

Algebra Lineare 25/10/17

4.4.1

Completare a base se possibile

$$(b) \quad V = \mathbb{R}^4$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ -2 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 7 \\ 8 \\ -13 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ -3 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}$$

Possibile completare se sono lin indip.:

$$I \neq 0 \quad \checkmark$$

$$II \neq k \cdot I \quad \checkmark$$

$$III \in \text{Span}(I, II)?$$

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha + 7\beta &= 2 \\ -\alpha + 8\beta &= 1 \end{aligned} \quad \begin{aligned} \alpha &= 3/5 \\ \beta &= 1/5 \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{3}{5}(-2) + \frac{1}{5}(-9) = -3 \quad \checkmark$$

$$\frac{3}{5} \cdot 4 + \frac{1}{5}(-2) = -2 \quad \checkmark$$

Σ

Not possible to complete a base.

(d) $\mathbb{R}^4$ $\begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ -1 \\ 2 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix}$ $\begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 2 \\ -1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$ $\begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -4 \\ 5 \\ 7 \end{pmatrix}$

$\underline{I} \neq 0 \quad \checkmark$

$\underline{II} \neq k \cdot \underline{I} \quad \checkmark$

$\underline{III} \in \text{Span}(\underline{I}, \underline{II})$

2^{nd}

$$-x + 2\beta = -4$$

$$3x = 6$$

$$x = 2$$

 3^{rd}

$$2x - \beta = 5$$

$$3\beta = -3$$

$$\beta = -1$$

 1^{st}

$$2 \cdot 3 - 1 \cdot 4 = 2$$

✓

 4^{th}

$$2 \cdot 5 - 1 \cdot 3 = 7$$

✓

Now is possible complete

$$(Q) \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \\ -1 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \\ 5 \\ -3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 8 \\ 13 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$1^{\circ} \quad 3\alpha - 2\beta = 0 \quad \alpha = 5\beta - 13 \quad \beta = 3$$

$$3^{\circ} \quad -\alpha + 5\beta = 13 \quad [3\beta = 3] \quad \alpha = 2$$

$$2^{\circ} \quad |22 + 31| = 7 \neq 8 \quad \text{è possibile completare}$$

$\text{Span}(I, II, III)$ è un sottosp. di dim 3 in $\mathbb{R}^4$
 per completare basta $IV \notin \text{Span}(I, II, III)$
 dunque un IV a caso va bene.

Pero': visto che già le prime tre
 coordinate danno indep. lineare

allora scegli $IV = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$

Verifica che I - IV sono lin. indep.

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{---} = 0 \\ \text{---} = 0 \\ \text{---} = 0 \\ \text{---} + \delta = 0 \end{array} \right\} \text{ eq. in } \alpha, \beta, \gamma \text{ come per} \\ \text{indip. lineare di I, II, III}$$

$$(h) \quad V = \left\{ x \in \mathbb{R}^4 : \begin{array}{l} x_1 + x_2 + x_3 - x_4 = 0 \\ 2x_1 + 5x_2 - x_3 + x_4 = 0 \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\dim(V) = 4 - 2 = 2$$

$$\nearrow \dim(\mathbb{R}^4)$$

$\nwarrow$ # condiz. indep. poste

$$\text{Verifico: } x \in V \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x_4 = x_1 + x_2 + x_3 \\ 3x_1 + 6x_2 = 0 \end{cases}$$

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

$$\Leftrightarrow x = x_2 \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} + x_3 \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

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

verifico che sta in V :

base

$$4 - 2 + 1 - 3 = 0 \quad \checkmark$$

$$8 - 10 - 1 + 3 = 0 \quad \checkmark$$

è possibile completare - Devo aggiungere 1 vett:

che sie in $\vec{V}$ e non mult. di $\begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ -2 \\ 1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$;
ad es $\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$

$$(k) \quad V = \mathbb{R}_{\leq 3}[t]$$

$$\dim(V) = 4$$

$$-4 + 3t + 5t^3$$

✓

$$3 + t^2 - t^3$$

✓

$$5 + t + t^2 - t^3$$

$$t \quad 3\alpha = 1 \quad \alpha = 1/3$$

$$t^2 \quad \beta = 1 \quad \beta = 1$$

$$1 \quad \frac{1}{3} \cdot (-4) + 1 \cdot 3 = \frac{5}{3} \neq 5 \quad \text{sono lin. indep}$$

$\Rightarrow$ Posso completare con un polinomio
 $\notin \text{Span}(I, II, III)$

Visto: coeff di $1, t, t^2$ bastano e dice che
 I, II, III sono lin. indep. $\Rightarrow IV = t^3$

4.4.2

Estimare bene se possibile.

