

Gruppo, anello, campo
Determinante

Matrice inversa

di una matrice
quadrata A

$$AB = BA = I$$

$$I = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & & \\ & \ddots & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ 0 & & & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$I_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

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

$$\det A = -1 \neq 0$$

$$\exists A^{-1}$$

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

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

Vuoi calcolare A^{-1} ?

Calcola prima d

tutti, la matrice d

complement, $A^{\#} = (A^d)$
e quindi $A^{-1} = (A^{\#})$

$A_{n \times n}$ si chiama
"complemento
algebrico dell'elemento
 a_{ij} di A " ed è
così \dots e definito

$$A_{n \times n} \Rightarrow \det M_{ij} \cdot (-1)^{i+j}$$

dove M_{ij} è la sottomatrice

di A ottenuta da A

cancellando la i -esima

riga e la j -esima colonna

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 3 & -1 & 4 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$M_{12} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 4 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A_{12} = (-1)^{1+2} \det M_{12} = 1$$

$$A^{-1} = \frac{1}{\det A}$$

$$E(A)$$

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

$$A_{11} = 4$$

$$1 \cdot A_{11} + 0 \cdot A_{21} + 0 \cdot A_{31}$$

$$= 1 \cdot A_{11} = 4 \neq 0$$

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

$$A^{\#} = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 3 & -1 \\ -2 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A^{-1} = \frac{1}{4} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 2 & -2 \\ 0 & 3 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A^{-1} = \frac{1}{4} \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 2 & -2 \\ 0 & 3 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & \frac{3}{4} & \frac{1}{4} \\ 0 & -\frac{1}{4} & \frac{1}{4} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & \frac{3}{4} & \frac{1}{4} \\ 0 & -\frac{1}{4} & \frac{1}{4} \end{pmatrix} =$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & \frac{3}{4} & \frac{1}{4} \\ 0 & -\frac{1}{4} & \frac{1}{4} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & \frac{1}{4} & -\frac{1}{4} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & \frac{3}{4} & \frac{2}{4} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & -\frac{1}{4} & \frac{1}{4} \end{array} \right)$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 & 0 & -1 & 1 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & -\frac{1}{4} & \frac{1}{4} \end{array} \right)$$

↓

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right)$$

Applicare trasform. righe
 finché a sinistra non
 compare la matrice identità.
 Allora avrete a destra A^{-1} .

Lineare dipendenza
di vettori in uno
spazio vettoriale.

$$\{(1, 2, -1), (1, 1, 1), (2, 3, 0)\}$$

linearly dependent

$$(2, 3, 0) = (1, 2, -1) + (1, 1, 1)$$

$$1 \cdot (2, 3, 0) - 1 \cdot (1, 2, -1) - 1 \cdot (1, 1, 1) = \mathbf{0}$$

Sistema di generazioni
per uno s.v. V .

$\{v_1, \dots, v_n\}$ è un S. d. gen.
per V se ogni vettore
 $v \in V$ si può scrivere come

$$v = \alpha_1 v_1 + \dots + \alpha_n v_n$$

Una base e
un sistema di
generazione lin.
indipendente.

Ogni s.v. simmette
almeno una base.

Due basi hanno
la stessa
cardinalità.

Questa cardinalità
viene detta dimensione
di V ($\dim V$).

Sia $B = (v_1, \dots, v_n)$ una base.

$$v = x_1 v_1 + \dots + x_n v_n$$

I numeri x_i vengono
detti: coord. di v

rispetto a B .

$$v \stackrel{B}{=} (x_1, \dots, x_n)$$

$$\mathbb{R}^2 \quad B = \left(\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \right)$$

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

Quali sono le coordinate

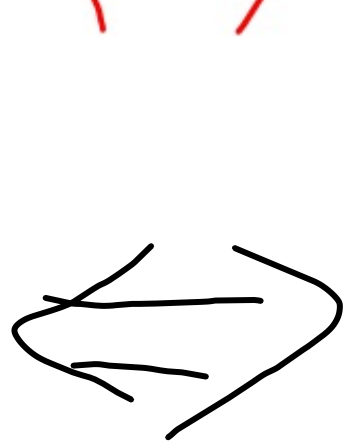
di $\begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$ risp. a B ?

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} = x_1 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + x_2 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} = x_1 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + x_2 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 + x_2 \\ x_1 + 2x_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

2×1



$$\begin{cases} \underline{x_1 + x_2 = 2} \\ \underline{x_1 + 2x_2 = 3} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x_1 = 1 \\ x_2 = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$(2, 3) \stackrel{B}{=} (1, 1)$$

Rango di una matrice A
 $m \times n$: dimensione
dello spazio vettoriale
generato dalle righe
(colonne) di A .

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 3 & -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 5 & 1 & 4 & 7 \end{pmatrix}$$

$\text{rank } A$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 3 & -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 5 & 1 & 4 & 7 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & -4 & -6 & -8 \\ 0 & -4 & -6 & -8 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & -4 & -6 & -8 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & 5 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 2 & 0 & 4 \\ 3 & 1 & 7 \end{pmatrix} \left| \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \right. \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{cases} \underline{x} + \underline{2y} - \underline{z} + \underline{t} = \underline{1} \\ x + y + z + t = 0 \\ 2x + 3y + 2t = 1 \end{cases}$$

Si sono soluzioni?

