

Problema 1 Calcular el rango de la matriz

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 3 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 7 & -9 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$$

Solución:

$$|A_1| = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 & 3 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 7 & -9 \end{vmatrix} = 0, \quad |A_2| = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 7 & -2 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$
$$|A_3| = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 3 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & -9 & -2 \end{vmatrix} = 0, \quad |A_4| = \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 3 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 7 & -9 & -2 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

Como

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 2 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 3 \neq 0 \implies \text{Rango}(A) = 2$$

Problema 2 Sea la matriz

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} m & -2 & 1 \\ 2 & m & m+2 \\ m & -7 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

1. Calcular los valores de m para los que la matriz A es inversible.
2. Calcular A^{-1} para $m = 0$.

Solución:

1.

$$\begin{vmatrix} m & -2 & 1 \\ 2 & m & m+2 \\ m & -7 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 2(2m^2 + 5m - 7) = 0 \implies m = 1, \quad m = -\frac{7}{2}$$

Si $m = 1$ o $m = -7/2 \implies |A| = 0 \implies$ no existe A^{-1} .

Si $m \neq 1$ y $m \neq -7/2 \implies |A| \neq 0 \implies$ existe A^{-1} .

2.

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -2 & 1 \\ 2 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & -7 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \implies A^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1/2 & 2/7 \\ 0 & 0 & -1/7 \\ 1 & 0 & -2/7 \end{pmatrix}$$

Problema 3 Dada la matriz

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

Calcular A^n y en particular A^{1000}

Solución:

$$A^1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad A^2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A^3 = A^2 \cdot A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A^n = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & n & n \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A^{1000} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1000 & 1000 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Problema 4 Calcular todas las matrices X que cumplan $AX = XA$ donde

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

Solución:

Llamamos $X = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix}$:

$$AX = XA \implies \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ -2 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ -2 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \implies$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} a + 2c & b + 2d \\ -2a & -2b \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a - 2b & 2a \\ c - 2d & 2c \end{pmatrix} \implies$$

$$\begin{cases} a + 2c = a - 2b \implies c = -b \\ b + 2d = -2a \implies b = -2a - 2d \\ -2a = c - 2d \implies c = 2a + 2d \\ -2b = 2c \implies c = -b \end{cases}$$

$$\text{Luego } X = \begin{pmatrix} a & -2a - 2d \\ -b & d \end{pmatrix}.$$