

1.- Considérense las matrices

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 3 & 5 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad y \quad B = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

- a) Calcúlese la matriz $D = A^T \cdot B$. ¿Existe la matriz $F = A \cdot B$?
 b) Calcúlese la matriz $M = B^{-1}$.

Nota: A^T denota la matriz transpuesta de la matriz A .

2×3 2×2 NO Se puede calcular

$$A \cdot B$$

$$B^{-1} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2a+3c & 2b+3d \\ a+4c & b+4d \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$a = -4c$$

$$2(-4c) + 3c = 1 \quad -8c + 3c = 1 \quad -5c = 1$$

$$c = -\frac{1}{5} \quad a = \frac{4}{5}$$

$$B^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{4}{5} & -\frac{3}{5} \\ -\frac{1}{5} & \frac{2}{5} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A^T = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 2 & 5 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A^T \cdot B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 2 & 5 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 15 \\ 9 & 26 \\ 1 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 2a+3c &= 1 \\ 2b+3d &= 0 \quad \rightarrow b = -\frac{3d}{2} \\ a+4c &= 0 \\ b+4d &= 1 \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} b = -3 \cdot \left(\frac{2}{5}\right) : 2 \\ b = -\frac{6}{5} \cdot \frac{2}{1} \\ b = -\frac{6}{10} = -\frac{3}{5} \end{array} \right\} \\ -\frac{3d}{2} + \frac{4d}{1} &= \frac{1}{1} \\ -3d + 8d &= 2 \quad \cancel{2} \quad \cancel{2} \\ 5d &= 2 \\ d &= \underline{\underline{\frac{2}{5}}} \end{aligned}$$

2.- Considérense las matrices

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 2 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \quad y \quad C = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

- a) Determinese la matriz C^{40}
 b) Calcúlese la matriz X que verifica $X \cdot A + 3B = C$

$$a) C = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$C^2 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = I$$

$$C^3 = C^2 \cdot C = I \cdot C = C$$

$$C^{40} = (C^2)^{20} = I^{20} = \underline{\underline{I}}$$

$$C^4 = C^3 \cdot C = C \cdot C = C^2 = I$$

$$b) \quad XA + 3B = C \quad XA = C - 3B$$

$$\cancel{XA \cdot A^{-1}} = (C - 3B) \cdot A^{-1} \Rightarrow X = (C - 3B) \cdot A^{-1}$$

$$I \quad A^{-1} = \frac{[\text{adj}(A)]^T}{|\Delta|} = \frac{\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}}{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & -2 \\ -1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{adj}(A) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & +1 \\ +2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad [\text{adj}(A)]^T = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad |\Delta| = 1 - 2 = -1$$

$$C - 3B = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 9 \\ 6 & -3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -4 & -10 \\ -3 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$X = (C - 3B) \cdot A^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} -4 & -10 \\ -3 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} -1 & -2 \\ -1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 14 & 18 \\ -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

3.- Considérense las matrices A, B y C siguientes, donde $a, b, c \in \mathbb{R}$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} -3 & 3 \\ 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \quad B = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \quad y \quad C = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & a \\ b & c \end{pmatrix}$$

a) Determinense los valores de a, b y c para que se verifique

$$C \cdot A = B \cdot C \quad y \quad |C| = 2$$

Nota: $|C|$ es el determinante de la matriz C

b) Calcúlese, para los valores de $a = b = c = 1$, $C^{-1} \cdot B \cdot C$ y B^{100}

$$B \cdot C = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -2 & c \\ b & c \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ -b & -c \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 6 + 2a &= 0 \\ -6 + 2a &= 0 \\ -3b + 2c &= -b \\ 3b - 2c &= c \end{aligned} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 6 + 2a = 0 \\ 6 - 2a = 0 \\ 4a = 0 \rightarrow a = 0 \\ 4c = -b + c \Rightarrow b = -3c \end{array} \right.$$

$$C \cdot A = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & a \\ b & c \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -3 & 3 \\ 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 6 + 2a & -6 + 2a \\ -3b + 2c & 3b + 2c \end{pmatrix}$$

