Determinantes

2

ACTIVIDADES

1. Página 36

a)
$$|A| = \begin{vmatrix} -3 & 2 \\ 5 & -4 \end{vmatrix} = (-3) \cdot (-4) - 2 \cdot 5 = 12 - 10 = 2$$

b)
$$|B| = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 0 & 5 \\ 1 & 1 & -2 \\ -1 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 2 \cdot 1 \cdot 1 + 0 \cdot (-2) \cdot (-1) + 5 \cdot 1 \cdot 1 - 5 \cdot 1 \cdot (-1) - 0 \cdot 1 \cdot 1 - 2 \cdot (-2) \cdot 1 = 16$$

2. Página 36

a)
$$\begin{vmatrix} 4 & 2x \\ 1 & -2 \end{vmatrix} = 4 \cdot (-2) - 2x \cdot 1 = -8 - 2x \rightarrow -2x - 8 = 0 \rightarrow x = -4$$

b)
$$\begin{vmatrix} 3 & -2 & -3 \\ 2 & x & -5 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 3 \cdot x \cdot 2 + (-2) \cdot (-5) \cdot 1 + (-3) \cdot 2 \cdot 1 - (-3) \cdot x \cdot 1 - (-2) \cdot 2 \cdot 2 - 3 \cdot (-5) \cdot 1 = 9x + 27 \rightarrow 9x + 27 = 0 \rightarrow x = -3$$

3. Página 37

a)
$$\begin{vmatrix} -1 & 7 & 4 \\ 2 & 1 & -2 \\ 2 & -1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = (-1) \cdot 1 \cdot 1 + 7 \cdot (-2) \cdot 2 + 4 \cdot 2 \cdot (-1) - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot 2 - 7 \cdot 2 \cdot 1 - (-1) \cdot (-2) \cdot (-1) = -57$$

b)
$$|A| = |A^t| = -57$$

c)
$$|2A| = 2^3 |A| = 8 \cdot (-57) = -456$$

d)
$$|-A| = (-1)^3 |A| = -(-57) = 57$$

4. Página 37

a)
$$\begin{pmatrix} a & c \\ b & d \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix}^t \rightarrow \begin{vmatrix} a & c \\ b & d \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{vmatrix} = -\frac{2}{3}$$

b)
$$\begin{vmatrix} a & 3b \\ c & 3d \end{vmatrix} = 3 \cdot \begin{vmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{vmatrix} = -2$$

c)
$$\begin{vmatrix} 5b & 5d \\ 3a & 3c \end{vmatrix} = 3.5 \cdot \begin{vmatrix} b & d \\ a & c \end{vmatrix} = 3.5 \cdot (-1) \cdot \begin{vmatrix} a & c \\ b & d \end{vmatrix} = 3.5 \cdot (-1) \cdot \begin{vmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{vmatrix} = 10$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 3a & b+2a & c-a \\ 3d & e+2d & f-d \\ 3g & h+2g & i-g \end{vmatrix} = 3 \cdot \begin{vmatrix} a & b+2a & c-a \\ d & e+2d & f-d \\ g & h+2g & i-g \end{vmatrix} = 3 \cdot \begin{vmatrix} a & b & c \\ d & e & f \\ g & h & i \end{vmatrix} = 3 \cdot (-2) = -6$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 2 & -2 & -6 & \begin{vmatrix} F_{2} - F_{2} & \frac{1}{2}F_{1} \\ 1 & 1 & -2 & | F_{3} - F_{3} + F_{1} \\ -2 & 0 & 4 \end{vmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} 2 & -2 & -6 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & -2 & -2 \end{vmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} F_{3} - F_{3} + F_{2} \\ -2 & 0 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = 2 \cdot 2 \cdot (-1) = -4$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 8 & -1 & 4 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 \\ -4 & \frac{1}{2} & -2 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{F_2 = F_2 - \frac{1}{4}F_1} \begin{vmatrix} 8 & -1 & 4 \\ 0 & \frac{5}{4} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

7. Página 39

8. Página 39

$$A \cdot B = \begin{bmatrix} 7 & 8 & 0 \\ 0 & -7 & 3 \\ 1 & 0 & 10 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 3 & 1 \\ -2 & 0 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -16 & 21 & 23 \\ 23 & 12 & -14 \\ 30 & 43 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \qquad |A| = \begin{bmatrix} 7 & 8 & 0 \\ 0 & -7 & 3 \\ 1 & 0 & 10 \end{bmatrix} = 7 \cdot (-7) \cdot 10 + 8 \cdot 3 \cdot 1 = -466$$

$$|B| = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 3 & 1 \\ -2 & 0 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = 3 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 + 1 \cdot (-2) \cdot 4 = 10 \qquad |A| \cdot |B| = -466 \cdot 10 = -4660$$

$$|A \cdot B| = \begin{vmatrix} -16 & 21 & 23 \\ 23 & 12 & -14 \\ 30 & 43 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = (-16) \cdot 12 \cdot 1 + 21 \cdot (-14) \cdot 30 + 23 \cdot 23 \cdot 43 - 23 \cdot 12 \cdot 30 - 21 \cdot 23 \cdot 1 - (-16) \cdot (-14) \cdot 43 = -4660$$

9. Página 40

$$\mathbf{a})\begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 3 & 1 \\ 3 & 1 & 4 & 3 \\ 2 & 1 & 7 & 0 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{F'_2 = F_2 - 2F_1} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 4 & -2 & 3 \\ 0 & 3 & 3 & 0 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{F'_3 = F'_3 - \frac{4}{3}F_2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -\frac{2}{3} & \frac{5}{3} \\ 0 & 0 & 4 & -1 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{F''_4 = F'_4 + 6F''_3} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -\frac{2}{3} & \frac{5}{3} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 9 \end{bmatrix} = 1 \cdot 3 \cdot \left(\frac{-2}{3} \right) \cdot 9 = -18$$

$$\mathbf{b}) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 2 & 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 4 & 5 \\ 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{f}_{2}' = \mathbf{f}_{2} - 2\mathbf{F}_{1} \\ \mathbf{f}_{2}' = \mathbf{f}_{3} - \mathbf{F}_{1} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & -2 & -8 & -10 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 0 & -3 & -4 & -7 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -\frac{16}{3} & -\frac{16}{3} \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 & -3 & 8 \\ a & -1 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 & -2 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{F_3 - F_4} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 & -3 & 8 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 & -2 \\ a & -1 & -1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{F_3 = F_3 + 2F_2} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & -4 & 6 \\ 0 & -2 & 0 & -4 \\ 0 & -1 - a & -1 - a & 1 - 2a \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{F_3 = F_3 + 2F_2} =$$

$$= - \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & -4 & 6 \\ 0 & 0 & -8 & 8 \\ 0 & 0 & -5 - 5a & 7 + 4a \end{vmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} F^{-} & -F^{-} & -\frac{5 + 5a}{8} \\ 0 & 0 & -8 & 8 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 - a \end{vmatrix} = -1 \cdot 1 \cdot (-8) \cdot (2 - a)$$

Por tanto, el determinante será 0 si y solo si a = 2.

11. Página 41

a)
$$\alpha_{21} = 3$$
 b) $\alpha_{21} = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 6 \\ 3 & 7 \end{vmatrix} = 14 - 18 = -4$

12. Página 41

a)
$$A_{12} = (-1)^{1+2} \cdot 1 = -1$$
 b) $A_{12} = (-1)^{1+2} \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 8 & 2 \\ -2 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = -\begin{vmatrix} 8 & 2 \\ -2 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = -(8 \cdot (-1) - 2 \cdot (-2)) = 4$

13. Página 42

a)
$$\begin{vmatrix} 5 & -4 & 0 \\ 4 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & -3 \end{vmatrix} = 5A_{11} + (-4)A_{12} + 0A_{13} = 5 \cdot (-1)^{1+1} \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 1 \\ 2 & -3 \end{vmatrix} + (-4)(-1)^{1+2} \begin{vmatrix} 4 & 1 \\ 0 & -3 \end{vmatrix} = 5(3-2) + 4(-12) = -43$$

 $\begin{vmatrix} 5 & -4 & 0 \\ 4 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & -3 \end{vmatrix} = 15 - 10 - 48 = -43$
b) $\begin{vmatrix} 3 & -2 & 1 \\ 2 & 4 & 6 \\ 1 & -1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 3A_{11} - 2A_{12} + 1A_{13} = 3 \cdot (-1)^{1+1} \begin{vmatrix} 4 & 6 \\ -1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} - 2 \cdot (-1)^{1+2} \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 6 \\ 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} + 1 \cdot (-1)^{1+3} \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 4 \\ 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 3(8+6) + 2(4-6) + (-2-4) = 32$
 $\begin{vmatrix} 3 & -2 & 1 \\ 2 & 4 & 6 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 24 - 12 - 2 - 4 + 18 + 8 = 32$

a)
$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 & 2 \\ 2 & 3 & 2 & -2 \\ 2 & 4 & 2 & 1 \\ 3 & 1 & 5 & -3 \end{vmatrix} = 1A_{11} + (-1)A_{13} + 2A_{14} = (-1)^{1+1} \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 2 & -2 \\ 4 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 5 & -3 \end{vmatrix} - (-1)^{1+3} \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 3 & -2 \\ 2 & 4 & 1 \\ 3 & 1 & -3 \end{vmatrix} + 2(-1)^{1+4} \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 3 & 2 \\ 2 & 4 & 2 \\ 3 & 1 & 5 \end{vmatrix} =$$

$$= -43 - 21 - 2 \cdot 4 = -72$$
b)
$$\begin{vmatrix} -1 & 3 & 2 & -1 \\ 2 & -2 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & -5 & 10 & 4 \\ 7 & -8 & 9 & -2 \end{vmatrix} = (-1)A_{11} + 2A_{21} + 7A_{41} =$$

$$= (-1) \cdot (-1)^{1+1} \begin{vmatrix} -2 & 1 & 3 \\ -5 & 10 & 4 \\ -8 & 9 & -2 \end{vmatrix} + 2(-1)^{2+1} \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 2 & -1 \\ -5 & 10 & 4 \\ -8 & 9 & -2 \end{vmatrix} + 7(-1)^{4+1} \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 2 & -1 \\ -2 & 1 & 3 \\ -5 & 10 & 4 \end{vmatrix} =$$

$$= (-1) \cdot 175 + 2 \cdot (-1)^3 \cdot (-287) + 7 \cdot (-1)^5 \cdot (-77) = 938$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 1+a & 2+a & 3+a & 4+a \\ a & a & a & a \\ 5 & 6 & 7 & 8 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{F_2=F_2-F_1} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ a & a & a & a \\ a & a & a & a \\ 5 & 6 & 7 & 8 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

16. Página 43

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & a & 5 & 7 \\ 0 & 2 & a & 6 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 & a \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = 1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 \cdot 4 = 24$$

17. Página 44

$$\begin{vmatrix}
1 & 2 & -3 & -4 \\
-1 & -2 & 3 & 4 \\
1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\
0 & -1 & 0 & -1
\end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 0 & -1 & 0 & -1 \\ -2 & 3 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = 6 \qquad \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 3 & 4 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = 4 \qquad \begin{vmatrix} -1 & -2 & 4 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = -6 \qquad \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -2 & 3 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = -4$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 2 & -3 & -4 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = -6 \qquad \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -3 & -4 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = -4 \qquad \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & -4 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = 6 \qquad \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & -3 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 4$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 2 & -3 & -4 \\ -2 & 3 & 4 \\ -1 & 0 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = 0 \qquad \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -3 & -4 \\ -1 & 3 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 0 \qquad \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & -4 \\ -1 & -2 & 4 \\ 0 & -1 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = 0 \qquad \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & -3 \\ -1 & -2 & 3 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 2 & -3 & -4 \\ -1 & 3 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 0 \qquad \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -3 & -4 \\ -1 & 3 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 0 \qquad \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & -4 \\ -1 & -2 & 4 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 0 \qquad \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & -3 \\ -1 & -2 & 3 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ -1 & -2 \end{vmatrix} = 0 \qquad \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -3 \\ -1 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = 0 \qquad \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -4 \\ -1 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = 0 \qquad \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = -2 \qquad \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -3 \\ 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 4$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & -4 \\ 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 4 \qquad \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 0 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = -1 \qquad \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 0 \qquad \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -4 \\ 0 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = -1 \qquad \begin{vmatrix} -1 & -2 \\ 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 2$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} -1 & 3 \\ 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = -4 \qquad \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 4 \\ 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = -4 \qquad \begin{vmatrix} -1 & -2 \\ 0 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = 1 \qquad \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 0 \qquad \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 4 \\ 0 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = 1$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = -1 \qquad \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 0 \qquad \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = -1 \qquad \begin{vmatrix} 2 & -3 \\ -2 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = 0 \qquad \begin{vmatrix} 2 & -4 \\ -2 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 2 & -3 \\ 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 2 \qquad \begin{vmatrix} 2 & -4 \\ 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 0 \qquad \begin{vmatrix} 2 & -3 \\ -1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = -3 \qquad \begin{vmatrix} 2 & -4 \\ -1 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = -6 \begin{vmatrix} -2 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = -2$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} -2 & 3 \\ -1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 3 \qquad \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 1 \qquad \begin{vmatrix} -3 & -4 \\ 3 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = 0 \qquad \begin{vmatrix} -3 & -4 \\ 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 4 \qquad \begin{vmatrix} -3 & -4 \\ 0 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = 3$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 3 & 4 \\ 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = -4 \qquad \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 4 \\ 0 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = -3 \qquad \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = -1 \qquad \begin{vmatrix} -2 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 0 \qquad \begin{vmatrix} -2 & 4 \\ -1 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = 6$$

 $\begin{vmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ -1 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = 0$ Y cada uno de los elementos de la matriz es un menor de orden 1.

a)
$$\begin{vmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ 4 & -3 \end{vmatrix} = -6 + 4 = -2 \neq 0$$
; por tanto, el rango de *A* es 2.

b)
$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 4 \\ -1 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = 4 + 4 = 8 \neq 0$$
; por tanto, el rango de *B* es 2.

