

# Algebra Lineare - Esercizi del 23/10/08

Esibire basi dei seguenti spazi vettoriali:

$$(1) \left\{ x \in \mathbb{R}^3 : 2x_1 - 5x_2 + 7x_3 = 0 \right\}$$

$$(2) \left\{ x \in \mathbb{R}^4 : \begin{array}{l} 3x_1 - 2x_2 + 4x_3 + 5x_4 = 0 \\ -x_1 + 4x_2 - 7x_3 + 3x_4 = 0 \\ 7x_1 - 8x_2 + 15x_3 + 7x_4 = 0 \end{array} \right\}$$

$$(3) \left\{ x \in \mathbb{R}^n : \sum_{j=1}^m (-j)^{j+1} x_j = 0 \right\}$$

$$(4) \left\{ x \in \mathbb{R}^n : \sum_{j=1}^m (-1)^j x_j = \sum_{j=1}^m (1 + (-1)^{j+1}) x_j = 0 \right\}$$

$$(5) \left\{ A \in \mathcal{M}_{2 \times 3}(\mathbb{R}) : \begin{array}{l} a_{11} + a_{22} + a_{31} = 0 \\ a_{12} + a_{21} + a_{32} = 0 \end{array} \right\}$$

$$(6) \left\{ A \in \mathcal{M}_{3 \times 2}(\mathbb{R}) : \begin{array}{l} a_{11} + 2a_{12} + 3a_{31} = 0 \\ a_{11} - 2a_{22} + 4a_{32} = 0 \\ -a_{22} + a_{21} + 2a_{32} = 0 \\ 2a_{12} + 2a_{21} + 3a_{31} = 0 \end{array} \right\}$$

$$(7) \mathcal{J}_m(\mathbb{R}), \mathcal{a}_m(\mathbb{R})$$

$$(8) \left\{ A \in \mathcal{J}_m(\mathbb{R}) : \text{tr}(A) = 0 \right\}$$

$$(9) \quad X = \mathcal{F}(\{a, b, c\}, \mathbb{R})$$

$$(10) \quad \left\{ f \in X : 3f(a) - 2f(b) + 5f(c) = 0 \right\}$$

$$(11) \quad \left\{ f \in X : \begin{array}{l} 2f(a) - 3f(b) - 4f(c) = 0 \\ 4f(a) + 5f(b) - 7f(c) = 0 \end{array} \right\}$$

$$(12) \quad \left\{ p(x) \in \mathbb{R}[x] : \deg(p(x)) \leq d, p(1) = 0 \right\}$$

$$(13) \quad \left\{ p(x) : \deg(p(x)) \leq 4, \begin{array}{l} p(1) + p''(-1) = 0 \\ p(2) - p'(1) = 0 \end{array} \right\}$$

$$(14) \quad \left\{ p(x) : \deg(p(x)) \leq d, p(x) = p(-x) \right\}$$

$$(15) \quad \left\{ p(x) : \deg(p(x)) \leq d, p(x) + p(-x) = 0 \right\}$$

$$(16) \quad \left\{ p(x) : \deg(p(x)) \leq 3, p(x) - 2p'(x) + xp''(-x) = 0 \right\}$$