



29-1-2015

①

$$\textcircled{1} \begin{cases} e^{2z} = -5 \cdot e^{\bar{z}} \\ |z - \log(5)| \leq 5\pi \end{cases}$$

$$\text{I eq: } -5 = e^{\log(5) + i\pi}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{I eq.} \Leftrightarrow e^{2z} = e^{\log(5) + i\pi + \bar{z}}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 2z = \log(5) + i\pi + \bar{z} + 2k\pi i, \quad k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

Posto  $z = x + iy$  si ha

$$\begin{cases} \operatorname{Re} = \operatorname{Re} \\ \operatorname{Im} = \operatorname{Im} \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} 2x = \log(5) + x \\ 2y = \pi - y + 2k\pi \end{cases}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x = \log(5)$$

$$y = \frac{\pi + 2k\pi}{3}, \quad k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$\text{Sol. I eq: } z = \log(5) + i \frac{\pi + 2k\pi}{3}, \quad k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

Sostituiamo in (II):

(2)

$$|z - \operatorname{Log}(s)| = \left| i \frac{\pi + 2k\pi}{3} \right|$$

$$= \left| \frac{\pi + 2k\pi}{3} \right| \leq 5\pi \quad k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

( $\Rightarrow$ )

$$-5\pi \leq \frac{\pi + 2k\pi}{3} \leq 5\pi \quad k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$(\Rightarrow) \quad -15\pi \leq \pi + 2k\pi \leq 15\pi$$

$$-16 \leq 2k \leq 14$$

$$-8 \leq k \leq 7 \quad k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

---

SOLUZIONE

SISTEMA :  $z = \operatorname{Log}(s) + i \frac{\pi + 2k\pi}{3}$

$$-8 \leq k \leq 7 \quad k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

(3)

(2)  $A_t = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 2 \\ t & 1 & 5 \\ 1 & -2 & -t \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$

i)  
 $A_t$  matrice  $4 \times 3$

eliminando  
 riga 3:  $M = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 2 \\ t & 1 & 5 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$

$\det(M) = 2t - 6 = 0 \Leftrightarrow t = 3$

Quindi Per  $t \neq 3$   $\det(M) \neq 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \text{rk}(A_t) = 3 \\ \dim(\text{Ker}) = 0 \end{cases}$

Per  $t = 3$ :  $A_{t=3} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 2 \\ 3 & 1 & 5 \\ 1 & -2 & -3 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$

III col. = I + 2 · II  
 I, II lin. IND.  $\Rightarrow \begin{cases} \text{rk}(A_{t=3}) = 2 \\ \dim(\text{Ker}) = 3 - 2 = 1 \end{cases}$

④

$$ii) (A_t : b) = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 2 & 1 \\ t & 1 & 5 & 0 \\ 1 & -2 & t & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad 4 \times 4$$

$$\det(A_t : b) = -t^2 + 4t - 3$$

RADICI: 1, 3

Quindi per  $t \neq 1, 3$

$$\det(A_t : b) \neq 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$rk(A_t : b) = 4 > 3 \geq rk(A_t)$$

$\Rightarrow$  NON  $\exists$  SOL. SISTEMA

---

Per  $t = 3$   $rk(A_t) = 2 < rk(A_t : b) = 3$

$\Rightarrow$  NON  $\exists$  SOL.

---

Per  $t = 1$   $rk(A_t) = 3 = rk(A_t : b)$

$\Rightarrow \exists$  SOL.

$$iii) \quad W = \left\langle \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \right\rangle$$

$$\dim(W) = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \mathbb{R}^4 = \text{Im}(f_t) \oplus W \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \dim(\text{Im}(f_t)) = 3 \\ W \cap \text{Im}(f_t) = \{0\} \end{cases}$$

$$\dim(\text{Im}(f_t)) = 3 \Leftrightarrow t \neq 3$$

$$W \cap \text{Im}(f) = \{0\} \Leftrightarrow \det \begin{pmatrix} A_t & \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \end{pmatrix} \neq 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow t \neq 3$$

$$(3) \quad f: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$$

$$\text{Im}(f) = \left\langle \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix} \right\rangle$$

$$f^2 = 0$$

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

poiché  $\text{rk}(A) = 1$

$$f^2 = 0 \Leftrightarrow A^2 = 0 \Leftrightarrow d = \frac{1}{2}$$

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

6

4

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

$$P_A(\lambda) = (\lambda - 2)^4$$

autovalori :  $\lambda = 2$      m.a. = 4

$$m.g.(2) = \dim(\text{Ker}(A - 2\text{Id}))$$

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

$$rK = 2 \Rightarrow m.g. = 4 - 2 = 2$$

---


$$\text{Autospazio} = \left\langle \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\rangle$$

---

A è triang.  $\ell$

A non è diag.  $\ell$  perché  $m.a.(2) = 4 > \underset{m.g.(2)}{2}$