

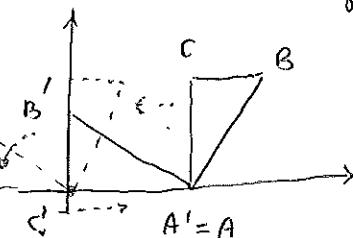
ALGEBRA LINEARE CON ELEMENTI DI GEOMETRIA mod. avanzato  
 prof. M. Spira a.a. 2008/09 - Prova scritta del 29/6/2009

- ① Fissato nel piano euclideo un riferimento cartesiano, si determini la matrice dell'affinità che porta il triangolo ABC nel triangolo A'B'C' (v. figura) [bagg. scrivere come prodotto di tre trasformazioni...]. Di che tipo di trasformazione si tratta?

$$A : (\sqrt{3}, 0) \mapsto A' : (\sqrt{3}, 0)$$

$$B : (1 + \sqrt{3}, \sqrt{3}) \mapsto B' : (0, 1)$$

$$C : (\sqrt{3}, \sqrt{3}) \mapsto C' : (0, 0)$$



Determinare  $\mathbf{t}_1, \mathbf{I}$   
 (centro) e  $\mathbf{t}'_1, \mathbf{I}'$

- ② Nel piano euclideo, in cui sia fissato un riferimento cartesiano, e ampliato proietivamente, si determini la conica  $\mathcal{P}$  tangente a  $\pi: 2x+y=0$  in  $O: (0,0)$ , di centro  $C: (1,1)$  e tale che uno degli orientamenti abbia la direzione dell'asse  $x$ . Determinare l'altra asintoto, la forma canonica metrica, e abbozzare il grafico di  $\mathcal{P}$ .

- ③ Nello spazio euclideo, in cui sia fissato un riferimento cartesiano, dati  $\pi: x+y-z+1=0$ ,  $r: \begin{cases} x = 1+t \\ y = -1+2t \\ z = 1-t \end{cases}$  indicando il piano del fascio  $\mathcal{F}$  di asse  $\pi$  passante per  $Q: (2, -1, 2) \in \pi$ . Posto  $R: (2, 1, 0) \in \pi$ , si trovi  $S$ , piede della perpendicolare condotta da  $R$  a  $\pi$ , e si calcolino l'area del triangolo  $PQS$  (dove  $P \in r \cap \pi$ ) e il volume del tetraedro  $SPQR$ . | Tempo a disposizione 1h 45m

- ④ Determinare, al variare di  $a, b \in \mathbb{R}$ , nucleo e immagine

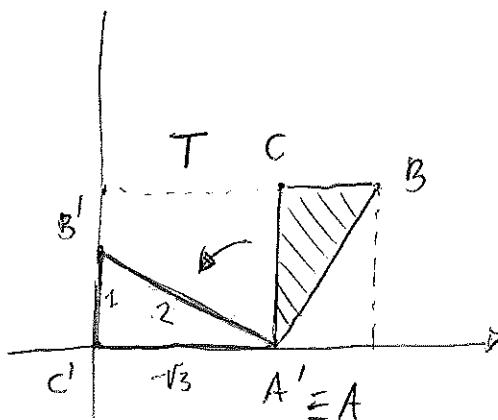
$$\text{di } A_{a,b} = \begin{pmatrix} a & 1 & 2 \\ b & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

- ⑤ Data  $A_a = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 2 \\ a & -2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$   $a \in \mathbb{R}$ , si dica per quali valori di  $a$  essa ammette autovalori reali, e se ne studi la diagonalizzabilità. Per  $a=3$  si determini una base di autovettori.

