

Foglio 2

Es. 7

$$(e) \quad \begin{aligned} v &= 1 - 2t + 3t^2 \\ w_1 &= 4 + t - t^2 \\ w_2 &= -3 + 2t + t^2 \end{aligned}$$

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

$$w_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

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

$$v = \lambda_1 w_1 + \lambda_2 w_2$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} 1 &= \lambda_1 \cdot 4 + \lambda_2 \cdot (-3) \\ -2 &= \lambda_1 \cdot 1 + \lambda_2 \cdot 2 \\ 3 &= \lambda_1 \cdot (-1) + \lambda_2 \cdot 1 \end{aligned} \right\} \begin{matrix} (1) \\ (2) \\ (3) \end{matrix}$$

$$\textcircled{1} + \textcircled{2} + \textcircled{3}$$

$$2 = \lambda_1 \cdot 4 + \lambda_2 \cdot 0$$

$$2 = \lambda_1 \cdot 4 \quad \lambda_1 = \frac{1}{2}$$

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

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} -5/2 = \lambda_2 \cdot 2 \\ \lambda_2 = -5/4 \end{cases}$$

$$3 \neq -\frac{1}{2} + \left(-\frac{5}{4}\right) \quad \text{NOV } \exists \text{ SOLUTIONE}$$

$$v \notin \text{Span}(w_1, w_2)$$

Es 8 (a)

$$v = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \\ 7 \end{pmatrix} \quad w_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \quad w_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \quad w_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

Dalle coordinate nelle basi w_1 e w_2 trovo:

$$3 = \lambda_1 \cdot 0 + \lambda_2 \cdot 0 + \lambda_3 \cdot 1 \Rightarrow \lambda_3 = 3$$

$$\begin{aligned} -1 &= \lambda_1 \cdot 1 + \lambda_2 \cdot 0 + \lambda_3 \cdot (-1) \\ 1 + 3 &= \lambda_1 \cdot 1 + \lambda_2 \cdot 0 \Rightarrow \lambda_1 = 2 \end{aligned}$$

e quindi, sostituendo, scrivo la eq. per la terza coord.:

$$\begin{cases} 2 = 2 \cdot 2 + \lambda_2 \cdot 1 + \lambda_3 \cdot 0 \\ 7 = 2 \cdot (-1) + \lambda_2 \cdot 2 + \lambda_3 \cdot 0 \end{cases} \quad (\lambda_1 = 2)$$

$\Rightarrow -2 = \lambda_2$, ma, sostituendo nell'ultima eq. ho

$$7 \neq -2 + (-2) \cdot 2$$

NON C'È SOLUZIONE.

(c) $v = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 0 \\ 3 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$

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

$$w_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$w_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ 1 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$w_4 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{cases} 3 = \lambda_1 \cdot 1 + \lambda_2 \cdot 2 + \lambda_3 \cdot 3 \\ 3 = \lambda_1 \cdot 2 + \lambda_2 \cdot 1 + \lambda_3 \cdot 1 + \lambda_4 \cdot 2 \\ 0 = \lambda_1 \cdot (-1) + \lambda_2 \cdot 1 + \lambda_3 \cdot 1 + \lambda_4 \cdot (-1) \\ 4 = \lambda_1 \cdot 3 + \lambda_2 \cdot 1 + \lambda_3 \cdot 4 \end{cases}$$

suiv. $\textcircled{2} + 2 \cdot \textcircled{3}$ el posto di $\textcircled{2}$

$$3 = \lambda_1 \cdot 0 + \lambda_2 \cdot 3 + \lambda_3 \cdot 3 + \lambda_4 \cdot 0$$

$\subset$ siamo ridotti A 3 incognite

$(\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3) \in \mathbb{R}^3$ e p. se risolviamo
e troviamo λ_1, λ_2 e λ_3

Position ~~max~~ $\textcircled{3}$ e vicarious λ_4 :

$$\lambda_4 = -\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 + \lambda_3$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 3 = \lambda_1 \cdot 1 + \lambda_2 \cdot 2 + \lambda_3 \cdot 3 \\ 3 = \lambda_2 \cdot 3 + \lambda_3 \cdot 2 \\ 4 = \lambda_1 \cdot 3 + \lambda_2 \cdot 1 + \lambda_3 \cdot 4 \end{array} \right. \rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{de } \lambda_2, \lambda_3 \\ \text{vicarious} \\ \lambda_1 \end{array} \right.$$

$$-5 \textcircled{1} + \textcircled{3}$$

$$-5 = 0 \cdot \lambda_1 + (-5) \cdot \lambda_2 + (-5) \cdot \lambda_3$$

$$\lambda_2 = 1 \quad , \quad \lambda_3 = 0$$

oppure

$$\lambda_2 = 0 \quad e \quad \lambda_3 = 1$$

risoluzione

$$v \in \text{Span}(w_1, w_2, w_3, w_4)$$

ma ho ! scrittura come comb lineari

$$\underline{\text{Es. 9}}$$

(a)

$$V = \mathbb{R}^3$$

$$W = \{ x : x_1 + 3x_2 - 2x_3 = 0 \}$$

$$w_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \quad w_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad w_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$w_1, w_2, w_3 \in W ?$$

Sì

$$\text{Per } w_1 \quad -1 + 3 \cdot 1 - 2 \cdot 1 = 0 \quad \checkmark$$

$$w_2 \quad 3 + 3 \cdot (-1) - 2 \cdot 0 = 0 \quad \checkmark$$

$$w_3 \quad 0 + 3 \cdot 2 - 2 \cdot 3 = 0 \quad \checkmark$$

CALENDRAND ? niscuno l'eq. di w .

$$x_2 = -\frac{1}{2} x_1 + \frac{2}{3} x_3$$

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$\vec{w}_3$

$$x_1 = 1, \quad x_3 = 0$$

$$x_1 = 3, \quad x_3 = 0$$

$$x_1 = 0, \quad x_3 = 1$$

$$x_1 = 0, \quad x_3 = 3$$

$$\Rightarrow x_2 = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow x_2 = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow x_2 = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$\Rightarrow x_2 = 2$$

un
qualcun
vettore
di W

$\rightarrow$

$$x_1 = \lambda_1$$

$$x_3 = \lambda_2$$

$$\Rightarrow x_2 = \frac{1}{3} \lambda_1 + \frac{2}{3} \lambda_2$$

$$x = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 \\ -\frac{1}{3}\lambda_1 + \frac{1}{3}\lambda_2 \\ \lambda_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 \\ -\frac{1}{3}\lambda_1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \frac{2}{3}\lambda_2 \\ \lambda_2 \end{pmatrix} =$$

$$= \lambda_1 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -\frac{1}{3} \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + \lambda_2 \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \frac{2}{3} \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Ogni vettore $w \in W$ si scrive come x
 per opportuni
 lineari di w_1, w_2 e quindi è combin.

$\Rightarrow w_1, w_2, w_3$ generano $\mathbb{R}^3$

w_2 e w_3 generano $\mathbb{R}^2$

$$w_1 = \frac{1}{3}w_2 + \frac{2}{3}w_3$$

w_1 e $\frac{1}{3}w_2 + \frac{1}{3}w_3$ sono due espressioni
(come comb. lineari di w_1, w_2, w_3) dello
stesso vettore $\Rightarrow$ ne ho in genere
un'unica espressione