

1. DETERMINANTES

EJERCICIO 1. Sea la matriz:

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

donde $\alpha \in \mathbb{R}$.

- I. ¿Para qué valores de α la matriz A es invertible?
- II. Calcule la inversa de A cuando sea posible.

Solución.

- I. Para saber si A es invertible, se debe calcular el determinante:

$$\det(A) = \begin{vmatrix} \alpha & -1 & 0 \\ -2 & \alpha & -2 \\ 0 & -1 & \alpha \end{vmatrix} = \alpha \begin{vmatrix} \alpha & -2 \\ -1 & \alpha \end{vmatrix} - \begin{vmatrix} -2 & -2 \\ 0 & \alpha \end{vmatrix} = \alpha^3 - 4\alpha.$$

Por lo tanto, A es invertible si y solo si $\alpha \neq -2$, $\alpha \neq 0$ y $\alpha \neq 2$.

- II. Supongamos que $\alpha \in \mathbb{R} - \{-2, 0, 2\}$. Entonces, A^{-1} existe y tenemos:

$$A^{-1} = \frac{1}{\det(A)} \text{Adj}(A) = \frac{1}{\alpha^3 - 4\alpha} \begin{pmatrix} \alpha^2 - 2 & \alpha & 2 \\ 2\alpha & \alpha^2 & 2\alpha \\ 2 & \alpha & \alpha^2 - 2 \end{pmatrix}.$$

□

2. INVERSA DE UNA MATRIZ

EJERCICIO 2. En cada caso, suponga que la matriz A es invertible, utilizar operaciones por filas para determinar su matriz inversa.

I. $A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ 3 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$

II. $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & -2 & 1 \\ 2 & 2 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$

Solución. Puesto que A es invertible, se tiene que

$$(A|I_2) \sim (I_2|A^{-1}).$$

Utilicemos esto en cada caso:

I. Notemos que

$$(A|I_2) = \left(\begin{array}{cc|cc} 2 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 3 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right).$$

Así, aplicando operaciones de fila, tenemos que

$$\begin{aligned} \left(\begin{array}{cc|cc} 2 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 3 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) &\sim \left(\begin{array}{cc|cc} 3 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 2 & -1 & 1 & 0 \end{array} \right) && F_1 \leftrightarrow F_2, \\ &\sim \left(\begin{array}{cc|cc} 1 & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{3} \\ 2 & -1 & 1 & 0 \end{array} \right) && \frac{1}{3}F_1 \rightarrow F_1, \\ &\sim \left(\begin{array}{cc|cc} 1 & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{3} \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & -\frac{2}{3} \end{array} \right) && F_2 - 2F_1 \rightarrow F_2, \\ &\sim \left(\begin{array}{cc|cc} 1 & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{3} \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & \frac{2}{3} \end{array} \right) && -F_2 \rightarrow F_2. \end{aligned}$$

Así,

$$(I_2|A^{-1}) = \left(\begin{array}{cc|cc} 1 & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{3} \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & \frac{2}{3} \end{array} \right),$$

y, por lo tanto

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

II. Notemos que

$$(A|I_3) = \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 3 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 2 & 4 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right).$$

Así, aplicando operaciones de fila, tenemos que

$$\begin{aligned} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 3 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 2 & 4 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) &\sim \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 3 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & -2 & -2 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) && F_3 - 2F_1 \rightarrow F_3 \\ &\sim \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 3 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & -2 & 1 & 1 \end{array} \right) && F_3 + F_2 \rightarrow F_3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&\sim \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 3 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -\frac{1}{2} & 0 & -\frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & -2 & 1 & 1 \end{array} \right) & -\frac{1}{2}F_2 \rightarrow F_2 \\
&\sim \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 3 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -\frac{1}{2} & 0 & -\frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 & -1 & -1 \end{array} \right) & -F_3 \rightarrow F_3 \\
&\sim \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & -5 & 3 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & -\frac{1}{2} & 0 & -\frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 & -1 & -1 \end{array} \right) & F_1 - 3F_3 \rightarrow F_1 \\
&\sim \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & -5 & 3 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & -1 & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 & -1 & -1 \end{array} \right) & F_2 + \frac{1}{2}F_3 \rightarrow F_2
\end{aligned}$$

Así,

$$(I_3|A^{-1}) = \left(\begin{array}{ccc} -5 & 3 & 3 \\ 1 & -1 & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 2 & -1 & -1 \end{array} \right),$$

y, por lo tanto,

$$A^{-1} = \left(\begin{array}{ccc} -5 & 3 & 3 \\ 1 & -1 & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 2 & -1 & -1 \end{array} \right).$$

□

EJERCICIO 3. Sea la matriz:

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

donde $\alpha \in \mathbb{R}$.

- I. ¿Para qué valores de α la matriz A es invertible?
- II. Calcule la inversa de A cuando sea posible.

Solución.

- I. Supongamos que la matriz es invertible, por lo tanto como $A \in \mathbb{R}^{3 \times 3}$, se tiene que es invertible si y solo si $\text{rang}(A) = 3$. Así, calculemos la matriz reducida por filas equivalente.

$$\begin{pmatrix} \alpha & -1 & 0 \\ -2 & \alpha & -2 \\ 0 & -1 & \alpha \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} \alpha & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{\alpha^2 - 2}{\alpha} & -2 \\ 0 & -1 & \alpha \end{pmatrix} \quad F_2 + \frac{2}{\alpha}F_1 \rightarrow F_2$$

$$\sim \begin{pmatrix} \alpha & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{\alpha^2-2}{\alpha} & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{\alpha^3-4\alpha}{\alpha^2-2} \end{pmatrix} \quad F_3 + \frac{\alpha}{\alpha^2-2}F_2 \rightarrow F_3.$$

Así, para que $\text{rang}(A) = 3$, se necesita que

$$\frac{\alpha^3-4\alpha}{\alpha^2-2} \neq 0.$$

De donde,

$$\alpha^3 - 4\alpha = \alpha(\alpha^2 - 4) = \alpha(\alpha - 2)(\alpha + 2) \neq 0.$$

Por lo tanto, A es invertible si y solo si $\alpha \neq -2$, $\alpha \neq 0$ y $\alpha \neq 2$.