Tempo totale 2h 30 Le risposte vanno adeguatamente giustificate

29/6/09

①



$$A: (\sqrt{3}, 0) \mapsto A': (\sqrt{3}, 0)$$

$$B: (1+\sqrt{3}, \sqrt{3}) \mapsto B' = (0, 1)$$

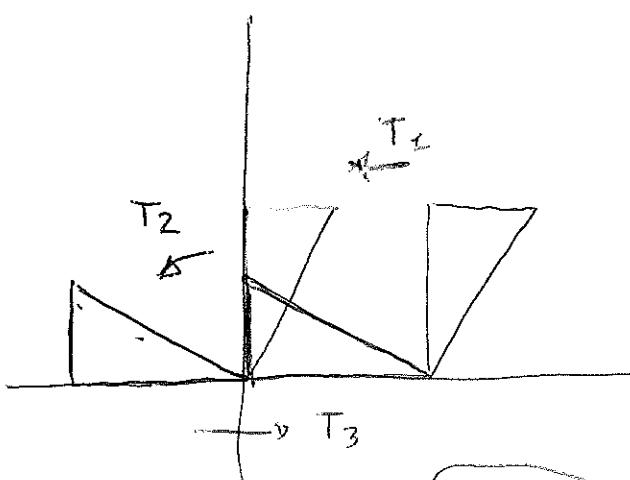
$$C: (\sqrt{3}, \sqrt{3}) \mapsto C': (0, 0)$$

Si ha scritto

$$\text{III}^a \quad \text{II}^a \quad \text{I}^a$$

$$T = T_3 \cdot T_2 \cdot T_1$$

$$\left( \begin{array}{ccc} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ \sqrt{3} & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) \cdot \left( \begin{array}{ccc} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{array} \right) \cdot \left( \begin{array}{ccc} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -\sqrt{3} & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right)$$



$$(T_3 = T_1^{-1})$$

$$= \left( \begin{array}{ccc} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ \sqrt{3} & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{array} \right) \left( \begin{array}{ccc} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -\sqrt{3} & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right)$$

$$T = \left( \begin{array}{ccc} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ \sqrt{3} & 0 & -1 \\ -\sqrt{3} & 1 & 0 \end{array} \right)$$

$$= \left( \begin{array}{ccc} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ \sqrt{3} & 0 & -1 \\ -\sqrt{3} & 1 & 0 \end{array} \right) \left( \begin{array}{ccc} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ \sqrt{3} & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & \sqrt{3} & \sqrt{3} \end{array} \right)$$

Controllo

moltipliciamo per  $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

$$T \cdot A = A' \text{ ecc.}$$

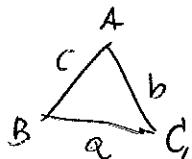
$$= \left( \begin{array}{ccc} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ \sqrt{3} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{array} \right)$$

V

$$G = \frac{1}{3} A + \frac{1}{3} B + \frac{1}{3} C$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 3\sqrt{3}+1 \\ -2\sqrt{3} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ \sqrt{3}+\frac{1}{3} \\ 2\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$G' = \frac{1}{3} A' + \frac{1}{3} B' + \frac{1}{3} C' = \frac{1}{3} \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ \sqrt{3} \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \\ \frac{1}{3} \end{pmatrix}$$



$$\begin{aligned} I &= \frac{a}{a+b+c} A + \frac{b}{a+b+c} B + \frac{c}{a+b+c} C & a &= 1 \\ && b &= \sqrt{3} \\ && c &= 2 \\ &= \frac{1}{3+\sqrt{3}} A + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3+\sqrt{3}} B + \frac{2}{3+\sqrt{3}} C \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{1}{3+\sqrt{3}} \begin{pmatrix} 3+\sqrt{3} \\ \sqrt{3} + \sqrt{3}(\sqrt{3}+1) + 2\sqrt{3} \\ \sqrt{3}\sqrt{3} + 2\sqrt{3} \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{3+\sqrt{3}} \begin{pmatrix} 3+\sqrt{3} \\ 3+4\sqrt{3} \\ 3+2\sqrt{3} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} I' &= T \cdot I = \frac{1}{3+\sqrt{3}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ \sqrt{3} & 0 & -1 \\ -\sqrt{3} & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 3+\sqrt{3} \\ 3+4\sqrt{3} \\ 3+2\sqrt{3} \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{3+\sqrt{3}} \begin{pmatrix} 3+\sqrt{3} \\ 3+3\sqrt{3}-3-2\sqrt{3} \\ -3\sqrt{3}-3+3+4\sqrt{3} \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \frac{1}{3+\sqrt{3}} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 3+\sqrt{3} \\ \sqrt{3} \\ \sqrt{3} \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

$$I = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ \frac{3+4\sqrt{3}}{3+\sqrt{3}} \\ \frac{3+2\sqrt{3}}{3+\sqrt{3}} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ \frac{(3+4\sqrt{3})(3-\sqrt{3})}{6} \\ \frac{(3+2\sqrt{3})(3-\sqrt{3})}{6} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ \frac{9+12\sqrt{3}-3\sqrt{3}-12}{6} \\ \frac{9+6\sqrt{3}-3\sqrt{3}-6}{6} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ \frac{-3+9\sqrt{3}}{6} \\ \frac{3+3\sqrt{3}}{6} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ \frac{3\sqrt{3}-1}{2} \\ \frac{1+\sqrt{3}}{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