19. Página 45

a)
$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 1 + 1 = 2 \neq 0 \rightarrow Rango \ge 2$$

 $\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = 0 \text{ y} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = 0 \rightarrow Rango < 3$

Por tanto, el rango de la matriz A es 2.

b)
$$\begin{vmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ 3 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 2 + 3 = 5 \neq 0 \rightarrow \text{Rango} \ge 2$$

 $\begin{vmatrix} 2 & -1 & 1 \\ 3 & 1 & 4 \\ 12 & 4 & 16 \end{vmatrix} = 0, \begin{vmatrix} 2 & -1 & 1 \\ 3 & 1 & 4 \\ 6 & 2 & 8 \end{vmatrix} = 0 \rightarrow \text{Rango} < 3$

Por tanto, el rango de la matriz B es 2.

20. Página 45

a)
$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 2 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 1 + 2 = 3 \neq 0 \rightarrow \text{Rango} \ge 2$$

 $\begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 & 3 \\ 5 & 1 & m \end{vmatrix} = m - 15 + 4 - 10 + 2m - 3 = 3m - 24 \rightarrow 3m - 24 = 0 \rightarrow m = 8$
 $\begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 & m \\ 5 & 1 & 6 \end{vmatrix} = 6 - 5m + 4 - 10 + 12 - m = -6m + 12 \rightarrow -6m + 12 = 0 \rightarrow m = 2$
 $\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 3 & m \\ 5 & m & 4 \end{vmatrix} = 18 + 10m + 4m - 30 - 24 - m^2 = -m^2 + 14m - 36 \rightarrow -m^2 + 14m - 36 = 0 \rightarrow m = 7 \pm \sqrt{13}$

Ningún valor de m anula los tres menores de orden 3 simultáneamente, luego el rango de A es 3.

b)
$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 1 - 2 = -1 \neq 0 \rightarrow \text{Rango} \ge 2$$

 $\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & m \\ 1 & m & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 1 + 2m + m - 1 - 2 - m^2 = -m^2 + 3m - 2 \rightarrow -m^2 + 3m - 2 = 0 \rightarrow m = 1 \text{y} \quad m = 2$
 $\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & m \\ 1 & m & 1 \\ m - 1 & m & 1 \end{vmatrix} = m + m - 1 + m^2 - m^2 (m - 1) - 1 - m = -m^3 + 2m^2 + m - 2 \rightarrow -m^3 + 2m^2 + m - 2 = 0 \rightarrow \begin{cases} m = -1 \\ m = 1 \\ m = 2 \end{cases}$
 $\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & m & 1 \\ m - 1 & m & 1 \end{vmatrix} = m + 2(m - 1) + m - m(m - 1) - 2 - m = -m^2 + 4m - 4 \rightarrow -m^2 + 4m - 4 = 0 \rightarrow m = 2$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & m \\ m-1 & m & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 1 + 2m(m-1) + m - (m-1) - 2 - m^2 = m^2 - 2m \rightarrow m^2 - 2m = 0 \rightarrow \begin{cases} m = 0 \\ m = 2 \end{cases}$$

Solo el valor m=2 anula los cuatro menores de orden 3 simultáneamente, luego el rango de B es 3 para todo valor $m \neq 2$, y para m = 2, el rango de B es 2.

21. Página 46

a)
$$Adj(A) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -3 \\ -1 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$$
 b) $Adj(B) = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ -3 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ c) $Adj(C) = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 3 \\ -2 & -5 \end{pmatrix}$

b) Adj(B) =
$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ -3 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

c) Adj(C) =
$$\begin{pmatrix} -1 & 3 \\ -2 & -5 \end{pmatrix}$$

22. Página 46

$$Adj(A) = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 6 & -4 & 6 & 4 & 5 \\ 6 & 8 & -8 & 8 & 8 & 8 & 8 \\ -2 & 3 & 1 & 3 & -1 & 2 \\ 8 & 8 & -8 & 8 & -1 & 8 & 6 \\ 2 & 3 & -1 & 3 & 1 & 2 \\ 5 & 6 & -4 & 6 & 4 & 5 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 16 & -16 \\ 2 & -16 & 10 \\ -3 & 6 & -3 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow Adj(A)^{t} = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 2 & -3 \\ 16 & -16 & 6 \\ -16 & 10 & -3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A \cdot Adj(A)^{t} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 \\ 8 & 6 & 8 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 2 & -3 \\ 16 & -16 & 6 \\ -16 & 10 & -3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -12 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -12 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -12 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 \\ 8 & 6 & 8 \end{vmatrix} = 40 + 96 + 72 - 120 - 64 - 36 = -12$$

$$A \cdot Adj(A)^{t} = \begin{pmatrix} -12 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -12 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -12 \end{pmatrix} = -12 \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{a})|A| = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & -2 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 1 \longrightarrow Adj(A) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & -1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \longrightarrow Adj(A)^{t} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 2 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A^{-1} = \frac{1}{|A|} \operatorname{Adj}(A)^{t} = \frac{1}{1} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 2 & -1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 2 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{b})|B| = \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 5 & -1 & -7 \\ -1 & 0 & 4 & 4 \\ 2 & 1 & -1 & -2 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = -\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & -1 \\ -1 & 0 & 4 & 4 \\ 2 & 1 & -1 & -2 \\ 3 & 5 & -1 & -7 \end{vmatrix} = -\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 4 & 3 \\ 0 & -1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & -1 & -4 \end{vmatrix} = -1 \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 4 & 3 \\ -1 & -1 & 0 \\ 2 & -1 & -4 \end{vmatrix} = -(4+3+6-16) = 3$$

$$Adj(B) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -3 & 3 & -3 \\ 1 & -4 & 4 & -3 \\ 4 & -13 & 10 & -9 \\ -4 & 31 & -25 & 24 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow Adj(B)^{t} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 4 & -4 \\ -3 & -4 & -13 & 31 \\ 3 & 4 & 10 & -25 \\ -3 & -3 & -9 & 24 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$B^{-1} = \frac{1}{3} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 4 & -4 \\ -3 & -4 & -13 & 31 \\ 3 & 4 & 10 & -25 \\ -3 & -3 & -9 & 24 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{4}{3} & -\frac{4}{3} \\ -1 & -\frac{4}{3} & \frac{13}{3} & \frac{31}{3} \\ 1 & \frac{4}{3} & \frac{10}{3} & -\frac{25}{3} \\ -1 & -1 & -3 & 8 \end{bmatrix}$$

a)
$$|A| = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & m & 3 \\ 4 & 1 & -m \end{vmatrix} = -m^2 + 4m - 3 \rightarrow -m^2 + 4m - 3 = 0 \rightarrow \begin{cases} m = 1 \\ m = 3 \end{cases} \rightarrow A \text{ es invertible si y solo si } m \neq 1 \text{ y } m \neq 3.$$

b)
$$|B| = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & -1 & m \\ m & 3 & 4 \\ 3 & -1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 12 - 12 - m^2 - 9m + 2m + 8 = -m^2 - 7m + 8 \rightarrow -m^2 - 7m + 8 = 0 \rightarrow \begin{cases} m = 1 \\ m = -8 \end{cases} \rightarrow B \text{ es invertible si y}$$
solo si $m \neq 1$ y $m \neq -8$.

SABER HACER

25. Página 48

a)
$$\begin{vmatrix} 1+x & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1+x & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1+x \end{vmatrix} = (1+x)^3 + 1 + 1 - (1+x) - (1+x) - (1+x) = x^3 + 3x^2 \longrightarrow x^3 + 3x^2 = 0 \longrightarrow \begin{cases} x = -3 \\ x = 0 \end{cases}$$

b)
$$\begin{vmatrix} x & 0 & -1 \\ -2 & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 & x \end{vmatrix} = x^2 - 1 \rightarrow x^2 - 1 = 0 \rightarrow \begin{cases} x = -1 \\ x = 1 \end{cases}$$

c)
$$\begin{vmatrix} x & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & x & -1 \\ 2 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} x-1 & 0 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 \\ x & 2 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = x^2 - 3 + 2(x-1) + 4 - 4x = x^2 - 2x - 1 \rightarrow x^2 - 2x - 1 = -2 \rightarrow x^2 - 2x + 1 = 0 \rightarrow x = 1$$

26. Página 48

$$\begin{vmatrix} \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \\ a+d & b+e & c+f \\ 2d & 2e & 2f \end{vmatrix} = \frac{2}{3} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ a+d & b+e & c+f \\ d & e & f \end{vmatrix} = \frac{2}{3} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ a & b & c \\ d & e & f \end{vmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ d & e & f \\ d & e & f \end{vmatrix} = \frac{2}{3} \cdot (2+0) = \frac{4}{3}$$

27. Página 49

$$\begin{vmatrix} -1 & -1 & -1 & \cdots & -1 & -1 \\ 1 & 9 & -1 & \cdots & -1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & 9 & \cdots & -1 & -1 \\ \vdots _{s=F_{3}+F_{1}} \\ 1 & 1 & 9 & \cdots & -1 & -1 \\ \vdots _{r_{n}=F_{n}+F_{1}} \\ 0 & 0 & 8 & \cdots & -2 & -2 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 8 & -2 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 & 9 \end{vmatrix} = -1 \cdot 8 \cdot 8 \cdot \dots \cdot 8 = -8^{n-1}$$

$$|A_n| = -8^{n-1} \rightarrow |A_6| = -8^{6-1} = -32768$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} m & m-1 & m(m-1) \\ m & 1 & m \\ m & 1 & m-1 \end{vmatrix} = m(m-1) + m^2(m-1) + m^2(m-1) - m(m-1)^2 - m^2 = m^2 - 2m = m(m-2)$$

$$[m=0]$$

$$m(m-2)=0 \rightarrow \begin{cases} m=0 \\ m=2 \end{cases}$$
 Si $m \neq 0$ y $m \neq 2$, el rango de la matriz A es 3.

$$m(m-2) = 0 \rightarrow \begin{cases} m = 0 \\ m = 2 \end{cases}$$
 Si $m \neq 0$ y $m \neq 2$, el rango de la matriz A es 3.
Si $m = 0 \rightarrow A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$, que tiene rango 2. Si $m = 2 \rightarrow A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$, que tiene rango 2.

$$\begin{vmatrix} 3 & -1 \\ 3 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 3 \neq 0 \rightarrow \text{Rango} \ge 2$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 3 & 3 & 1 \\ k & 3 & -1 \\ 3 & 3 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = -9 + 3k - 9 + 9 = 3k - 9 \rightarrow 3k - 9 = 0 \rightarrow k = 3$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 3 & 1 \\ k & 3 & -1 \\ -1 & 3 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 9 + 3k \rightarrow 9 + 3k = 0 \rightarrow k = -3$$

Como no hay ningún valor que anule simultáneamente todos los menores de orden 3, el rango de A es 3.

30. Página 50

$$|A| = \begin{vmatrix} m-1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & m-1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & m \end{vmatrix} = m(m-1)^2 + 1 - m - (m-1) = m^3 - 2m^2 - m + 2 \implies m^3 - 2m^2 - m + 2 = 0 \implies \begin{cases} m = -1 \\ m = 1 \\ m = 2 \end{cases}$$

Por tanto, A es invertible si y solo si $m \ne -1$, $m \ne 1$ y $m \ne 2$.