Quali sono?

$$\rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 2 & -1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 3 & 0 & 2 & 1 \end{array} \right) = (A|B) = C$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$\begin{array}{cccc|c}
 x & y & z & t & \\
 \hline
 1 & 0 & 3 & 1 & -1 \\
 0 & 1 & -2 & 0 & 1 \\
 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{cases}
 x = -3z - 5t - 1 \\
 y = 2z + t \\
 z = z \\
 t = t
 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases}
 x + 3z + t = -1 \\
 y - 2z = 1
 \end{cases}
 \quad
 \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \\ t \end{pmatrix}
 =
 \begin{pmatrix} -3z - 5t - 1 \\ 2z + t \\ z \\ t \end{pmatrix}$$

Le variabili corrispondenti
 ai pivot vengono prese
 come incognite e le altre come
 parametri.

$$\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -3 & 2 & -5 & -1 \\ 2 & 2 & +1 & \end{pmatrix}$$

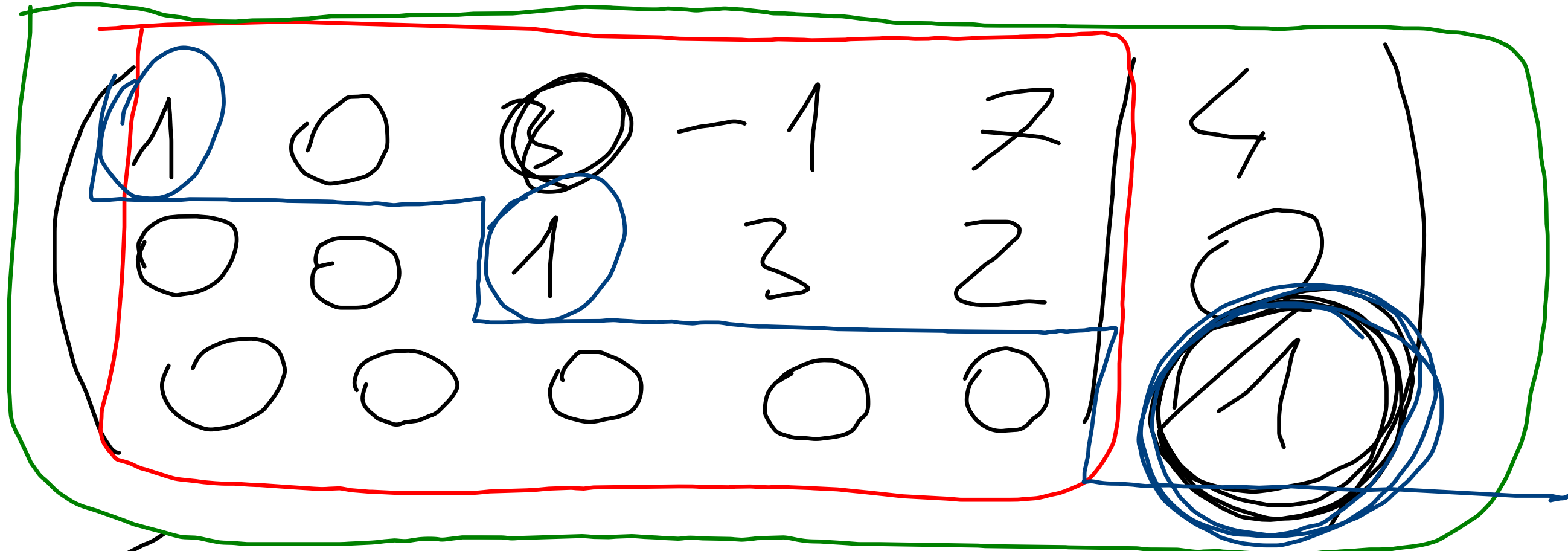
$$\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = 2 \begin{pmatrix} -3 \\ 2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + s \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

Da tutto ciò si

deduce che

$\dim S \leq n$

$$n - r(C)$$



$$\begin{cases}
 x_1 & -x_4 + x_5 = 4 \\
 x_3 & + 3x_4 + 2x_5 = 0 \\
 & 0 = 1
 \end{cases}$$

1

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & 5 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 2 & 0 & 4 \\ 3 & 1 & 7 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & 5 \\ 0 & -4 & -4 \\ 0 & -6 & -6 \\ 0 & -8 & -8 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & 5 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \textcircled{1} & 3 & 5 \\ 0 & \textcircled{1} & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 7 & 1 & 3 & 1 & 0 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 5 & 0 & 0 & 7 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 4 & 7 \end{pmatrix}$$

~~$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 4 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 3 & 0 & 0 & 4 & 7 & 7 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 3 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$~~

Forma completamente
ridotta di una matrice A

= forma a gradini

tale che:

1) i pivot sono tutti 1

2) sopra ogni pivot ci sono
solo zeri.

Equivalentemente

i vettori v_1, \dots, v_k

si dicono lin. dip.

se esiste $(\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_k) \neq$

$(0, \dots, 0)$ t.c. $\alpha_1 v_1 + \dots + \alpha_k v_k = \mathbf{0}$

Tutto questo si
dice che

$$\text{Sols} \neq \emptyset \Leftrightarrow \text{rk}(A) = \text{rk}(C)$$

Teor. di Rouché-Capelli.