(espressione razionalizzata)

$$I' = \frac{1}{3+\sqrt{3}} \begin{pmatrix} 3+\sqrt{3} \\ \sqrt{3} \\ \sqrt{3} \end{pmatrix} =$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3+\sqrt{3}} \\ \frac{-\sqrt{3}}{3+\sqrt{3}} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ \frac{\sqrt{3}(3-\sqrt{3})}{6} \\ \frac{-\sqrt{3}(3-\sqrt{3})}{6} \end{pmatrix}$$

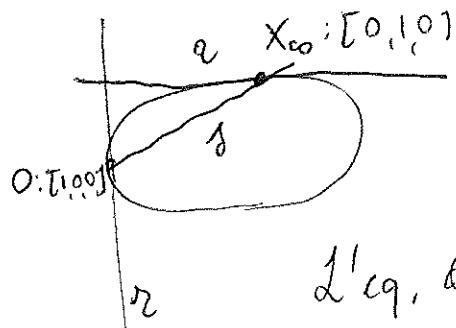
$$= \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ \frac{3\sqrt{3}-3}{6} \\ \frac{-3\sqrt{3}-3}{6} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ \frac{\sqrt{3}-1}{3} \\ \frac{-\sqrt{3}-1}{3} \end{pmatrix}$$

(espressione razionalizzata)

29/6/09

②

Conica  $\beta$  tangente a  $r: y + 2x = 0$  in  $O: (0,0)$ ,  
centro  $C: (1,1)$  e con uno degli assi obliqui avente  
la direzione dell'asse  $x$ .



la retta  $y=0$  è l'asse  $x$  flesso:

$$y=0$$

L'eq. di  $\beta$  è oviamnte  $y=1$

Scriuiamo il fascio di coniche bitangenti

$$\lambda \cdot a - x y^2 = 0$$

$$(y+2x)(y-1) - xy^2 = 0$$

$$y^2 - xy^2 + 2xy - y - 2x = 0$$

$$2xy + (1-x)y^2 - 2x - y = 0$$

$$A_x = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 & -\frac{1}{2} \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \\ -\frac{1}{2} & 1 & 1-\lambda \end{pmatrix} \underset{P}{\approx} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -2 & -1 \\ -2 & 0 & 2 \\ -1 & 2 & 2(1-\lambda) \end{pmatrix}$$

per determinare  $\lambda$ , osserviamo che  
la polare di  $G$  deve essere  $r_b: x_0 = 0$

... si ha, ponendo:  $\downarrow$  potere di C

$$(\alpha_0 \ \alpha_1 \ \alpha_2) \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -2 & -1 \\ -2 & 0 & 2 \\ -1 & 2 & 2(1-x) \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = 0$$

$$(\alpha_0 \ \alpha_1 \ \alpha_2) \begin{pmatrix} -2 & -1 \\ 0 & \\ -1+2 & +2(1-x) \end{pmatrix} = 0$$

$\underbrace{-1+2}_{= 1+2-2x} + 2(1-x) = 3-2x = 3-2\lambda$

$$-3\alpha_0 + \alpha_2 \begin{pmatrix} 3-2x \end{pmatrix} = 0,$$

ricchezza necessariamente  $\lambda = \frac{3}{2}$

$$\Rightarrow A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -2 & -1 \\ -2 & 0 & 2 \\ -1 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$2\left(1-\frac{3}{2}\right) = 2\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) = -1$

$A_{00}$

$$D = \det A = 4 + 4 + 4 = 12 \quad \gamma = \operatorname{tr} A_{00} = -1$$

$$D_{00} = \det A_{00} = -4$$

Determiniamo l'altra asinlata  $a'$

C:

$$4xy - y^2 - 4x - 2y = 0$$

da

$$4m - m^2 = 0$$

si ha  $m=0$  (come è finto che sia!)

