot 1 + 52$$

~~d~~  $d|b$  cioè 13 divide 52?

$$247 = 52 \cdot 4 + 39$$

$$52 = 39 \cdot 1 + 13$$

$$39 = 13 \cdot 3 + 0$$

$52:13=4$  SI  $\Rightarrow$  eq. ha soluzioni,  
con esattezza 13 soluzioni

$$k_0 = \frac{b}{d} m = \frac{52m}{13} = 4m$$

sapendo che il  $\text{MED}(a, b) = am + br$

$$13 = 52 - 39 = 52 - (247 - 52 \cdot 4) = 52 \cdot 5 - 247 = (299 - 247) \cdot 5 - 247 = 299 \cdot 5 - 247 \cdot 5 - 247 = 299 \cdot 5 - 247 \cdot 6 = 299 \cdot 5 + 247 \cdot (-6)$$

$$m = 5 \Rightarrow k_0 = 4 \cdot 5 = 20$$

$$299k \equiv 52(247) \Rightarrow 299k - 52 = k \cdot 247 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{299 \cdot 20 - 52}{247} \Rightarrow k = 24$$

$$12x \equiv 39 \pmod{93}$$

$$a=12$$

$$12x - 39 = K \cdot 93$$

$$b=39$$

$$m=93$$

$$d = \text{MCD}(12, 93)$$

$$93 = 12 \cdot 7 + 9$$

$$12 = 9 \cdot 1 + 3$$

$$9 = 3 \cdot 3 + 0$$

~~a~~ b?

$$d=3 \quad 3 \text{ divide } 39? \quad \text{SI} \Rightarrow \exists \text{ sol.}$$

$$x_0 = \frac{b}{d} w = \frac{39}{3} w = 13w$$

$$d = a m + b n$$

ora troviamo quanto vale  $w$

$$3 = 12 - 9 = 12 - (93 - 12 \cdot 7) = 12 \cdot 8 - 93 = 12 \cdot 8 + 93(-1)$$

$$w=8 \Rightarrow x_0 = 13 \cdot 8 = 104 \pmod{93}$$

$\downarrow$   
 $w$

$$12 \cdot 104 - 39 = 93K \Rightarrow K=13$$

questa è una delle 3  
soluzioni

~~104~~

$$104 = 93 \cdot 1 + 9$$

$$104 \equiv 9 \pmod{93}$$



$$7x \equiv 24 \pmod{41}$$

$$a=7; \quad b=24; \quad m=41$$

$$41 = 7 \cdot 5 + 6$$

$$\text{MCD}(7, 41) = 1 = d$$

$$7 = 6 \cdot 1 + 1$$

$$6 = 1 \cdot 6 + 0$$

1 divide 24? SI  $\Rightarrow$  l'eq. ammette soluzioni, precisamente 1

$$x_0 = m \cdot \frac{b}{d}$$

$$1 = 7 - 6 = 7 - (41 - 7 \cdot 5) = 7 \cdot 6 - 41 = 7 \cdot 6 + 41 \cdot (-1)$$

$$m = 6$$

$$x_0 = 6 \cdot \frac{24}{1} = 144 \quad \text{mod } 41$$

7/11

$$144 \equiv 41 \cdot 3 + 21$$

$$144 \equiv 21 \pmod{41}$$

$$ax \equiv b \pmod{m}$$

$$7x \equiv 24 \pmod{41}$$

$$\text{MED}(7, 41) = 1$$

$$41 = 7 \cdot 5 + 6$$

$$7 = 6 \cdot 1 + 1$$

$$6 = 1 \cdot 6 + 0$$

$$x_0 = \frac{b}{d} w$$

$$\text{MED}(a, m) = u \cdot a + v \cdot m$$

$$1 = 7 - 6 \cdot 1 = 7 - (41 - 7 \cdot 5) = 7 - 41 + 7 \cdot 5 = 7 \cdot 6 - 41 = 7 \cdot 6 + 41(-1)$$

