

Algebra Lineare 24/10/18

$v_1, \dots, v_k$ base di $W \cap Z$

$v_1, \dots, v_k, w_{k+1}, \dots, w_r$ base di W

$v_1, \dots, v_k, z_{k+1}, \dots, z_t$ base di Z

$\Rightarrow v_1, \dots, v_k, w_{k+1}, \dots, w_r, z_{k+1}, \dots, z_t$ base di $Z+W$.

• stanno in $Z+W$ (anzi in $Z \cup W$)

• generano $Z+W$: prendo $u \in Z+W$, cioè

$$u = z + w, \quad z \in Z, w \in W;$$

$$w = \alpha_1 v_1 + \dots + \alpha_k v_k + \alpha_{k+1} w_{k+1} + \dots + \alpha_n w_n$$

$$z = \beta_1 v_1 + \dots + \beta_k v_k + \beta_{k+1} z_{k+1} + \dots + \beta_t z_t$$

$$\Rightarrow u + z = (\alpha_1 + \beta_1) v_1 + \dots + \alpha_{k+1} w_{k+1} + \dots + \beta_{k+1} z_{k+1} + \dots$$

• lin indep. Sion

$$\alpha_1 v_1 + \dots + \alpha_k v_k + \beta_{k+1} w_{k+1} + \dots + \beta_n w_n$$

$$+ \alpha_{k+1} z_{k+1} + \dots + \alpha_t z_t = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \underbrace{\alpha_1 v_1 + \dots + \alpha_k v_k + \beta_{k+1} w_{k+1} + \dots + \beta w_h}_{\substack{\cap \\ W}} = \underbrace{-\gamma_{k+1} z_{k+1} + \dots - \gamma_t z_t}_{\substack{\cap \\ Z}}$$

$\Rightarrow$ todo vetor $\vec{x}$ em $W \cap Z$

$\Rightarrow$ posso escrevê-lo como $\delta_1 v_1 + \dots + \delta_k v_k$

$$\Rightarrow -\gamma_{k+1} z_{k+1} - \dots - \gamma_t z_t = \delta_1 v_1 + \dots + \delta_k v_k$$

$$\Rightarrow \delta_1 v_1 + \dots + \delta_k v_k + \gamma_{k+1} z_{k+1} + \dots + \gamma_t z_t = 0$$

no $v_1, \dots, z_{k+1}, \dots$ lin. indep

$$\Rightarrow \alpha_{k+1} = \dots = \alpha_k = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha_1 v_1 + \dots + \alpha_k v_k + \beta_{k+1} w_{k+1} + \dots + \beta_h w_h = 0$$

no $v_1, \dots, w_{k+1}, \dots$ lin. indep

$$\Rightarrow \alpha_1 = \dots = \alpha_k = \beta_{k+1} = \dots = \beta_h = 0$$



Applicazioni lineari

V, W sp. vett. su $\mathbb{R}$ dico che $f: V \rightarrow W$ è lineare se rispetta le strutture di sp. vett.:

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} f(0) = 0 \\ f(v_1 + v_2) = f(v_1) + f(v_2) \\ f(\lambda v) = \lambda f(v) \end{array} \right\} \iff \begin{array}{l} f(\lambda_1 v_1 + \lambda_2 v_2) \\ = \lambda_1 f(v_1) + \lambda_2 f(v_2) \end{array}$$

V W

Esempio: $f: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$ $f\left(\begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix}\right) = \begin{pmatrix} 3x_1 - 5x_2 \\ 4x_1 + 7x_2 \\ -9x_1 + x_2 \end{pmatrix}$

Prova che f è lineare: $\lambda, \mu \in \mathbb{R}, x, y \in \mathbb{R}^2$

$$f(\lambda x + \mu y) \stackrel{?}{=} \lambda \cdot f(x) + \mu \cdot f(y)$$

$$f\left(\begin{pmatrix} \lambda x_1 + \mu y_1 \\ \lambda x_2 + \mu y_2 \end{pmatrix}\right)$$

$$\lambda \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 3x_1 - 5x_2 \\ 4x_1 + 7x_2 \\ -9x_1 + x_2 \end{pmatrix} + \mu \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 3y_1 - 5y_2 \\ 4y_1 + 7y_2 \\ -9y_1 + y_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 3(7x_1 + \mu y_1) - 5(7x_2 + \mu y_2) \\ 4(7x_1 + \mu y_1) + 7(7x_2 + \mu y_2) \\ -9(7x_1 + \mu y_1) + (7x_2 + \mu y_2) \end{pmatrix}$$

← upad
~~→~~ OK

Rapione: ciascuna componente di
 $f(x)$ è un pol. omog.
 di I nelle componenti di x .