Teor. di Kronecker

$$\begin{cases} x + y + tz = 1 \\ x + 2y = 0 \\ x - y - z = 3 \end{cases}$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & t & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & -1 & 3 \end{array} \right) \Rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & t & 1 \\ 0 & 2t-1 & -t & -1 \\ 0 & -2 & -2t & 2 \end{array} \right)$$

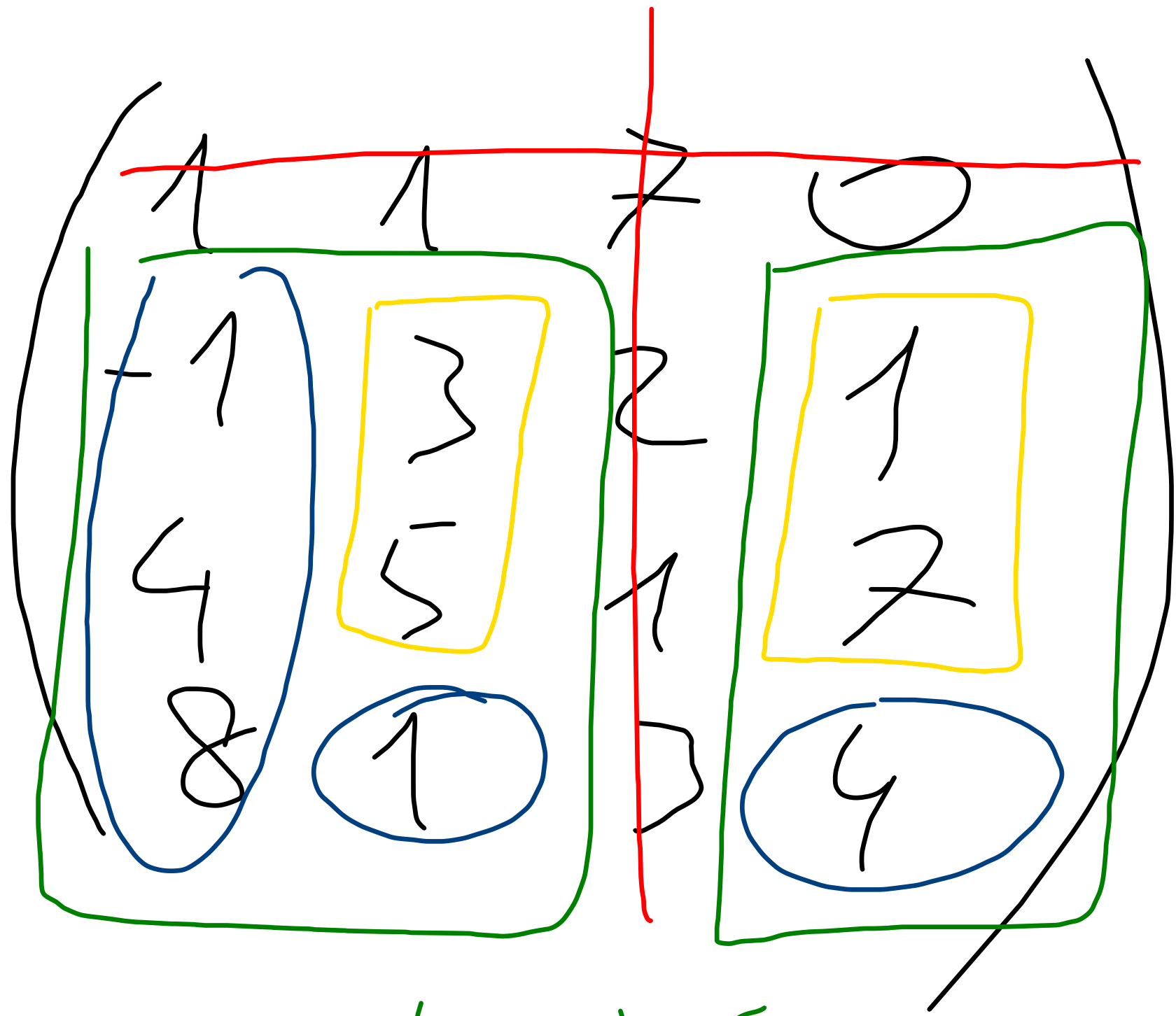
Se in A esiste
un minore $k \times k$ M.R.C.

1) $\det M \neq 0$

2) Tutti gli "orboli di M "

