

domenica 14:00 ricevimento
e tutti i mercoledì

$$\begin{bmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ b_3 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 + 2b_1 \\ b_3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}}_E \cdot \begin{bmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ b_3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 4 & -2 \\ 4 & 9 & -3 \\ -2 & -3 & 7 \end{bmatrix}}_A \cdot x = \begin{bmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ b_3 \end{bmatrix} \quad E = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$E \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 4 & -2 \\ 4 & 9 & -3 \\ -2 & -3 & 7 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 4 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ -2 & -3 & 7 \end{bmatrix}$$

$E \cdot A$
Prodotto di matrici

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 4 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 9 \\ -3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ -3 \\ 7 \end{bmatrix}$$

OPERAZIONI SU MATRICI

$$3 \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \left[\begin{array}{ccccc} 1 & 2 & 5 & -3 & \pi \\ 5/2 & 0 & 1 & 5 & 9 \\ 1 & -2 & -5 & 0 & 9 \end{array} \right] \in \text{Mat}_{3 \times 5}(\mathbb{R}) \\ \text{Matrice } 3 \times 5 \end{array} \right.$$

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Notazioni:

$$\text{Mat}_{m \times n}(\mathbb{R})$$

$$M_{m \times n}(\mathbb{R})$$

$$\mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$$

$$E \in \text{Mat}_{3 \times 3}(\mathbb{R})$$

Somme

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 5 \\ 6 & 7 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 6 \\ 8 & 10 \end{bmatrix}$$

Prodotto per scalare (numero)

$$\frac{3}{2} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 3/2 \\ 3 & 9/2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 5 \\ 6 & 7 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 6 & 7 \\ 26 & 31 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$2 \cdot 4 + 3 \cdot 6$$

$$2 \cdot 5 + 3 \cdot 7$$

Se hanno le stesse dim

$$A+B$$

$$A, B \in \text{Mat}_{m,n}(\mathbb{R})$$

$c \cdot A$ sempre

$$A \cdot B$$

posso farlo se

$$A \in \text{Mat}_{m \times n}(\mathbb{R})$$

$$B \in \text{Mat}_{n \times p}(\mathbb{R})$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & 3 \\ 4 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 5 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 7 & \times & \times & \times \\ \times & \times & \times & \times \\ \vdots & & & \end{bmatrix}$$

$2 \times 3 \quad 3 \times 4 = 2 \times 4$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \dots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & & & \\ a_{m1} & a_{m2} & \dots & a_{mn} \end{bmatrix} \in \text{Mat}_{m \times n}(\mathbb{R}) \quad B = \begin{bmatrix} b_{11} & b_{12} & \dots & b_{1p} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ b_{n1} & \dots & & b_{np} \end{bmatrix} \in \text{Mat}_{n \times p}(\mathbb{R})$$

$C = AB$ Gli elementi di C sono

$$c_{ij} = a_{i1}b_{1j} + a_{i2}b_{2j} + a_{i3}b_{3j} + \dots + a_{in}b_{nj} = \sum_{k=1}^n a_{ik}b_{kj}$$

$C \in \text{Mat}_{m \times p}(\mathbb{R})$

Proprietà

$$A+B = B+A$$

$$(A+B)+C = A+(B+C)$$

$$c(A+B) = cA + cB$$

$$C(A+B) = CA + CB \quad \text{per ogni } A, B, C \text{ di dim. compatibili}$$

$$(AB)C = A(BC) = ABC$$

$$(A+B)C = AC + BC$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} A & B & = & C \\ 2 \times 3 & 3 \times 4 & & 2 \times 4 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} B & A & = & ? \\ 3 \times 4 & 2 \times 3 & & \end{array}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \boxed{x} & \boxed{x} & \boxed{x} \\ x & x & x \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \boxed{x} & \boxed{x} & \boxed{x} & \boxed{x} \\ \boxed{x} & \boxed{x} & \boxed{x} & \boxed{x} \\ \boxed{x} & \boxed{x} & \boxed{x} & \boxed{x} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \boxed{x} & \boxed{x} & \boxed{x} & \boxed{x} \\ x & x & x & x \\ x & x & x & x \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \boxed{x} & \boxed{x} & \boxed{x} \\ \boxed{x} & \boxed{x} & \boxed{x} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 5 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 6 \\ 0 & 15 \end{bmatrix}$$