Fatto : vanno bene "solo" tali funzioni
(o mascherate) -

$$f: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \quad f\left(\begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix}\right) = \log(e^{7x_1 - 5x_2})$$
$$= 7x_1 - 5x_2$$

è lineare

$$f: \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2 \quad f(x) = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 + x_2 + 3 \\ 2x_1 - x_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$f(0) = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \neq 0 \quad \Rightarrow \text{non linear}$$

$$f: \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2 \quad f(x) = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \cdot x_2 \\ 2x_1 - x_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$f(0) = 0$$

$$f\left(\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}\right) = f\left(\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}\right) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$f\left(\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}\right) + f\left(\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}\right) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

not linear

$$V = \mathcal{F}(\{a, b, c\}, \mathbb{R})$$

$$(\mathcal{f} + \mathcal{g})(p) = \mathcal{f}(p) + \mathcal{g}(p)$$

$$(\lambda \cdot \mathcal{f})(p) = \lambda \cdot \mathcal{f}(p)$$

$$\phi: V \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$$

$$\phi(\mathcal{f}) = \begin{pmatrix} 3\mathcal{f}(a) - \mathcal{f}(b) \\ 2\mathcal{f}(a) + \mathcal{f}(b) + 7\mathcal{f}(c) \end{pmatrix}$$

linear?

$$\phi(\lambda \mathcal{f} + \mu \mathcal{g}) \stackrel{?}{=} \lambda \phi(\mathcal{f}) + \mu \phi(\mathcal{g})$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 3(\lambda f + \mu g)(a) - (\lambda f + \mu g)(b) \\ 2(\lambda f + \mu g)(a) + (\lambda f + \mu g)(b) + 7(\lambda f + \mu g)(c) \end{pmatrix}$$

//

$$\begin{pmatrix} 3\lambda f(a) + 3\mu g(a) - \lambda f(b) - \mu g(b) \\ 2\lambda f(a) + 2\mu g(a) + \lambda f(b) + \mu g(b) + 7\lambda f(c) + 7\mu g(c) \end{pmatrix}$$

↑ applico loro
↓ $\Rightarrow$ è lineare

$$\lambda \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 3f(a) - f(b) \\ 2f(a) + f(b) + 7f(c) \end{pmatrix} + \mu \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 3g(a) - g(b) \\ 2g(a) + g(b) + 7g(c) \end{pmatrix}$$

Ragione: le componenti di $\phi(f)$ sono pol. omog. di I grado in $f(a), f(b), f(c)$ — che svolgono il ruolo di "componenti di f "

$$f: \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}[t]$$

$$f(x) = (5x_1 - 2x_2 + x_3) + (4x_1 + 7x_2 - 2x_3)t \\ + (11x_1 - 9x_2 + 4x_3) \cdot t^{100}$$

linear?

$$\underbrace{f(\lambda x + \mu y)}_{//} \stackrel{?}{=} \underbrace{\lambda f(x)}_{//} + \underbrace{\mu f(y)}_{//}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \lambda x_1 + \mu y_1 \\ \lambda x_2 + \mu y_2 \\ \lambda x_3 + \mu y_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

||

$$\begin{aligned} & \lambda (5x_1 - 2x_2 + x_3) + (4x_1 + 7x_2 - 2x_3)t \\ & + (11x_1 - 8x_2 + 4x_3)t^{100} \\ & + \mu ((5y_1 - 2y_2 + y_3) + (4y_1 + 7y_2 - 2y_3)t \\ & + (11y_1 - 8y_2 + 4y_3)t^{100}) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & 5(\lambda x_1 + \mu y_1) - 2(\lambda x_2 + \mu y_2) + (\lambda x_3 + \mu y_3) \\ & + (4(\lambda x_1 + \mu y_1) + 7(\lambda x_2 + \mu y_2) - 2(\lambda x_3 + \mu y_3))t \\ & + (11(\lambda x_1 + \mu y_1) - 8(\lambda x_2 + \mu y_2) + 4(\lambda x_3 + \mu y_3))t^{100} \end{aligned}$$

↑ up and
↙ linear

Rapione: i coeff. del polinomio
immaginario sono pol. omop. d' I grado

nelle componenti di x (dunque i coeff.
giocano il ruolo delle componenti per
un elemento di $\mathbb{R}[t]$).