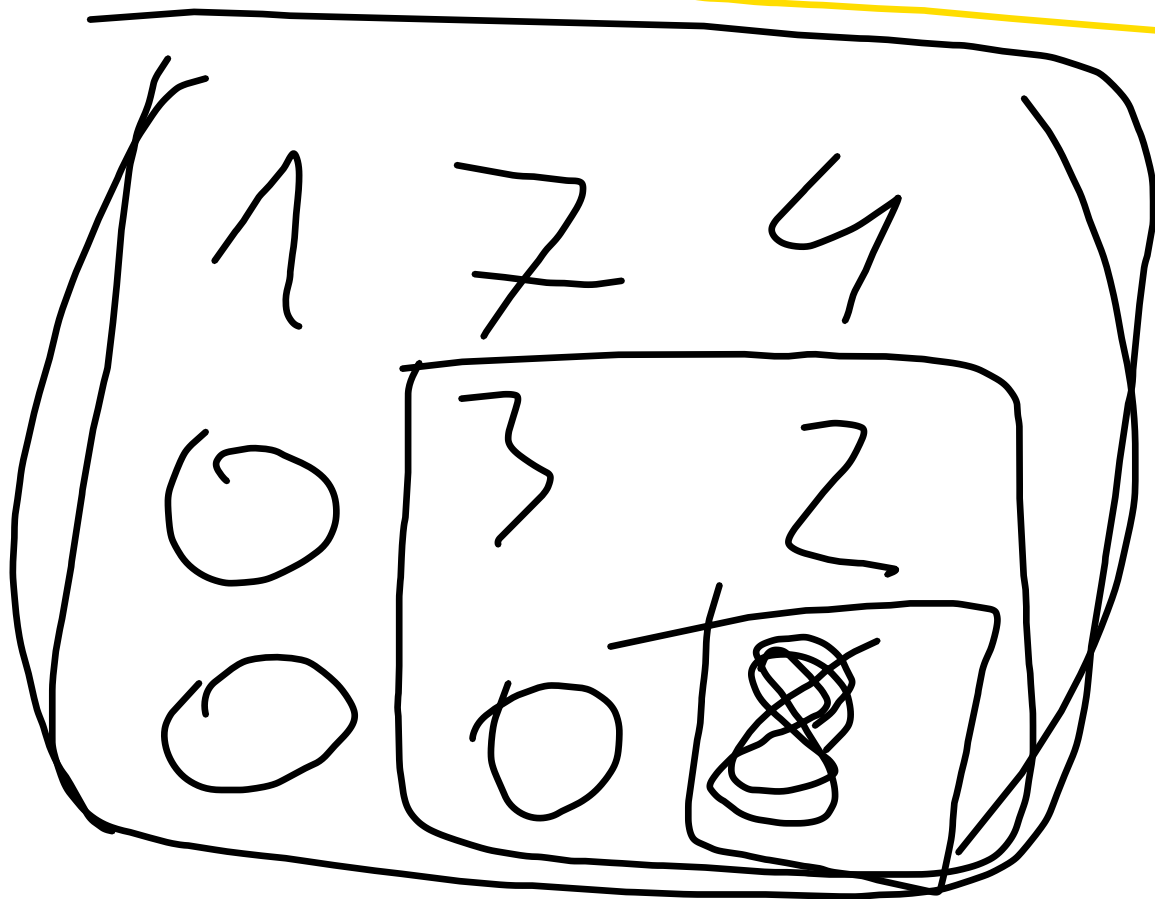
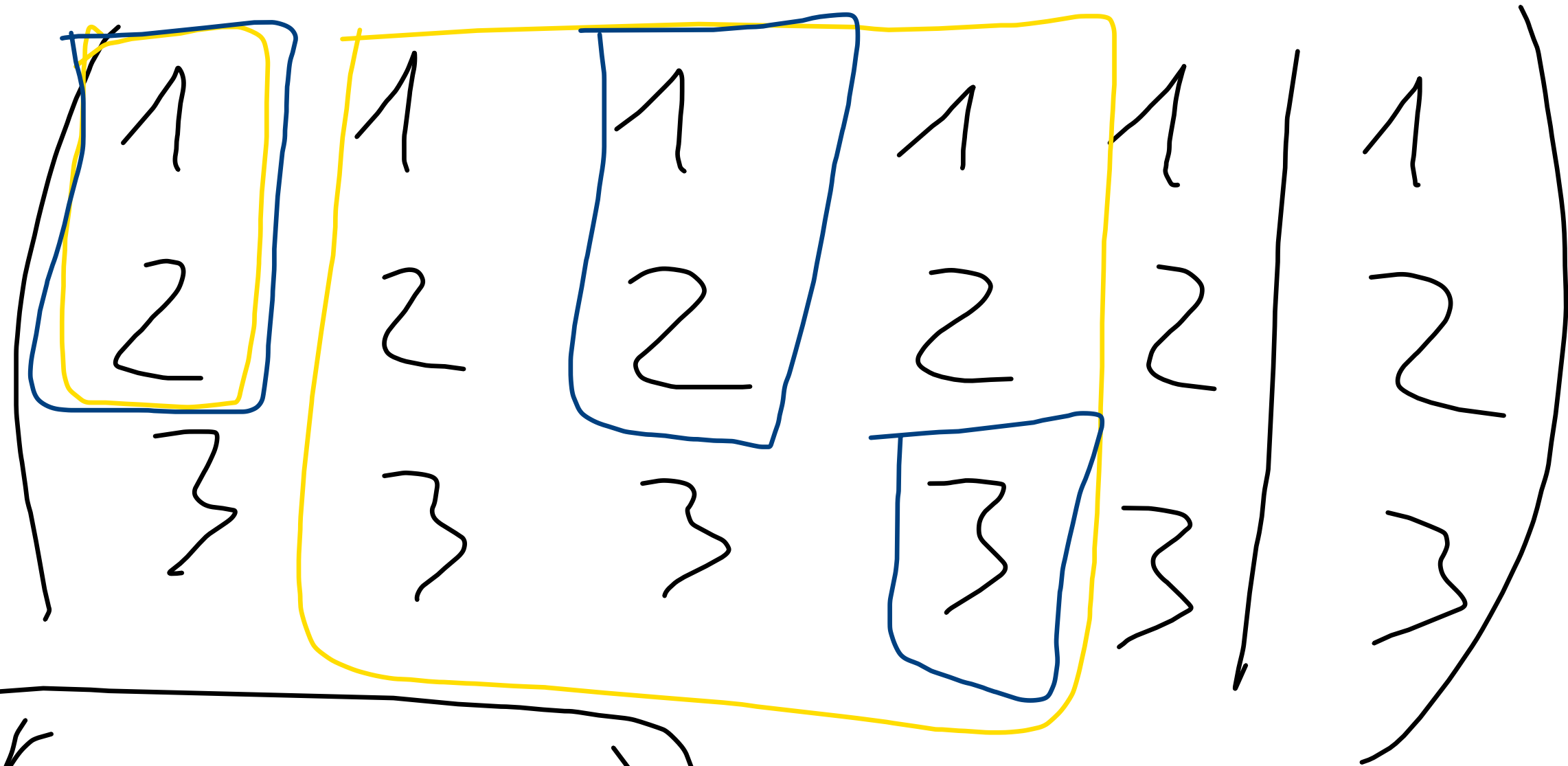
hanno \det nullo.
Allora $r(A) = k$.