A B C

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 5 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 10 \\ 0 & 15 \end{bmatrix}$$

B A

$AB \neq BA$ bisogna sempre stare attenti all'ordine

$$\begin{bmatrix} x & x & x \\ x & x & x \\ x & x & x \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ x \\ x \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} x \\ x \\ x \end{bmatrix}$$

$n \times n$ $n \times 1$ $n \times 1$

$$\begin{bmatrix} x & x & x \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x & x & x \\ x & x & x \\ x & x & x \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} x & x & x \end{bmatrix}$$

$1 \times m$ $m \times n$ $1 \times n$ vettore riga

$$\begin{matrix} [x & x & x] \\ 1 \times n \end{matrix} \begin{matrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ x \\ x \end{bmatrix} \\ n \times 1 \end{matrix} = \begin{matrix} [x] \\ 1 \times 1 \end{matrix}$$

$$\begin{matrix} [2 & 4 & 6] \\ 1 \times 3 \end{matrix} \begin{matrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} \\ 3 \times 1 \end{matrix} = 2 \cdot 1 + 4 \cdot 0 + 6 \cdot (-1) = -4$$

$$\begin{matrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ x \\ x \end{bmatrix} \\ n \times 1 \end{matrix} \begin{matrix} [x & x & x] \\ 1 \times n \end{matrix} = \begin{matrix} \begin{bmatrix} x & x & x \\ x & x & x \\ x & x & x \end{bmatrix} \\ n \times n \end{matrix}$$

$$\begin{matrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} \\ 3 \times 1 \end{matrix} \begin{matrix} [2 & 4 & 6] \\ 1 \times 3 \end{matrix} = \begin{matrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 4 & 6 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -2 & -4 & -6 \end{bmatrix} \\ 3 \times 3 \end{matrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ b_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ b_3 \end{bmatrix}$$

matrice identità $n \times n$ $I \in \text{Mat}_{n \times n}(\mathbb{R})$

$$I_n \in \text{Mat}_{n \times n}(\mathbb{R})$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 \\ 7 & 8 & 9 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 \\ 7 & 8 & 9 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 \\ 7 & 8 & 9 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \in \text{Mat}_{2 \times 2}(\mathbb{R})$$

$$A^2 = A \cdot A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 8 \\ 0 & 9 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A^3 = A^2 \cdot A = A \cdot A \cdot A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 26 \\ 0 & 27 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 5 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 5 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 5 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 10 & 5 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 & 5 \\ 6 & 7 & 8 \end{bmatrix}$$

Nell'eliminazione di Gauss
serve anche scambiare righe

$$A \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ b_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} b_2 \\ b_1 \\ b_3 \end{bmatrix}$$

Matrici di permutazione

Scambiano elementi di un vettore

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ b_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} b_2 \\ b_3 \\ b_1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$P = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$P^3 = I \quad \text{per casa}$$

$$Ax = b$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 4 & -2 \\ 4 & 9 & -3 \\ -2 & -3 & 7 \end{bmatrix} x = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 8 \\ 10 \end{bmatrix}$$

Augmented matrix: $[A \ b]$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 4 & -2 & | & 2 \\ 4 & 9 & -3 & | & 8 \\ -2 & -3 & 7 & | & 10 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 4 & -2 & | & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & | & 4 \\ -2 & -3 & 7 & | & 10 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$E_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & 2 & 4 & -2 & 2 \\ -2 & 1 & 0 & 4 & 9 & -3 & 8 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -2 & -3 & 7 & 10 \end{array} \right] = \left[\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 2 & 4 & -2 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 4 \\ -2 & -3 & 7 & 10 \end{array} \right]$$

$$E_2 = \left[\begin{array}{ccc} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right] \begin{bmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ b_1 + b_3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\underbrace{\left[\begin{array}{ccc} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right]}_{E_2} \cdot \underbrace{\left[\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 2 & 4 & -2 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 4 \\ -2 & -3 & 7 & 10 \end{array} \right]}_{E_1[A|b]} = \left[\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 2 & 4 & -2 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & 5 & 12 \end{array} \right] = E_2 E_1 [A|b]$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 4 & -2 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 4 \\ -2 & -3 & 7 & 10 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 4 & -2 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & 5 & 12 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{cases} 2x_1 + 4x_2 - 2x_3 = 2 \\ x_2 + x_3 = 4 \\ 4x_3 = 8 \end{cases}$$

