

ES.2: $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \in M_3(\mathbb{R})$

Ⓐ λ : $P_A(\lambda) = \det(A - \lambda I_3) = \begin{vmatrix} 1-\lambda & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1-\lambda & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 3-\lambda \end{vmatrix} =$

$$= (1-\lambda) \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 1-\lambda & 0 \\ 1 & 3-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = (1-\lambda)^2 \cdot (3-\lambda)$$

• $\lambda_1 = 1$ $\alpha_1 = 2$

• $\lambda_2 = 3$ $\alpha_3 = 1$

Ⓑ $\lambda_2 = 3$: $(A - 3I_3)X = 0$

$$\begin{pmatrix} -2 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} X = 0 \quad \begin{cases} -2x - z = 0 \\ y = 0 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} z = -2x \\ y = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$V_3 = \{(\alpha, 0, -2\alpha) \mid \alpha \in \mathbb{R}\} \quad \dim V_3 = \rho_3 = 1$$

$\lambda_1 = 1$: $(A - I_3)X = 0$ $\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} X = 0$

$$\begin{cases} -z = 0 \\ y + 2z = 0 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} y = z = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$V_1 = \{ (\alpha, 0, 0) \mid \alpha \in \mathbb{R} \} \quad \dim V_1 = \rho_1 = 1$$

ES.3: $h \in \mathbb{R}$. $\lambda = 0$ con $A = \begin{pmatrix} h+1 & 2 & 2h \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$

• $AX = \lambda X$ con $\lambda = 0$ e $X \neq 0$ ($\det(A - 0I_3) = 0$)

$AX = 0 \Rightarrow \det A = 0$

$$\det A = -1 \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 2h \\ 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} - 1 \cdot \begin{vmatrix} h+1 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = \dots = h-3$$

se $h=3 \Rightarrow \lambda=0$.

ES.4: $V(\mathbb{R})$ $B = (e_1, e_2)$ $a \in \mathbb{R}$

$v = e_1 + e_2$ $A = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & a \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$

$a = ?$. v è autovettore di A :

$$A \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \lambda \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{cases} 3+a = \lambda \\ -1 = \lambda \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} a = -4 \\ \lambda = -1 \end{cases}$$

oss: $w = e_1$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 3 & a \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{cases} 3 = \lambda \\ -1 = 0 \end{cases} \text{ IMP.}$$

w NON È AUTOVETT.

Esercizi da svolgere

1) Come esercizio 1 con

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} -3 & 0 & 0 \\ 3 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \in M_3(\mathbb{R})$$

2) Determinare gli autovalori di

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \in M_4(\mathbb{R})$$

3) Per quali valori del parametri reale k la matrice assegnata ammette per autovalore $\lambda=1$?

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

4) I prova intermedia 2008: esercizio 5 punti a) e b).

DIAGONALIZZAZIONE

Tea.: $A \in M_n(\mathbb{R})$. A è DIAGONALIZZABILE SSE:

Ⓐ $\det(A - \lambda I_n) = 0$ ammette n soluz. reali
 λ_i (contate con le dovute a_{λ_i})

Ⓑ $a_{\lambda_i} = g_{\lambda_i}$

ES. 1: $A = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \in M_3(\mathbb{R})$ $\lambda_1 = 2$
 $\lambda_2 = -1$
 $\lambda_3 = -2$

A è diag. ($a_{\lambda_i} = g_{\lambda_i}$)

$A' = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$. P diagonalizzante.
 $- A'$ è simile ad A .

$V_2 = \{(0, 0, \alpha) \mid \alpha \in \mathbb{R}\} \rightarrow (0, 0, 1)$

$V_{-1} = \{(\alpha, 0, \alpha) \mid \alpha \in \mathbb{R}\} \rightarrow (1, 0, 1)$