A =



Orlando

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 7 & 3 & 4 & 0 & 2 \\ 3 & 1 & 1 & 2 & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 4 & -1 & 4 & 8 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$



$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & t & 1 \\ 0 & 2t-1 & -t & -1 \\ 0 & -2 & -2t & 2 \end{array} \right) \quad (A|B) = C$$

$$r(C) = ?$$

$$\det \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & t \\ 0 & 2t-1 & -t \\ 0 & -2 & -1-t \end{pmatrix} = (1+t)(1-2t) - 2t$$
$$= -2t^2 - t + 1 - 2t = -2t^2 - 3t + 1$$

$$-2t^2 - 3t + 1 = 0$$

$$-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}$$

$$2a$$

$$3 \pm \sqrt{9 + 8}$$

$$-4$$

$$\text{Set } t = \frac{3 \pm \sqrt{17}}{4}$$
$$r(C) = 3$$
$$r(A) = 3$$
$$\dim \text{Sol } S = 0$$

$$\frac{3 \pm \sqrt{17}}{-4}$$

Trasformazioni lineari

$$f: V \rightarrow W$$

$$\forall \alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{R}, v_1, v_2 \in V$$

$$f(\alpha v_1 + \beta v_2) = \alpha f(v_1) + \beta f(v_2)$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} f(v_1 + v_2) = f(v_1) + f(v_2) \\ f(cv) = cf(v) \end{array} \right.$$

$$f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$f(x) = x^2 e^{-\sin x}$$

resp. linear?

