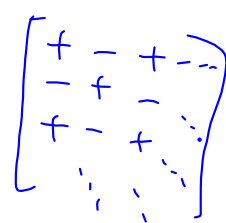


$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 4 & 1 \end{bmatrix}. \quad A \text{ è diagonalizzabile} \quad \begin{array}{l} \cdot \text{ su } \mathbb{C} ? \\ \cdot \text{ su } \mathbb{R} ? \\ \cdot \text{ su } \mathbb{Z}_3 ? \end{array}$$

$$P_A(x) = \det(A - xI) = \det \begin{bmatrix} 1-x & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & -1-x & 1 \\ 0 & 4 & 1-x \end{bmatrix} =$$


$$= + (1-x) \det \begin{bmatrix} -1-x & 1 \\ 4 & 1-x \end{bmatrix} - (-1) \det \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 4 & 1-x \end{bmatrix} + 0 \cdot \det \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

→ segni della regola di Laplace

$$= (1-x) [(-1-x)(1-x) - 4] + (1-x) = (1-x) [x^2 - 1 - 4 + 1] =$$

$$= (1-x)(x^2 - 4) = (1-x)(x-2)(x+2)$$

Radici (in \mathbb{R}): $\lambda_1 = 1, \lambda_2 = 2, \lambda_3 = -2$

Per ogni zero del polinomio caratteristico trovo almeno un autovettore

$$\text{Ker } A - \lambda_2 I = \text{Ker} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 4 & 1 \end{bmatrix} - 2I =$$

$$= \text{Ker} \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & -3 & 1 \\ 0 & 4 & -1 \end{bmatrix} = \text{Ker} \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -4 & 1 \\ 0 & 4 & -1 \end{bmatrix} = \text{Ker} \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -4 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \text{span} \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix} \right\}$$

(... allo stesso modo, posso calcolare $\text{Ker } A - \lambda_1 I$, $\text{Ker } A - \lambda_3 I$)

3 autoval. distinti \rightarrow diagonalizzabile (su \mathbb{R})

su \mathbb{C} : ogni polinomio si scrive come $c \cdot (x-r_1)(x-r_2) \dots (x-r_n)$
 su \mathbb{R} : ogni pol. si scrive come $c \cdot \underbrace{(x-r_1) \dots (x-r_n)}_{\text{radici reali}} (x^2 - a_1x + b_1) \dots (x^2 - a_nx + b_n)$

$P_A(x)$ si scompone come $-(x-1)(x-2)(x+2)$
 sia in \mathbb{R} che in \mathbb{C}

• Su tutti gli altri campi ($\mathbb{Q}, \mathbb{Z}_p, \dots$)
 ci sono polinomi di grado alto punto vi pare che non hanno
 soluzioni es. $x^{72} - 5$ non ha radici in \mathbb{Q}

(se avesse radici $\frac{p}{q}$, allora $q|1$ $p|5$, basta provare $\pm 1, \pm 5$)

In \mathbb{Z}_{17} , $x^{17} - x + 1$ non ha sol. perché $x^{17} - x + 1 \equiv x - x + 1 \equiv 1$
 (piccolo teo. Fermat)

In \mathbb{Z}_3 :

$$P_A(x) = \det \begin{bmatrix} 1-x & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & -1-x & 1 \\ 0 & 4 & 1-x \end{bmatrix} = \det \begin{bmatrix} 1-x & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & -1-x & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1-x \end{bmatrix} =$$

$$= (1-x)^2(-1-x) - (-1)(1-x) - (1-x) = (1-x)^2(-1-x)$$

In alternativa:

... stessi conti che su \mathbb{R} (perché in realtà lo usavo solo in \mathbb{R})

$$\dots = (1-x)(x-2)(x+2) \stackrel{\text{mod } 3}{\equiv} (1-x)(x+1)(x-1) = (1-x)^2(-1-x)$$

Due radici 1, una radice -1

La molteplicità geometrica di $\lambda=1$ può essere 1 oppure 2

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Ker} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 4 & 1 \end{bmatrix} &= \text{Ker} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \text{Ker} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & -2 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \text{Ker} \begin{bmatrix} -1 & -2 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \\ &= \text{Ker} \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad \leftarrow \text{dimensione } 1 \end{aligned}$$

In \mathbb{Z}_3 :

λ	M.a.	M.g.
1	2	1
-1	1	1

Lo non diagonalizzabile

... se volete potete calcolare autovettori...