$V_{-2} = \{(\alpha, 3\alpha, -\frac{\alpha}{2}) \mid \alpha \in \mathbb{R}\} \rightarrow (1, 3, -\frac{1}{2})$

$$P = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 \\ 1 & 1 & -1/2 \end{pmatrix} \in M_3(\mathbb{R})$$

$$A' = P^{-1}AP \quad P^{-1} = \frac{1}{\det P} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} \pi_{11} & \pi_{12} & \pi_{13} \\ & \ddots & \\ & & \pi_{33} \end{pmatrix}^t$$

$$\det P = 1 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = 3 \quad \pi_{11} = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 3 \\ 1 & -1/2 \end{vmatrix} = -3$$

$$\pi_{12} = - \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 3 \\ 1 & -1/2 \end{vmatrix} = +3 \quad \pi_{13} = + \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$\pi_{21} = \dots = 3/2 \quad \pi_{22} = \dots = -1 \quad \pi_{23} = +1$$

$$\pi_{31} = \dots = 3 \quad \pi_{32} = 0 \quad \pi_{33} = 0$$

$$P^{-1} = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} -3 & 3 & 0 \\ 3/2 & -1 & 1 \\ 3 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}^t = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1/2 & 1 \\ 1 & -1/3 & 0 \\ 0 & 1/3 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A' = P^{-1}AP = \dots$$

ES2: $A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ -3 & 1 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \in M_4(\mathbb{R})$

$\forall \lambda: \det(A - \lambda I_4) = 0$ $1^\circ \text{col} + \lambda 4^\circ \text{col}$

$$|A - \lambda I_4| = \begin{vmatrix} -\lambda & 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 1-\lambda & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1-\lambda & 0 \\ -3 & 1 & 0 & 2-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} -\lambda + \lambda & 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 1-\lambda & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1-\lambda & 0 \\ -3 + \lambda(2-\lambda) & 1 & 0 & 2-\lambda \end{vmatrix}$$

↓
 $(-\lambda^2 + 2\lambda - 3)$

$$= (\lambda^2 - 2\lambda + 3) \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 1-\lambda & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1-\lambda & 0 \end{vmatrix} =$$

$$= (\lambda^2 - 2\lambda + 3) \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 1-\lambda & 1 \\ 1 & 1-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda^2 - 2\lambda + 3) [(1-\lambda)^2 - 1] =$$

$$= (\lambda^2 - 2\lambda + 3) (\lambda - \lambda - 1)(1 - \lambda + 1)$$

$$= -\lambda (\lambda^2 - 2\lambda + 3) (2 - \lambda)$$

$$\lambda_1 = 0 \quad a_0 = 1$$

$$\lambda_2 = 2 \quad a_2 = 1$$

A non è diagonalizzabile perché il polin. caratter. non ha 4 soluz. reali (contati con le dovute moltep.)

ES.3: $A = \begin{pmatrix} 6 & 0 & 6 \\ -3/2 & 3 & -3 \\ -3 & 0 & -3 \end{pmatrix} \in M_3(\mathbb{R})$

(a) λ_i ;

(b) V_λ , $\dim V_\lambda$;

(c) A è diagonalizzabile.

(d) P diagonalizzabile. t.c. $A' = P^{-1} A P$ con

A' mat. diagonale.

TRACCIA:

(a) $\det(A - \lambda I_3) = 0 \dots \lambda_1 = 0 \quad q_0 = 1$
 $\lambda_2 = 3 \quad q_3 = 2$

(b) $V_0: (A - 0I_3)X = 0 \quad AX = 0$

$\dots \dim V_0 = 1 = p_0 \quad B_{V_0} = ((-2, 1, 2))$

$V_3: (A - 3I_3)X = 0$

$\dots \dim V_3 = 2 = p_3$

$B_{V_3} = ((-2, 0, 1), (0, 1, 0))$

(c) $A \bar{e}$ diag,

$$(d) P = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & -2 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A' = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

ES.4: $A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & -3 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 5 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \in M_4(\mathbb{R})$

(a) λ

(b) V_λ , dim, B

(c) A è diag.?

