

**ESERCIZIO TIPO 11**

Si consideri l'applicazione lineare  $T : \mathbb{C}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^3$  definita da

$$T\left(\begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \end{pmatrix}\right) = \begin{pmatrix} 4a + b \\ 3a \\ a - 2b \end{pmatrix}.$$

Si determini la matrice  $\mathbf{A}$  associata ad  $T$  rispetto alle basi ordinate

$$\mathcal{B} = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 6 \end{pmatrix}; \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -4 \end{pmatrix} \right\} \quad \text{e} \quad \mathcal{D} = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}; \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 3 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}; \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$$

su dominio e codominio rispettivamente.

La matrice che cerchiamo è

$$\mathbf{A} = \left( C_{\mathcal{D}} \left( T \left( \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 6 \end{pmatrix} \right) \right) \quad C_{\mathcal{D}} \left( T \left( \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -4 \end{pmatrix} \right) \right) \right).$$

Poichè

$$T\left(\begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 6 \end{pmatrix}\right) = \begin{pmatrix} 14 \\ 6 \\ -10 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{e} \quad T\left(\begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -4 \end{pmatrix}\right) = \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 6 \\ 10 \end{pmatrix},$$

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$$\mathbf{A} = \left( C_{\mathcal{D}} \left( \begin{pmatrix} 14 \\ 6 \\ -10 \end{pmatrix} \right) \quad C_{\mathcal{D}} \left( \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 6 \\ 10 \end{pmatrix} \right) \right).$$

Piuttosto che calcolare separatamente  $C_{\mathcal{D}} \left( \begin{pmatrix} 8 \\ 3 \\ -13 \end{pmatrix} \right)$  e  $C_{\mathcal{D}} \left( \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 6 \\ 8 \end{pmatrix} \right)$ , e calcoliamo

$C_{\mathcal{D}} \left( \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \end{pmatrix} \right)$  per un generico vettore  $\begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \end{pmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^3$ , e specializziamo la formula

ottenuta ai due diversi vettori  $\begin{pmatrix} 14 \\ 6 \\ -10 \end{pmatrix}$  e  $\begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 6 \\ 10 \end{pmatrix}$ . Poichè

$$C_{\mathcal{D}} \left( \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \end{pmatrix} \right) = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha \\ \beta \\ \delta \end{pmatrix} \mid \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \end{pmatrix} = \alpha \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + \beta \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 3 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + \delta \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha + \delta \\ 3\beta \\ \alpha - \delta \end{pmatrix}$$

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$$\begin{cases} \alpha + \delta = a \\ 3\beta = b \\ \alpha - \delta = c \end{cases} \implies \begin{cases} \alpha = (a+c)/2 \\ \beta = b/3 \\ \delta = (a-c)/2 \end{cases} \implies C_{\mathcal{D}} \left( \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \end{pmatrix} \right) = \begin{pmatrix} (a+c)/2 \\ b/3 \\ (a-c)/2 \end{pmatrix}.$$

Ponendo  $a = 14$ ,  $b = 6$  e  $c = -10$  otteniamo  $C_{\mathcal{D}} \left( \begin{pmatrix} 14 \\ 6 \\ -10 \end{pmatrix} \right) = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \\ 12 \end{pmatrix}$ ; ponendo

$a = 4$ ,  $b = 6$  e  $c = 10$  otteniamo  $C_{\mathcal{D}} \left( \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 6 \\ 10 \end{pmatrix} \right) = \begin{pmatrix} 7 \\ 2 \\ -3 \end{pmatrix}$ . Quindi

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 7 \\ 2 & 2 \\ 12 & -3 \end{pmatrix}.$$