Igualando

$$|C| = 2 \quad -2c + ab = 2$$

$$-2c = 2 \quad c = -1$$

$$\text{Solución: } a = 0 \quad b = 3 \quad c = -1$$

$$b) C = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{adj}(C) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -1 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \quad [\text{adj}(C)]^T = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -1 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$|C| = -3 \quad C^{-1} = \frac{[\text{adj}(C)]^T}{|C|} = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{1}{3} & \frac{2}{3} \end{pmatrix}$$

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

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

B^{100}

$$B = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \quad B^2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = -B$$

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

$$B^4 = B^3 \cdot B = B \cdot B = B^2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = -B$$

$$B^{100} = B^2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = -B$$

$$\begin{aligned} B^{\text{IMPDR}} &= B \\ B^{\text{PAR}} &= \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = -B \end{aligned}$$

4.- Dada la matriz $A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 5a \\ a & 3 \end{pmatrix}$ con $a \in \mathbb{R}$

a) Determine los valores del parámetro a para los que se verifica la igualdad $A^2 - 5A = -I$, donde I es la matriz identidad.

b) Calcule A^{-1} para $a = -1$.

$$a) \Delta^2 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 5a \\ a & 3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 5a \\ a & 3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 4+5a^2 & 10a+15a \\ 2a+3a & 5a^2+9 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Delta^2 - 5A = \begin{pmatrix} 5a^2+4 & 25a \\ 5a & 5a^2+9 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} -10 & -25a \\ -5a & -15 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 5a^2-6 & 0 \\ 0 & 5a^2-6 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Delta^2 - 5A = -I \quad \begin{pmatrix} 5a^2-6 & 0 \\ 0 & 5a^2-6 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{Igualando: } 5a^2 - 6 = -1 \quad 5a^2 = 5 \quad a^2 = 1 \quad a = \sqrt{1} = \pm 1$$

Soluciones $a = 1 \quad a = -1$

$a = 0$ tiene solución

$$b) \Delta = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -5 \\ -1 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \quad \Delta^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 5 \\ 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

5.- Se consideran las matrices A y B dadas por

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ a & 1 & 0 \\ b & c & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad y \quad B = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

a) Determine los valores de a , b y c para que se verifique $A^2 = A - B$

b) Para $a = b = c = 2$, estudie si la matriz A es invertible y, en caso afirmativo, calcule su inversa.

$$a) \Delta^2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ a & 1 & 0 \\ b & c & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ a & 1 & 0 \\ b & c & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2a & 1 & 0 \\ 2b+ac & 2c & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A - B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ a & 1 & 0 \\ b & c & 1 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ a-1 & 1 & 0 \\ b-1 & c-1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Igualando

$$a-1 = 2a \Rightarrow \underline{\underline{-1 = a}}$$

$$b-1 = 2b+ac \rightarrow b-1 = 2b+c \Rightarrow -1 = b-c \rightarrow$$

$$c-1 = 2c \rightarrow \underline{\underline{-1 = c}} \quad -1 = b+1 \quad \underline{\underline{b = -2}}$$

Soluciones $a = -1 \quad b = -2 \quad c = -1$

b) $\Delta = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ para que sea invertible $|\Delta| \neq 0$

$$|\Delta| = 1 \quad \text{ES INVERSIBLE}$$

$$\Delta^{-1} = \frac{[\text{adj}(\Delta)]^T}{|\Delta|}$$

$$\text{adj}(\Delta) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$[\text{adj}(\Delta)]^T = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -2 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & -2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

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

6.- Se considera la matriz A

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

- a) Determine los valores de los parámetros reales a y b para los que $A = A^{-1}$.
 b) Para $a = b = 2$, calcule la matriz inversa de A.

