

Es. Alg. Lin 22/10/2014

Es (6)  $V = \mathbb{R}^3$

(a)

$$v = \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 5 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$w_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ -6 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{cases} 4 = \lambda_1 \cdot 3 \\ 5 = \lambda_1 \cdot (-6) \\ -2 = \lambda_1 \cdot 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda_1 = -2$$

il sistema non ha sol.

$$\Rightarrow v \notin \text{span}(w_1)$$

(b)

$$v = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -5 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$w_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ -2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$w_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 1 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{cases} \textcircled{1} & 2 = \lambda_1 \cdot 3 + \lambda_2 \cdot 4 \\ \textcircled{2} & -5 = \lambda_1 \cdot (-2) + \lambda_2 \cdot 1 \\ \textcircled{3} & 4 = \lambda_1 \cdot 1 + \lambda_2 \cdot (-2) \end{cases}$$

$$\textcircled{2} + 2 \cdot \textcircled{3}$$

$$\begin{cases} \text{I}^e \text{ eq.} \\ 3 = -3\lambda_2 \\ \text{III}^e \text{ eq.} \end{cases}$$

$$\textcircled{1} \quad 2 = \lambda_1 \cdot 3 + (-1) \cdot 4$$

$\Rightarrow$

$$\lambda_1 = \frac{2+4}{3} = 2$$

$$\begin{cases} -5 + 2(4) = \\ = \lambda_1(-2 + 2 \cdot 1) + \\ + \lambda_2(1 - 2 \cdot 2) \\ \lambda_2 = -1 \end{cases}$$

③

$$4 = 2 \cdot 1 + (-1) \cdot (-2)$$

$$4 = 2 + 2$$


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Quindi il sistema  
ha una (!) soluz.  
e  $v \in \text{Span}(w_1, w_2)$

(c)

$$v = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$w_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$w_2 = \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{cases} 3 = \lambda_1 \cdot 5 + \lambda_2 \cdot (-2) \\ 1 = \lambda_1 \cdot 1 + \lambda_2 \cdot 2 \\ -2 = \lambda_1 \cdot 2 + \lambda_2 \cdot 3 \end{cases}$$

① + ②

$$4 = \lambda_1 \cdot 6$$

$\Rightarrow$

$$\lambda_1 = \frac{2}{3}$$

② Substitue  $\lambda_1$  through

$$1 = \frac{2}{3} + \lambda_2 \cdot 2 \quad \lambda_2 = \frac{1}{6}$$

③ substitute  $\lambda_1, \lambda_2$

$$-2 = \frac{2}{3} \cdot 2 + \frac{1}{6} \cdot 3$$

me  $\frac{4}{3} + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{8+3}{6} = \frac{11}{6} \neq -2$

$\Rightarrow$  the system has no solutions

$\nexists \text{ Span}(w_1, w_2)$

$$(d) \quad v = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 3 \\ -8 \end{pmatrix} \quad w_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \\ -3 \end{pmatrix} \quad w_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \quad w_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ -1 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{cases} -1 = \lambda_1 \cdot 2 + \lambda_2 \cdot 5 + \lambda_3 \cdot 3 \\ 3 = \lambda_1 \cdot 2 + \lambda_2 \cdot 1 + \lambda_3 \cdot (-1) \\ -8 = \lambda_1 \cdot (-3) + \lambda_2 \cdot 2 + \lambda_3 \cdot 5 \end{cases}$$

Scrivo il  
nuovo sistema  
equivalente:

$$\begin{cases} \textcircled{1} - \textcircled{2} \\ 3 \textcircled{1} + 2 \textcircled{3} \\ \textcircled{1} \end{cases}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} -4 = \lambda_2 \cdot 4 + \lambda_3 \cdot 4 \\ -18 = \lambda_2 \cdot 18 + \lambda_3 \cdot 18 \\ -1 = \lambda_1 \cdot 2 + \lambda_2 \cdot 5 + \lambda_3 \cdot 3 \end{array} \right. \Rightarrow$$

$$-1 = \lambda_2 + \lambda_3$$

$$\lambda_2 = -\lambda_3 - 1$$

sostituisco  $\lambda_2$   
nell'espressione che  
resta (la 3<sup>a</sup>):

o

$$-1 = \lambda_1 \cdot 2 + (-\lambda_3 - 1) \cdot 5 + \lambda_3 \cdot 3$$

$$-2\lambda_1 = 1 + -5 - 5\lambda_3 + 3\lambda_3$$

$$\lambda_1 = -\frac{1}{2}(-4 - 2\lambda_3)$$

$$\lambda_1 = 2 + \lambda_3 \quad \text{primi:}$$

Per qualsiasi valore di  $\lambda_3$   
trovare  $\lambda_1, \lambda_2$  che risolvono il  
sistema. Quindi ha un'infinità di  
soluzioni.

$$(e) \quad v = \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \quad w_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \quad w_2 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} \quad w_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{cases} -4 = \lambda_1 + 2\lambda_2 \\ 2 = -\lambda_1 + 3\lambda_2 + \lambda_3 \end{cases}$$

$$\lambda_2 = 4$$

$$2 = -\lambda_1 + 12 + \lambda_3$$

no solution,  $\lambda_2$   
null, 3° eq

$$-10 = -\lambda_1 + \lambda_3$$

$$\begin{cases} 1 = \lambda_1 + 2\lambda_3 \\ -10 = -\lambda_1 + \lambda_3 \end{cases}$$

summando

$$-9 = 3\lambda_3$$

$$\lambda_3 = -3$$

$$-10 = -\lambda_1 + (-3) \implies \lambda_1 = 7$$

$\exists!$  sol  $\implies v \in \text{span}(w_1, w_2, w_3)$



es 7

$$V = \mathbb{R}[t]$$

$$v = 1 - 2t + 3t^2$$

$$w_1 = 4 + t - t^2$$

$$w_2 = -3 + 2t + t^2$$

$$v = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} \quad w_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$w_2 = \begin{pmatrix} -3 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Posso ragionare con i polinomi di grado  $\leq 2$  come vettori in  $\mathbb{R}^3$ .

(2)

$$z = 1 - t^2$$

$$\sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$1 + 0t + (-1)t^2$$

2:

$$M_{2 \times 2}(\mathbb{R})$$

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

analogamente, ragionando come se avessi  
vettori in  $\mathbb{R}^4$ :

$$\sim \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \\ -1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$