$$\text{e } m \neq 0$$

$$\Rightarrow a' : y-1 = 4(x-1)$$

$$y-1 = 4x-4$$

$$y = 4x-3$$

Determiniamo le direzioni degli assi (ex: dir. con.  $\perp$ )

$$(-m \ 1) \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 2 \\ 2 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ m \end{pmatrix} = 0 \quad \text{caso:}$$

$$(-m \ 1) \begin{pmatrix} 2m \\ 2-m \end{pmatrix} = 0 \quad a_{\pm} =$$

$$-2m^2 + 2-m = 0$$

$$y-1 = M_{\pm}(x-1)$$

$a_{\pm}$  è quello focale

$$2m^2 + m - 2 = 0$$

$$m = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{1+16}}{4} = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{17}}{4} \equiv m_{\pm}$$

Semi assi a, b.

$$\alpha = 12$$

$$\alpha_{09} = -4$$

$$t^2 + \frac{\alpha_{00} \gamma}{\alpha} t + \frac{\alpha_{00}^3}{\alpha^2} = 0 \quad \gamma = -1$$

$$t^2 - \frac{4(-1)}{12} t + \frac{-4}{12^2} = 0$$

$$t^2 + \frac{1}{3} t + \frac{-4^3}{4^2 \cdot 3^2} = 0$$

$$t^2 + \frac{1}{3} t - \frac{4}{3^2} = 0$$

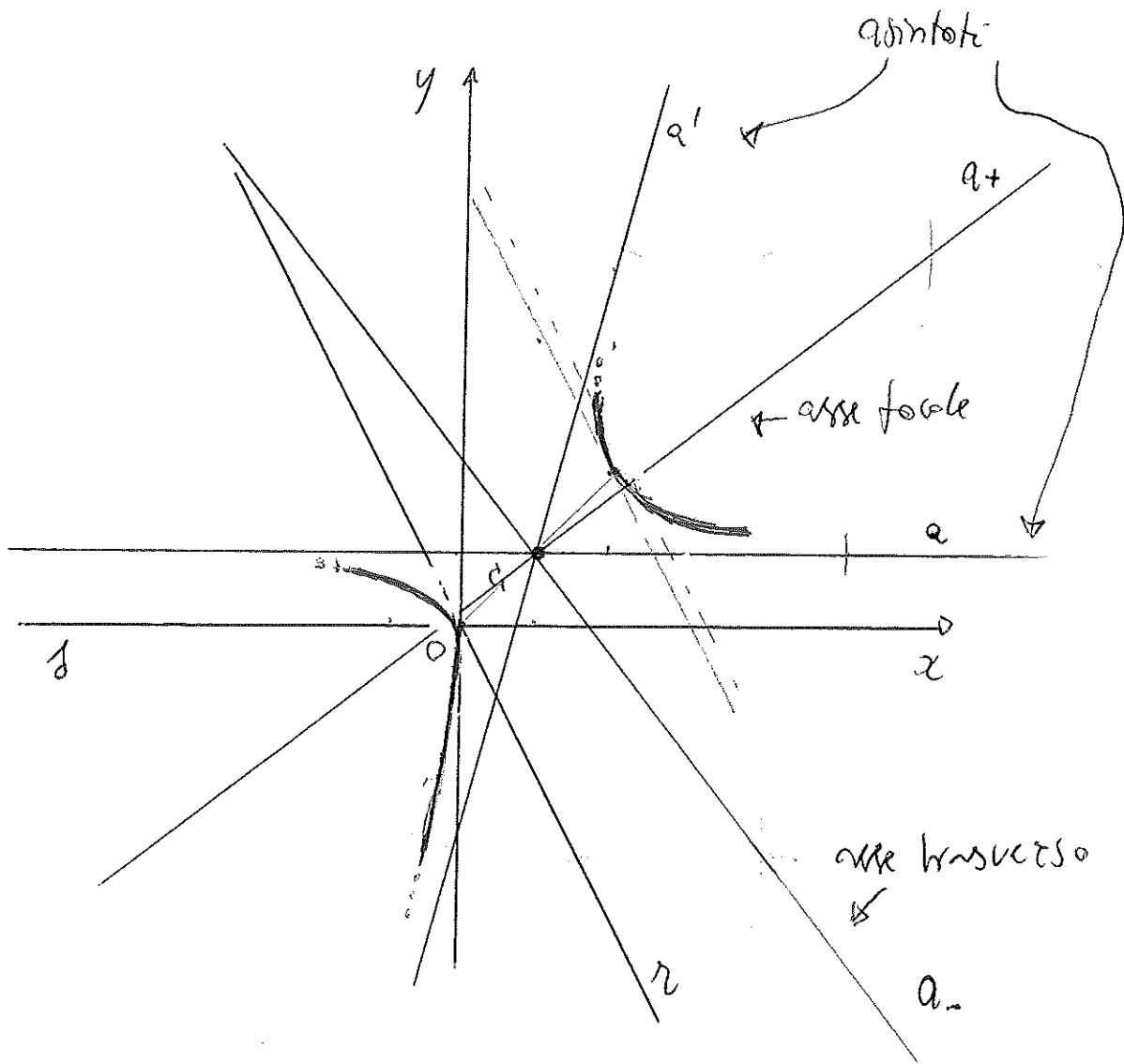
$$9t^2 + 3t - 4 = 0$$

$$t = \frac{-3 \pm \sqrt{9 + 16 \cdot 9}}{18} = \frac{-3 \pm 3\sqrt{17}}{3 \cdot 6}$$

$$= \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{17}}{6} \quad t = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\alpha} \\ \frac{1}{\beta} \end{cases} \quad \alpha = a^2 \\ \beta = -b^2$$

$$a = \sqrt{\frac{6}{\sqrt{17} - 1}} = \sqrt{\frac{6(\sqrt{17} + 1)}{17 - 1}} = \sqrt{\frac{3(\sqrt{17} + 1)}{8}}$$

$$b = \sqrt{\frac{6}{\sqrt{17} + 1}} = \sqrt{\frac{6(\sqrt{17} - 1)}{17 - 1}} = \sqrt{\frac{3(\sqrt{17} - 1)}{8}}$$