$$\text{Si } \Delta = \Delta^{-1}$$

$$A \cdot A^{-1} = I$$

$$\Delta^2 = I$$

$$\Delta^2 = \begin{pmatrix} a & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & b & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & a \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & b & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & a \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a^2+1 & 0 & 2a \\ 0 & b^2 & 0 \\ 2a & 0 & a^2+1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Igualando

$$a^2+1=1$$

$$2a=0$$

$$b^2=1$$

$$2a=0$$

$$a^2+1=1$$

$$a^2=0$$

$$b=\sqrt{1}$$

$$b=\pm 1$$

$$a^2=0$$

$$a=0$$

$$a=0$$

$$b=\pm 1$$

$$a=0$$

$$b=\pm 1$$

Soluciones

$$a=0$$

$$b=\pm 1$$

b) $\Delta = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$

$$\text{adj}(\Delta) = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 \\ -2 & 0 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$|\Delta| = 8 - 2 = 6$$

$$[\text{adj}(\Delta)]^T = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Delta^{-1} = \frac{1}{6} \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{2}{3} & 0 & -\frac{1}{3} \\ 0 & \frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ -\frac{1}{3} & 0 & \frac{2}{3} \end{pmatrix}$$

7.- Se consideran las matrices

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} a & 2 & 6 \\ 2 & a & 4 \\ 2 & a & 6 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{y} \quad B = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

- a) Determine los valores del parámetro real a para los que la matriz A no es invertible.
 b) Para $a = 1$, calcule la matriz inversa A^{-1} y obtenga la matriz X tal que $AX = B$

a) para que no sea invertible $|A| = 0$

$$|A| = 6a^2 + 16 + 12a - 12a - 4a^2 - 24 = 2a^2 - 8 = 0$$

$$a = \sqrt{\frac{8}{2}} = \sqrt{4} \quad a = \pm 2$$

b) $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 6 \\ 2 & 1 & 4 \\ 2 & 1 & 6 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{Adj}(A) = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -4 & 0 \\ -4 & -6 & 3 \\ 2 & 8 & -3 \end{pmatrix}$

$$[\text{Adj}(A)]^T = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -6 & 2 \\ -4 & -6 & 8 \\ 0 & 3 & -3 \end{pmatrix} \quad |A| = -6$$

$$A^{-1} = -\frac{1}{6} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -6 & 2 \\ -4 & -6 & 8 \\ 0 & 3 & -3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{3} & 1 & -\frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{2}{3} & 1 & -\frac{4}{3} \\ 0 & -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

8.- Se consideran las matrices $A = \begin{pmatrix} a & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & -a & -1 \end{pmatrix}$ y $B = \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$

a) Calcule los valores del parámetro real a para los cuales la matriz A tiene inversa.

b) Para $a = 2$, calcule, si existe, la matriz X que satisface $AX = B$

$$|\Delta| = -2a + a - 1 = -a - 1$$

$$-a - 1 = 0$$

$$\underline{\underline{a = -1}}$$

Si $a \neq -1$ tiene inversa

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

$$\Delta X = B$$

$$|\Delta| = -3$$

$$\underbrace{\Delta^{-1} \cdot A \cdot X}_{I \cdot X} = \Delta^{-1} \cdot B$$

$$I \cdot X = \Delta^{-1} \cdot B \rightarrow X = \Delta^{-1} \cdot B$$

$$\text{adj}(A) = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & -1 & 2 \\ -1 & -2 & 4 \\ -2 & -1 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$[\text{adj}(A)]^T = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & -1 & -2 \\ -1 & -2 & -1 \\ 2 & 4 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Delta^{-1} = -\frac{1}{3} \begin{pmatrix} -2 & -1 & -2 \\ -1 & -2 & -1 \\ 2 & 4 & 5 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2/3 & 1/3 & 2/3 \\ 1/3 & 2/3 & 1/3 \\ -2/3 & -4/3 & -5/3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$X = \Delta^{-1} \cdot B = \begin{pmatrix} 2/3 & 1/3 & 2/3 \\ 1/3 & 2/3 & 1/3 \\ -2/3 & -4/3 & -5/3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -5/3 \\ -1/3 \\ 5/3 \end{pmatrix}$$