

Propiedades básicas de matrices

1. Para $\alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{R}$ y $A, B, C \in M_{m \times n}$, se cumple:

- (a) $A + B = B + A$
- (b) $(A + B) + C = A + (B + C)$
- (c) $A + 0_{m \times n} = 0_{m \times n} + A = A$
- (d) $A + (-A) = (-A) + A = 0_{m \times n}$
- (e) $\alpha(\beta A) = (\alpha\beta)A$
- (f) $\alpha(A + B) = \alpha A + \alpha B$
- (g) $(\alpha + \beta)A = \alpha A + \beta A$
- (h) $1A = A$
- (i) $(\alpha A)^t = \alpha A^t$
- (j) $(A + B)^t = A^t + B^t$

2. Para $\alpha \in \mathbb{R}$, $A, B \in M_{m \times n}$, $C \in M_{n \times p}$, $D \in M_{p \times s}$, $F \in M_{r \times m}$ se cumple:

- (a) $F(A + B) = FA + FB$
- (b) $(A + B)C = AC + BC$
- (c) $I_m A = A = A I_n$
- (d) $A(\alpha C) = (\alpha A)C = \alpha(AC)$
- (e) $(A^t)^t = A$
- (f) $(AC)^t = C^t A^t$
- (g) $0_{r \times m} A = 0_{r \times n}$
- (h) $A 0_{n \times p} = 0_{m \times p}$
- (i) $(AC)D = A(CD)$

3. Para $\alpha \in \mathbb{R}$, $A, B \in M_n$ con A y B invertibles (no singulares), se cumple:

- (a) $I_n^{-1} = I_n$
- (b) $(A^{-1})^{-1} = A$
- (c) $(A^t)^{-1} = (A^{-1})^t$
- (d) $(AB)^{-1} = B^{-1}A^{-1}$