$$x_0 = \frac{24}{1} \cdot 6 = 144$$

$$S = [x_0]_{41} = [144]_{41} = [21]_{41}$$

$$[x]_m = [\text{resto}(x, m)]_m$$

$$144 = 41 \cdot 3 + 21$$

~~XXXXXXXX~~

$$6x \equiv 12 \pmod{15} \quad 3|12 \quad (3 \text{ divide } 12)$$

$$\text{MED}(6, 15) = 3 \quad \Downarrow \text{eq. ammette soluzioni}$$

$$15 = 6 \cdot 2 + 3$$

$$6 = 3 \cdot 2 = 0$$

In  $\mathbb{Z}_{15}$  abbiamo 3 classi di equivalenza

$$x_0 = \frac{12}{4} w = 4w$$

$$3 = 15 - 6 \cdot 2 = (-2) \cdot 6 + (1) \cdot 15 \Rightarrow w = -2$$

$$x_0 = 4 \cdot (-2) = -8 \Rightarrow [x_0]_{15} = [-8]_{15}$$

$$[-x_0]_{15} = [mv - k]_{15}$$

⇓

$$[n_0]_{15} = [-8]_{15} = [15-8]_{15} = [7]_{15}$$

$$n_1 = n_0 + 1 \cdot \frac{15}{3} = -8 + 5 = -3$$

$$[x_1]_{15} = [-3]_{15} = [15-3]_{15} = [12]_{15}$$

~~1/3~~ ~~1/3~~  $n_2 = -8 + 2 \cdot \frac{15}{3} = -8 + 2 \cdot 5 = 2$

$$[n_2]_{15} = [2]_{15}$$

$$S_{\neq} = [2]_{15} \cup [7]_{15} \cup [12]_{15}$$

$$S_{\neq 15} = \{ [2]_{15}, [7]_{15}, [12]_{15} \}$$

$$\begin{cases} n \equiv -5 \pmod{7} \\ n \equiv 6 \pmod{13} \\ n \equiv -7 \pmod{23} \end{cases}$$

1) verificare se il sistema ammetta sol.  $\text{MCD}(7, 13)$ ,  $\text{MCD}(7, 23)$ ,  $\text{MCD}(13, 23)$

$$n \equiv -5(7) \Leftrightarrow n = -5 + 7k, k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$-5 + 7k \equiv 6(13) \Rightarrow 7k \equiv 11(13)$$

o si risolve come un'eq. congr. classica

$$\text{MCD}(7, 13) = 1$$

$$13 = 7 \cdot 1 + 6$$

$$7 = 6 \cdot 1 + 1$$

$$6 = 6 \cdot 1 + 0$$

$$k_0 = \frac{b}{d} \cdot \frac{1}{a} = \frac{11}{1} \cdot \frac{1}{7} = 11 \cdot \frac{1}{7}$$

$$1 = 7 - 6 \cdot 1 = 7 - (13 - 7 \cdot 1) = 7 \cdot 2 + 13 \cdot (-1)$$

$$k_0 = 11 \cdot 2 = 22$$

$$[k_0]_{13} = [22]_{13} = [\text{resto}(22, 13)]_{13} = [9]_{13}$$

$$\text{osserva } [9]_{13} \equiv n \equiv 9(13)$$

$$22 = 13 \cdot 1 + 9$$

$$[9]_{13} = \{9 + 13h, h \in \mathbb{Z}\}$$

$k = 9 + 13h$  lo sostituisco nella 1<sup>a</sup> eq.  $n = -5 + 7k$

$$n = -5 + 7(9 + 13h) = 58 + 91h, h \in \mathbb{Z}$$

o si sostituisce nella 3<sup>a</sup> eq.

$$= 1$$

$\Downarrow$   
denominatore e numeratore coprimi

$\Downarrow$   
 $\exists$  sol.

$$58 + 91h \equiv -7(23)$$

$$91h \equiv -65(23) \quad \text{ora potrei semplificare, ma preferisco semplificare}$$

$$91 = 23 \cdot 3 + 22$$

quindi ottengo

$$22 \equiv -65(23) \quad \text{ora faccio lo stesso con } -65 \text{ quindi}$$

$$22h \equiv -19(23) \quad -65 = (-2) \cdot 23 - 19$$

ora continuo a semplificare

$$22h \equiv 4(23)$$

$$11h \equiv 2(23)$$

$$k_0 = \frac{h}{d} = \frac{2}{11}$$

$$23 = 11 \cdot 2 + 1$$

$$11 = (-2) \cdot 11 + 23 \cdot 1$$

$$11 = 11 \cdot 1 + 0$$

$$k_0 = -2 \cdot 2 = -4$$

$$[k_0]_{23} = [-4]_{23} = [23-4]_{23} = [19]_{23} = \{19 + 23t, t \in \mathbb{Z}\}$$

ora sost.  $\uparrow$  nella eq.  $58 + 91h \equiv -7(23)$

quindi ottengo

$$k = 58 + 91k = 58 + 91(19 + 23t) = 58 + 1723 + 2093k = 1787 + 2093k \quad \text{cioè } [1787]_{2093}$$

e faccio le prove ottengo

$$1787 + 5 = 7K \Rightarrow 1782 = 7K$$

$$1787 - 6 = 13K$$

$$1787 + 7 = 23K$$

VERO

← sostituendo con il valore 1787 (1° eq)