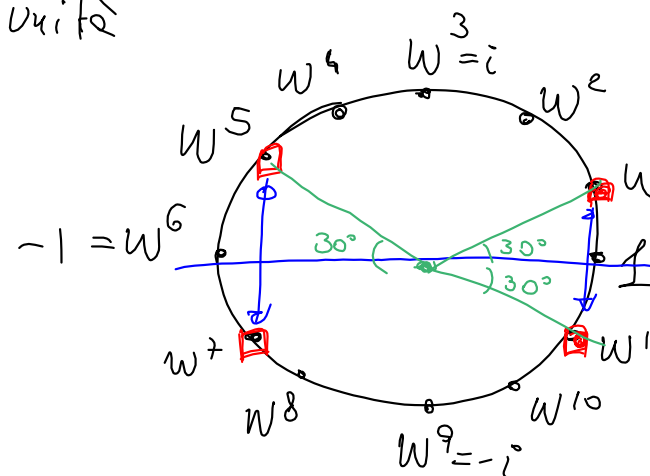
Sia w la radice 12-esima dell'unità

dato da $w = \cos \frac{2\pi}{12} + i \cdot \sin \frac{2\pi}{12}$

Calcolare

$$(x-w)(x-w^5)(x-w^7)(x-w^{11})$$

Oss: è reale perché $(x-w)(x-w^5)(x-w^7)(x-w^{11}) = (x-w^{11})(x-w^7)(x-w^5)(x-w)$



Partiamo a moltiplicare $(x-w)(x-w'') =$

$$= x^2 - \underbrace{(w+w'')}x + \underbrace{w \cdot w''}_{=w^{12}=1} =$$

$$= x^2 - \sqrt{3}x + 1$$

Or ora moltiplico $(x-w^5)(x-w^7) =$

$$= x^2 - \underbrace{(w^5+w^7)} + \underbrace{w^{5+7}}_{=w^{12}=1}$$

$$\hookrightarrow = 2 \cdot \text{parte reale di } w^5 = 2 \cdot \cos \frac{2\pi}{12} \cdot 5 = 2 \cdot \frac{-\sqrt{3}}{2} = -\sqrt{3}$$

$$\underbrace{(x-w)(x-w'')} \underbrace{(x-w^5)(x-w^7)} =$$

$$= (x^2 - \sqrt{3}x + 1)(x^2 + \sqrt{3}x + 1) = (x^2 + 1)^2 - (\sqrt{3}x)^2 = x^4 + 2x^2 + 1 - 3x^2 =$$

$$= \boxed{x^4 - x^2 + 1}$$

$$w+w'' = \overset{30^\circ}{\cos \frac{2\pi}{12}} + i \overset{30^\circ}{\sin \frac{2\pi}{12}} +$$

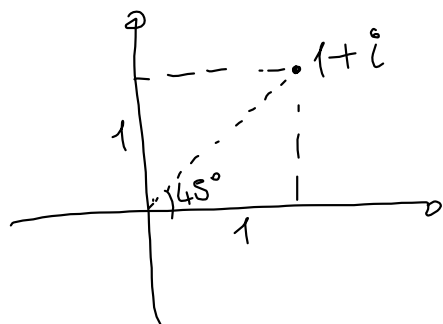
$$+ \overset{330^\circ}{\cos \frac{2\pi}{12} \cdot 11} + i \overset{330^\circ}{\sin \frac{2\pi}{12} \cdot 11}$$

$$= 2 \cos \frac{2\pi}{12} =$$

$$= 2 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = \sqrt{3}$$

$$(a+ib) + (a-ib) = 2a$$

▷ Trova le radici quinte di $1+i$



$$1+i = \sqrt{2} \cdot \left(\cos \frac{\pi}{4} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{4} \right)$$

$$a+bi = \sqrt{a^2+b^2} \cdot (\cos \vartheta + i \sin \vartheta)$$

Cercio

$$z = r(\cos \vartheta + i \sin \vartheta) \quad \text{tal che}$$

$$1+i = z^5 = r^5 \left(\cos 5\vartheta + i \sin 5\vartheta \right)$$

$$r = \sqrt[5]{\sqrt{2}} = \sqrt[10]{2} = 2^{\frac{1}{10}}$$

$$5\vartheta = \frac{\pi}{4} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \vartheta = \frac{\pi}{20}$$

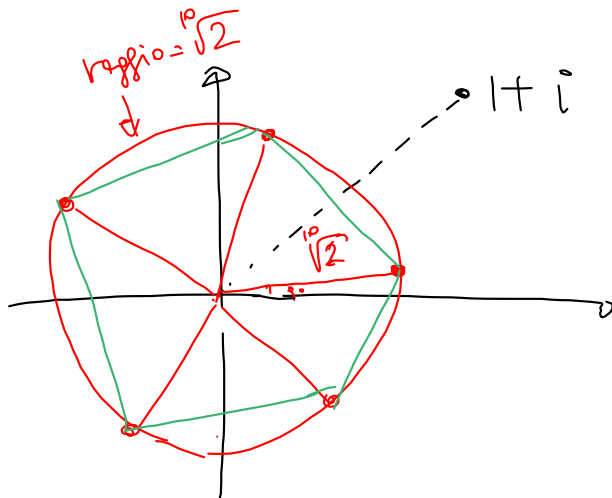
e questa è una radice quinta

Le altre 4 sono definite da

$$\vartheta = \frac{\frac{\pi}{4} + 2\pi}{5}, \frac{\frac{\pi}{4} + 4\pi}{5}, \frac{\frac{\pi}{4} + 6\pi}{5},$$

$$\frac{\frac{\pi}{4} + 8\pi}{5}$$

$$\left(\text{OSS: } \frac{\frac{\pi}{4} + 10\pi}{5} = \frac{\pi}{4} + 2\pi \right)$$