(b) $\mathbb{R}^3$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \\ 7 \end{pmatrix} \quad \checkmark$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \times$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} -4 \\ 2 \\ -14 \end{pmatrix} \quad \times$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \\ -5 \end{pmatrix} \quad \checkmark$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \quad \times \quad \text{I} + \text{II}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -4 \\ 19 \end{pmatrix} \quad \times$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 6 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \checkmark$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 8 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \times$$

$$\begin{aligned} 2\alpha + 3\beta &= 1 \\ -\alpha + 2\beta &= -4 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 7\alpha &= 14 & \alpha &= 2 \\ \beta &= -1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 2\alpha + 3\beta &= 6 \\ -\alpha + 2\beta &= 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 7\alpha &= 9 \\ 7\beta &= 8 \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{9}{7} \cdot 7 + \frac{8}{7} \cdot (-5) \neq -1$$

$$(c) \quad V = \left\{ x \in \mathbb{R}^4 : x_1 + x_2 = x_3 + x_4 \right\}$$

$$\dim(V) = 3$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ -1 \\ 1 \\ -5 \end{pmatrix} \quad \checkmark$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \checkmark$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 3 \\ 2 \\ 7 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\times \quad -2 \cdot I + 3 \cdot II$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 6 \\ -1 \\ -1 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix} \quad \checkmark$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 17 \\ 0 \\ 5 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \quad \times$$

$$\begin{array}{l} 1^a \\ 4^a \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} 3\alpha + 2\beta = 6 \\ + 5\alpha + \beta = -4 \end{array}$$

$$7\alpha = -14$$

$$\alpha = -2$$

$$\beta = 6$$

$$2^a \quad (-2) \cdot (-7) + 6 \cdot 6 \neq -1$$

$$III \notin \text{Span}(I, II) -$$

————— 0 —————

lezione extra (recupero):

domani 12:30 - 13:30 B33

————— 0 —————

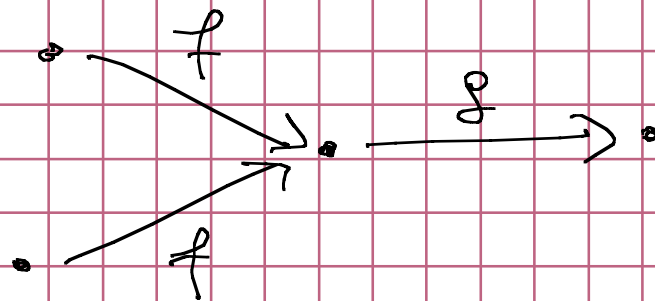
Ricordo: $X \xrightarrow{f} Y \xrightarrow{g} X$

$$g \circ f = \text{id}_X \Rightarrow g = f^{-1}$$

(f può non essere invertibile)

Però:

- f è iniettiva :
- g surgettiva



Teor : $f: V \rightarrow W$ lineare tra sp. vet.
Può essere invertibile solo se
 $\dim(V) = \dim(W)$; in tal caso
 f iniettiva $\Leftrightarrow f$ suriettiva

Corr : se $\dim(V) = \dim(W)$ e ho
 $f: V \rightarrow W$ lin. $g: W \rightarrow V$ lin.
t.c. $g \circ f = \text{id}_V$ allora f