31. Página 50

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

$$A \cdot X = B \longrightarrow A^{-1} \cdot A \cdot X = A^{-1} \cdot B \longrightarrow X = A^{-1}B$$

Vamos a calcular A^{-1} :

$$|A| = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 1, A^{-1} = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \rightarrow X = A^{-1} \cdot B = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 3 & 2 \\ -1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 2 \\ 1 & 5 & 4 \end{vmatrix}$$

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

$$AX + B = C^2 \rightarrow AX = C^2 - B \rightarrow A^{-1}AX = A^{-1}(C^2 - B) \rightarrow X = A^{-1}(C^2 - B)$$

$$|A| = -3$$
 y $A^{-1} = \frac{1}{3} \begin{pmatrix} -1 & -1 & 3 \\ 2 & 2 & -3 \\ 5 & 2 & -6 \end{pmatrix}$

$$X = A^{-1}(C^{2} - B) = \frac{1}{3} \begin{bmatrix} -1 & -1 & 3 \\ 2 & 2 & -3 \\ 5 & 2 & -6 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -3 & -2 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix}^{2} - \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 3 & 0 & -1 \\ 2 & 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{3} \begin{bmatrix} -1 & -1 & 3 \\ 2 & 2 & -3 \\ 5 & 2 & -6 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} -3 & 0 & -6 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 6 & -6 & 0 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 3 & 0 & -1 \\ 2 & 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{3} \begin{bmatrix} -1 & -1 & 3 \\ 2 & 2 & -3 \\ 5 & 2 & -6 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} -4 & 0 & -6 \\ -3 & 1 & 1 \\ 4 & -7 & -3 \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{3} \begin{bmatrix} 19 & -22 & -4 \\ -26 & 23 & -1 \\ -50 & 44 & -10 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$AX + X = B \rightarrow AX + IX = B \rightarrow (A + I)X = B \rightarrow (A + I)^{-1}(A + I)X = (A + I)^{-1}B \rightarrow X = (A + I)^{-1}B$$

$$X = (A + I)^{-1}B = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ -2 & 0 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}^{-1} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 20 \\ -10 & 5 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ -2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 20 \\ -10 & 5 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{5}\begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 20 \\ -10 & 5 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{5}\begin{pmatrix} 15 & 15 \\ -20 & 55 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 3 \\ -4 & 11 \end{pmatrix}$$

ACTIVIDADES FINALES

34. Página 52

$$|A| = \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 3 \\ 2 & -2 \end{vmatrix} = -4 \qquad |B| = \begin{vmatrix} -3 & -2 \\ -1 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = -11$$

$$A + B = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 3 \\ 2 & -2 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} -3 & -2 \\ -1 & 3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -4 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow |A + B| = \begin{vmatrix} -4 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = -5$$

$$A - B = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 3 \\ 2 & -2 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} -3 & -2 \\ -1 & 3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 5 \\ 3 & -5 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow |A - B| = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 5 \\ 3 & -5 \end{vmatrix} = -25$$

35. Página 52

$$|A| = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 2 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = 5$$

$$|B| = \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 5 \\ 1 & -2 \end{vmatrix} = -3$$

$$A \cdot B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 5 \\ 1 & -2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 7 \\ 1 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow |A \cdot B| = \begin{vmatrix} -2 & 7 \\ 1 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = -15 = |A| \cdot |B|$$

$$B \cdot A = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 5 \\ 1 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 9 & 16 \\ -3 & -7 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow |B \cdot A| = \begin{vmatrix} 9 & 16 \\ -3 & -7 \end{vmatrix} = -15 = |B| \cdot |A|$$

36. Página 52

a)
$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 3 & -2 \end{vmatrix} = 1$$
 c) $\begin{vmatrix} a & 2 \\ b & -3 \end{vmatrix} = -3a - 2b$ e) $\begin{vmatrix} a-4 & 2 \\ 6 & a-3 \end{vmatrix} = a^2 - 7a$
b) $\begin{vmatrix} 12 & -4 \\ -9 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = 0$ d) $\begin{vmatrix} x & x^2 \\ 1 & x \end{vmatrix} = 0$ f) $\begin{vmatrix} a+1 & a-1 \\ 1-a & a+1 \end{vmatrix} = 2a^2 + 2$

a)
$$\begin{vmatrix} 4 & 2 \\ -3 & a \end{vmatrix} = 4a + 6$$
, $4a + 6 = 26 \rightarrow a = 5$
b) $\begin{vmatrix} b & 4 \\ 3b & -3 \end{vmatrix} = -15b$, $-15b = 45 \rightarrow b = -3$
c) $\begin{vmatrix} c & 3c - 1 \\ 4 & c \end{vmatrix} = c^2 - 12c + 4$, $c^2 - 12c + 4 = 32 \rightarrow c = -2$ o $c = 14$
d) $\begin{vmatrix} \frac{1}{d} & \frac{-2}{d} \\ 3 & 8 \end{vmatrix} = \frac{14}{d}$, $\frac{14}{d} = 7 \rightarrow d = 2$
e) $\begin{vmatrix} \sqrt{e} & 2 \\ 2 & \sqrt{e - 6} \end{vmatrix} = \sqrt{e^2 - 6e} - 4$, $\sqrt{e^2 - 6e} - 4 = 0 \rightarrow e = 8$
f) $\begin{vmatrix} senf & cosf \\ cosf & senf \end{vmatrix} = sen^2f - cos^2f$, $sen^2f - cos^2f = -\frac{1}{2} \rightarrow f = \frac{1}{6}(6\pi n - \pi), n \in \mathbb{Z}$ o $f = \frac{1}{6}(6\pi n + \pi), n \in \mathbb{Z}$

$$|A| = \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 2 & -3 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 3 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 1 \qquad |B| = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$A+B = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 2 & -3 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 3 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 3 & -2 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 3 & 4 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow |A+B| = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 3 & -2 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 3 & 4 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = -7$$

$$A - B = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 2 & -3 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 3 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 1 & -4 \\ -2 & 1 & -3 \\ 3 & -2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow |A - B| = \begin{vmatrix} -2 & 1 & -4 \\ -2 & 1 & -3 \\ 3 & -2 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = -1$$

39. Página 52

a)
$$\begin{vmatrix} 3 & 2 & -1 \\ 4 & 0 & 3 \\ 2 & -3 & 5 \end{vmatrix} = 1^{2}$$

c)
$$\begin{vmatrix} -1 & 4 & 6 \\ 2 & -3 & 1 \\ -8 & 17 & 9 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

a)
$$\begin{vmatrix} 3 & 2 & -1 \\ 4 & 0 & 3 \\ 2 & -3 & 5 \end{vmatrix} = 11$$
 c) $\begin{vmatrix} -1 & 4 & 6 \\ 2 & -3 & 1 \\ -8 & 17 & 9 \end{vmatrix} = 0$ e) $\begin{vmatrix} x - 1 & 2 & x \\ x + 1 & 4 & 3 \\ -2 & 0 & -2 \end{vmatrix} = 4x$

b)
$$\begin{vmatrix} 3 & 4 & 2 \\ 2 & 0 & -3 \\ -1 & 3 & 5 \end{vmatrix} = 11$$

d)
$$\begin{vmatrix} a & 2 & 4 \\ 0 & b & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & c \end{vmatrix} = a \cdot b \cdot$$

b)
$$\begin{vmatrix} 3 & 4 & 2 \\ 2 & 0 & -3 \\ -1 & 3 & 5 \end{vmatrix} = 11$$
 d) $\begin{vmatrix} a & 2 & 4 \\ 0 & b & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & c \end{vmatrix} = a \cdot b \cdot c$ f) $\begin{vmatrix} -a & b & c \\ -b & c & a \\ -c & a & b \end{vmatrix} = a^3 + b^3 + c^3 - 3 \cdot a \cdot b \cdot c$

40. Página 52

a)
$$\begin{vmatrix} 3 & a & -1 \\ 4 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & a & -2 \end{vmatrix} = 3a - 4$$
, $3a - 4 = 2 \rightarrow a = 2$

b)
$$\begin{vmatrix} -2 & b & -1 \\ b & 1 & b \\ 3 & 5 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = b^2 + 5b - 1, \ b^2 + 5b - 1 = 5 \rightarrow b = -6 \ o \ b = 1$$

c)
$$\begin{vmatrix} c-1 & c+2 & 0 \\ c & -1 & 4 \\ 2 & -3 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = c^2 + 23c + 3$$
, $c^2 + 23c + 3 = -197 \rightarrow \text{No tiene solución.}$

d)
$$\begin{vmatrix} d & d^2 & d - 1 \\ 2 & -1 & 0 \\ d & 0 & d \end{vmatrix} = -2d^3 - d, -2d^3 - d = -18 \rightarrow d = 2$$

$$A^{2} = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a^{2} + bc & ab + bd \\ ac + dc & cb + d^{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(a+d)A = \begin{pmatrix} a^{2} + ad & ba + bd \\ ca + cd & da + d^{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A^{2} - (a+d)A = \begin{pmatrix} bc - ad & 0 \\ 0 & bc - ad \end{pmatrix}$$
 $|A| = ad - bc$

$$A^{2} - (a+d) \cdot A + |A| \cdot I = \begin{pmatrix} bc - ad & 0 \\ 0 & bc - ad \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} ad - bc & 0 \\ 0 & ad - bc \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A \cdot B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -3 \\ -2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \longrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -3 \\ -2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = -6$$

$$B \cdot A = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 2 & -2 \\ 2 & 0 & -2 \\ 1 & -2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \longrightarrow \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 2 & -2 \\ 2 & 0 & -2 \\ 1 & -2 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

43. Página 52

a)
$$|A| = \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 5 \\ -1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 11, \ 2|A| = 22$$

$$2A = \begin{pmatrix} 6 & 10 \\ -2 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$$
, $|2A| = \begin{pmatrix} 6 & 10 \\ -2 & 4 \end{pmatrix} = 44 \rightarrow \text{No se cumple.}$

b)
$$A + B = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 5 \\ -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 4 \\ 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 9 \\ 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix}, \quad |A + B| = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 9 \\ 2 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = -15$$

$$|A| = 11$$
, $|B| = \begin{vmatrix} -2 & 4 \\ 3 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = -14$, $|A| + |B| = -3 \rightarrow \text{No se cumple.}$

c)
$$C - 2B = \begin{pmatrix} 6 & -3 \\ -4 & 3 \end{pmatrix} - 2 \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 4 \\ 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 10 & -11 \\ -10 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$
, $|C - 2B| = \begin{vmatrix} 10 & -11 \\ -10 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = -100$

$$|B| = -14$$
, $|C| = \begin{vmatrix} 6 & -3 \\ -4 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = 6$, $|C| - 2|B| = 34 \rightarrow \text{No se cumple.}$

d)
$$A \cdot B = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 5 \\ -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 4 \\ 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 9 & 17 \\ 8 & -2 \end{pmatrix}, |A \cdot B| = \begin{vmatrix} 9 & 17 \\ 8 & -2 \end{vmatrix} = -154$$

|A| = 11, |B| = -14, $|A| \cdot |B| = -154 \rightarrow \text{Se cumple por la propiedad 9}$.

44. Página 52

$$|A| = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 3 & -1 \\ 2 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = -5$$
 $|A^t| = |A| = -5$ $|2A| = 2^3 |A| = -40$

$$\left|A^{t}\right| = \left|A\right| = -5$$

$$|2A| = 2^3 |A| = -40$$

$$|A^2| = |A \cdot A| = |A| \cdot |A| = 25$$

$$\left|\frac{1}{2}A^3\right| = \frac{1}{2^3}|A|\cdot|A|\cdot|A| = \frac{1}{8}(-5)^3 = \frac{-125}{8}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 3 & 4 & -1 \\ 1 & 2 & -1 \\ 2 & 5 & -2 \end{vmatrix} = 2$$

a)
$$F_3 + F_2 \rightarrow \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 4 & -1 \\ 1 & 2 & -1 \\ 3 & 7 & -3 \end{vmatrix} = 2$$

c)
$$C_2 + 3C_1 + C_3 \rightarrow \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 12 & -1 \\ 1 & 4 & -1 \\ 2 & 9 & -2 \end{vmatrix} = 2$$

b)
$$C_3 + C_1 \rightarrow \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 4 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 5 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 2$$

d)
$$F_3 - F_1 - 2F_2 \rightarrow \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 4 & -1 \\ 1 & 2 & -1 \\ -3 & -3 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 2$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} a & 1 & -1 \\ b & 0 & -2 \\ c & 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = -2c - b + 2a$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 & -1 \\ -3 & 0 & -2 \\ 5 & 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = -3$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} a & 1 & -1 \\ b & 0 & -2 \\ c & 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = -2c - b + 2a \qquad \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 & -1 \\ -3 & 0 & -2 \\ 5 & 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = -3 \qquad \begin{vmatrix} a+2 & 1 & -1 \\ b-3 & 0 & -2 \\ c+5 & 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 2a - b - 2c - 3$$

Por tanto, se cumple la igualdad:
$$\begin{vmatrix} a+2 & 1 & -1 \\ b-3 & 0 & -2 \\ c+5 & 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} a & 1 & -1 \\ b & 0 & -2 \\ c & 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 & -1 \\ -3 & 0 & -2 \\ 5 & 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix}$$

47. Página 52

$$|A| = 3$$
, $|2A| = 48$

$$2^{n}|A| = 48 \rightarrow 2^{n} \cdot 3 = 48 \rightarrow 2^{n} = 16 \rightarrow n = 4$$

La matriz A es de orden 4.