(d) P diagonalizzante -

$$\textcircled{a}: \det(A - \lambda I_4) = 0$$

$$|A - \lambda I_4| = \begin{vmatrix} 2-\lambda & 0 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & -3-\lambda & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1-\lambda & 0 \\ 0 & 5 & 0 & 2-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = (2-\lambda) \cdot \begin{vmatrix} -3-\lambda & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1-\lambda & 0 \\ 5 & 0 & 2-\lambda \end{vmatrix} =$$

$$= (2-\lambda)^2 \cdot \begin{vmatrix} -3-\lambda & 0 \\ 0 & -1-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = (2-\lambda)^2 (\lambda+3)(\lambda+1)$$

$$\lambda_1 = 2 \quad a_2 = 2$$

$$\lambda_2 = -3 \quad a_{-3} = 1$$

$$\lambda_3 = -1 \quad a_{-1} = 1$$

$$\textcircled{b} \quad V_{+2}: (A - 2I_4)X = 0$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & -5 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -3 & 0 \\ 0 & 5 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} X = 0 \quad \text{spe} \begin{cases} 3z = 0 \\ 5y = 0 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} z = 0 \\ y = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$V_{+2} = \{(x, 0, 0, t) \mid x, t \in \mathbb{R}\} \quad \dim V_2 = 2 = p_2$$

$$B_{V_2} = ((1, 0, 0, 0), (0, 0, 0, 1))$$

$$V_{-3}: (A + 3I_4)X = 0$$

$$A+3I_4 = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 0 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 5 & 0 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{spe: } \begin{cases} 5x+3z=0 \\ 2z=0 \\ 5y+5t=0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x=0 \\ z=0 \\ y=-t \end{cases} \quad V_{-3} = \{(0, -t, 0, t) \mid t \in \mathbb{R}\}$$

$$\dim V_{-3} = 1 = \rho_{-3} \quad B_{V_{-3}} = ((0, 1, 0, 1))$$

$$V_{-1}: (A+I_4)X=0 \quad \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 0 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 5 & 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{spe } \begin{cases} 3x+3z=0 \\ -2y=0 \\ 5y+3t=0 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} x=-z \\ y=0 \\ t=0 \end{cases}$$

$$V_{-1} = \{(-z, 0, z, 0) \mid z \in \mathbb{R}\} \quad \dim V_{-1} = 1 = \rho_{-1}$$

$$B_{V_{-1}} = ((-1, 0, 1, 0))$$

© A è diag. perché ha 4 autovalori
cosparsi con $a_{\lambda} = \rho_{\lambda}$

$$a_2 = 2 = \rho_2 ; a_{-3} = 1 = \rho_{-3} ; a_{-1} = 1 = \rho_{-1}$$

$$\textcircled{d} \quad A' = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

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

ES.5 :

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 3h & 0 \\ 3 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$$

Per quali $h \in \mathbb{R}$ A è diagonalizz.

• (A è matrice diagonale $\Rightarrow \lambda$ sono sulle diag. princ.)

$$\begin{array}{l} \lambda_1 = 3h \\ \lambda_2 = 5 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} \cdot \text{ se } 3h \neq 5 \\ \quad \downarrow \\ \quad h \neq 5/3 \end{array} \quad \left(\begin{array}{l} \lambda_1 \neq \lambda_2; a_{ii} = p_{ii} \\ \Rightarrow A \text{ è diag.} \end{array} \right)$$

$$\cdot \text{ se } h = 5/3 \quad \lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 5 \quad (A - 5I_2) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 3 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad (A - 5I_2)X = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} 0x = 0 \\ 3x = 0 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} x = 0 \\ V_5 = \{(0, y) \mid y \in \mathbb{R}\} \end{cases} \quad \dim V_5 = 1 = p_5$$

$\Rightarrow A$ non è diagonalizz.

ES. 6: $A_k = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 & k \\ 0 & 0 & k & 3 \end{pmatrix}$

(a) $k \in \mathbb{R}$ $A_k \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \\ t \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 3 \\ k \end{pmatrix}$ è COMPAT. e se comp. quanto soluz. ammette.

(b) $k \in \mathbb{R}$: $\lambda(A_k)$ e α_n

(c) $k = ?$ A_k sia diagonalizz.

(d) $k = -3$ A' , mat. diag. stile, e P , mat. diagonalizz.