$$\underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}}_{E_3} \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 4 & -2 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & 5 & 12 \end{bmatrix}}_{E_2 E_1 [A|b]} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 4 & -2 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 & 8 \end{bmatrix} \underbrace{E_3 E_2 E_1 [A|b]}$$

$$\begin{matrix} (a) \\ (b) \\ (c) \end{matrix} \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 2 & 4 & -2 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 & 8 \end{array} \right] = E_3 E_2 E_1 [A | b]$$

$$(b) A - (b) - \frac{1}{4}(c)$$

$$E_4 \begin{bmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ b_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -\frac{1}{4} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ b_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 - \frac{1}{4}b_3 \\ b_3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{matrix} E_4 \\ E_3 E_2 E_1 \end{matrix} \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 2 & 4 & -2 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 & 8 \end{array} \right] = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 4 & -2 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 & 8 \end{bmatrix} = E_4 E_3 E_2 E_1 [A | b]$$

$$\begin{array}{l} (a) \\ (b) \\ (c) \end{array} \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 2 & 4 & -2 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 & 8 \end{array} \right]$$

$$(a) \rightarrow (a) + \frac{1}{2}(c)$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ b_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} b_1 + \frac{1}{2}b_3 \\ b_2 \\ b_3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 2 & 4 & -2 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 & 8 \end{array} \right] = \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 2 & 4 & 0 & 6 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 & 8 \end{array} \right]$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 2 & 4 & 0 & 6 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 & 8 \end{array} \right] \begin{array}{l} (a) \\ (b) \\ (c) \end{array}$$

$$(a) \rightarrow (a) - 4(b)$$

$$\underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -4 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}}_{E_6} \begin{bmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ b_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} b_1 - 4b_2 \\ b_2 \\ b_3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -4 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 2 & 4 & 0 & 6 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 & 8 \end{array} \right] = \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 2 & 0 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 & 8 \end{array} \right]$$

vorrei che qui ci fosse $I = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

$$\left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 2 & 0 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 & 8 \end{array} \right]$$

moltiplico le prime righe per $\frac{1}{2}$
e la terza per $\frac{1}{4}$

$$\underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{4} \end{bmatrix}}_{E_7} \begin{bmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ b_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ \frac{1}{4} b_3 \end{bmatrix}$$

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

$$E_7 \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 2 & 0 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 & 8 \end{array} \right] = \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 \end{array} \right]$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \updownarrow \\ x_1 = -1 \\ x_2 = 2 \\ x_3 = 2 \end{array}$$

Questa è la soluzione

Eliminazione di Gauss-Jordan

$$\begin{bmatrix} \boxed{x} & \boxed{x} & \boxed{x} & | & \boxed{x} \\ x & x & x & | & x \\ x & x & x & | & x \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} x & x & x & | & x \\ 0 & x & x & | & x \\ x & x & x & | & x \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} x & x & x & | & x \\ 0 & x & x & | & x \\ 0 & x & x & | & x \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} x & x & x & | & x \\ 0 & \boxed{x} & \boxed{x} & | & x \\ 0 & 0 & x & | & x \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} x & x & x & | & x \\ \boxed{0} & \boxed{x} & \boxed{0} & | & x \\ \boxed{0} & \boxed{0} & \boxed{x} & | & x \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} x & x & 0 & | & x \\ 0 & x & 0 & | & x \\ 0 & 0 & x & | & x \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} x & 0 & 0 & | & x \\ 0 & x & 0 & | & x \\ 0 & 0 & x & | & x \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & | & \boxed{x} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & | & \boxed{x} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & | & \boxed{x} \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \text{soluzione!}$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \times_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \times_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \times_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 2 & -1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 & -1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right] \rightarrow \left[\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 2 & -1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 3/2 & -1 & 1/2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right] \rightarrow$$