48. Página 52

$$|3A| = 54$$
, $n = 3$

$$3^3 |A| = 54 \rightarrow |A| = 2$$

49. Página 52

a)
$$|M^t| = 5$$

Propiedad 1

b)
$$|2M| = 2^2 |M| = 4 \cdot 5 = 20$$

Propiedad 3

c)
$$|5M| = 5^2 |M| = 25 \cdot 5 = 125$$

Propiedad 3

d)
$$|2M| = 2^3 |M| = 8.5 = 40$$

Propiedad 3

e)
$$|5M| = 5^3 |M| = 125 \cdot 5 = 625$$

Propiedad 3

f)
$$|2M| = 2^4 |M| = 16.5 = 80$$

Propiedad 3

- a) Propiedad 3 Propiedad 5 Propiedad 2
- b) Propiedad 5 $(F_1 = F_1 10F_2)$
- c) Propiedad 5 $(F_1 = F_1 10F_2)$ y $(F_2 = F_2 10F_3)$
- d) Propiedad 8 Propiedad 6

a)
$$\begin{vmatrix} 2 & -1 & 1 \\ -3 & 2 & -1 \\ 1 & 7 & 3 \end{vmatrix}$$
 $\begin{vmatrix} f_3 = F_3 + 2F_1 \\ = \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 2 & -1 \\ 5 & 5 & 5 \end{vmatrix} = 5 \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 2 & -1 & 1 \\ -3 & 2 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 5$

b)
$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 5 \\ 3 & 7 & 5 \\ 6 & 2 & 5 \end{vmatrix}$$
 $\stackrel{\dot{C}_3 = 100C_1 + 10C_2 + C_3}{=}$ $\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 125 \\ 3 & 7 & 375 \\ 6 & 2 & 625 \end{vmatrix} = 25 \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 5 \\ 3 & 7 & 15 \\ 6 & 2 & 25 \end{vmatrix} = \stackrel{\bullet}{25}$

c)
$$\begin{vmatrix} 2 & -3 & 1 & 6 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 & 5 \\ 4 & -2 & 7 & -3 \\ 8 & -1 & 0 & -1 \end{vmatrix}$$
 $\stackrel{C_1=C_1+C_2+C_3+C_4}{=}$ $\begin{vmatrix} 6 & -3 & 1 & 6 \\ 6 & 1 & -1 & 5 \\ 6 & -2 & 7 & -3 \\ 6 & -1 & 0 & -1 \end{vmatrix}$ $= 6 \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -3 & 1 & 6 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 & 5 \\ 1 & -2 & 7 & -3 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 & -1 \end{vmatrix}$ $= \frac{6}{6}$

52. Página 53

a)
$$\begin{vmatrix} 3 & 2 & 4 \\ 2 & -6 & -4 \\ 6 & 0 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = 2 \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 1 & 4 \\ 2 & -3 & -4 \\ 6 & 0 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = 2 \cdot 3 \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 1 & 4 \\ 2 & -3 & -4 \\ 2 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 2 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 = 30$$

$$\mathbf{b}) \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 2 & 2 \\ 1 & -3 & 0 \\ 4 & -4 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 1 & 4 \\ 2 & -3 & -4 \\ 2 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 5$$

c)
$$\begin{vmatrix} 8 & 1 & 4 \\ -5 & -3 & -4 \\ 3 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$
 $\begin{vmatrix} c_{1}-c_{1}-c_{2}-c_{3} \\ = \\ 2 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$ $\begin{vmatrix} 3 & 1 & 4 \\ 2 & -3 & -4 \\ 2 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 5$

d)
$$\begin{vmatrix} 6 & 4 & 1 \\ 4 & -4 & -3 \\ 4 & 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = - \begin{vmatrix} 6 & 1 & 4 \\ 4 & -3 & -4 \\ 4 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = -2 \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 1 & 4 \\ 2 & -3 & -4 \\ 2 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = -2 \cdot 5 = -10$$

53. Página 53

a)
$$\begin{vmatrix} 2a & 3b \\ 2c & 3d \end{vmatrix} = 2 \cdot \begin{vmatrix} a & 3b \\ c & 3d \end{vmatrix} = 2 \cdot 3 \cdot \begin{vmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{vmatrix} = 2 \cdot 3 \cdot 8 = 48$$
 c) $\begin{vmatrix} a-3b & b \\ c-3d & d \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} c_1-c_1+3c_3 \\ c & d \end{vmatrix} = 8$

c)
$$\begin{vmatrix} a-3b & b \\ c-3d & d \end{vmatrix} \stackrel{|c_1-c_1+3c_3|}{=} \begin{vmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{vmatrix} = 8$$

b)
$$\begin{vmatrix} b & a \\ d & c \end{vmatrix} = - \begin{vmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{vmatrix} = -8$$

$$\mathbf{d})\begin{vmatrix} c & d \\ a+2c & b+2d \end{vmatrix} \stackrel{F_2=F_2-2F_1}{=} \begin{vmatrix} c & d \\ a & b \end{vmatrix} \stackrel{F_1\mapsto F_2}{=} - \begin{vmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{vmatrix} = -8$$

54. Página 53

$$\begin{vmatrix} 2d & 2f & 2e \\ 2g & 2i & 2h \\ 2a & 2c & 2b \end{vmatrix} = 2^{3} \begin{vmatrix} d & f & e \\ g & i & h \\ a & c & b \end{vmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} c_{2 \leftrightarrow C_{3}} \\ = -2^{3} \begin{vmatrix} d & e & f \\ g & h & i \\ a & b & c \end{vmatrix} = 2^{3} \begin{vmatrix} a & b & c \\ g & h & i \\ d & e & f \end{vmatrix} = -2^{3} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = -4$$

$$|M^3| = |M| \cdot |M| \cdot |M| = 6^3 = 216$$

$$|2M| = 2^{(Orden de M)} \cdot |M| = 6 \cdot 2^{(Orden de M)}$$

a)
$$\begin{vmatrix} 3a & 3b & 15c \\ d & e & 5f \\ g & h & 5i \end{vmatrix} = 3 \begin{vmatrix} a & b & 5c \\ d & e & 5f \\ g & h & 5i \end{vmatrix} = 3 \cdot 5 \cdot \begin{vmatrix} a & b & c \\ d & e & f \\ g & h & i \end{vmatrix} = 3 \cdot 5 \cdot 3 = 45$$

b)
$$\begin{vmatrix} a+2b & c & b \\ d+2e & f & e \\ g+2h & i & h \end{vmatrix} \stackrel{c_1=c_1-2c_3}{=} \begin{vmatrix} a & c & b \\ d & f & e \\ g & i & h \end{vmatrix} \stackrel{c_2 \leftarrow c_3}{=} - \begin{vmatrix} a & b & c \\ d & e & f \\ g & h & i \end{vmatrix} = -3$$

57. Página 53

a)
$$\begin{vmatrix} 2a & 2b & 2c \\ \frac{d}{3} & \frac{e}{3} & \frac{f}{3} \\ g & h & i \end{vmatrix} = 2 \begin{vmatrix} a & b & c \\ \frac{d}{3} & \frac{e}{3} & \frac{f}{3} \\ g & h & i \end{vmatrix} = \frac{2}{3} \begin{vmatrix} a & b & c \\ d & e & f \\ g & h & i \end{vmatrix} = \frac{2}{3} \cdot 6 = 4$$

b)
$$\begin{vmatrix} a & b & c \\ a+d & b+e & c+f \\ a+d+g & b+e+h & c+f+i \end{vmatrix} \stackrel{F_2=F_2-F_1}{=} \begin{vmatrix} a & b & c \\ d & e & f \\ a+d+g & b+e+h & c+f+i \end{vmatrix} \stackrel{F_3=F_3-F_2-F_1}{=} \begin{vmatrix} a & b & c \\ d & e & f \\ g & h & i \end{vmatrix} = 6$$

c)
$$\begin{vmatrix} 2b & c+3a & \frac{a}{5} \\ 2e & f+3d & \frac{d}{5} \\ 2h & i+3g & \frac{g}{5} \end{vmatrix} = \frac{2}{5} \begin{vmatrix} b & c+3a & a \\ e & f+3d & d \\ h & i+3g & g \end{vmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} c_{2}=c_{2}-3c_{3} & 2 \\ e & f & d \\ h & i & g \end{vmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} b & c & a \\ c_{1}\leftrightarrow c_{3} & 2 \\ e & f & d \\ h & i & g \end{vmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} c_{1}\leftrightarrow c_{3} & 2 \\ c_{2}&i & h \end{vmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} a & c & b \\ c_{2}\leftrightarrow c_{3} & 2 \\ g & i & h \end{vmatrix} = \frac{12}{5}$$

58. Página 53

a)
$$C_2 = -2C_1$$

b)
$$F_3 = F_1 + F_2$$

a)
$$C_3 = -2C_1$$
 b) $F_3 = F_1 + F_2$ c) $C_3 = \frac{1}{2}C_1 + C_2$ d) $F_3 = 3F_2 - 2F_1$

d)
$$F_3 = 3F_2 - 2F_3$$

59. Página 53

a)
$$\begin{vmatrix} a & b & c \\ a+2d & b+2e & c+2f \\ d-a & e-b & f-c \end{vmatrix} \stackrel{\dot{F}_2=F_2-F_1}{=} \begin{vmatrix} a & b & c \\ d-a & e-b & f-c \end{vmatrix} \stackrel{\dot{F}_3=F_3+F_1}{=} 2 \begin{vmatrix} a & b & c \\ d & e & f \\ d-a & e-b & f-c \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} x+y & y+z & z+x \\ z & x & y \\ 2 & 2 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 2 \begin{vmatrix} x+y & y+z & z+x \\ z & x & y \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 2 \begin{vmatrix} x+y+z & x+y+z & x+y+z \\ z & x & y \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 2 \cdot (x+y+z) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ z & x & y \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

60. Página 53

$$\begin{vmatrix} bc & ac & ab \\ 3d & 3d & 3d \\ \frac{2}{a} & \frac{2}{b} & \frac{2}{c} \end{vmatrix} = \frac{1}{abc} \begin{vmatrix} abc & abc & abc \\ 3ad & 3bd & 3cd \\ 2 & 2 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 3ad & 3bd & 3cd \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

El determinante es 0, ya que la primera y la tercera filas son linealmente dependientes.

$$\begin{vmatrix} a & d & f \\ 0 & b & e \\ 0 & 0 & c \end{vmatrix} = 8 \rightarrow a \cdot b \cdot c = 8$$

a)
$$\begin{vmatrix} a+f & d-a & f \\ c+e & b & c+e \\ e & b & e \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} c_{1}=c_{1}-c_{3} \\ 0 & b & c+e \\ 0 & b & e \end{vmatrix} = a \begin{vmatrix} b & c+e \\ b & e \end{vmatrix} = ab \begin{vmatrix} 1 & c+e \\ 1 & e \end{vmatrix} = ab \begin{vmatrix} 0 & c \\ 1 & e \end{vmatrix} = ab(-c) = -8$$

b)
$$abc = 8 \rightarrow a \cdot 1 \cdot 2 = 8 \rightarrow a = 4$$

62. Página 54

$$M^{2} = \begin{pmatrix} -y^{2} - z^{2} & xy & xz \\ xy & -x^{2} - z^{2} & zy \\ zx & zy & -x^{2} - y^{2} \end{pmatrix}, P = \begin{pmatrix} 1 - y^{2} - z^{2} & xy & xz \\ xy & 1 - x^{2} - z^{2} & zy \\ zx & zy & 1 - x^{2} - y^{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$X^{2} + y^{2} + z^{2} = 1 \rightarrow |P| = \begin{vmatrix} 1 - y^{2} - z^{2} & xy & xz \\ xy & 1 - x^{2} - z^{2} & zy \\ zx & zy & 1 - x^{2} - y^{2} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} x^{2} & xy & xz \\ xy & y^{2} & zy \\ zx & zy & z^{2} \end{vmatrix} = (x \cdot y \cdot z) \begin{vmatrix} x & y & z \\ x & y & z \\ x & y & z \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

63. Página 54

 $|B| = |2 \cdot A^2| = 2^3 \cdot |A| \cdot |A| = 8 \cdot |A|^2 \rightarrow 8 \cdot |A|^2 = -32 \rightarrow |A|^2 = -4$ No puede ser; por tanto, no es posible que el valor del determinante de B sea -32.

64. Página 54

a)
$$\begin{vmatrix} x & 1 & 2 \\ 3 & x - 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} x & 1 \\ 0 & 2 \end{vmatrix} \rightarrow 3x^2 - 7x + 6 = 2x \rightarrow 3x^2 - 9x + 6 = 0 \rightarrow \begin{cases} x = 1 \\ x = 2 \end{cases}$$

b)
$$\begin{vmatrix} x & x+2 & x-1 \\ x & x+4 & x-3 \\ x & x+6 & x-6 \end{vmatrix} = -10 \rightarrow \begin{vmatrix} x & 2 & -1 \\ x & 4 & -3 \\ x & 6 & -6 \end{vmatrix} = -10 \rightarrow -2x = -10 \rightarrow x = 5$$

c)
$$\begin{vmatrix} 2x & 4 & -2 \\ x & 2 & x \\ -1 & 3 & 2x \end{vmatrix} = 0 \rightarrow -6x^2 - 10x - 4 = 0 \rightarrow \begin{cases} x = -1 \\ x = -\frac{2}{3} \end{cases}$$

d)
$$\begin{vmatrix} x-1 & 0 & x+3 \\ 1 & x-2 & 4 \\ 1 & -1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 1-7x \rightarrow x^2-4x+3=1-7x \rightarrow x^2+3x+2=0 \rightarrow \begin{cases} x=-2 \\ x=-1 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} x+a & b & c \\ a & x+b & c \\ a & b & x+c \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} f_{1}-f_{1}-f_{2} \\ f_{2}-f_{2}-f_{3} \\ a & b & x+c \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} x & 0 & a \\ -x & x & b \\ 0 & -x & x+c \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} x & 0 & a \\ -x & x & b \\ 0 & 0 & x+a+b+c \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} x & 0 & a \\ -x & x & b \\ 0 & 0 & x+a+b+c \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} x & 0 & a \\ -x & x & b \\ 0 & 0 & x+a+b+c \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} x & 0 & a \\ -x & x & b \\ 0 & 0 & x+a+b+c \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} x & 0 & a \\ -x & x & b \\ 0 & 0 & x+a+b+c \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} x & 0 & a \\ -x & x & b \\ 0 & 0 & x+a+b+c \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} x & 0 & a \\ -x & x & b \\ 0 & 0 & x+a+b+c \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} x & 0 & a \\ -x & x & b \\ 0 & 0 & x+a+b+c \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} x & 0 & a \\ -x & x & b \\ 0 & 0 & x+a+b+c \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} x & 0 & a \\ -x & x & b \\ 0 & 0 & x+a+b+c \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} x & 0 & a \\ -x & x & b \\ 0 & 0 & x+a+b+c \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} x & 0 & a \\ -x & x & b \\ 0 & 0 & x+a+b+c \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} x & 0 & a \\ -x & x & b \\ 0 & 0 & x+a+b+c \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} x & 0 & a \\ -x & x & b \\ 0 & 0 & x+a+b+c \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} x & 0 & a \\ -x & x & b \\ 0 & 0 & x+a+b+c \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} x & 0 & a \\ -x & x & b \\ 0 & 0 & x+a+b+c \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} x & 0 & a \\ -x & x & b \\ 0 & 0 & x+a+b+c \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} x & 0 & a \\ -x & x & b \\ 0 & 0 & x+a+b+c \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} x & 0 & a \\ -x & x & b \\ 0 & 0 & x-3 \end{vmatrix} = (x-3) \begin{vmatrix} x & 0 \\ -x & x \end{vmatrix} = x^2 \cdot (x-3)$$

$$X^2 \cdot (X-3) = 0 \rightarrow \begin{cases} X = 0 \\ X = 3 \end{cases}$$

$$|M| = 3 \rightarrow |4M| = 4^2 |M| \xrightarrow{C_1 \rightarrow C_2} - 4^2 |M| \xrightarrow{\frac{1}{2}F_2} - 4^2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} |M| = -24 = |P|$$