$$f: \mathbb{R}[t] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}[t]$$

$$f(p(t)) = -p'(t) + p(2) \cdot t^2 + p''(-1) \cdot t^3$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& f(a_0 + a_1 t + a_2 t^2 + a_3 t^3 + a_4 t^4 + \dots) \\
&= -a_1 - 2a_2 t - 3a_3 t^2 - 4a_4 t^3 - 5a_5 t^4 + \dots \\
&\quad + (a_0 + 2a_1 + 4a_2 + 8a_3 + \dots) t^2 \\
&\quad + (a_2 - 6a_3 + 12a_4 - 20a_5 + \dots) t^3 \\
&= -a_1 - 2a_2 t + (a_0 + 2a_1 + 4a_2 + 5a_3 + 16a_4 + \dots) t^2 \\
&\quad + (a_2 - 6a_3 + 8a_4 - 20a_5 + \dots) t^3 - 5a_5 t^4 - 6a_6 t^5 + \dots
\end{aligned}$$

■ I coeff. del pol. immagine sono tutti pol.
oper. di T prendo i coeff. del pol. immagine
 $\Rightarrow$ lineare

Prop: se $f: V \rightarrow W$, $g: W \rightarrow Z$ lineari
allora $g \circ f$ è lineare.

Dimo: $(g \circ f)(\lambda_1 v_1 + \lambda_2 v_2) = g(f(\lambda_1 v_1 + \lambda_2 v_2))$
 $= g(\lambda_1 f(v_1) + \lambda_2 f(v_2)) =$

$$= A_1(g(f(v_1))) + A_2(g(f(v_2)))$$

$$= A_1(g \circ f)(v_1) + A_2(g \circ f)(v_2).$$

□

Ricordo : $f: X \rightarrow Y$ funzione ; immagine di f

$$\text{Im}(f) = \{ f(x) : x \in X \} \subset Y.$$

Sia ora $f: V \rightarrow W$ lineare - Chiamo
nucleo di f l'insieme

$$\text{Ker}(f) = \{v \in V : f(v) = 0\}$$

Prop: $\text{Ker}(f) \subset V$
 $\text{Im}(f) \subset W$ sono sottospazi

Dim: $v_1, v_2 \in \text{Ker}(f)$, $f(v_1) = f(v_2) = 0$

$$f(\lambda_1 v_1 + \lambda_2 v_2) = \lambda_1 f(v_1) + \lambda_2 f(v_2) = \lambda_1 \cdot 0 + \lambda_2 \cdot 0 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda_1 v_1 + \lambda_2 v_2 \in \text{Ker}(f)$$

$$w_1, w_2 \in \text{Im}(f) \quad w_1 = f(v_1), \quad w_2 = f(v_2)$$

$$\lambda_1 w_1 + \lambda_2 w_2 = \lambda_1 f(v_1) + \lambda_2 f(v_2) = f(\lambda_1 v_1 + \lambda_2 v_2)$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda_1 w_1 + \lambda_2 w_2 \in \text{Im}(f).$$



Ricordo: $f: X \rightarrow Y$ è

iniettiva se $f(x_1) \neq f(x_2)$ per $x_1 \neq x_2$

suriettiva se $\text{Im}(f) = Y$.

Oss: anche per $f: V \rightarrow W$ lineare si
ha f suriettiva $\iff \text{Im}(f) = W$.

Prop: f iniettiva $\iff \text{Ker}(f) = \{0\}$.

Dim: $\implies$ $\text{Ker}(f) = f^{-1}(0) = \{0\}$

$f^{-1}(0) \ni 0$ ma $\bar{e} \leq 1$
per $\bar{e}$ padre f iniettiva.



Supponiamo che $f(v_1) = f(v_2)$. Allora
 $f(v_1) - f(v_2) = 0 \Rightarrow f(v_1 - v_2) = 0$
 $\Rightarrow v_1 - v_2 \in \text{Ker}(f)$, ma $\text{Ker}(f) = \{0\}$
 $\Rightarrow v_1 - v_2 = 0 \Rightarrow v_1 = v_2$. 