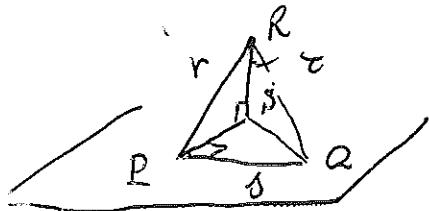


Abbozzo del grafico

29.1.6/09

③ Sia dato  $\pi: x + y - z + 1 = 0$

$$\left[ \begin{array}{l} \left( P: (1, -1, 1) \in \pi \right) \quad \pi': x - z = 0 \\ r: \begin{cases} x = 1 + t \\ y = -1 + 2t \\ z = 1 - t \end{cases} \end{array} \right]$$



$$S = \pi \cap \pi': \begin{cases} x + y - z + 1 = 0 \\ x - z = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$Q: (2, -1, 2) \quad R: (2, 1, 0) \in r$$

caso di piano per  $r$ :

$$P: \begin{cases} x + z - 2 = 0 & (I^a + III^a) \\ 2x - y - 3 = 0 & -2x = -2 - 2t \\ (-2 I^a + II^a) & y = -1 + 2t \end{cases}$$

$y:$

$$(x + z - 2) + \lambda(2x - y - 3) = 0$$

$$-2x + y = -3$$

$$2x - y = 3$$

$$2x - y - 3 = 0$$

[per trovare il piano  $\pi'$  contenente  $S$

basta impostare] il passaggio per  $Q: (2, -1, 2)$

$$(x + z - 2) + \lambda(\underbrace{4 + 1 - 3}_2) = 0$$

$$2 + 2\lambda = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda = -1$$

$$\pi'': x + z - 2 - (2x - y - 3) = 0$$

$$x + z - 2 - 2x + y + 3 = 0$$

$$-x + y + z + 1 = 0$$

$$\bar{\pi}'' : x - y - z - 1 = 0$$

$\ell$ : recta par  $\alpha$ :  $(2, 1, 0)$   $\perp \pi$

$$\ell: \begin{cases} x = 2 + t \\ y = 1 + t \\ z = -t \end{cases}$$

$$\bar{\pi}: x + y - z + 1 = 0$$

$$\ell \cap \pi \quad (2+t) + (1+t) - (-t) + 1 = 0$$

$$2+t + 1+t - t + 1 = 0$$

$$3t + 4 = 0 \Rightarrow t = -\frac{4}{3}$$

$$\ell: \left( \frac{2}{3}, -\frac{1}{3}, \frac{4}{3} \right)$$

$$x_3 = 2 - \frac{4}{3} = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$y_3 = 1 - \frac{4}{3} = -\frac{1}{3}$$