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$$|M| = 5 \rightarrow |3M| = 3^3 |M| \stackrel{F_1 \mapsto F_3}{\rightarrow} - 3^3 |M| \stackrel{-2C_2}{\rightarrow} - 3^3 \cdot (-2)|M| = 270 = |P|$$

68. Página 54

$$\begin{vmatrix} a & a+b & b \\ b & a & b \\ 2a & 3a & a+b \end{vmatrix} \stackrel{C_1=C_1-C_3}{=} \begin{vmatrix} a-b & a+b & b \\ 0 & a & b \\ a-b & 3a & a+b \end{vmatrix} \stackrel{F_3=F_3-F_1-F_2}{=} \begin{vmatrix} a-b & a+b & b \\ 0 & a & b \\ 0 & a-b & a-b \end{vmatrix} \stackrel{C_2=C_2-C_3}{=} \begin{vmatrix} a-b & a & b \\ 0 & a-b & b \\ 0 & 0 & a-b \end{vmatrix} = (a-b)^3$$

69. Página 54

a)
$$\begin{vmatrix} 3 & 7 & -1 \\ -2 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 & -6 \end{vmatrix} = 7 + 6 - 84 - 9 = -80$$

b)
$$\begin{vmatrix} 3 & 7 & -1 \\ -2 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 & -6 \end{vmatrix} = 3 \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 3 & -6 \end{vmatrix} - (-2) \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 7 & -1 \\ 3 & -6 \end{vmatrix} + 1 \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 7 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 3 \cdot (-3) - (-2) \cdot (-39) + 7 = -80$$

70. Página 54

a)
$$\begin{vmatrix} 3 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 4 & -3 \\ 1 & 6 & 5 \end{vmatrix} = 60 - 3 + 24 - 8 - 10 + 54 = 117$$

b)
$$\begin{vmatrix} 3 & 1 & 2 & \begin{vmatrix} c_2 = c_2 - 6c_1 \\ 2 & 4 & -3 \\ 1 & 6 & 5 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 3 & -17 & -13 \\ 2 & -8 & -13 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 1 \cdot \begin{vmatrix} -17 & -13 \\ -8 & -13 \end{vmatrix} = 117$$

a)
$$\begin{vmatrix} 3 & 3 & -1 & 4 \\ -1 & -5 & 0 & 6 \\ -2 & -4 & 0 & 2 \\ -1 & 2 & 1 & -2 \end{vmatrix} = (-1) \cdot \begin{vmatrix} -1 & -5 & 6 \\ -2 & -4 & 2 \\ -1 & 2 & -2 \end{vmatrix} - 1 \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 3 & 4 \\ -1 & -5 & 6 \\ -2 & -4 & 2 \end{vmatrix} =$$

$$= -(-8+10-24-24+20+4)-(-30-36+16-40+6+72) = 34$$

$$\mathbf{b} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ -1 & 2 & 3 & 5 \\ 2 & 2 & 0 & 4 \\ -3 & -2 & 1 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = 3 \cdot \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 2 & 5 \\ 2 & 2 & 4 \\ -3 & -2 & 4 \end{vmatrix} - 3 \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 4 \\ 2 & 2 & 4 \\ -3 & -2 & 4 \end{vmatrix} - 1 \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 4 \\ -1 & 2 & 5 \\ 2 & 2 & 4 \end{vmatrix} =$$

$$=3(-8-24-20+30-16-8)-3(8-24-16+24-16+8)-(8-20+8-16+8-10)=-92$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 3 & 2 & 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 4 & 2 & 0 & -2 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 3 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & 2 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{F_3 = F_3 + F_1} \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 2 & 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 4 & 2 & 0 & -2 & 0 \\ 4 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 4 & 4 & 4 & 2 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = (-1) \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 4 & 2 & 0 & -2 \\ 4 & 3 & 4 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & 2 \\ 4 & 4 & 4 & 2 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{F_4 = F_4 - F_2} \begin{vmatrix} 4 & 2 & 0 & -2 \\ 4 & 3 & 4 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{F_3 = 2F_4} = 0$$

73. Página 54

$$\begin{vmatrix} -a & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & -a & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -a & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & -a \end{vmatrix} \stackrel{C_1=C_1-C_3}{=} \begin{vmatrix} -a & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -a & 1 & 0 \\ a & 1 & -a & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -a \end{vmatrix} = (-a) \cdot \begin{vmatrix} -a & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & -a & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -a \end{vmatrix} + a \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ -a & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -a \end{vmatrix} = (-a) \cdot \begin{vmatrix} -a & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & -a & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -a \end{vmatrix} = (-a) \cdot \begin{vmatrix} -a & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & -a & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -a \end{vmatrix} = (-a) \cdot \begin{vmatrix} -a & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & -a & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -a \end{vmatrix} = (-a) \cdot \begin{vmatrix} -a & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & -a & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -a \end{vmatrix} = (-a) \cdot \begin{vmatrix} -a & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & -a & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -a \end{vmatrix} = (-a) \cdot \begin{vmatrix} -a & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & -a & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -a \end{vmatrix} = (-a) \cdot \begin{vmatrix} -a & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & -a & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -a \end{vmatrix} = (-a) \cdot \begin{vmatrix} -a & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & -a & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -a \end{vmatrix} = (-a) \cdot \begin{vmatrix} -a & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -a \end{vmatrix} = (-a) \cdot \begin{vmatrix} -a & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -a \end{vmatrix} = (-a) \cdot \begin{vmatrix} -a & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -a \end{vmatrix} = (-a) \cdot \begin{vmatrix} -a & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -a \end{vmatrix} = (-a) \cdot \begin{vmatrix} -a & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -a \end{vmatrix} = (-a) \cdot \begin{vmatrix} -a & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -a \end{vmatrix} = (-a) \cdot \begin{vmatrix} -a & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -a \end{vmatrix} = (-a) \cdot \begin{vmatrix} -a & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -a \end{vmatrix} = (-a) \cdot \begin{vmatrix} -a & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -a \end{vmatrix} = (-a) \cdot \begin{vmatrix} -a & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -a \end{vmatrix} = (-a) \cdot \begin{vmatrix} -a & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -a \end{vmatrix} = (-a) \cdot \begin{vmatrix} -a & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -a \end{vmatrix} = (-a) \cdot \begin{vmatrix} -a & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -a \end{vmatrix} = (-a) \cdot \begin{vmatrix} -a & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -a \end{vmatrix} = (-a) \cdot \begin{vmatrix} -a & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -a \end{vmatrix} = (-a) \cdot \begin{vmatrix} -a & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -a \end{vmatrix} = (-a) \cdot \begin{vmatrix} -a & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -a \end{vmatrix} = (-a) \cdot \begin{vmatrix} -a & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -a \end{vmatrix} = (-a) \cdot \begin{vmatrix} -a & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -a \end{vmatrix} = (-a) \cdot \begin{vmatrix} -a & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -a \end{vmatrix} = (-a) \cdot \begin{vmatrix} -a & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -a \end{vmatrix} = (-a) \cdot \begin{vmatrix} -a & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -a \end{vmatrix} = (-a) \cdot \begin{vmatrix} -a & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -a \end{vmatrix} = (-a) \cdot \begin{vmatrix} -a & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -a \end{vmatrix} = (-a) \cdot \begin{vmatrix} -a & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -a \end{vmatrix} = (-a) \cdot \begin{vmatrix} -a & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -a \end{vmatrix} = (-a) \cdot \begin{vmatrix} -a & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -a \end{vmatrix} = (-a) \cdot \begin{vmatrix} -a & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -a \end{vmatrix} = (-a) \cdot \begin{vmatrix} -a & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -a \end{vmatrix} = (-a) \cdot \begin{vmatrix} -a & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -a \end{vmatrix} = (-a) \cdot \begin{vmatrix} -a & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -a \end{vmatrix} = (-a) \cdot \begin{vmatrix} -a & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -a \end{vmatrix} = (-a) \cdot \begin{vmatrix} -a & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -a \end{vmatrix} = (-a) \cdot \begin{vmatrix} -a & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -a \end{vmatrix} = (-a) \cdot \begin{vmatrix} -a & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -a \end{vmatrix} = (-a) \cdot \begin{vmatrix} -a & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -a \end{vmatrix} = (-a) \cdot \begin{vmatrix} -a & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -a \end{vmatrix} = (-a) \cdot \begin{vmatrix} -a & 1 & 0$$

$$=-a(-a^3+a+a)+a(-a-a)=a^4-4a^2$$

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$$= a^{4} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} -1 \cdot \begin{vmatrix} -2 & -2 & -2 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{vmatrix} + 2 \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 3 & -2 & -2 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = a^{4} [-(-8) + 2(12 + 4 + 4)] = 48a^{4}$$

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$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & | & c_2 = c_2 - c_1 \\ x & 2 & -3 & 4 & | & c_3 = c_3 - c_1 \\ x^2 & 4 & 9 & 16 \\ x^3 & 8 & -27 & 64 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ x & 2 - x & -3 - x & 4 - x \\ x^2 & 4 - x^2 & 9 - x^2 & 16 - x^2 \\ x^3 & 8 - x^3 & -27 - x^3 & 64 - x^3 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 2 - x & -3 - x & 4 - x \\ 4 - x^2 & 9 - x^2 & 16 - x^2 \\ 8 - x^3 & -27 - x^3 & 64 - x^3 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 2 - x & -3 - x & 4 - x \\ 4 - x^2 & 9 - x^2 & 16 - x^2 \\ 8 - x^3 & -27 - x^3 & 64 - x^3 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 2 - x & -3 - x & 4 - x \\ 4 - x^2 & 9 - x^2 & 16 - x^2 \\ 8 - x^3 & -27 - x^3 & 64 - x^3 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 2 - x & -3 - x & 4 - x \\ 4 - x^2 & 9 - x^2 & 16 - x^2 \\ 8 - x^3 & -27 - x^3 & 64 - x^3 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 2 - x & -3 - x & 4 - x \\ 4 - x^2 & 9 - x^2 & 16 - x^2 \\ 8 - x^3 & -27 - x^3 & 64 - x^3 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= (2-x)(-3-x)(4-x) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ x+2 & x-3 & x+4 \\ x^2+2x+4 & x^2-3x+9 & x^2+4x+16 \end{vmatrix}$$

Por tanto, x = 2, x = -3 y x = 4 son soluciones de la ecuación.

Como todas las incógnitas están en la primera columna, esto quiere decir que la ecuación es de grado menor o igual que tres, luego las tres soluciones halladas son las únicas que tiene.

$$\begin{vmatrix} x+2 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & x+2 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & x+2 & 1 \\ x & x & x & 3 \end{vmatrix} \stackrel{|C_1=C_1-C_4|}{=} \begin{vmatrix} x+1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & x+1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & x+1 & 1 \\ x-3 & x-3 & x-3 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = (x+1) \begin{vmatrix} x+1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & x+1 & 1 \\ x-3 & x-3 & 3 \end{vmatrix} - (x-3) \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ x+1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & x+1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = (x+1) \begin{vmatrix} x+1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & x+1 & 1 \\ x-3 & x-3 & 3 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= (X+1)[3(X+1)^2 - (X+1)(X-3) - (X+1)(X-3)] - (X-3)[(X+1)^2] = 12X^2 + 24X + 12$$

$$12x^2 + 24x + 12 = 0 \rightarrow x = -1$$

$$f(1) = \begin{vmatrix} 1+a & 1 & -2 \\ -1 & 1-a & 2a \\ a & -1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 5$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1+a & 1 & -2 \\ -1 & 1-a & 2a \\ a & -1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \stackrel{c_2=c_2+c_3}{=} \begin{vmatrix} 1+a & -1 & -2 \\ -1 & 1+a & 2a \\ a & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 2a \\ a & 1 \end{vmatrix} + (1+a) \begin{vmatrix} 1+a & -2 \\ a & 1 \end{vmatrix} = -1 - 2a^2 + (1+a)(1+a+2a) = a^2 + 4a$$

$$a^2+4a=5$$
, $a^2+4a-5=0 \rightarrow \begin{cases} a=-5\\ a=1 \end{cases} \rightarrow \text{El valor que buscamos es } a=-5$.