$$f(x) = x + 5$$

$$f(1+2) = f(1) + f(2)$$

|| || ||

8 6 7

$$f(x) = 2x$$

$$f(x+y) = 2(x+y)$$

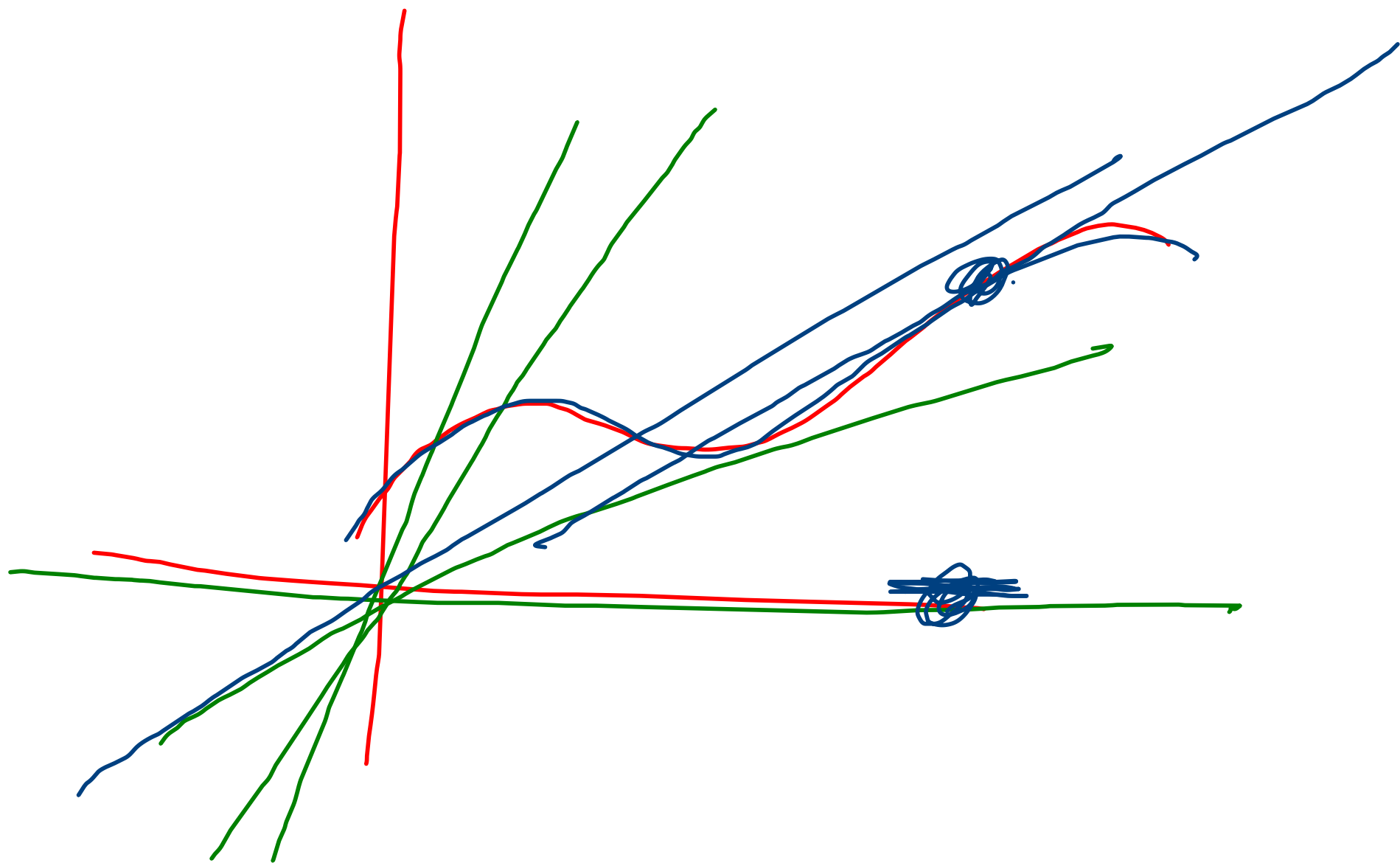
$$f(x) + f(y) = 2x + 2y$$

$$f(x) = cx$$

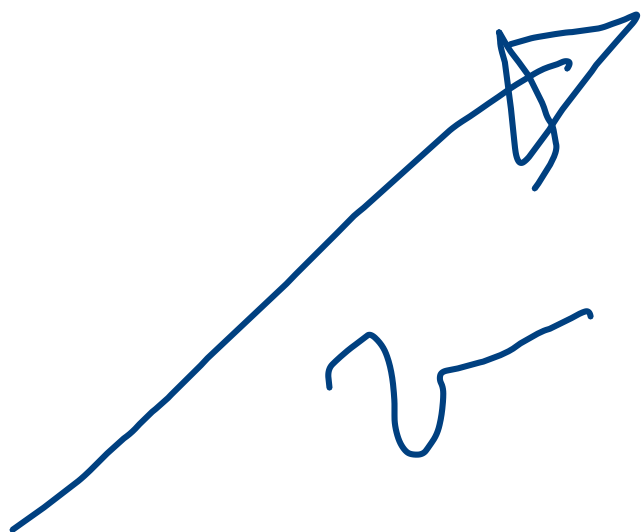
(x, y, z)

$$f(x) = cx$$

A $\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix}$



V

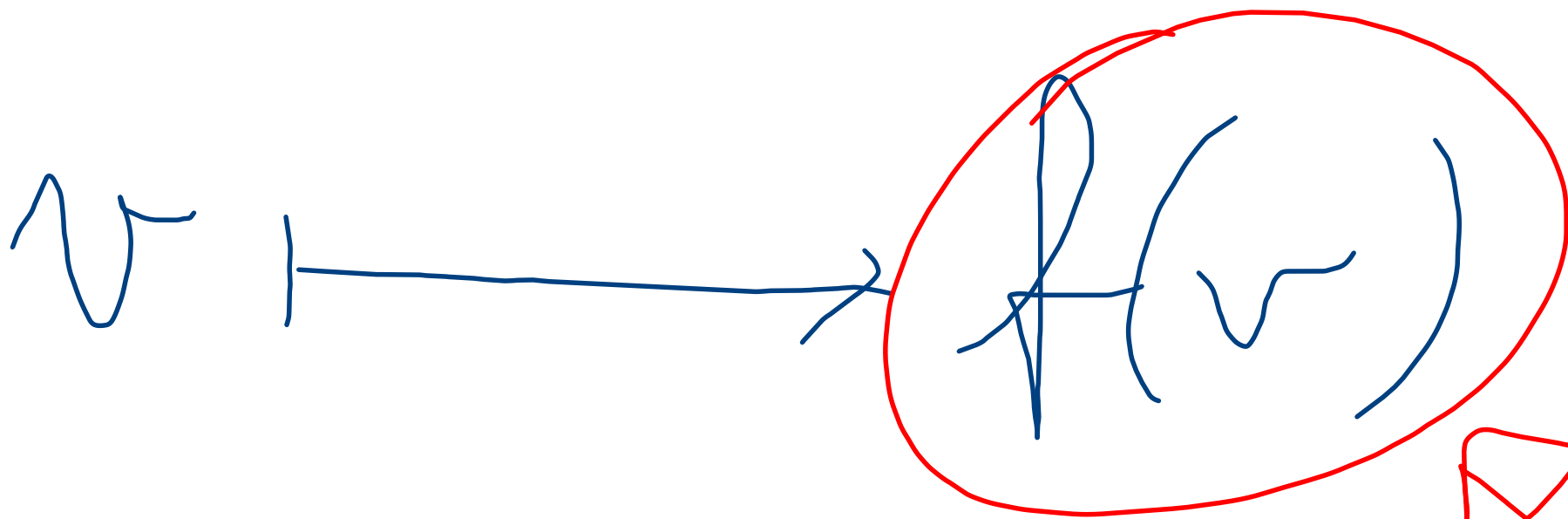


(x_1, \dots, x_n)

~~$f(v)$~~

$f = V \rightarrow W$

A



$$(x_1, \dots, x_n)$$

$$A \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ \vdots \\ y_m \end{pmatrix}$$

The right-hand side of the equation, $\begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ \vdots \\ y_m \end{pmatrix}$, is circled in red. A red arrow points from this circled part up and to the right towards the $f(v)$ in the diagram above.

