

Svolgimento degli Esercizi per casa 1 (seconda parte)

3 Siano $\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 6 & 0 \\ 1 & -3 \\ 2 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$, $\mathbf{B} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 4 & -2 & -3 \end{pmatrix}$, $\mathbf{C} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ e $\mathbf{D} = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 2 \\ 1 & 0 \\ -1 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$.

Si calcoli $\mathbf{B}(\mathbf{DC} - 2\mathbf{A}) + 4\mathbf{C}$.

$$4\mathbf{C} = 4 \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 8 & 4 \\ 0 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{DC} &= \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 2 \\ 1 & 0 \\ -1 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 4 \times 2 + 2 \times 0 & 4 \times 1 + 2 \times 1 \\ 1 \times 2 + 0 \times 0 & 1 \times 1 + 0 \times 1 \\ (-1) \times 2 + (-2) \times 0 & (-1) \times 1 + (-2) \times 1 \end{pmatrix} = \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} 8+0 & 4+2 \\ 2+0 & 1+0 \\ -2+0 & -1-2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 8 & 6 \\ 2 & 1 \\ -2 & -3 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

$$-2\mathbf{A} = -2 \begin{pmatrix} 6 & 0 \\ 1 & -3 \\ 2 & -2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -12 & 0 \\ -2 & 6 \\ -4 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{DC} - 2\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 8 & 6 \\ 2 & 1 \\ -2 & -3 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} -12 & 0 \\ -2 & 6 \\ -4 & 4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -4 & 6 \\ 0 & 7 \\ -6 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{B}(\mathbf{DC} - 2\mathbf{A}) = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 4 & -2 & -3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -4 & 6 \\ 0 & 7 \\ -6 & 1 \end{pmatrix} =$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \begin{pmatrix} 2 \times (-4) + 1 \times 0 + 0 \times (-6) & 2 \times 6 + 1 \times 7 + 0 \times 1 \\ 4 \times (-4) - 2 \times 0 - 3 \times (-6) & 4 \times 6 - 2 \times 7 - 3 \times 1 \end{pmatrix} = \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} -8+0+0 & 12+7+0 \\ -16+0+18 & 24-14-3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -8 & 19 \\ 2 & 7 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

$$\mathbf{B}(\mathbf{DC} - 2\mathbf{A}) + 4\mathbf{C} = \begin{pmatrix} -8 & 19 \\ 2 & 7 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 8 & 4 \\ 0 & 4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 23 \\ 2 & 11 \end{pmatrix}$$

4 Sia $\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$.

(a) Si trovino tutte le matrici reali $\mathbf{B} = \begin{pmatrix} x & y \\ z & t \end{pmatrix}$ tali che $\mathbf{AB} = \mathbf{BA}$.

(b) Si trovino tutte le matrici reali 2×2 \mathbf{C} tali che $\mathbf{AC} = \mathbf{O}$.

(a) Poichè

$$\mathbf{AB} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x & y \\ z & t \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x+z & y+t \\ x+z & y+t \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{e}$$

$$\mathbf{BA} = \begin{pmatrix} x & y \\ z & t \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x+y & x+y \\ z+t & z+t \end{pmatrix},$$

la condizione $\mathbf{AB} = \mathbf{BA}$ equivale a

$$\begin{cases} x+z = x+y \\ y+t = x+y \\ x+z = z+t \\ y+t = z+t \end{cases} \quad \text{ossia a} \quad \begin{cases} z = y \\ t = x \end{cases}$$

Dunque le matrici reali 2×2 \mathbf{B} tali che $\mathbf{AB} = \mathbf{BA}$ sono tutte e sole le matrici del tipo

$$\mathbf{B} = \begin{pmatrix} x & y \\ y & x \end{pmatrix}, \quad \text{dove } x, y \in \mathbb{R}.$$

(b) Siano $x, y, z, t \in \mathbb{R}$ tali che $\mathbf{C} = \begin{pmatrix} x & y \\ z & t \end{pmatrix}$. Poichè

$$\mathbf{AC} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x & y \\ z & t \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x+z & y+t \\ x+z & y+t \end{pmatrix}$$

la condizione $\mathbf{AC} = \mathbf{O}$ equivale a

$$\begin{cases} x+z = 0 \\ y+t = 0 \end{cases} \quad \text{ossia a} \quad \begin{cases} z = -x \\ t = -y \end{cases}$$

Dunque le matrici reali 2×2 \mathbf{C} tali che $\mathbf{AC} = \mathbf{O}$ sono tutte e sole le matrici del tipo

$$\mathbf{C} = \begin{pmatrix} x & y \\ -x & -y \end{pmatrix}, \quad \text{dove } x, y \in \mathbb{R}.$$