

Problema 1 Sea la matriz

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} m & 2 & 3 & 5 \\ 2 & m & -1 & 2 \\ -4 & m & 9 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

Calcular el rango de A para los diferentes valores de m .

Solución:

$$|A_1| = \begin{vmatrix} m & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & m & -1 \\ -4 & m & 9 \end{vmatrix} = 2(5m^2 + 9m - 14) = 0 \implies m = 1, m = -14/5$$

$$|A_2| = \begin{vmatrix} m & 2 & 5 \\ 2 & m & 2 \\ -4 & m & 4 \end{vmatrix} = 2(m^2 + 15m - 16) = 0 \implies m = 1, m = -16$$

$$|A_3| = \begin{vmatrix} m & 3 & 5 \\ 2 & -1 & 2 \\ -4 & 9 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = 22 - 22m = 0 \implies m = 1$$

$$|A_4| = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 3 & 5 \\ m & -1 & 2 \\ m & 9 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = 44m - 44 = 0 \implies m = 1$$

Si $m \neq 1 \implies \text{Rango}(A) = 3$.

Cuando $m = 1 \implies \text{Rango}(A) = 2$, ya que el menor $\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = -3 \neq 0$.

Problema 2 Dada la matriz

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

Calcular A^n y en particular A^{101}

Solución:

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

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

$$A^4 = A^3 \cdot A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -3 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -4 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A^n = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -n \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}; \quad A^{101} = A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 101 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Problema 3 Resolver el siguiente sistema

$$\begin{cases} 2X - Y = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & -1 \\ -2 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \\ X + Y = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 1 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \end{cases}$$

Solución:

$$\begin{cases} 2X - Y = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & -1 \\ -2 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \\ X + Y = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 1 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \end{cases} \implies \begin{cases} X = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2/3 \\ -1/3 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \\ Y = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 7/3 \\ 4/3 & -1/3 \end{pmatrix} \end{cases}$$

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

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

Solución:

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

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

$$\begin{pmatrix} a + 2c & b + 2d \\ -c & -d \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a & 2a - b \\ c & 2c - d \end{pmatrix} \implies \begin{cases} a + 2c = a \implies c = 0 \\ b + 2d = 2a - b \implies a = b + d \\ -c = c \implies c = 0 \\ -d = 2c - d \implies c = 0 \end{cases}$$

Luego $X = \begin{pmatrix} b + d & b \\ 0 & d \end{pmatrix}$.