

ALGEBRA -2-

$$\begin{cases} a_{11}x_1 + a_{12}x_2 + \dots + a_{1n}x_n = b_1 \\ a_{21}x_1 + a_{22}x_2 + \dots + a_{2n}x_n = b_2 \\ \vdots \\ a_{m1}x_1 + a_{m2}x_2 + \dots + a_{mn}x_n = b_m \end{cases}$$
$$A = (a_{ij})_{m \times n}, X = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix} \text{ y } B = \begin{pmatrix} b_1 \\ \vdots \\ b_m \end{pmatrix}.$$

- Multiplicar una fila por un número distinto de cero ($F_i \rightarrow \alpha F_i$)
- Sumar a una fila un múltiplo de otra
- Intercambiar filas ($F_i \leftrightarrow F_j$) ($F_i \rightarrow F_i + pF_j$)

Regla de Cramer

$$\text{Si } D = \begin{vmatrix} u_1 & v_1 & w_1 \\ u_2 & v_2 & w_2 \\ u_3 & v_3 & w_3 \end{vmatrix} \neq 0, x = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} b_1 & v_1 & w_1 \\ b_2 & v_2 & w_2 \\ b_3 & v_3 & w_3 \end{vmatrix}}{D} \quad y = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} u_1 & b_1 & w_1 \\ u_2 & b_2 & w_2 \\ u_3 & b_3 & w_3 \end{vmatrix}}{D} \quad z = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} u_1 & v_1 & b_1 \\ u_2 & v_2 & b_2 \\ u_3 & v_3 & b_3 \end{vmatrix}}{D}$$

Si $\text{Rango}(A) \neq \text{Rango}(A^*)$ se trata de un Sistema Incompatible y no tiene solución.

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \pi &\equiv A x + B y + C z = D \\ \pi' &\equiv A' x + B' y + C' z = D' \end{aligned} \right\} M = \begin{pmatrix} A & B & C \\ A' & B' & C' \end{pmatrix} \quad M^* = \begin{pmatrix} A & B & C & D \\ A' & B' & C' & D' \end{pmatrix}$$

A diagram of a rectangular plate with a central hole. The plate is tilted at an angle α relative to a horizontal line. The hole is a semi-ellipse with a major axis length $2a$ and a minor axis length $2b$. The distance from the center of the hole to the right edge of the plate is r . The angle between the horizontal line and the line connecting the center of the hole to the right edge is β . The plate is labeled with Π and Π' on its left and right edges respectively.

A diagram of a parallelogram with vertices labeled A, B, C, and D. The vertices are arranged such that A is at the top-left, B is at the top-right, C is at the bottom-right, and D is at the bottom-left. The sides are labeled AB, BC, CD, and DA.

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \pi &= A x + B y + C z = D \\ \pi' &= A' x + B' y + C' z = D' \\ \pi'' &= A'' x + B'' y + C'' z = D'' \end{aligned} \right\} M = \begin{pmatrix} A & B & C \\ A' & B' & C' \\ A'' & B'' & C'' \end{pmatrix} \quad M' = \begin{pmatrix} A & B & C & D \\ A' & B' & C' & D' \\ A'' & B'' & C'' & D'' \end{pmatrix}$$

A diagram of a rectangular frame. The frame is composed of two concentric rectangles. The region between the two rectangles is divided into three parts by two vertical lines. These parts are labeled π_1 , π_2 , and π_3 from left to right.

A diagram showing three stacked rectangular layers. The top layer is labeled h_1 , the middle layer is labeled h_2 , and the bottom layer is labeled h_3 . Dashed lines indicate the boundaries between the layers.