è invertibile e $g = f^{-1}$
(cioè $f \circ g = \text{id}_W$) -

Applicazioni lineari associate a matrici

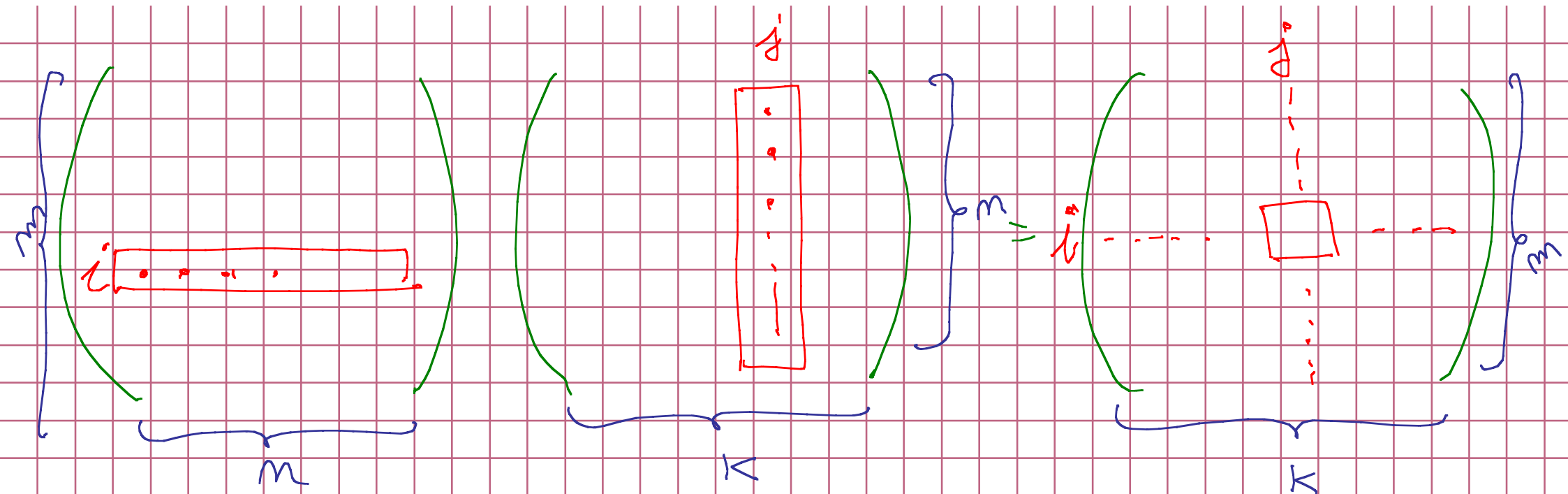
Def (Prodotto righe $\times$ colonne di matrici):

$$A \in M_{m \times m}(\mathbb{R}) \quad B \in M_{m \times k}(\mathbb{R})$$

(cioè: A ha tante colonne
quante B ha righe)

definisco $A \cdot B \in M_{m \times k}(\mathbb{R})$

$$(A \cdot B)_{ij} = \sum_{h=1}^m (A)_{ih} \cdot (B)_{hj}$$



$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ -4 & 7 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 1 \\ 6 & -2 \\ 4 & 8 \end{pmatrix}$$

Nou e' definito

$$128 : \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 & 5 \\ 4 & 8 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 7 & 0 & 2 & 9 \\ 2 & 1 & 5 & -1 \\ 4 & -3 & 7 & \pi \end{pmatrix} =$$

$$\underbrace{2 \times 3 \quad 3 \times 4}_{2 \times 4}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} \cdot & \cdot & \boxed{\cdot} & \cdot \\ \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot \end{pmatrix}$$

$$4 \cdot 0 + 9 \cdot 1 + (-1) \cdot (-3)$$

$$2 \cdot 2 + 3 \cdot 5 + 5 \cdot 7$$

Prop: la funzione

$$\begin{aligned} M_{m \times m}(\mathbb{R}) \times M_{m \times k}(\mathbb{R}) &\longrightarrow M_{m \times k}(\mathbb{R}) \\ (A, B) &\longmapsto A \cdot B \end{aligned}$$

è lineare in ciascuno dei due argomenti
fissando l'altro, cioè:

$$A \cdot (\lambda \cdot B + \mu \cdot C) = \lambda \cdot (A \cdot B) + \mu \cdot (A \cdot C)$$

(lineare a dx)

$$(\lambda \cdot A + \mu \cdot B) \cdot C = \lambda \cdot (A \cdot C) + \mu \cdot (B \cdot C)$$

(lineare a sin)

Oss: per $m = n = k$ è la distributività
in $\mathbb{R}$.