78. Página 55

a)
$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ -2 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 6 \neq 0 \rightarrow \text{Rango} = 2$$

b)
$$\begin{vmatrix} 6 & -9 \\ -8 & 12 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$
, $\begin{vmatrix} 6 & -9 \\ 12 & -18 \end{vmatrix} = 0$ y $\begin{vmatrix} -8 & 12 \\ 12 & -18 \end{vmatrix} = 0 \rightarrow \text{Rango} = 1$

c)
$$\begin{vmatrix} 3 & 5 & -2 \\ 1 & 4 & 5 \\ 8 & 11 & -11 \end{vmatrix} = 0 \rightarrow \text{Rango} < 3, \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 5 \\ 1 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = 7 \neq 0 \rightarrow \text{Rango} = 2$$

d)
$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & -4 & 0 \\ -2 & 8 & 3 \\ 3 & 1 & -2 \end{vmatrix} = -39 \neq 0 \rightarrow \text{Rango} = 3$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 & 3 \\ -2 & 0 & 5 \\ 2 & 3 & 19 \end{vmatrix} = 0 \qquad \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 6 & 3 \\ -2 & 3 & 5 \\ 2 & 24 & 19 \end{vmatrix} = 0 \rightarrow Rango < 3$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 2 & 6 \\ -2 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = 18 \neq 0 \rightarrow \mathsf{Rango} = 2$$

f)
$$\begin{vmatrix} 6 & 3 \\ -24 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 78 \neq 0 \rightarrow \text{Rango} = 2$$

a)
$$\begin{pmatrix} 3 & -5 & 1 \\ 4 & 1 & -2 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$
, $\begin{vmatrix} 3 & -5 & 1 \\ 4 & 1 & -2 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} -5 & 1 \\ 1 & -2 \end{vmatrix} = 9 \neq 0 \rightarrow \text{Rango} = 3$

b)
$$\begin{pmatrix} 3 & -5 & 1 \\ 4 & 1 & -2 \\ 7 & -4 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$
, $\begin{vmatrix} 3 & -5 & 1 \\ 4 & 1 & -2 \\ 7 & -4 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = 0 \rightarrow \text{Rango} < 3$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 3 & -5 \\ 4 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 23 \neq 0 \rightarrow \text{Rango} = 2$$

a)
$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ -3 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$
, $\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ -3 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} -3 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = -3 \neq 0 \rightarrow \text{Rango} = 3$

b)
$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ -3 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$
, $\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ -3 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 0 \rightarrow \text{Rango} < 3$, $\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ -3 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 8 \neq 0 \rightarrow \text{Rango} = 2$

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$$\begin{vmatrix} 4 & 2 & -1 \\ 3 & -1 & 2 \\ -1 & 2 & -3 \end{vmatrix} = 5 \neq 0 \rightarrow \text{Rango} = 3$$

Una combinación sería, por ejemplo: $C_4 = C_1 - C_2 + 2C_3$

82. Página 55

a)
$$\begin{vmatrix} -2 & -1 \\ -1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = -5 \neq 0 \rightarrow \text{Rango} \ge 2$$

 $\begin{vmatrix} 1 & a & 1 \\ -2 & -1 & 2 \\ -1 & 2 & a \end{vmatrix} = 2a^2 - 3a - 9, \ 2a^2 - 3a - 9 = 0 \rightarrow \begin{cases} a = -\frac{3}{2} \\ a = 3 \end{cases}$
 $\begin{vmatrix} -2 & -1 & 2 \\ -1 & 2 & a \\ -1 & 2 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = 5a - 15, \ 5a - 15 = 0 \rightarrow a = 3$

El rango es 3 excepto en el caso de que a=3, que es 2.

b)
$$\begin{vmatrix} 0 & 2 \\ 2 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = -4 \neq 0 \rightarrow \text{Rango} \ge 2$$

 $\begin{vmatrix} 1 & b & 0 \\ b+1 & 0 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 2b-4, \ 2b-4=0 \text{ si } b=2$
 $\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & b \\ b+1 & 0 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 2b^2 + 2b-4, \ 2b^2 + 2b-4 = 0 \rightarrow \begin{cases} b=-2 \\ b=1 \end{cases}$

El rango es 3, pues no hay ningún valor de b que anule simultáneamente a todos los menores de orden 3.

$$\begin{vmatrix} a & b & c \\ d-a & e-b & f-c \\ 2a-d & 2b-e & 2c-f \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{f_2=F_2+F_1} \begin{vmatrix} a & b & c \\ d & e & f \\ 2a-d & 2b-e & 2c-f \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} a & b & c \\ d & e & f \\ 2a-d & 2b-e & 2c-f \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} a & b & c \\ d & e & f \\ 2a & 2b & 2c \end{vmatrix} = 0 \rightarrow \mathsf{Rango} < 3$$

Como
$$\begin{pmatrix} a & b & c \\ d & e & f \end{pmatrix}$$
 tiene rango 2 $\rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} a & b & c \\ d-a & e-b & f-c \\ 2a-d & 2b-e & 2c-f \end{pmatrix}$ tiene rango 2.

$$|A| = \begin{vmatrix} m & 0 & n \\ m & m & 4 \\ 0 & m & 2 \end{vmatrix} = m^{2}(n-2) \qquad B \to \begin{vmatrix} m & 0 & n \\ m & m & 4 \\ 0 & m & 2 \end{vmatrix} = m^{2}(n-2) \qquad \begin{vmatrix} m & 0 & 2 \\ m & m & 4 \\ 0 & m & n \end{vmatrix} = -m(n-2)^{2}$$

a) Una condición necesaria para que R(A) sea 2 es que m=0 o n=2, pero en ambos casos R(B) no puede ser 3.

b) Si
$$n=2$$
 y $m \ne 0 \rightarrow \begin{vmatrix} m & 0 \\ m & m \end{vmatrix} = m^2 \ne 0$; por tanto, el rango de A es 2.

$$B = \begin{pmatrix} m & 0 & 2 & 2 \\ m & m & 4 & 4 \\ 0 & m & 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ todos los menores de orden 3 son cero, } \begin{vmatrix} m & 0 \\ m & m \end{vmatrix} = m^2 \neq 0 \rightarrow \text{El rango de } B \text{ es 2.}$$

c) Si $n \neq 2$ y $m \neq 0 \rightarrow$ Los menores de orden 3 son distintos de cero; por tanto, los rangos de A y B son 3.

85. Página 55

a)
$$C_4 = 0$$
; por tanto, rango $X < 4$

$$\begin{vmatrix} p & q & 0 \\ r & s & 0 \\ a & 0 & b \end{vmatrix} = b \begin{vmatrix} p & q \\ r & s \end{vmatrix} \neq 0 \text{ si } b \neq 0 \rightarrow \text{Rango de } X = 3$$

Si
$$b=0 \rightarrow a \cdot d=0 \rightarrow \text{Si } d=0$$
, el rango de X es 2, y si $d \neq 0$, el rango de X es 3.

b) Como el rango de la matriz A es 1, al menos uno de sus elementos es distinto de cero. Supongamos que $c \neq 0$:

$$\begin{vmatrix} 0 & 0 & a & b \\ 0 & 0 & c & d \\ p & q & 0 & 0 \\ r & s & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = a \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 0 & d \\ p & q & 0 \\ r & s & 0 \end{vmatrix} - b \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 0 & c \\ p & q & 0 \\ r & s & 0 \end{vmatrix} = ad \begin{vmatrix} p & q \\ r & s \end{vmatrix} - bc \begin{vmatrix} p & q \\ r & s \end{vmatrix} = 0, \text{ ya que } ad = bc,$$

pues
$$\begin{vmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{vmatrix} = 0 \rightarrow \text{Rango } Y < 4$$
 $\begin{vmatrix} 0 & 0 & c \\ p & q & 0 \\ r & s & 0 \end{vmatrix} = c \begin{vmatrix} p & q \\ r & s \end{vmatrix} \neq 0 \rightarrow \text{Rango } Y = 3$

c)
$$F_3 = F_4 = 0 \rightarrow \text{Rango } Z < 3$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} p & q \\ r & s \end{vmatrix} \neq 0 \rightarrow \text{Rango } Z = 2$$

$$d) \begin{vmatrix} a & 0 & b & 0 \\ c & 0 & d & 0 \\ p & 0 & 0 & q \\ r & 0 & 0 & s \end{vmatrix} = 0 \rightarrow R(W) < 4 \qquad \begin{vmatrix} c & d & 0 \\ p & 0 & q \\ r & 0 & s \end{vmatrix} = d \begin{vmatrix} p & q \\ r & s \end{vmatrix} \qquad \begin{vmatrix} a & b & 0 \\ p & 0 & q \\ r & 0 & s \end{vmatrix} = b \begin{vmatrix} p & q \\ r & s \end{vmatrix}$$

Si
$$b = d = 0 \rightarrow R(W) = 2$$
, y si $b \ne 0$ o $d \ne 0 \rightarrow R(W) = 3$

86. Página 55

$$\begin{vmatrix} a & 1 \\ -1 & a+2 \end{vmatrix} = a^2 + 2a + 1, \ a^2 + 2a + 1 = 0 \rightarrow a = -1; \text{ por tanto, } |A| = 0 \rightarrow \text{Rango } A = 1$$

87. Página 55

$$A+tl = \begin{pmatrix} 2+t & 2 \\ 3 & 1+t \end{pmatrix} \qquad |A+tl| = \begin{vmatrix} 2+t & 2 \\ 3 & 1+t \end{vmatrix} = t^2 + 3t - 4, \ t^2 + 3t - 4 = 0 \rightarrow \begin{cases} t = -4 \\ t = 1 \end{cases}$$

Por tanto, si t = -4 o t = 1 el rango de A + tl es 1.

$$\begin{vmatrix} a & a^2 & a^3 \\ a & 1 & 1 \\ a & a^2 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = a(a^5 - a^3 - a^2 + 1), \ a(a^5 - a^3 - a^2 + 1) = 0 \rightarrow \begin{cases} a = -1 \\ a = 0 \\ a = 1 \end{cases}$$

Si
$$a = 1 \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$
, el rango es 1.

Si
$$a = -1 \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 2 \neq 0$$
, el rango es 2.

Si
$$a = 0 \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$
, $\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 1 \neq 0$, el rango es 2.

89. Página 55

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & a & a+1 \\ a+1 & a-1 & 2a \end{vmatrix}, C_3 = C_1 + C_2 \rightarrow \text{Rango } A < 3$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & a \\ a+1 & a-1 \end{vmatrix} = -a^2 - 1$$
, $-a^2 - 1 \neq 0$ para cualquier valor de $a \rightarrow \text{Rango } A = 2$

90. Página 55

a)
$$\begin{vmatrix} -1 & 2 \\ 3 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = -8 \neq 0 \rightarrow \text{Rango} \ge 2$$
 $\begin{vmatrix} -1 & 2 & 4 \\ 3 & 2 & a \\ -5 & -6 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = -16a - 48, -16a - 48 = 0 \rightarrow a = -3$

Si
$$a \neq -3 \rightarrow Rango = 3$$

Si
$$a = -3 \rightarrow Rango = 2$$

b)
$$\begin{vmatrix} 3 & 2 \\ 7 & 6 \end{vmatrix} = 4 \neq 0 \rightarrow Rango \ge 2$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} b & 2 & -1 \\ 3 & 2 & b+1 \\ 7 & 6 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = -6b^2 + 10b + 4, -6b^2 + 10b + 4 = 0 \rightarrow \begin{cases} b = -\frac{1}{3} \\ b = 2 \end{cases}$$

Si
$$b \neq 2$$
 y $b \neq -\frac{1}{3} \rightarrow \text{Rango} = 3$ Si $b = 2$ o $b = -\frac{1}{3} \rightarrow \text{Rango} = 2$

c)
$$\begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = -3 \neq 0 \rightarrow \text{Rango } \geq 2$$

Como $C_1 = -C_4$, todos los menores se pueden reducir a uno.

$$\begin{vmatrix} 4 & 2 & 1 \\ c & 0 & -3 \\ 3 & 1 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = -6 + 3c, -6 + 3c = 0 \rightarrow c = 2$$

Si
$$c \neq 2 \rightarrow \text{Rango} = 3$$

Si
$$c=2 \rightarrow \text{Rango} = 2$$

Si $d \neq 2 \rightarrow \text{Rango} = 3$ Si $d = 2 \rightarrow \text{Rango} = 1$, ya que todas las filas son proporcionales.

91. Página 55

a)
$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & a & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & a \\ a & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = a^3 - a$$
, $a(a^2 - 1) = 0 \rightarrow \begin{cases} a = -1 \\ a = 0 \\ a = 1 \end{cases}$

Si
$$a \neq 0$$
, $a \neq 1$, $a \neq -1 \rightarrow Rango = 3$

Si
$$a=1 \rightarrow \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = -1 \neq 0 \rightarrow \text{Rango} = 2$$

Si
$$a=0 \rightarrow \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 1 \neq 0 \rightarrow \text{Rango} = 2$$

Si
$$a = -1 \rightarrow \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 2 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 3 \neq 0 \rightarrow \text{Rango} = 2$$

b)
$$\begin{vmatrix} a+1 & 1 & -2 \\ 2a+1 & a+1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & a \end{vmatrix} = a^3 - a$$
, $a(a^2 - 1) = 0 \rightarrow \begin{cases} a = -1 \\ a = 0 \\ a = 1 \end{cases}$

Si
$$a \neq 0$$
, $a \neq 1$, $a \neq -1 \rightarrow Rango = 3$

Si
$$a=0 \rightarrow \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 1 \neq 0 \rightarrow \text{Rango} = 2$$

Si
$$a=1 \rightarrow \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 3 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 1 \neq 0 \rightarrow Rango = 2$$

Si
$$a = -1 \rightarrow \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 1 \neq 0 \rightarrow \text{Rango} = 2$$

c)
$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 3 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 4 \neq 0 \rightarrow Rango \ge 2$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & a & -1 \\ 2a & -1 & a \\ 3 & -1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = a^2 + 3a - 4, \ a^2 + 3a - 4 = 0 \rightarrow \begin{cases} a = -4 \\ a = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 & a \\ 2a & a & 1 \\ 3 & 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = -a^2 - 4$$
, $-a^2 - 4 = 0$ no se cumple para ningún valor de a .