- II. Supongamos que $\alpha \in \mathbb{R} - \{-2, 0, 2\}$. Entonces, A^{-1} existe. Así, como A es invertible, se tiene que

$$(A|I_3) \sim (I_3|A^{-1}).$$

Es decir,

$$(A|I_3) = \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} \alpha & -1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -2 & \alpha & -2 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & \alpha & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right)$$

Por lo tanto, aplicando operaciones por filas

$$\begin{aligned} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} \alpha & -1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -2 & \alpha & -2 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & \alpha & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) &\sim \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} \alpha & -1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{\alpha^2-2}{\alpha} & -2 & \frac{2}{\alpha} & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & \alpha & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) & F_2 + \frac{2}{\alpha}F_1 \rightarrow F_2 \\ &\sim \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} \alpha & -1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{\alpha^2-2}{\alpha} & -2 & \frac{2}{\alpha} & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{\alpha^3-4\alpha}{\alpha^2-2} & \frac{2}{\alpha^2-2} & \frac{\alpha}{\alpha^2-2} & 1 \end{array} \right) & F_3 + \frac{\alpha}{\alpha^2-2}F_2 \rightarrow F_3 \\ &\sim \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} \alpha & -1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{\alpha^2-2}{\alpha} & -2 & \frac{2}{\alpha} & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \frac{2}{\alpha^3-4\alpha} & \frac{\alpha}{\alpha^3-4\alpha} & \frac{\alpha^2-2}{\alpha^3-4\alpha} \end{array} \right) & \frac{\alpha^2-2}{\alpha^3-4\alpha}F_3 \rightarrow F_2 \\ &\sim \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} \alpha & -1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{\alpha^2-2}{\alpha} & 0 & \frac{2(\alpha^2-2)}{\alpha(\alpha^2-4)} & \frac{\alpha^2-2}{\alpha^2-4} & \frac{2(\alpha^2-2)}{\alpha^3-4\alpha} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \frac{2}{\alpha^3-4\alpha} & \frac{\alpha}{\alpha^3-4\alpha} & \frac{\alpha^2-2}{\alpha^3-4\alpha} \end{array} \right) & F_2 + 2F_3 \rightarrow F_2 \\ &\sim \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} \alpha & -1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & \frac{2}{\alpha^2-4} & \frac{\alpha}{\alpha^2-4} & \frac{\alpha^3-4\alpha}{\alpha^2-2} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \frac{2}{\alpha^3-4\alpha} & \frac{\alpha}{\alpha^3-4\alpha} & \frac{\alpha^2-2}{\alpha^3-4\alpha} \end{array} \right) & \frac{\alpha}{\alpha^2-2}F_2 \rightarrow F_2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \sim \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} \alpha & 0 & 0 & \frac{\alpha^2-2}{\alpha^2-4} & \frac{\alpha}{\alpha^2-4} & \frac{2\alpha}{\alpha^3-4\alpha} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & \frac{\alpha^2-2}{2} & \frac{\alpha}{\alpha^2-4} & \frac{\alpha^2-4}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \frac{2}{\alpha^3-4\alpha} & \frac{1}{\alpha^2-4} & \frac{\alpha^2-2}{\alpha^3-4\alpha} \end{array} \right) & F_1 + F_2 \rightarrow F_1, \\
 & \sim \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & \frac{\alpha^2-2}{\alpha(\alpha^2-4)} & \frac{1}{\alpha^2-4} & \frac{2}{\alpha^3-4\alpha} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & \frac{2}{\alpha^2-2} & \frac{\alpha}{\alpha^2-4} & \frac{2}{\alpha^2-4} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \frac{2}{\alpha^3-4\alpha} & \frac{1}{\alpha^2-4} & \frac{\alpha^2-2}{\alpha^3-4\alpha} \end{array} \right) & \frac{1}{\alpha} F_1 \rightarrow F_1.
 \end{aligned}$$

Así,

$$(I_3|A^{-1}) = \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & \frac{\alpha^2-2}{\alpha(\alpha^2-4)} & \frac{1}{\alpha^2-4} & \frac{2}{\alpha^3-4\alpha} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & \frac{2}{\alpha^2-2} & \frac{\alpha}{\alpha^2-4} & \frac{2}{\alpha^2-4} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \frac{2}{\alpha^3-4\alpha} & \frac{1}{\alpha^2-4} & \frac{\alpha^2-2}{\alpha^3-4\alpha} \end{array} \right),$$

y, por lo tanto,

$$A^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\alpha^2-2}{\alpha(\alpha^2-4)} & \frac{1}{\alpha^2-4} & \frac{2}{\alpha^3-4\alpha} \\ \frac{2}{\alpha^2-2} & \frac{\alpha}{\alpha^2-4} & \frac{2}{\alpha^2-4} \\ \frac{2}{\alpha^3-4\alpha} & \frac{1}{\alpha^2-4} & \frac{\alpha^2-2}{\alpha^3-4\alpha} \end{pmatrix}.$$

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