Dim (a dx)

$$\begin{array}{c} A \cdot (B + C) \\ \begin{array}{ccc} m \times m & m \times k & m \times k \\ & \underbrace{\hspace{1.5cm}} & \\ & m \times k & \\ \underbrace{\hspace{3.5cm}} & & \\ m \times k & & \end{array} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \lambda(A - B) + \mu(A - C) \\ \begin{array}{cccc} \lambda & & \mu & \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow & \\ m \times m & m \times k & m \times m & m \times k \\ \underbrace{\hspace{2.5cm}} & & \underbrace{\hspace{2.5cm}} & \\ m \times k & & m \times k & \\ \underbrace{\hspace{6.5cm}} & & & \\ m \times k & & & \end{array} \end{array}$$

Sono della stessa taglia: serve da vedere che nel posto i, j hanno stesso

coeff $\forall i = 1 \dots m \quad \forall j = 1 \dots k$:

$$(A \cdot (\lambda \cdot B + \mu \cdot C))_{ij} \stackrel{?}{=} (\lambda \cdot (A \cdot B) + \mu \cdot (A \cdot C))_{ij}$$

$$\sum_{h=1}^m a_{ih} (\lambda B + \mu C)_{hj}$$

$$\sum_{h=1}^m a_{ih} (\lambda \cdot b_{hj} + \mu \cdot c_{hj})$$

$$\lambda \cdot (A \cdot B)_{ij} + \mu \cdot (A \cdot C)_{ij}$$

$$\lambda \cdot \sum_{h=1}^m a_{ih} b_{hj} + \mu \cdot \sum_{h=1}^m a_{ih} c_{hj}$$

Uguali per le proprietà delle operaz. in $\mathbb{R}$ 

Oss: $\mathbb{R}^n = M_{n \times 1}(\mathbb{R})$

Cor: Se fisso $A \in M_{n \times n}(\mathbb{R})$ la
funzione $f_A: \mathbb{R}^n \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$
 $x \longmapsto A \cdot x$ è lineare.

$m \times 1$ $\underbrace{m \times m \quad m \times 1}_{m \times 1}$

Ex: $A = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 3 & -2 \\ 7 & -5 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \in M_{2 \times 3}$

$$f_A: \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$$

$$f_A(x) = A \cdot x = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 3 & -2 \\ 7 & -5 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 4x_1 + 3x_2 - 2x_3 \\ 7x_1 - 5x_2 + x_3 \end{pmatrix} -$$

Prop: Se $A \in M_{m \times m}$ $B \in M_{m \times k}$ $C \in M_{k \times p}$

$$(A \cdot B) \cdot C = A \cdot (B \cdot C) -$$

(Prodotto righe $\times$ colonne associativo -)

Dim: $(\underbrace{\underbrace{A \cdot B}_{m \times m \quad m \times k}}_{m \times k}) \cdot \underbrace{C}_{k \times p} \neq \underbrace{A \cdot (\underbrace{B \cdot C}_{m \times k \quad k \times p})}_{m \times p}$

Resta: coeff. uguale in ogni posto i, j :

$$((A \cdot B) \cdot C)_{ij} = \sum_{h=1}^k (A \cdot B)_{ih} \cdot c_{hj}$$

$$= \sum_{h=1}^k \left(\sum_{q=1}^m a_{iq} b_{qh} \right) c_{hj}$$

$$(A \cdot (B \cdot C))_{ij} = \sum_{q=1}^m a_{iq} (B \cdot C)_{qj}$$

$$= \sum_{q=1}^m a_{iq} \left(\sum_{h=1}^k b_{qh} \cdot c_{hj} \right)$$

upuoli: $\sum_{h=1}^k \sum_{g=1}^m a_{hg} b_{gh} \in \mathbb{R}$ 

Cor: $A \in M_{m \times m}$ $B \in M_{k \times m}$
 $f_A: \mathbb{R}^m \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$ $f_B: \mathbb{R}^m \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^k$

$B \cdot A \in M_{k \times m}$
 $f_{B \cdot A}: \mathbb{R}^m \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^k$

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
 \mathbb{R}^m & \xrightarrow{f_A} & \mathbb{R}^m & \xrightarrow{f_B} & \mathbb{R}^k \\
 & & & \nearrow & \\
 & & & f_{B \cdot A} &
 \end{array}$$

allora: $f_B \circ f_A = f_{B \cdot A}$.

Qoe: il prodotto di matrici corrisponde alle

Composizione delle appl. lin. omoc.

Dim: Hanno stesso dom. e codom.

$$(f_B \circ f_A)(x) = f_{B \circ A}(x) \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}^n$$

$$\parallel$$
$$f_B(f_A(x))$$

$$\parallel$$
$$(B \circ A) \cdot x$$

↗

$$f_B(A \cdot x)$$

$$B \cdot (A \cdot x)$$



uguale per
l'associativa.