← " " " " " " (2° eq)

← " " " " " " (3° eq)



$\mathcal{R}$  in  $\mathbb{Z}$

$n, y \in \mathbb{Z}$

è una rel. d'equivalenza?

$$n \mathcal{R} y \Leftrightarrow \exists k \in \mathbb{Z} : n = y + 8k \Leftrightarrow n - y = 8k, k \in \mathbb{Z} \Leftrightarrow \\ \Leftrightarrow (n - y) \in 8\mathbb{Z} \Leftrightarrow 8 | (n - y)$$

dim. che è una rel. d'equivalenza

$$\mathcal{R} \text{ riflessiva} \Leftrightarrow n \mathcal{R} n \quad \forall n \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$n \in \mathbb{Z} \exists k = 0 : n = n + 8 \cdot 0 \quad \text{vero}$$

$$\mathcal{R} \text{ simmetrica} \Leftrightarrow n \mathcal{R} y \Rightarrow y \mathcal{R} n$$

$$n \mathcal{R} y \Leftrightarrow \exists k \in \mathbb{Z} : n = y + 8k \Rightarrow -y = -n + 8k \Rightarrow y = n - 8k = n + 8(-k)$$

$$y \mathcal{R} n \Leftrightarrow \exists h \in \mathbb{Z} : y = n + 8h$$

$$\mathcal{R} \text{ transitiva} \Leftrightarrow \left. \begin{array}{l} n \mathcal{R} y \\ y \mathcal{R} z \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow n \mathcal{R} z \quad \text{con } n, y, z \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$\text{Th } n \mathcal{R} z \Leftrightarrow \exists t \in \mathbb{Z} : n = z + 8t$$

$$n \mathcal{R} y \Rightarrow \exists k \in \mathbb{Z} : n = y + 8k$$

$$n \mathcal{R} z \Rightarrow \exists h \in \mathbb{Z} : y = z + 8h$$

$$n = z + 8h + 8k = z + 8(k+h)$$

è compatibile con la somma?

$S, +, \mathcal{R}$

$$\mathcal{R} \text{ compatibile } + \text{ in } S \Leftrightarrow \left( \begin{array}{l} \forall a, b, c, d \in S \\ a \mathcal{R} b \\ c \mathcal{R} d \end{array} \Rightarrow (a+c) \mathcal{R} (b+d) \right)$$

$$n \in \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \frac{n-3}{3n} \in \mathbb{Q} \quad \text{iniettiva? suriettiva?}$$

$$n, y \in \mathbb{N} \quad f(n) = f(y) \Rightarrow n = y$$

$$\frac{n-3}{3n} = \frac{y-3}{3y} \Rightarrow \frac{n}{3n} - \frac{3}{3n} = \frac{y}{3y} - \frac{3}{3y} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{n} = \frac{1}{y} - \frac{1}{y} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{n} = \frac{1}{y} \Rightarrow n = y$$

$$f \text{ suriettiva} \Leftrightarrow \forall y \in \mathbb{Q}, \exists n \in \mathbb{N} : f(n) = y$$

$$y \in \mathbb{Q}, \exists n \in \mathbb{N} : \frac{n-3}{3n} = y \Rightarrow \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{n} = y \Rightarrow -\frac{1}{n} = y - \frac{1}{3} \Rightarrow$$

$$-\frac{1}{n} = \frac{3y-1}{3} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{n} = -\frac{3y-1}{3} \Rightarrow n = -\frac{3}{3y-1} \quad \text{non \u00e9 n\u00e9re } \forall y$$

TROVARE L'IMMAGINE - - - - -

$f(\{1, 2, 5, 10\})$

$f(1) =$

$\Downarrow$   
f non \u00e9 suriett

TROVARE LA CONTROIMM.

$$f^{-1}\left(\left\{\frac{5}{3}, -1, -\frac{2}{3}\right\}\right)$$

$$f^{-1}\left(-\frac{5}{3}\right) \quad n: f(n) = -\frac{5}{3} = \frac{n-3}{3n} \Rightarrow -\frac{5}{3} = \frac{n}{3n} - \frac{3}{3n} \Rightarrow -\frac{5}{3} = \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{n} \Rightarrow$$