Indico con $0 : \vec{V} \rightarrow W$ la funzione che vale
sempre 
 nuovo simbolo

Oss : $f = 0 \iff \text{Im}(f) = \{0\}$
 $\iff \text{Ker}(f) = V$

Teorema (formule della dimensione):
se $\dim_{\mathbb{R}}(V) < +\infty$ e $f: V \rightarrow W$ è lin. allora
$$\dim_{\mathbb{R}}(\text{Ker}(f)) + \dim(\text{Im}(f)) = \dim_{\mathbb{R}}(V)$$

Corollario : (1) se $\dim(W) < \dim(V)$

$f: V \rightarrow W$ lineare non può
essere iniettiva

(2) se $\dim(W) > \dim(V)$

$f: V \rightarrow W$ lineare non può
essere suriettiva.

Gaußatz: (1) $\dim(\text{Ker}(f)) + \dim(\text{Im}(f)) = \dim(V)$

$$\underbrace{\bigcap W}_{\substack{\leq \dim(W) \\ < \dim(V)}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \dim(\text{Ker}(f)) > 0$$

$$\Rightarrow f \text{ non injective.}$$

(2) $\dim(\underbrace{\text{Ker}(f)}_{=0}) + \dim(\underbrace{\text{Im}(f)}_{=V}) = \dim(V)$

$$\dim(V)$$

$$\wedge$$

$$\dim(W)$$

$$\Rightarrow \operatorname{Im}(f) \neq W \Rightarrow f \text{ non surjective.}$$



- (1) $f: V \rightarrow W$ lin. $\dim(V) > \dim(W) \Rightarrow f$ non injective.
- (2) $f: V \rightarrow W$ lin. $\dim(V) < \dim(W) \Rightarrow f$ non surj.

Dimo: devo vedere $\dim(\text{Ker}(f)) + \dim(\text{Im}(f)) = \dim(V)$.

Chiamo $k = \dim(\text{Ker}(f))$, $n = \dim(V)$.

Tesi: $\dim(\text{Im}(f)) = n - k$.

Prendo $v_1, \dots, v_k$ base di $\text{Ker}(f)$;

li completo a base $v_1, \dots, v_k, v_{k+1}, \dots, v_n$ di V .

Affermo: $f(v_{k+1}), \dots, f(v_n)$ è base di $\text{Im}(f)$.
 $n - k \Rightarrow$ ciò basta.

• stanno in $\text{Im}(f)$: ovvio

• generano : sia $w \in \text{Im}(f)$; cioè $w = f(v)$

$v \in V$; ma $v_1, \dots, v_m$ generano V

$$\Rightarrow v = \alpha_1 v_1 + \dots + \alpha_k v_k + \alpha_{k+1} v_{k+1} + \dots + \alpha_m v_m$$

$$\Rightarrow w = f(v) = \underbrace{\alpha_1 f(v_1) + \dots + \alpha_k f(v_k)}_{=0} + \underbrace{\alpha_{k+1} f(v_{k+1}) + \dots + \alpha_m f(v_m)}_{=0}$$

• sono lin. indep.; sia $\alpha_{k+1} f(v_{k+1}) + \dots + \alpha_n f(v_n) = 0$.

devo vedere che allora $\alpha_{k+1} = \dots = \alpha_n = 0$. Ma

$$f(\alpha_{k+1} v_{k+1} + \dots + \alpha_n v_n) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha_{k+1} v_{k+1} + \dots + \alpha_n v_n \in \text{Ker}(f)$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha_{k+1} v_{k+1} + \dots + \alpha_n v_n = \alpha_1 v_1 + \dots + \alpha_k v_k$$

$$\Rightarrow -\alpha_1 v_1 - \dots - \alpha_k v_k + \alpha_{k+1} v_{k+1} + \dots + \alpha_n v_n = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (-\alpha_1 = \dots = -\alpha_k =) \alpha_{k+1} = \dots = \alpha_n = 0. \quad \square$$

Oss: se esiste $f: V \rightarrow W$ lineare biettiva
allora $\dim(V) = \dim(W)$ (se una delle due $< +\infty$).

$$\underbrace{\dim(\underbrace{\text{Ker}(f)}_{\{0\}})}_0 + \underbrace{\dim(\underbrace{\text{Im}(f)}_W)}_W = \dim(V)$$

Corollario: se $\dim(V) = \dim(W) < +\infty$, $f: V \rightarrow W$ lin.
allora f iniettiva $\iff f$ è suriettiva.