f

V

\rightarrow

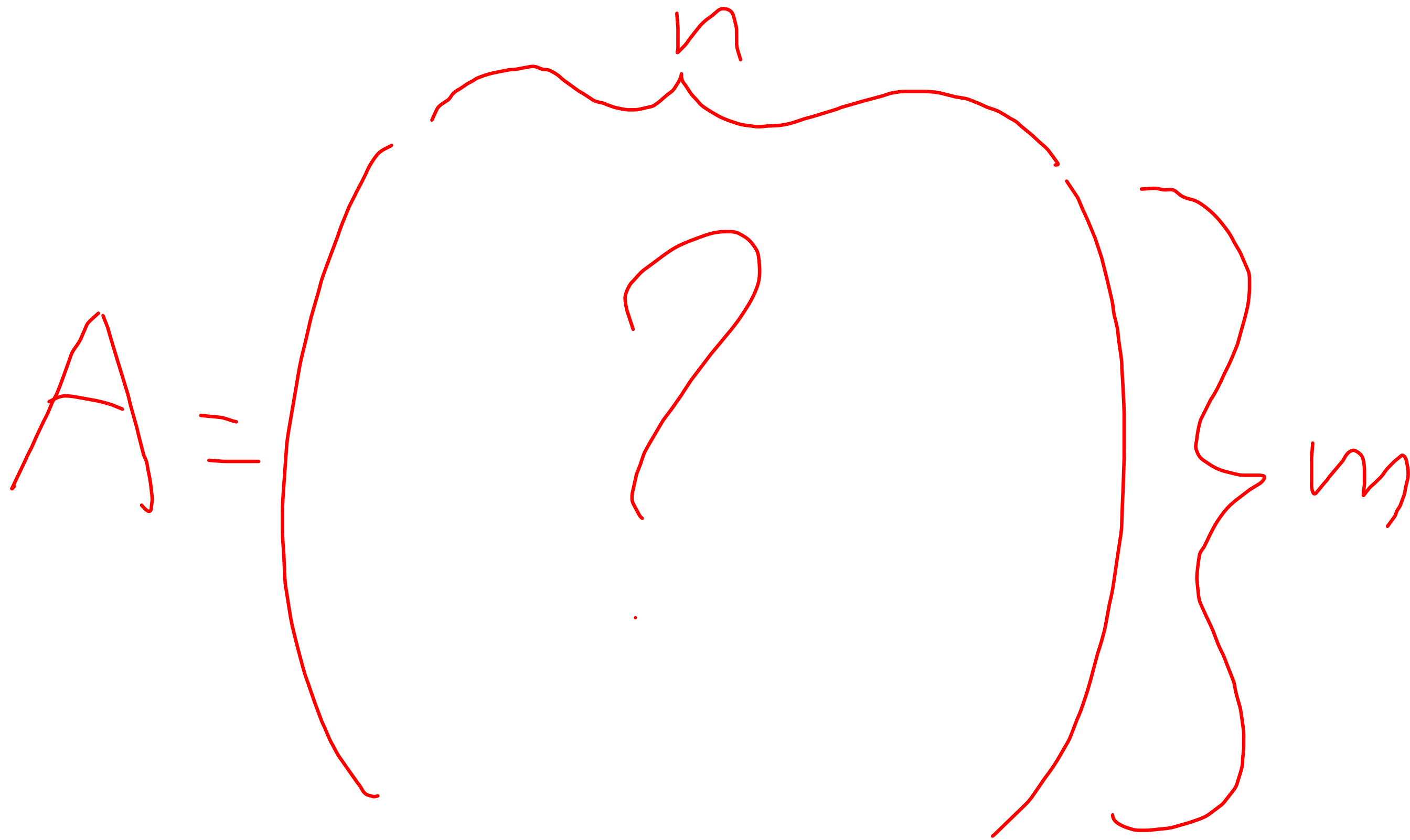
W

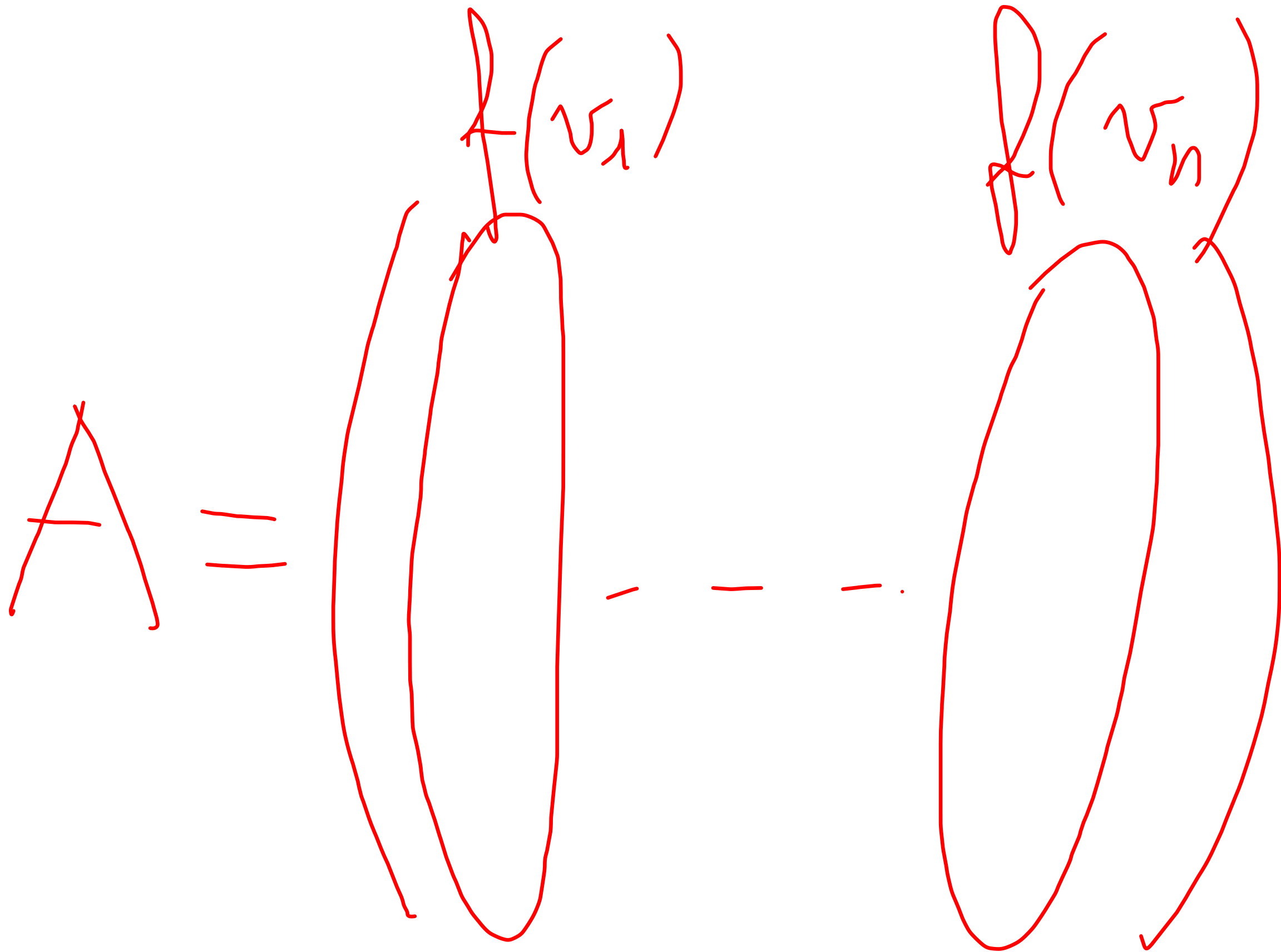
B_V

B_W

(v_1, \dots, v_n)

(w_1, \dots, w_m)





$$f: \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$$

$$f(v_1) = (1, 1, 0)$$

$$f(v_2) = (1, 0, 1)$$

$$B_1 =$$

