

Svolgimento degli Esercizi per casa 4 (prima parte)

1 Sia $\mathbf{A}(\alpha) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ \alpha & \alpha^2 & -\alpha \\ 2\alpha & 2\alpha^2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$, dove $\alpha \in \mathbb{R}$. Per quegli $\alpha \in \mathbb{R}$ per cui $\mathbf{A}(\alpha)$ è non singolare, si calcoli $\mathbf{A}(\alpha)^{-1}$.

$$\begin{aligned}
 (\mathbf{A}(\alpha) \mid \mathbf{I}_3) &= \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ \alpha & \alpha^2 & -\alpha & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 2\alpha & 2\alpha^2 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{E_{21}} \\
 &\rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} \alpha & \alpha^2 & -\alpha & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2\alpha & 2\alpha^2 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{E_{31}(-2\alpha)E_1(\frac{1}{\alpha})} \boxed{\alpha \neq 0 : \mathbf{A}(0) \text{ non ha inversa}} \\
 &\rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & \alpha & -1 & 0 & \frac{1}{\alpha} & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1+2\alpha & 0 & -2 & 1 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{E_3(\frac{1}{1+2\alpha})} \boxed{\alpha \neq -\frac{1}{2} : \mathbf{A}(-\frac{1}{2}) \text{ non ha inversa}} \\
 &\rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & \alpha & -1 & 0 & \frac{1}{\alpha} & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & -\frac{2}{1+2\alpha} & \frac{1}{1+2\alpha} \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{E_{13}(1)} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & \alpha & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{\alpha(1+2\alpha)} & \frac{1}{1+2\alpha} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & -\frac{2}{1+2\alpha} & \frac{1}{1+2\alpha} \end{array} \right) \rightarrow \\
 &\xrightarrow{E_{12}(-\alpha)} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & -\alpha & \frac{1}{\alpha(1+2\alpha)} & \frac{1}{1+2\alpha} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & -\frac{2}{1+2\alpha} & \frac{1}{1+2\alpha} \end{array} \right). \\
 \text{Se } \boxed{\alpha \notin \{0, -\frac{1}{2}\}} & \quad \mathbf{A}(\alpha)^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} -\alpha & \frac{1}{\alpha(1+2\alpha)} & \frac{1}{1+2\alpha} \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -\frac{2}{1+2\alpha} & \frac{1}{1+2\alpha} \end{pmatrix}.
 \end{aligned}$$

2 Sia $\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 6i & 1-i \\ 3 & -i \end{pmatrix}$. Si calcoli \mathbf{A}^{-1} .

Ricordando che

$$\begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix}^{-1} = \frac{1}{ad-bc} \begin{pmatrix} d & -b \\ -c & a \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{se } ad-bc \neq 0,$$

si ha:

$$\mathbf{A}^{-1} = \frac{1}{6i(-i) - 3(1-i)} \begin{pmatrix} -i & -1+i \\ -3 & 6i \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{6-3+3i} \begin{pmatrix} -i & -1+i \\ -3 & 6i \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{3+3i} \begin{pmatrix} -i & -1+i \\ -3 & 6i \end{pmatrix}$$

Poichè

$$\frac{1}{3+3i} = \frac{1}{3+3i} \times \frac{\overline{3+3i}}{\overline{3+3i}} = \frac{3-3i}{(3+3i)(3-3i)} = \frac{3-3i}{3^2-3^2i^2} = \frac{3-3i}{9+9} = \frac{1}{6} - \frac{1}{6}i = \frac{1}{6} \cdot (1-i),$$

allora

$$\mathbf{A}^{-1} = \frac{1}{6} \cdot (1-i) \cdot \begin{pmatrix} -i & -1+i \\ -3 & 6i \end{pmatrix}.$$

3 Si dica per quali $\alpha \in \mathbb{C}$ la matrice $\mathbf{A}(\alpha) = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha+3i & \alpha \\ \alpha+3i & \alpha-i \end{pmatrix}$ è non singolare.

Per tali α , si trovi l'inversa di $\mathbf{A}(\alpha)$.

Ricordando che $\begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix}$ è non singolare se e solo se $ad-bc \neq 0$ ed in tal caso si ha

$$\begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix}^{-1} = \frac{1}{ad-bc} \begin{pmatrix} d & -b \\ -c & a \end{pmatrix},$$

$\mathbf{A}(\alpha)$ è non singolare se e solo se

$$(\alpha+3i)(\alpha-i) - \alpha(\alpha+3i) = -i(\alpha+3i) \neq 0,$$

ossia se e solo se $\alpha \neq -3i$, ed in tal caso si ha:

$$\mathbf{A}(\alpha)^{-1} = \frac{1}{-i(\alpha+3i)} \begin{pmatrix} \alpha-i & -\alpha \\ -\alpha-3i & \alpha+3i \end{pmatrix}.$$

4 Si scrivano le matrici elementari $\mathbf{E}_{13}(4)$, ed \mathbf{E}_{13} di ordine 3 e di ordine 4.

$$\text{di ordine 3:} \quad \mathbf{E}_{13}(4) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \mathbf{E}_3(4) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 \end{pmatrix}, \mathbf{E}_{13} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{di ordine 4:} \quad \mathbf{E}_{13}(4) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 4 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \mathbf{E}_3(4) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \mathbf{E}_{13} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$