Surjektive: $\dim(\text{Ker}(f)) + \dim(\text{Im}(f)) = \dim(V)$

injektive: $\Rightarrow 0 \Rightarrow \overset{\text{surjektive}}{\text{Im}(f)} = \dim(V) = \dim(W) \Rightarrow \text{Im}(f) = W.$

$$\dim(\text{Ker}(f)) + \underbrace{\dim(\text{Im}(f))}_{\substack{\text{surjektive} \\ W}} = \dim(V)$$

injektive $\Leftrightarrow 0 \Leftrightarrow \overset{\text{surjektive}}{\dim(W)} \Leftrightarrow W \Leftrightarrow \text{surjektive}$

$\overset{\text{surjektive}}{\dim(W)} \overset{\text{surjektive}}{\Leftrightarrow} W$

$\overset{\text{surjektive}}{\dim(W)} \overset{\text{surjektive}}{\Leftrightarrow} \dim(V)$

Prodotto righe per colonne tra matrici:

Se $A \in M_{m \times n}(\mathbb{R})$, $B \in M_{n \times k}(\mathbb{R})$

definisco $A \cdot B \in M_{m \times k}$ con:

$$(A \cdot B)_{ij} = \sum_{l=1}^n (A)_{il} \cdot (B)_{lj}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} i \\ \downarrow \end{array} \left(\begin{array}{c} \underbrace{\boxed{\begin{array}{cccc} * & * & \dots & * \end{array}}_m \end{array} \right) \cdot \left(\begin{array}{c} \boxed{\begin{array}{c} * \\ * \\ \vdots \\ * \end{array}}_m \\ \downarrow j \end{array} \right) = \left(\begin{array}{c} \dots \boxed{*} \dots \\ \downarrow j \end{array} \right) i$$

Es:

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 4 \\ \boxed{2} & \boxed{3} & \boxed{7} \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 5 & e & \boxed{\sqrt{5}} & 2\pi \\ 2 & \sqrt{3} & 7 & -31 \\ -2 & 4 & 0 & 28 \end{pmatrix}$$

2x3

3x4

$$2 \begin{pmatrix} \square & \square & \square & \square \\ \square & \square & \boxed{*} & \square \end{pmatrix}$$

$$2 \cdot \sqrt{5} + 3 \cdot 7 + 7 \cdot 0$$

Proprietate: (1) $M_{m \times m} \times M_{m \times k} \rightarrow M_{m \times k}$

$$(A, B) \mapsto A \cdot B$$

ē lineară în fiecare argument :

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

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

(2) $A \cdot (B \cdot C) = (A \cdot B) \cdot C$ se

i prodotti hanno senso

Verifichiamo: (1) a sinistra: $A, C \in M_{m \times m}$, $B \in M_{m \times k}$

$$\underbrace{\underbrace{\underbrace{A}_{m \times m} + \underbrace{\mu C}_{m \times m}}_{m \times m}}_{m \times k} \cdot \underbrace{B}_{m \times k} \neq \underbrace{A \cdot B}_{m \times k} + \underbrace{\mu \cdot C \cdot B}_{m \times k}$$

Da parte vedendo che hanno uguali i coeff.

uqpli dno' parti':

$$((A + \mu C) \cdot B)_{ij} = \sum_{l=1}^n (A + \mu C)_{il} \cdot (B)_{lj}$$

$$= \sum_{l=1}^n (A(A)_{il} + \mu (C)_{il}) \cdot (B)_{lj}$$

$$= \sum_{l=1}^n (A(A)_{il} \cdot (B)_{lj} + \mu (C)_{il} \cdot (B)_{lj})$$

$$= A \sum_{l=1}^n (A)_{il} \cdot (B)_{lj} + \mu \sum_{l=1}^n (C)_{il} \cdot (B)_{lj}$$

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

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



(2) $(A \cdot B) \cdot C \neq A \cdot (B \cdot C)$

Diagram illustrating matrix dimensions for the expression $(A \cdot B) \cdot C$:

- A is $m \times n$ (blue highlight).
- B is $n \times k$ (blue highlight).
- C is $k \times h$ (yellow highlight).
- The product $A \cdot B$ is $m \times k$ (yellow highlight).
- The final product $(A \cdot B) \cdot C$ is $m \times h$ (green highlight).

Diagram illustrating matrix dimensions for the expression $A \cdot (B \cdot C)$:

- A is $m \times n$ (blue highlight).
- B is $n \times k$ (yellow highlight).
- C is $k \times h$ (yellow highlight).
- The product $B \cdot C$ is $n \times h$ (blue highlight).
- The final product $A \cdot (B \cdot C)$ is $m \times h$ (green highlight).