El rango de la matriz es 3, ya que para cualquier valor de a existe un menor de orden 3 distinto de cero.

a)
$$\begin{vmatrix} m-2 & m+1 & -1 \\ m^3 & -1 & m+1 \\ m^4+1 & m & 2m+1 \end{vmatrix} = m^6 - 4m^4 - 2m^3 + 7m + 2$$

 $\begin{vmatrix} m-2 & m+1 & m \\ m^3 & -1 & m \\ m^4+1 & m & 7 \end{vmatrix} = m^6 + 3m^5 - 7m^4 - 8m^3 + 3m^2 - 5m + 14$
 $\begin{vmatrix} m-2 & -1 & m \\ m^3 & m+1 & m \\ m^4+1 & 2m+1 & 7 \end{vmatrix} = -m^6 + m^4 + 5m^3 + 9m^2 - 7m - 14$
 $\begin{vmatrix} m+1 & -1 & m \\ -1 & m+1 & m \\ m & 2m+1 & 7 \end{vmatrix} = -3m^3 + 12m, -3m^3 + 12m = 0 \rightarrow \begin{cases} m=-1 \\ m=0 \\ m=2 \end{cases}$

Estudiamos m=2, por ser el único valor de m que hace cero todos los menores de orden 3.

Si
$$m \neq 2$$
, Rango = 3, y si $m = 2 \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 3 & -1 & 2 \\ 8 & -1 & 3 & 2 \\ 17 & 2 & 5 & 7 \end{pmatrix}$, $\begin{vmatrix} 0 & 3 \\ 8 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = -24 \neq 0 \rightarrow \text{Rango} = 2$

b)
$$\begin{vmatrix} m & 1 & m+2 \\ -1 & -m & -1-2m \\ 2 & 2 & 6 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

 $\begin{vmatrix} m & 1 & 4 \\ -1 & -m & 2m+6 \\ 2 & 2 & m \end{vmatrix} = -m^3 - 4m^2 + m + 4, -m^3 - 4m^2 + m + 4 = 0 \rightarrow \begin{cases} m = -4 \\ m = -1 \\ m = 1 \end{cases}$
 $\begin{vmatrix} m & m+2 & 4 \\ -1 & -1-2m & 2m+6 \\ 2 & 6 & m \end{vmatrix} = -2m^3 - 8m^2 + 2m + 8, -2m^3 - 8m^2 + 2m + 8 = 0 \rightarrow \begin{cases} m = -4 \\ m = -1 \\ m = 1 \end{cases}$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & m+2 & 4 \\ -m & -1-2m & 2m+6 \\ 2 & 6 & m \end{vmatrix} = m^3 + 4m^2 - m - 4, m^3 + 4m^2 - m - 4 = 0 \rightarrow \begin{cases} m = -4 \\ m = -1 \\ m = 1 \end{cases}$$

Si
$$m \neq -1$$
, $m \neq 1$ o $m \neq -4 \rightarrow Rango = 3$

Si
$$m = -1 \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 & 1 & 4 \\ -1 & 1 & 1 & 4 \\ 2 & 2 & 6 & -1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 6 \end{vmatrix} = 4 \neq 0 \rightarrow \text{Rango} = 2$$

Si
$$m = 1 \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 3 & 4 \\ -1 & -1 & -3 & 4 \\ 2 & 2 & 6 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{vmatrix} -3 & 4 \\ 6 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = -27 \neq 0 \rightarrow \text{Rango} = 2$$

Si
$$m \neq -4 \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} -4 & 1 & -2 & 4 \\ -1 & 4 & 7 & -2 \\ 2 & 2 & 6 & -4 \end{pmatrix}$$
, $\begin{vmatrix} -2 & 4 \\ 7 & -2 \end{vmatrix} = -24 \neq 0 \rightarrow \text{Rango} = 2$

c)
$$\begin{vmatrix} a+3 & a-3 & a+1 \\ 2a-1 & 1 & a+1 \\ -1 & a & 2a+2 \end{vmatrix} = -3a^3 + 8a^2 + 15a + 4, -3a^3 + 8a^2 + 15a + 4 = 0 \rightarrow \begin{cases} a = -1 \\ a = -\frac{1}{3} \\ a = 4 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} a+3 & a-3 & a+1 \\ 2a-1 & 1 & a-4 \\ -1 & a & a-2 \end{vmatrix} = -a^3 + 13a^2 + 3a - 11, -a^3 + 13a^2 + 3a - 11 = 0 \rightarrow \begin{cases} a = -1 \\ a = 7 - \sqrt{38} \\ a = 7 + \sqrt{38} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} a+3 & a+1 & a+1 \\ 2a-1 & a+1 & a-4 \\ -1 & 2a+2 & a-2 \end{vmatrix} = a^3 + 11a^2 + 29a + 19, \ a^3 + 11a^2 + 29a + 19 = 0 \rightarrow \begin{cases} a = -5 - \sqrt{6} \\ a = -5 + \sqrt{6} \\ a = -1 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} a-3 & a+1 & a+1 \\ 1 & a+1 & a-4 \\ a & 2a+2 & a-2 \end{vmatrix} = -a^3 + 4a^2 - 9a - 14, -a^3 + 4a^2 - 9a - 14 = 0 \rightarrow a = -1$$

Estudiamos a = -1, ya que para cualquier otro valor de a existe un menor de orden 3 distinto de cero.

Si
$$a \neq -1 \rightarrow \text{Rango} = 3$$

Si
$$a = -1 \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -4 & 0 & 0 \\ -3 & 1 & 0 & -5 \\ -1 & -1 & 0 & -3 \end{pmatrix}$$
, $\begin{vmatrix} 2 & -4 \\ -3 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = -10 \neq 0 \rightarrow \text{Rango} = 2$.

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$$\begin{vmatrix} a+2 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & a+2 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & a+2 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \stackrel{C_{i}=C_{i}-C_{4}}{=} \begin{vmatrix} a+1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & a+2 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & a+2 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = (a+1) \begin{vmatrix} a+2 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & a+2 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \stackrel{C_{i}=C_{i}-C_{3}}{=}$$

$$= (a+1) \begin{vmatrix} a+1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & a+2 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = (a+1)^2 \begin{vmatrix} a+2 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = (a+1)^3, (a+1)^3 = 0 \rightarrow a = -1$$

a)
$$|A| = 2 \neq 0 \rightarrow A^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ \frac{5}{2} & \frac{3}{2} \end{pmatrix}$$
 c) $|C| = -20 \neq 0 \rightarrow C^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{10} & \frac{3}{10} \\ \frac{1}{20} & \frac{7}{20} \end{pmatrix}$

(c)
$$|C| = -20 \neq 0 \rightarrow C^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{10} & \frac{3}{10} \\ \frac{1}{20} & \frac{7}{20} \end{pmatrix}$$

b)
$$|B| = 1 \neq 0 \rightarrow B^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 4 & -2 \\ -2 & 7 & -3 \\ 1 & -2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

b)
$$|B| = 1 \neq 0 \rightarrow B^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 4 & -2 \\ -2 & 7 & -3 \\ 1 & -2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$
d) $|D| = 10 \neq 0 \rightarrow D^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{11}{10} & -\frac{9}{10} & -\frac{2}{5} \\ -\frac{9}{10} & -\frac{11}{10} & -\frac{3}{5} \\ -\frac{3}{10} & -\frac{7}{10} & -\frac{1}{5} \end{pmatrix}$

a)
$$|A^t| = |A| = 5$$

b)
$$|B^{-1}| = \frac{1}{|B|} = \frac{1}{4}$$

c)
$$|AB| = |A| \cdot |B| = 20$$

d)
$$|A^{-1}B| = |A^{-1}| \cdot |B| = \frac{1}{|A|} \cdot |B| = \frac{4}{5}$$

e)
$$|(BC)^{-1}| = \frac{1}{|BC|} = \frac{1}{|B| \cdot |C|} = \frac{1}{8}$$

f)
$$|C^{-1}B^t| = \frac{1}{|C|} \cdot |B^t| = \frac{1}{|C|} \cdot |B| = 2$$

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$$|A| = 4, |B| = -4, B^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{7}{4} \\ 0 & -1 & \frac{5}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}; B^{-1} \cdot A = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{15}{2} & -3 & \frac{7}{2} \\ 9 & 4 & -5 \\ 2 & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}, A + B^{-1} \cdot A = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{19}{2} & -3 & \frac{7}{2} \\ 10 & 5 & -5 \\ 6 & 3 & -3 \end{pmatrix}$$

a)
$$|A + B^{-1} \cdot A| = 0$$

b)
$$|A^3 \cdot B^{-1}| = |A^3| \cdot |B^{-1}| = |A|^3 \cdot \frac{1}{|B|} = -16$$

97. Página 56

$$A^2 = I \rightarrow |A^2| = |I| = 1 \rightarrow |A| \cdot |A| = 1 \rightarrow |A| = \pm 1 \neq 0 \rightarrow \text{La matriz } A \text{ es invertible.}$$

$$A^2 = A \cdot A = I \longrightarrow A^{-1} = A \longrightarrow (A^{-1})^2 = A^{-1} \cdot A^{-1} = A^{-1} \cdot A = I \longrightarrow (A^{-1})^2 = I$$

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

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

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

$$A^{3} = -A - I \rightarrow I = -A - A^{3} = A(-I - A^{2}) \rightarrow A^{-1} = -I - A^{2} A^{-1} = -\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & -1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

99. Página 56

 $|M| = -a^2 + a$, |M| = 0 si $-a^2 + a = 0 \rightarrow \begin{cases} a = 0 \\ a = 1 \end{cases}$; por tanto, la matriz M no tiene inversa para a = 0 y a = 1.

Si
$$a = 2$$
, $M = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 1 \\ 3 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$; $|M| = -2 \rightarrow M^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & 1 & -\frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} & -1 & \frac{1}{2} \\ -1 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

|A| = -m-1, $|A| = 0 \rightarrow -m-1=0 \rightarrow m=-1 \rightarrow La$ matriz A es singular para m=-1.

Si
$$m=2 \rightarrow A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 \\ -2 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}; |A| = -3 \rightarrow A^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{3} & 1 & \frac{1}{3} \\ -\frac{1}{3} & -2 & -\frac{4}{3} \\ \frac{1}{3} & 0 & \frac{1}{3} \end{pmatrix}$$

101. Página 56

a) A es invertible si y solo si $|A| \neq 0$; $|A| = a^2 - 2ab + b^2$.

 $|A| = 0 \rightarrow a^2 - 2ab + b^2 = 0 \rightarrow a = b \rightarrow A$ es invertible si y solo si $a \neq b$.

b)
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 4 \\ 3 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$$
; $|A| = 4 \rightarrow A^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -\frac{3}{4} & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

102. Página 56

a)
$$X = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ -2 & 4 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 15 & 5 \\ 30 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{2}{5} & -\frac{3}{10} \\ \frac{1}{5} & \frac{1}{10} \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 15 & 5 \\ 30 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -3 & 2 \\ 6 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

b)
$$Y = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -3 \\ 4 & 2 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 11 & 10 & 0 \\ 14 & 4 & 16 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{8} & \frac{3}{16} \\ -\frac{1}{4} & \frac{1}{8} \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 11 & 10 & 0 \\ 14 & 4 & 16 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 2 & 3 \\ -1 & -2 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