(c) + (c) + 2/3(b)

$$\rightarrow \left[\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 2 & -1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 3/2 & -1 & 1/2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 4/3 & 1/3 & 2/3 & 1 \end{array} \right] \rightarrow \left[\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 2 & -1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 3/2 & -1 & 1/2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1/4 & 2/4 & 3/4 \end{array} \right]$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 2 & -1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{3}{2} & -1 & \frac{1}{2} & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \frac{1}{4} & \frac{3}{4} & \frac{3}{4} \end{array} \right] \rightarrow \left[\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 2 & -1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{3}{2} & 0 & \frac{3}{4} & \frac{3}{2} & \frac{3}{4} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \frac{1}{4} & \frac{2}{4} & \frac{3}{4} \end{array} \right] \rightarrow \left[\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 2 & -1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} & 1 & \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \frac{1}{4} & \frac{2}{4} & \frac{3}{4} \end{array} \right] \begin{array}{l} (a)+(2)+(b) \\ (b) \\ (c) \end{array}$$

$$\rightarrow \left[\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 2 & 0 & 0 & \frac{3}{2} & 1 & \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} & 1 & \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \frac{1}{4} & \frac{2}{4} & \frac{3}{4} \end{array} \right] \rightarrow \left[\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & \frac{3}{4} & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{4} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} & 1 & \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \frac{1}{4} & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{3}{4} \end{array} \right] \begin{array}{l} \text{Soluzione di } Ax = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \\ \text{Soluzione } x_2 \text{ di } Ax = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \\ \text{Soluzione } x_1 \text{ di } Ax = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \end{array}$$

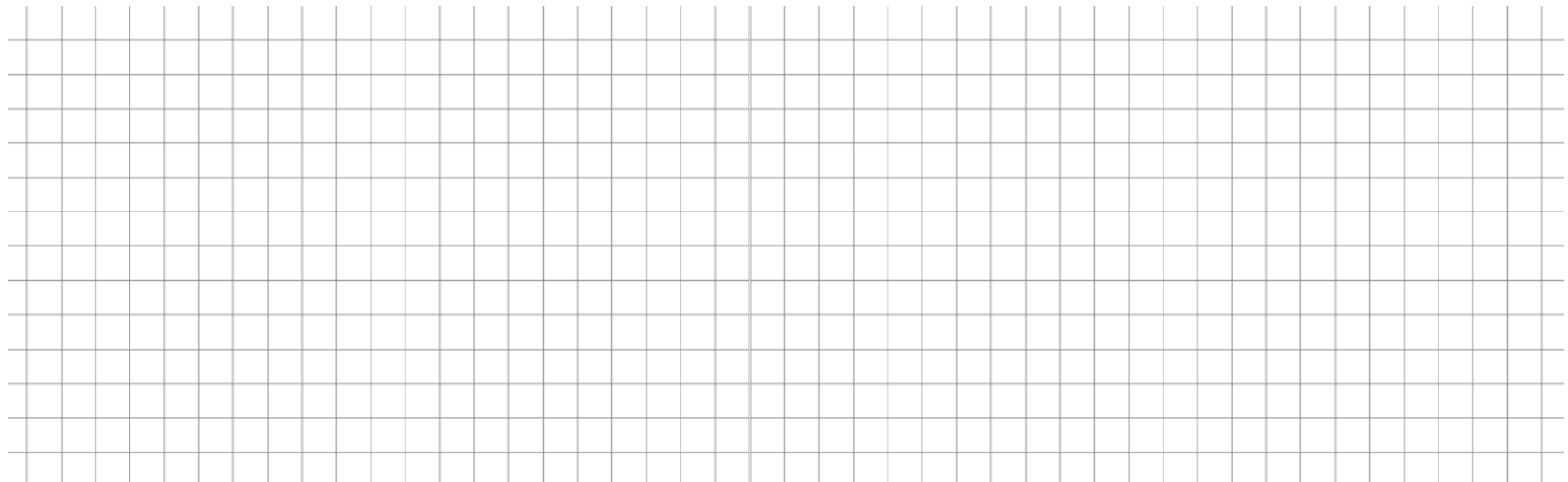
$$A \begin{bmatrix} \frac{3}{4} \\ \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{4} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

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

$$A \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{4} \\ \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{3}{4} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A \cdot \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} 3/4 & 1/2 & 1/4 \\ 1/2 & 1 & 1/2 \\ 1/4 & 1/2 & 3/4 \end{bmatrix}}_D = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = I$$

... lungo lavoro ... $A \cdot D = I$



mar 3-15:55