Resto da vedere che in ogni posto (i, j) hanno items coeff:

$$((A \cdot B) \cdot C)_{ij} = \sum_{\alpha=1}^k (A \cdot B)_{i\alpha} \cdot (C)_{\alpha j} = \sum_{\alpha=1}^k \sum_{\beta=1}^n (A)_{i\beta} \cdot (B)_{\beta\alpha} (C)_{\alpha j}$$

$$(A \cdot (B \cdot C))_{ij} = \sum_{\gamma=1}^n (A)_{i\gamma} \cdot (B \cdot C)_{\gamma j} = \sum_{\gamma=1}^n \sum_{\delta=1}^k (A)_{i\gamma} \cdot (B)_{\gamma\delta} \cdot (C)_{\delta j}$$

$\Rightarrow \underline{\underline{OK}}$

4.5.2 Verifiziere Grassmann für $V = \mathbb{R}^4$

$$W = \text{Span} \left(\begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ -2 \\ 1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 4 \\ -1 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix} \right) \quad Z = \text{Span} \left(\begin{pmatrix} 7 \\ 0 \\ 3 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 7 \\ 2 \\ 3 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix} \right)$$

$$\dim(W \cap Z) + \dim(W + Z) = \dim(W) + \dim(Z)$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \parallel \\ 1 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \parallel \\ \downarrow \\ 3 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \parallel \\ 2 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \parallel \\ 2 \end{array}$$

$$W \cap Z: \alpha \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ -2 \\ 1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} + \beta \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 4 \\ -1 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix} = \gamma \begin{pmatrix} 7 \\ 0 \\ 3 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix} + \delta \begin{pmatrix} 7 \\ -2 \\ 3 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{cases} 5\alpha + 3\beta - 7\gamma - 7\delta = 0 \\ -2\alpha + 4\beta + 2\delta = 0 \\ \alpha - \beta - 3\gamma - 3\delta = 0 \\ 3\alpha - 2\beta - 4\gamma - 5\delta = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \delta = \alpha - 2\beta \\ 2\alpha - 5\beta + 3\gamma = 0 \\ 12\beta - 4\gamma = 0 \\ 3\beta - \gamma = 0 \end{cases}$$

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

$$\begin{cases} \delta = \alpha - 2\beta \\ -2\alpha + 17\beta - 7\gamma = 0 \\ -2\alpha + 5\beta - 3\gamma = 0 \\ -2\alpha + 8\beta - 4\gamma = 0 \end{cases}$$

$W \cap Z$ è fatto dai vettori $-2\beta \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ -2 \\ 1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} + \beta \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 4 \\ -1 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}$

o'nci $\beta \cdot \begin{pmatrix} -7 \\ 8 \\ -3 \\ 8 \end{pmatrix}$

$$W \cap Z = \text{Span} \left(\begin{pmatrix} 7 \\ 8 \\ 3 \\ 8 \end{pmatrix} \right) \Rightarrow \dim(W \cap Z) = 1$$

Oss: Se $w_1, \dots, w_k$ generano W
e $z_1, \dots, z_h$ generano Z
allora $w_1, \dots, w_k, z_1, \dots, z_h$ generano $W+Z$
 $\Rightarrow$ Trovo una base di $W+Z$ estraendo:

Per noi:

$$W+Z = \text{Span} \left(\overset{w_1}{\begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ -2 \\ 1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}}, \overset{w_2}{\begin{pmatrix} \end{pmatrix}}, \overset{z_1}{\begin{pmatrix} \end{pmatrix}}, \overset{z_2}{\begin{pmatrix} \end{pmatrix}} \right)$$

✓ ✓ ↗
cerco di scrivere $z_1 = \alpha_1 w_1 + \alpha_2 w_2$;
non ci riesce $\Rightarrow$ tipo z_1

cerco di scrivere z_2 come

$$z_2 = \lambda_1 w_1 + \lambda_2 w_2 + \mu_1 z_1$$

cioè cerco di
risolvere

$$\lambda_1 w_1 + \lambda_2 w_2 = -\mu_1 z_1 + z_2$$

che è il sistema di sopra con

$$\alpha = \lambda_1 \quad \beta = \lambda_2 \quad \gamma = -\mu_1 \quad \delta = 1$$

$\Rightarrow$ ho soluzione

$$\lambda_1 = \frac{1}{2}, \quad \lambda_2 = -\frac{1}{4}, \quad \mu_1 = +\frac{3}{4}.$$