---

$f: (n, y) \in \mathbb{Q}^2 \rightarrow (n-y, n+y, 0) \in \mathbb{Q}^3$  trovare una base e la dim. di  $\text{Im} f$

$$\text{Im} f = \left\{ (n, y, z) : f(n, y) \right\} = \left\{ (n-y, n+y, 0) \right\}$$

$$f(1, 0) = (1, 1, 0)$$

$$f(0, 1) = (-1, 1, 0)$$

$$\text{Im} f = \langle f(1, 0), f(0, 1) \rangle = \langle (1, 1, 0), (-1, 1, 0) \rangle$$

una base e  $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$  opp.  $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$

$$f: \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} -y \\ \frac{1}{5}x - \frac{2}{5}y + \frac{2}{5}z \\ \frac{2}{5}x + \frac{1}{5}z \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 & 0 \\ \frac{1}{5} & \frac{2}{5} & \frac{2}{5} \\ \frac{2}{5} & \frac{2}{5} & \frac{1}{5} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$P_A(t) = \begin{pmatrix} \phantom{0} & \phantom{0} & \phantom{0} \\ \phantom{0} & \phantom{0} & \phantom{0} \\ \phantom{0} & \phantom{0} & \phantom{0} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{cases} n \equiv 2 \pmod{5} \\ n \equiv 3 \pmod{7} \\ n \equiv 4 \pmod{9} \end{cases}$$

$$257 \equiv 2 \pmod{5} \iff$$

$$257 = 12 + 5k$$

$$\iff 257 - 12 = 5k$$

$$245 = 5k$$

$$\boxed{n = 2 + 5k} \quad (1)$$

$$2 + 5k \equiv 3 \pmod{7}$$

$$5k \equiv 1 \pmod{7}$$

$$k_0 = \frac{b}{a} w = \frac{1}{5} w = w$$

$$\text{MCD}(5, 7) = 1$$

$$7 = 5 \cdot 1 + 2$$

$$5 = 2 \cdot 2 + 1$$

$$2 = 2 \cdot 1 + 0$$

$$1 = 5 - (2 \cdot 2) = 5 - 2 \cdot [7 - (5 \cdot 1)] = 5 - 7 \cdot 2 + 5 \cdot 2 = 5 \cdot 3 - 7 \cdot 2 \Rightarrow w = 3$$

$$k_0 = 1 \cdot 3 = 3$$

$$[k_0]_7 = [3]_7$$

$$k = 3 + 7h, \quad h \in \mathbb{Z}$$

sostituire in (1)  $\Rightarrow k = 2 + 5(3 + 7h) = 2 + 15 + 35h = 17 + 35h$  (\*)

o.e. sostituire  $17 + 35h$  nella 3<sup>a</sup> eq. del sist.

$$17 + 35h \equiv 4 \pmod{9} \Rightarrow 35h \equiv -10 \pmod{9}$$

~~$$35 = 9 \cdot 3 + 8$$~~

o.e. semplifichiamo perché  $35 > 9$  ( $a > m$ )

$$35 = 9 \cdot 3 + 8$$

sostituire il resto al posto di 35

$$8h \equiv -10 \pmod{9}$$

continuo a semplificare



$$\cancel{[n]}_9 = [ma - h]_9 = [9 - 8]_9 = [-1]_9$$

$$8h \equiv 4(9)$$

se  $a$  e  $b$  sono multipli (in questo caso lo sono) e l'elemento per cui vogliamo dividere è comune con noi possiamo ~~dividere~~ (meglio dividere per 4: ~~4~~ 4 e 9 sono coprimi quindi posso)



$$4h \equiv 1(9)$$

~~$$4h = 1 + 9m$$~~

~~$$\text{MED}(4, 9) = 1$$~~

$$K_0 = \frac{b}{d} w = \frac{1}{1} w = w$$

$$9 = 4 \cdot 2 + 1$$

$$4 = 2 \cdot 2 + 0$$

$$1 = 9 - 4 \cdot 2 = 4(-2) + 9(1)$$

↓  
w

$$K_0 = -2$$

$$[-2]_9 = [9-2]_9 = [7]_9 = \{7 + 9\epsilon, \epsilon \in \mathbb{Z}\}$$

$$(*) = 12 + 35(7 + 9\epsilon) =$$

$$= 12 + 245 + 315\epsilon$$

$$257 + 315\epsilon$$

$$\boxed{257 + 315\epsilon} \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$f = (\neg x \rightarrow y) \rightarrow \neg z \wedge (\neg y \vee z)$$

$$K = (8, 2)$$

$$P_1(a, b) = \text{"a divide b"}$$

$$i) \forall x (P_1(x, x_1) \wedge \neg P_2(x, x_2)) \rightarrow P_3(x)$$

$$ii) \exists x \text{ " " " " " "}$$

Se per ogni numero naturale ~~non~~  $x$ ,  $x$  divide 8 e  $x$  è maggiore di 2 allora  $x$  ~~non~~ è primo

~~non~~ l'antecedente è vero solo per  $x=4$  e  $x=8$  ma  $n_4, n_8$  sono num. primi quindi l'implicazione è falsa