▷ Trovare una base ortonormale di V^\perp , dove
 $V = \text{span} \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \right\}$

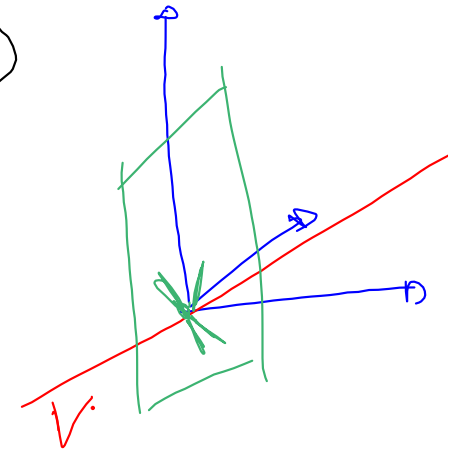
Partiamo trovando una base (qualunque) di V^\perp

$$V^\perp = \left\{ w \in \mathbb{R}^3 : v^T w = 0 \text{ per ogni } v \in V \right\}$$

→ sono i vettori $\begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix}$ tali che

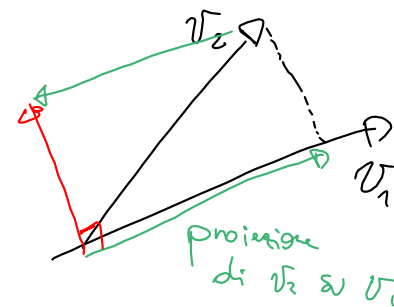
$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} = 0$$

$$\text{Quindi } V^\perp = \ker \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} \frac{-x_2 - x_3}{2} \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} : x_2, x_3 \in \mathbb{R} \right\} = \text{span} \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} -1/2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} -1/2 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \right\}$$



$$\rightarrow V^{\perp} = \text{Span} \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{1}{2} \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \right\} \quad v_1^T v_2 = \frac{1}{4}$$

\parallel
 v_1 v_2



Come facciamo a trovare una base ortogonale

$$q_2 = v_2 - \frac{v_2^T v_1}{v_1^T v_1} \cdot v_1 = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} - \frac{\frac{1}{4}}{\frac{1}{4} + 1 + 0} \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{1}{2} \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} =$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} - \frac{1}{5} \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{1}{2} \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{4}{10} \\ \frac{1}{5} \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{2}{5} \\ -\frac{1}{5} \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Possiamo verificare che

$$q_2^T v_1 = 0$$

$$w_1 = \frac{v_1}{\|v_1\|} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{5}{4}}} \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{1}{2} \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \\ \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$w_2 = \frac{q_2}{\|q_2\|} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{25} + \frac{4}{25}}} \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{2}{5} \\ -\frac{1}{5} \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{30}{25}}} \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{2}{5} \\ -\frac{1}{5} \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{30}} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ -1 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{2}{\sqrt{30}} \\ -\frac{1}{\sqrt{30}} \\ \frac{5}{\sqrt{30}} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$w_1^T w_1 = 1 \quad w_2^T w_2 = 1$$

$$w_1^T w_2 = 0$$

• Costruire la matrice di proiezione ortogonale su
 $V = \text{span}\left(\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}\right)$, $W = \text{span}\left(\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}\right)$.

Verificare che $P_V + P_W = I$ e che $Q = P_V - P_W$ è ortogonale
 $(Q^T Q = I)$

Matrice di proiezione ortogonale: su un sottospazio di dim. 1: $\text{span}\{a\}$:

$$\frac{1}{a^T a} a a^T$$

Su un sottospazio con base le colonne $A = [v_1 \ v_2 \ \dots \ v_k]$:

$$A(A^T A)^{-1} A^T$$

$$P_W = \frac{1}{[0 \ 1 \ -1] \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} [0 \ 1 \ -1] = \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix}$$

(~~proie~~ ~~cont~~ ~~mol~~ ~~la~~ $P_W^2 = P_W$)

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & \vdots & 1 \\ 1 & \vdots & 0 \\ 1 & \vdots & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A^T A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(A^T A)^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(A^T A)^T = A^T (A^T)^T = A^T A$$

$$P_V = A (A^T A)^{-1} A^T = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ \frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ \frac{1}{2} & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} =$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix} = I$$

$$Q = P_v - P_w = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$Q^T Q = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = I$$