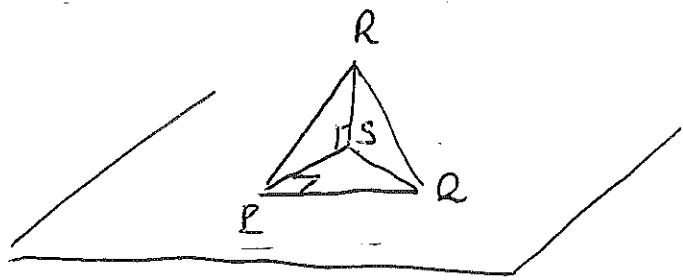
$$z_3 = -\frac{4}{3}$$

Area di  $PQS$

$$P: (1, -1, 1)$$

$$Q: (2, -1, 2)$$

$$S: \left(\frac{2}{3}, -\frac{1}{3}, \frac{4}{3}\right)$$



$$\vec{PQ} = (1, 0, 1)$$

$$\begin{aligned} 2-1 &= 1 \\ -1+1 &= 0 \\ 2-1 &= 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\|\vec{PQ}\| = \sqrt{2}$$

$$\vec{PS} = \left(-\frac{1}{3}, \frac{2}{3}, \frac{1}{3}\right)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{2}{3}-1 &= -\frac{1}{3} \\ -\frac{1}{3}+1 &= \frac{2}{3} \\ \frac{4}{3}-1 &= \frac{1}{3} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \|\vec{PS}\| &= \\ \frac{1}{3} \cdot \sqrt{6} &= \\ \frac{1}{3} \sqrt{3} \sqrt{2} &= \\ \frac{\sqrt{2}}{3} &= \end{aligned}$$

$$A = \frac{1}{2} \|\vec{PQ} \times \vec{PS}\|$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\left(-\frac{2}{3}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^2} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{3 \cdot \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^2} = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{3} \cdot \frac{2}{3} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$$

$$\sqrt{s_{PQR}}: \text{ troviamo } h = \overline{RS}$$

$$\textcircled{1} \quad \frac{|2+1+1|}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{4}{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$R: (2, 1, 0)$$

ancora per semplificare,

si ha  $\vec{PS} \perp \vec{PQ}$

$$\Rightarrow A = \frac{1}{2} \|\vec{PQ}\| \|\vec{PS}\|$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \sqrt{2} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$$

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

② controllo

$$R: (2, 1, 0)$$

$$S: \left(\frac{2}{3}, -\frac{1}{3}, \frac{4}{3}\right)$$

$$\sqrt{\left(\frac{2}{3}-2\right)^2 + \left(-\frac{1}{3}-1\right)^2 + \left(\frac{4}{3}\right)^2} = \sqrt{3\left(\frac{4}{3}\right)^2} = \sqrt{3} \cdot \frac{4}{3} = \frac{4}{\sqrt{3}} \quad \checkmark$$

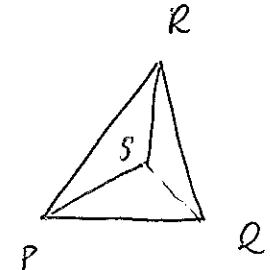
$$V = \frac{1}{3} A \cdot h = \frac{1}{3} \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \cdot \frac{4}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{4}{9}$$

Altro modo:

$$\vec{PQ} : \begin{pmatrix} 2-1 & 1+1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} = (1, 2, -1)$$

Calcoliamo

$$\begin{array}{c|c}
\frac{1}{6} & \left| \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ -\frac{1}{3} & \frac{2}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \\ 1 & 2 & -1 \end{array} \right| \\
\hline
\frac{1}{6} & \left| \begin{array}{ccc|c} -\vec{PQ} & -\vec{PS} & -\vec{PR} & 1 \end{array} \right|
\end{array}$$

$$= \frac{1}{18} \left| \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & -1 \end{array} \right| = \frac{1}{18} \left| \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & -1 \end{array} \right|$$


$$= \frac{1}{18} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot 4 = \frac{4}{9} \quad \checkmark$$

②)

29/6/09

Nucleo (sp. nullo) e immagine di

$$A_{a,b} = \begin{pmatrix} a & 1 & 2 \\ b & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{al variare di } a, b \in \mathbb{R}$$

Sol.

$$\det A_{a,b} = 1 \cdot \begin{vmatrix} a & 1 \\ b & -1 \end{vmatrix} = -a-b \quad (= -(a+b))$$

$\neq 0 \Leftrightarrow a+b \neq 0$ . In tal caso  $r(A_{a,b}) = 3$ ,  
 $\gamma(A_{a,b}) = 0 \Rightarrow$  base di  $\text{Im } A_{a,b}$  = es. base  
 canonica.

