

Svolgimento degli Esercizi per casa 5 (1^a 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

$$\frac{1}{3+3i} = \frac{1}{3+3i} \times \frac{\overline{3+3i}}{\overline{3+3i}} = \frac{3-3i}{(3+3i)(3-3i)} = \frac{3-3i}{3^2-3^2i^2} = \frac{3-3i}{9+9} = \frac{3-3i}{18} = \frac{1}{6} - \frac{1}{6}i = \frac{1}{6} \cdot (1-i),$$

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 provi che l'insieme delle matrici simmetriche (complesse) di ordine n è un sottospazio vettoriale di $M_n(\mathbb{C})$ e che l'insieme delle matrici anti-hermitiane (complesse) di ordine n non lo è.

Sia $W_1 = \{\mathbf{A} \in M_n(\mathbb{C}) \mid \mathbf{A} = \mathbf{A}^T\}$ l'insieme delle matrici simmetriche (complesse) di ordine n .

- (i) $\mathbf{O}_{n \times n} \in W_1: \mathbf{O}^T = \mathbf{O}$
- (ii) $\mathbf{A}, \mathbf{B} \in W_1 \xrightarrow{?} \mathbf{A} + \mathbf{B} \in W_1$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \mathbf{A} \in W_1 \implies \mathbf{A} \in M_n(\mathbb{C}) \\ \mathbf{B} \in W_1 \implies \mathbf{B} \in M_n(\mathbb{C}) \end{array} \right\} \implies \mathbf{A} + \mathbf{B} \in M_n(\mathbb{C}) \left. \vphantom{\begin{array}{l} \mathbf{A} \in W_1 \implies \mathbf{A} \in M_n(\mathbb{C}) \\ \mathbf{B} \in W_1 \implies \mathbf{B} \in M_n(\mathbb{C}) \end{array}} \right\} \implies \mathbf{A} + \mathbf{B} \in W_1$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \mathbf{A} \in W_1 \implies \mathbf{A} = \mathbf{A}^T \\ \mathbf{B} \in W_1 \implies \mathbf{B} = \mathbf{B}^T \end{array} \right\} \implies (\mathbf{A} + \mathbf{B})^T = \mathbf{A}^T + \mathbf{B}^T = \mathbf{A} + \mathbf{B}$$

$$(iii) \quad \alpha \in \mathbb{C}, \mathbf{A} \in W_1 \stackrel{?}{\implies} \alpha \mathbf{A} \in W_1$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \mathbf{A} \in W_1 \implies \mathbf{A} \in M_n(\mathbb{C}) \implies \alpha \mathbf{A} \in M_n(\mathbb{C}) \\ \mathbf{A} \in W_1 \implies \mathbf{A} = \mathbf{A}^T \implies (\alpha \mathbf{A})^T = \alpha \mathbf{A}^T = \alpha \mathbf{A} \end{array} \right\} \implies \alpha \mathbf{A} \in W_1$$

Sia $W_2 = \{\mathbf{A} \in M_n(\mathbb{C}) \mid \mathbf{A}^H = -\mathbf{A}\}$ l'insieme delle matrici anti-hermitiane (complesse) di ordine n .

$$(i) \quad \mathbf{O}_{n \times n} \in W_2: \mathbf{O}^H = \mathbf{O} = -\mathbf{O}$$

$$(ii) \quad \mathbf{A}, \mathbf{B} \in W_2 \stackrel{?}{\implies} \mathbf{A} + \mathbf{B} \in W_2$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \mathbf{A} \in W_2 \implies \mathbf{A} \in M_n(\mathbb{C}) \\ \mathbf{B} \in W_2 \implies \mathbf{B} \in M_n(\mathbb{C}) \end{array} \right\} \implies \mathbf{A} + \mathbf{B} \in M_n(\mathbb{C})$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \mathbf{A} \in W_2 \implies \mathbf{A}^H = -\mathbf{A} \\ \mathbf{B} \in W_2 \implies \mathbf{B}^H = -\mathbf{B} \end{array} \right\} \implies (\mathbf{A} + \mathbf{B})^H = \mathbf{A}^H + \mathbf{B}^H = -\mathbf{A} + (-\mathbf{B}) = -(\mathbf{A} + \mathbf{B})$$

$$\implies \mathbf{A} + \mathbf{B} \in W_2$$

$$(iii) \quad \alpha \in \mathbb{C}, \mathbf{A} \in W_2 \stackrel{?}{\implies} \alpha \mathbf{A} \in W_2$$

$$\mathbf{A} \in W_2 \implies \mathbf{A} \in M_n(\mathbb{C}) \implies \alpha \mathbf{A} \in M_n(\mathbb{C})$$

$$\mathbf{A} \in W_2 \implies \mathbf{A}^H = -\mathbf{A} \implies (\alpha \mathbf{A})^H = \bar{\alpha} \mathbf{A}^H = \bar{\alpha}(-\mathbf{A}) = -\bar{\alpha} \mathbf{A}$$

Non è vero che $\alpha \mathbf{A} \in W_2$ per ogni scalare α ed ogni $\mathbf{A} \in W_2$:

prendendo $\mathbf{A} \neq \mathbf{O}$ si ottiene che

$$\bar{\alpha} \mathbf{A} = \alpha \mathbf{A} \iff \bar{\alpha} = \alpha \iff \alpha \in \mathbb{R}$$

↑
poichè $\mathbf{A} \neq \mathbf{O}$

Quindi se $\mathbf{O} \neq \mathbf{A} \in W_2$ e $\alpha \notin \mathbb{R}$ (ad esempio se \mathbf{A} è la matrice $n \times n$ con 1 al posto $(1, n)$, -1 al posto $(n, 1)$ e 0 altrove, ed $\alpha = i$) allora $\alpha \mathbf{A} \notin W_2$.

Dunque W_2 non è un sottospazio dello spazio vettoriale $M_n(\mathbb{C})$.