$$B_2 = (w_1, w_2)$$

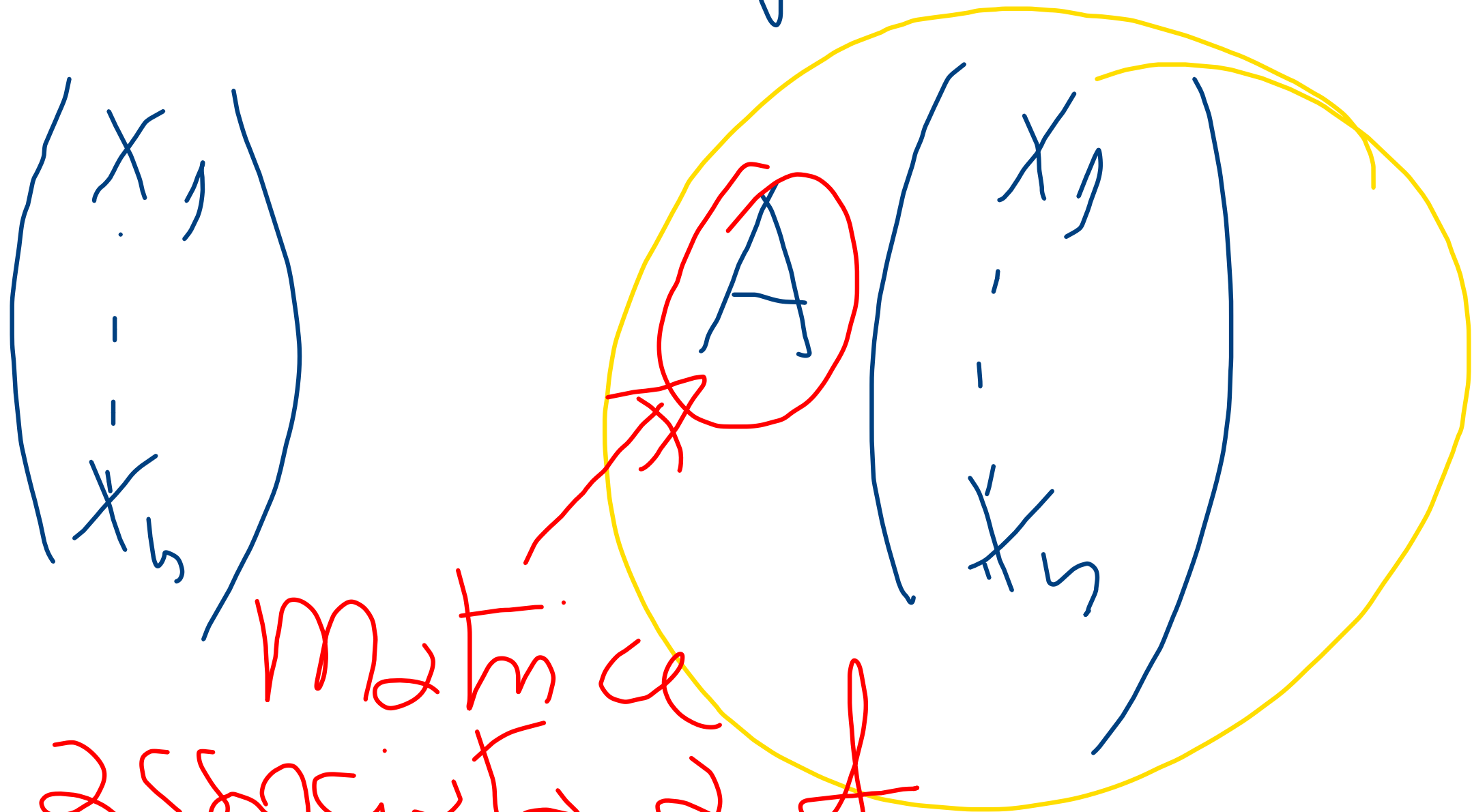
$$(v_1, v_2, v_3)$$

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

$$f(x, y, z) = (x + y, x + z, y - z)$$

$$f(v_3) = (0, 1, -1)$$

$$v \mapsto f(v)$$



Matrice
associata a f
rispetto alle basi scelte.