(a) $B_k = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 3 \\ k \end{pmatrix}$

$$|A_k| = \begin{vmatrix} -2 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 & k \\ 0 & 0 & k & 3 \end{vmatrix} = 1 \cdot \begin{vmatrix} -2 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 3 & k \\ 0 & k & 3 \end{vmatrix} = -2 \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 3 & k \\ k & 3 \end{vmatrix} = -2(9 - k^2) = 2(k+3)(k-3)$$

• se $k \neq \pm 3$ $\rho(A_k) = \rho(A_k | B_k) = 4$

\Rightarrow il sist. è COMP. ed ammette una sola soluz.

$$\bullet \text{ se } k=3 \quad p(A_k)=3 \quad \Pi = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \quad |\Pi| \neq 0$$

$$(A_3|B_3) = \left(\begin{array}{cccc|c} -2 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 & 3 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 & 3 & 3 \end{array} \right) \quad p(A_3) = p(A_3|B_3) = 3$$

∴ sist. è comp. ed ammette ∞^1 soluz.

$$\bullet \text{ se } k=-3 \quad p(A_k)=3 \quad 3^{\circ}R = -4^{\circ}R$$

$$(A_{-3}|B_{-3}) = \left(\begin{array}{cccc|c} -2 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 & -3 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & -3 & 3 & -3 \end{array} \right) \quad p(A_{-3}|B_{-3}) = p(A_{-3}) = 3$$

∴ sist. comp.
ed ammette ∞^1 soluz.

$$\textcircled{b} \quad \lambda: \det(A_k - \lambda I_4) = 0$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} -2-\lambda & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1-\lambda & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 3-\lambda & k \\ 0 & 0 & k & 3-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = (1-\lambda) \begin{vmatrix} -2-\lambda & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 3-\lambda & k \\ 0 & k & 3-\lambda \end{vmatrix} =$$

$$= (1-\lambda)(-2-\lambda) \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 3-\lambda & k \\ k & 3-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = (1-\lambda)(-2-\lambda) \left((3-\lambda)^2 - k^2 \right) =$$

$$= (1-\lambda)(-2-\lambda)(3-\lambda-k)(3-\lambda+k)$$

$$\begin{cases} \lambda_1 = 1 \\ \lambda_2 = -2 \\ \lambda_3 = 3-k \\ \lambda_4 = 3+k \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} 3-k \neq 1 \Rightarrow k \neq 2 \\ 3-k \neq -2 \Rightarrow k \neq -5 \\ 3+k \neq 1 \Rightarrow k \neq -2 \\ 3+k \neq -2 \Rightarrow k \neq 5 \\ 3-k \neq 3+k \Rightarrow k \neq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{se } k \neq \pm 2 \wedge k \neq \pm 5 : \begin{cases} \lambda_i \text{ sono tutti distinti } (i=1-4) \\ a_{\lambda_i} = 1 = p_{\lambda_i} \end{cases} \\ \wedge k \neq 0$$

$$\cdot \text{ se } k = \pm 2 \quad \lambda = 1 \quad a_1 = 2; \quad \lambda_2 = -2 \quad a_2 = 1 \\ \lambda_3 = 5 \quad a_5 = 1$$

$$\cdot \text{ se } k = \pm 5 \quad \lambda = -2 \quad a_{-2} = 2; \quad \lambda_2 = 1 \quad a_1 = 1 \\ \lambda_3 = 8 \quad a_8 = 1$$

$$\cdot \text{ se } k = 0 \quad \lambda = 3 \quad a_3 = 2; \quad \lambda_2 = 1 \quad a_1 = 1 \\ \lambda_3 = -2 \quad a_{-2} = 1$$

© • $A \in \text{diag.}$ se $k \neq \pm 5 \wedge k \neq \pm 2 \wedge k \neq 0$

• se $k = \pm 2$: $\lambda = 1$ ha $a_1 = 2$

$$\begin{array}{l} (A_{+2} - I_n)X = 0 \\ \downarrow \\ \begin{pmatrix} -3 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \end{array} \left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \\ \\ \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} -3x + 2t = 0 \\ x + t = 0 \\ 2z + 2t = 0 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} (A_{-2} - I_n)X = 0 \\ \downarrow \\ \dots \end{array}$$

$$\begin{cases} t=0 \\ x=-t \\ z=-t \end{cases} \quad V_1 = \{(0, y, 0, 0) \mid y \in \mathbb{R}\} \quad p_1 = 1$$

$\Rightarrow A$ non è diag.