$\text{Ker } A_{a,b}$  non ha base  
 (è il spazio banale)

Se  $a+b=0$ , si subito visto che  $r(A_{a,b}) = 2$

$$\Rightarrow \gamma(A_{a,b}) = 1$$

$$\text{Im } A_{0,-a} : \left\langle \begin{pmatrix} +1 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\rangle$$

$\underbrace{\hspace{1cm}}$   
base

Si vuole subito che, se  $a=-b=0$ ,

$$\text{Ker } A_{0,0} = \left\langle \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \right\rangle \quad \text{e, se } a \neq 0 \quad (\text{e } b = -a)$$

$$\text{Ker } A_{a,-a} = \left\langle e_1 - a e_2 \right\rangle = \left\langle \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -a \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \right\rangle$$

che congiuga la precedente

Ma ordinando in modo standard:

$$\begin{pmatrix} a & 1 & 2 \\ -a & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$ax + y + 2z = 0$$

$$-ax - y = 0$$

$$z = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} ax + y = 0 \\ z = 0 \end{cases} \quad \begin{array}{l} x = x \\ y = -ax \\ z = 0 \end{array}$$

$\left\langle \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -a \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \right\rangle \swarrow$

in punt. se  $a=0$

$$a=0 \quad \begin{cases} x=x \\ y=0 \\ z=0 \end{cases} \quad \rightarrow \quad \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

(2')

29/6/09

$$\text{Sia } A_a = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 2 \\ a & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

per quali valori  $a \in \mathbb{R}$   $P_c^A$  ammette radici reali?

$$P_c^A(\lambda) = \begin{vmatrix} -\lambda & 1 & 2 \\ a & -2-\lambda & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1+\lambda \end{vmatrix} =$$

$$= -(1+\lambda) [(-\lambda)(-2-\lambda) - a] =$$

$$= -(1+\lambda) [\lambda^2 + 2\lambda - a]$$

radici  $\lambda = -1$  e radici di:

$$\lambda^2 + 2\lambda - a = 0$$

$$\lambda = -1 \pm \sqrt{1+a}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{rad. reali per } a \geq -1$$

per quali valori di  $a \geq -1$  è diag?

Se  $a > -1$ , si hanno tre radici distinte  
 $\Rightarrow$  è diagonalizzabile

Se  $a = -1$ ,  $\lambda = -1$  è radice tripla  
 $m_a(-1) = 3$

$$r\left(\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 \\ -1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}\right) = 2 \Rightarrow \nu = 1 = m_{\lambda}(-1)$$

$\Rightarrow$  non è diag.

$$\text{Se } a = 3 \quad \text{le radici sono} \quad \lambda = \begin{cases} -1 \\ -1 \pm 2\sqrt{1} \\ -3 \end{cases}$$

basi di vettori:

$$V_{-1}^{A_3} : \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 3 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{cases} x + y + 2z = 0 \\ 3x - y = 0 \end{cases} \quad V_{-1}^{A_3} = \left\langle \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix} \right\rangle$$

$$\begin{cases} 2x + 2z = 0 \\ 3x - y = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = z \\ y = 3x \\ z = -2x \end{cases}$$

$$V_1^{A_3} : \left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} -1 & 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 3 & -3 & 0 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 & 2 \end{array} \right) \left( \begin{array}{c} x \\ y \\ z \end{array} \right) = \left( \begin{array}{c} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\begin{aligned} -x + y + 2z &= 0 & (y = x) \\ 3x - 3y &= 0 & y = x \\ -2z &= 0 & z = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = x \\ y = x \\ z = 0 \end{array} \right. \quad V_1^{A_3} = \left\langle \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \right\rangle$$

$$\bar{V}_{-3}^{A_3} : \left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 3 & 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 3 & 1 & 0 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 2 \end{array} \right) \left( \begin{array}{c} x \\ y \\ z \end{array} \right) = \left( \begin{array}{c} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{array} \right)$$

$$3x + y + 2z = 0 \quad \text{ok}$$

$$3x + y = 0 \quad y = -3x$$

$$2z = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad z = 0 \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = x \\ y = -3x \\ z = 0 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\Rightarrow \bar{V}_{-3}^{A_3} = \left\langle \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -3 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \right\rangle$$