

1) $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -3 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$. A è ridotta a scala, quindi il suo rango è uguale al numero di pivot. $\Rightarrow \text{rg}(A) = 3$

$B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -3 \\ 0 & 1 \\ -1 & -1 \\ -2 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$. $\text{rg}(B) = \#$ colonne lin. indipendenti
 siccome $\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$ e $\begin{pmatrix} -3 \\ 1 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$ non sono multipli posso dire $\text{rg}(B) = 2$

$C = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$. $\text{rg}(C) = \#$ righe lin. indipendenti.
 $(1, 1, 1) + (0, 2, 1) = (1, 3, 2)$

$\# = \text{numero di:}$

pertanto $\text{rg}(C) < 3$.

Siccome $(1, 1, 1)$ e $(1, 3, 2)$ non sono multipli ho almeno due righe lin. indip. e $\text{rg}(C) = 2$.

$D = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -2 & 0 \\ -3 & -6 & 6 & 2 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$. $\text{rg}(D) = \#$ righe lin. indipendenti = $\#$ colonne lin. indipendenti
 $-3 \cdot (1, 0, -2, 0) + 2(0, 3, 0, -1) = (-3, -6, 6, 2)$

pertanto $\text{rg}(D) \neq 3$. Tuttavia $\text{rg}(D) = 2$ perché

(ad esempio) $\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -3 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$ e $\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -6 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$ sono lin. indipendenti.

2a)

$$\begin{cases} x - 2y = 1 \\ 3x + 2y = 7 \end{cases}$$

$$(A|b) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 & 1 \\ 3 & 2 & 7 \end{bmatrix}$$

Controlliamo che sia
risolvibile

$$\text{rg}(A) = \text{rg}\left(\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ 3 & 2 \end{bmatrix}\right) = 2 \quad \text{rg}(A|b) = 2 \text{ perché}$$

$$2 \geq \text{rg}(A|b) \geq \text{rg}(A) = 2$$

$$\begin{cases} x = 1 + 2y \\ 3(1 + 2y) + 2y = 7 \end{cases}$$

$\downarrow$

$$\begin{cases} x = 1 + 2y \\ 6y + 2y = 7 - 3 \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} x = 2 \\ y = \frac{4}{8} = \frac{1}{2} \end{cases}$$

$\left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix} \right\}$ è l'insieme delle soluzioni del sistema.

$$2b) \begin{cases} x + 2y = 4 \\ -2x - 4y = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$(A|b) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 4 \\ -2 & -4 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

②

$$\text{rg}(A) = \text{rg}\left(\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ -2 & -4 \end{bmatrix}\right) = 1 \text{ perché le righe sono lin dip.}$$

$$-2(1, 2) = (-2, -4)$$

tuttavia $\text{rg}(A|b) = 2$ perché $(1, 2, 4)$ e $(-2, -4, 1)$ non sono multipli.

$\Rightarrow$ il sistema non ha soluzione.

$$3a) \begin{cases} 2x + 3y + z = 4 \\ x - y = 1 \\ -x + 3y + 4z = 2 \end{cases}$$

Scrivo la matrice dei coefficienti

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 2 & 3 & 1 & 4 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 3 & 4 & 2 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{R_1 \leftrightarrow R_2} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 2 & 3 & 1 & 4 \\ -1 & 3 & 4 & 2 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\begin{aligned} R_2 &\rightarrow R_2 - 2R_1 \\ R_3 &\rightarrow R_3 + R_1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 5 & 4 & 3 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{R_3 \leftrightarrow R_2} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 5 & 4 & 3 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 & 2 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} R_3 &\rightarrow R_3 - \frac{5}{2}R_2 \end{aligned} \right.$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} \textcircled{1} & -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & \textcircled{2} & 4 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & \textcircled{-9} & -\frac{11}{2} \end{array} \right)$$

$$\text{rg}(A) = \text{rg}(A|b) = 3$$

$\Rightarrow$ $\text{sol}(Ax=b)$ ha dimensione $3-3=0$
quindi ha soluzione unica.

$$\begin{cases} x - y = 1 \\ 2y + 4z = 3 \\ -9z = -\frac{11}{2} \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = \frac{23}{18} \\ y = \frac{5}{18} \\ z = \frac{11}{18} \end{cases}$$

③

(3b)
$$\begin{cases} x + y + 2z = 1 \\ x + 2y + 4z = 2 \end{cases}$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 4 & 2 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{R_2 \rightarrow R_2 - R_1} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 1 \end{array} \right)$$

we assign the parameter to the column without a pivot
 λ
 $y(A|b) = y(A) = 2$

$$\begin{cases} x + y + 2z = 1 \\ y + 2\lambda = 1 \\ z = \lambda \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} x + 1 - 2\lambda - 1 + 2\lambda = 0 \\ y = 1 - 2\lambda \\ z = \lambda \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} x = 0 \\ y = 1 - 2\lambda \\ z = \lambda \end{cases}$$

$\Rightarrow \text{sol}(Ax=b) \text{ has } \dim = 3 - 2 = 1$

$\lambda \in \mathbb{R}$

$$\text{sol}(Ax=b) = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + \lambda \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \lambda \in \mathbb{R} \right\}$$

(3c)
$$\begin{cases} x - 2y + 3z = 1 \\ x - 2y + z = 0 \\ -2x + 4y - 2z = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & -2 & 3 & 1 \\ 1 & -2 & 1 & 0 \\ -2 & 4 & -2 & 0 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{\begin{matrix} R_2 \rightarrow R_2 - R_1 \\ R_3 \rightarrow R_3 + 2R_1 \end{matrix}} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & -2 & 3 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 & 2 \end{array} \right)$$

$y(A|b) = y(A) = 2$

$\text{sol}(Ax=b) = 3 - 2 = 1$

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & -2 & 3 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{R_3 \rightarrow R_3 + 2R_2}$$

$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} x - 2y + 3z = 1 \\ -2z = -1 \\ y = \lambda \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} x = 1 - 3/2 + 2\lambda \\ z = 1/2 \\ y = \lambda \end{cases}, \lambda \in \mathbb{R}$

$$\Rightarrow \text{sol}(Ax=b) = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} -1/2 \\ 1/2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + \lambda \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \lambda \in \mathbb{R} \right\}$$

(4)

$$4) \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 3 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & -2 & -2 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{R_3 \leftrightarrow R_1} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -2 & -2 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 3 & -1 & 0 \\ 2 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \textcircled{1} & 2 & -2 & -2 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 5 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & -5 & 4 & 4 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{array}{l} R_2 \rightarrow R_2 - R_1 \\ R_3 \rightarrow R_3 - 2R_1 \end{array}$$

$$R_3 \rightarrow R_3 + 5R_2$$

$$R_4 \rightarrow R_4 + R_2$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \textcircled{1} & 2 & -2 & -2 & 1 \\ 0 & \textcircled{-1} & 5 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & -16 & -1 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 6 & 2 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$R_4 \rightarrow R_4 + \frac{6}{16}R_3$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \textcircled{1} & 2 & -2 & -2 & 1 \\ 0 & \textcircled{-1} & 5 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & \textcircled{-16} & -1 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \textcircled{\frac{13}{8}} & \frac{1}{8} \end{pmatrix}$$

prendo le colonne associate ai pivot nella matrice iniziale.

$$\Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -3 \\ -2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \\ -2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\} \text{ e' una base di } U$$