103. Página 56

a)
$$X = \begin{pmatrix} 66 & 14 \\ -13 & -3 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 9 & 2 \\ 5 & 1 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 66 & 14 \\ -13 & -3 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 2 \\ 5 & -9 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 6 \\ -2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

b)
$$Y = \begin{pmatrix} 17 & 9 \\ 0 & -11 \\ 6 & 9 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 2 \\ 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 17 & 9 \\ 0 & -11 \\ 6 & 9 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} \frac{3}{11} & -\frac{2}{11} \\ -\frac{2}{11} & \frac{5}{11} \\ -\frac{2}{11} & \frac{5}{11} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ 2 & -5 \\ 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

a)
$$X = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 2 & 1 \\ -3 & -2 & 0 \\ 4 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 14 & 9 \\ -17 & -10 \\ 17 & 11 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & 1 \\ \frac{3}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} & -\frac{3}{2} \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 14 & 9 \\ -17 & -10 \\ 17 & 11 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 2 \\ 4 & 2 \\ -3 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$b) \ \ Y = \begin{bmatrix} 10 & -10 & -10 \\ -10 & 10 & -10 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 7 & -4 & -2 \\ 13 & -2 & -3 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} -3 & 2 & 0 \\ 4 & -2 & 1 \\ 0 & -2 & -4 \end{bmatrix}^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -6 & -8 \\ -23 & 12 & -7 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 4 & 1 \\ 8 & 6 & \frac{3}{2} \\ -4 & -3 & -1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 & 2 \\ 9 & 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

a)
$$Z = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 3 \\ 1 & -1 & 3 \\ 0 & -2 & -1 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \\ -8 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} -7 \\ 8 \\ 10 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{7}{8} & -\frac{3}{4} & \frac{3}{8} \\ \frac{1}{8} & -\frac{1}{4} & -\frac{3}{8} \\ -\frac{1}{4} & \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{4} \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 8 \\ -5 \\ -18 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 9 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

b)
$$T = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 1 \\ 7 & 2 \end{bmatrix}^{-1} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 32 & 28 & 111 \\ 54 & 52 & 194 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 3 \\ -2 & 4 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ -7 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 32 & 28 & 111 \\ 54 & 52 & 194 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 0 & 3 \\ -\frac{5}{4} & \frac{1}{4} & \frac{7}{4} \\ 1 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 0 & 3 \\ -\frac{5}{4} & \frac{1}{4} & \frac{7}{4} \\ 1 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 10 & 4 & 28 \\ -8 & 12 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 0 & 3 \\ -\frac{5}{4} & \frac{1}{4} & \frac{7}{4} \\ 1 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 & 9 \\ 0 & 3 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$$

106. Página 56

$$C = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 11 & 12 \\ -1 & -4 & 17 \\ 2 & 12 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ -1 & 5 & 3 \\ 2 & 5 & -4 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 11 & 12 \\ -1 & -4 & 17 \\ 2 & 12 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \frac{1}{76} \begin{pmatrix} 35 & -23 & 9 \\ -2 & 10 & 6 \\ 15 & 1 & -7 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 & 0 \\ 3 & 0 & -2 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$D = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ -1 & 5 & 3 \\ 2 & 5 & -4 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 11 & 12 \\ -1 & -4 & 17 \\ 2 & 12 & 2 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ -1 & 5 & 3 \\ 2 & 5 & -4 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \frac{1}{76} \begin{pmatrix} 212 & -122 & -235 \\ -36 & 20 & 46 \\ 4 & 2 & -3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & -2 \\ -5 & 3 & 6 \\ 3 & -2 & -3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$CD = BA^{-1}AB^{-1} = BIB^{-1} = BB^{-1} = I \rightarrow C \text{ y } D \text{ son inversas, } C = D^{-1}.$$

107. Página 57

a) No existe matriz inversa si |A| = 0.

$$|A| = a^2 - 3$$
, $|A| = 0$ si $a^2 - 3 = 0$, es decir, si $a = \pm \sqrt{3}$

Por tanto, A no tiene inversa si $a = \pm \sqrt{3}$.

b)
$$a = 2 \rightarrow A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 3 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$
, $|A| = 1 \rightarrow A^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ -3 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$, $A^t = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$ **y** $(A^t)^2 = \begin{pmatrix} 7 & 12 \\ 4 & 7 \end{pmatrix}$

$$B = \frac{1}{2} \cdot (A^t)^2 = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 7 & 12 \\ 4 & 7 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 7/2 & 3 \\ 2 & 7/2 \end{pmatrix}$$

c)
$$a = 2 \rightarrow A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 3 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$
, $X = A^{-1} \cdot (A^t + A^2)$

$$A^2 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 3 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 3 & 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 7 & 4 \\ 12 & 7 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$X = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 3 & 2 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 7 & 4 \\ 12 & 7 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ -3 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 9 & 7 \\ 13 & 9 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 5 \\ -1 & -3 \end{pmatrix}$$

a) La ecuación $AX - A^t = A$ tiene solución si existe A^{-1} , es decir, si $|A| \neq 0$

|A| = 1 - 7m, 1 - 7m = 0 si $m = \frac{1}{7}$; por tanto, la ecuación tiene solución cuando $m \neq \frac{1}{7}$.

b) Si
$$m=0 \rightarrow A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 \\ -5 & 2 & 1 \\ -4 & 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$
, $|A|=1 \rightarrow A^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & -2 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 \\ -7 & -11 & 12 \end{pmatrix}$

$$X = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 \\ -5 & 2 & 1 \\ -4 & 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 \\ -5 & 2 & 1 \\ -4 & 3 & 1 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -5 & -4 \\ 2 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & -2 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 \\ -7 & -11 & 12 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -3 & -4 \\ -3 & 4 & 4 \\ -4 & 4 & 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -4 & 3 & 0 \\ 3 & -3 & -2 \\ -29 & 25 & 8 \end{pmatrix}$$

109. Página 57

a) La ecuación AX + 2B = 3C tiene solución si existe A^{-1} , es decir, si $|A| \neq 0$.

 $|A| = m \rightarrow \text{La}$ ecuación tiene solución si y solo si $m \neq 0$.

b) Si
$$m = 1 \rightarrow A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$
, $|A| = 1 \rightarrow A^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

$$X = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 3 \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} - 2 \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -2 & -2 \\ -2 & 3 & 0 \\ 3 & 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -2 & -2 \\ -5 & 5 & 2 \\ 5 & -3 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

110. Página 57

a) A es invertible si $|A| \neq 0$, |A| = 2a - 1.

|A| = 0 si $2a - 1 = 0 \rightarrow a = \frac{1}{2}$; por tanto, A es invertible si y solo si $a \neq \frac{1}{2}$.

b)
$$XA + A = A^t \to X = (A^t - A)A^{-1}$$

Si
$$a = 0 \rightarrow A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 3 & 1 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$$
, $A^{T} - A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 3 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 4 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 3 & 1 & 4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$, $A^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 \\ 1 & -2 & 0 \\ -1 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

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

111. Página 57

A no es invertible $\rightarrow |A| = 0$, $|A| = x + 1 = 0 \rightarrow x = -1$

$$A^{2} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -2 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \qquad A^{4} = \begin{pmatrix} -4 & 0 & 4 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 4 & 0 & -4 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 8 & 0 & -8 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -8 & 0 & 8 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A^{4} = \begin{pmatrix} -4 & 0 & 4 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 4 & 0 & -4 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 8 & 0 & -8 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -8 & 0 & 8 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A^{3} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -2 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -4 & 0 & 4 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 4 & 0 & -4 \end{pmatrix} \qquad A^{n} = \begin{pmatrix} (-1)^{n} 2^{n-1} & 0 & (-1)^{n-1} 2^{n-1} \\ 0 & (-1)^{n} & 0 \\ (-1)^{n-1} 2^{n-1} & 0 & (-1)^{n} 2^{n-1} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A^{n} = \begin{pmatrix} (-1)^{n} 2^{n-1} & 0 & (-1)^{n-1} 2^{n-1} \\ 0 & (-1)^{n} & 0 \\ (-1)^{n-1} 2^{n-1} & 0 & (-1)^{n} 2^{n-1} \end{pmatrix}$$

a) A no es invertible si y solo si
$$|A| = 0$$
. $|A| = -3t^2 + 18t - 16 = 0 \rightarrow t = 3 \pm \sqrt{\frac{11}{3}}$.

b)
$$t = 1 \rightarrow A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 3 & 4 \\ 1 & -4 & -5 \\ -1 & 3 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A^{2} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 3 & 4 \\ 1 & -4 & -5 \\ -1 & 3 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 3 & 4 \\ 1 & -4 & -5 \\ -1 & 3 & 4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 4 & 4 \\ -1 & -3 & -3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A^{3} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 4 & 4 \\ -1 & -3 & -3 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 3 & 4 \\ 1 & -4 & -5 \\ -1 & 3 & 4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

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

$$A^n = A^{\text{(Resto de la división } n:6)}$$
, por ejemplo: $\frac{100}{6} = 16 + \frac{4}{6} \rightarrow A^{100} = A^4 = -A$

113. Página 57

a) A es invertible si y solo si $|A| \neq 0$, $|A| = -m^3 + 4m$.

 $|A|=0 \rightarrow -m^3+4m=0$ si m=0, m=2 o m=-2; por tanto, A es invertible si y solo si $m\neq 0$ y $m\neq \pm 2$.

b) Si
$$m = 1$$
, $A = \begin{pmatrix} -3 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$, $|A| = 3$

$$|6 \cdot A^{-1}| = 6^3 \cdot |A^{-1}| = 6^3 \cdot \frac{1}{|A|} \rightarrow |6 \cdot A^{-1}| = \frac{6^3}{3} = 72$$

c)
$$m = 1$$
, $XA = B \to X = BA^{-1}$

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

$$X = (3 \ 0 \ 3) \cdot \frac{1}{3} \begin{pmatrix} -1 \ 0 \ 0 \ 3 \\ -1 \ 3 \ 1 \end{pmatrix} = (-2 \ 3 \ 2)$$

114. Página 57

a)
$$|A| = -8a^2 + 10a + 6$$

$$B-I = \begin{pmatrix} a & 7 \\ a & a-2 \end{pmatrix}$$
, $(B-I)^t = \begin{pmatrix} a & a \\ 7 & a-2 \end{pmatrix}$, $|(B-I)^t| = \begin{vmatrix} a & a \\ 7 & a-2 \end{vmatrix} = a^2 - 9a$

$$|A| + |(B-I)^t| = 0 \rightarrow -8a^2 + 10a + 6 + a^2 - 9a = 0 \rightarrow -7a^2 + a + 6 = 0 \rightarrow \begin{cases} a = -\frac{6}{7} \\ a = 1 \end{cases}$$

Por tanto, la solución que buscamos es $a = -\frac{6}{7} \notin \mathbb{Z}$.

b) Si
$$a = 1 \rightarrow A = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 2 & -5 \\ -1 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$
, $|A| = 8 \rightarrow A^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{4} & \frac{1}{8} & -\frac{3}{8} \\ \frac{3}{4} & \frac{1}{8} & -\frac{11}{8} \\ \frac{1}{4} & -\frac{1}{8} & -\frac{5}{8} \end{pmatrix}$

a)
$$|A| = 0 \rightarrow \text{Rango} < 3$$
, $\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = -1 \neq 0 \rightarrow \text{Rango} = 2$

b)
$$\begin{vmatrix} 0 & 2 \\ -1 & -2 \end{vmatrix} = 2 \neq 0 \rightarrow \mathsf{Rango} \geq 2$$

$$|B| = -m \rightarrow |B| = 0$$
 si $m = 0$

Por tanto, si $m \neq 0 \rightarrow |B| \neq 0$ y el rango es 3, pero si, en cambio, m = 0, el rango es 2.

c) B no es invertible si |B| = 0, es decir, si m = 0.

d) Si
$$m = -1$$
, $B = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 2 & 1 \\ -1 & -2 & -2 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$, $B^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} -4 & -3 & -2 \\ -1 & -1 & -1 \\ 3 & 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$

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

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 11 & 7 & 5 \\ -1 & -1 & -1 \\ -5 & -3 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$$

116. Página 57

a) A tiene inversa si $|A| \neq 0$, $|A| = a^2(a-1)$.

$$|A| = 0 \rightarrow a^{2}(a-1) = 0 \rightarrow \begin{cases} a = 0 \\ a = 1 \end{cases}$$

Por tanto, A tiene inversa si y solo si $a \ne 0$ y $a \ne 1$.

b) Si
$$a = 3 \rightarrow A = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 0 & 6 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ -3 & 0 & -3 \end{pmatrix}$$
, $|A| = 18 \rightarrow A^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{3} & 0 & -\frac{2}{3} \\ 0 & \frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ \frac{1}{3} & 0 & \frac{1}{3} \end{pmatrix}$

c)
$$AB = \begin{pmatrix} a & 0 & 2a \\ 0 & a-1 & 0 \\ -a & 0 & -a \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a & 5a \\ 2a-2 & 0 \\ -a & -2a \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow (AB)^t = \begin{pmatrix} a & 2(a-1) & -a \\ 5a & 0 & -2a \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} a & 2(a-1) \\ 5a & 0 \end{vmatrix} = -10a(a-1), -10a(a-1) = 0 \rightarrow \begin{cases} a=0 \\ a=1 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} a & -a \\ 5a & -2a \end{vmatrix} = 3a^2, \ 3a^2 = 0 \rightarrow a = 0$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 2(a-1) & -a \\ 0 & -2a \end{vmatrix} = -4a(a-1), -4a(a-1) = 0 \rightarrow \begin{cases} a=0 \\ a=1 \end{cases}$$

Si
$$a = 0 \to (AB)^t = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -4 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$
 tiene rango 1.

Si
$$a = 1 \rightarrow (AB)^t = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 5 & 0 & -2 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 5 & -2 \end{vmatrix} = 3 \neq 0$$
 tiene rango 2.

a) A es invertible si y solo si $|A| \neq 0$.

$$|A| = \begin{vmatrix} a & -1 & -1 & 0 \\ -a & a & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & a & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 & a \end{vmatrix} \stackrel{c_1 = c_1 + c_2}{=} \begin{vmatrix} a - 1 & -1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & a & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & a & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & a \end{vmatrix} = (a - 1) \begin{vmatrix} a & -1 & 1 \\ -1 & a & 1 \\ -1 & 0 & a \end{vmatrix} = (a - 1)(a^3 + 1) = = (a - 1)(a + 1)(a^2 - a + 1)$$

$$|A| = 0$$
, $(a-1)(a+1)(a^2-a+1) = 0 \rightarrow \begin{cases} a = -1 \\ a = 1 \end{cases}$

Por tanto, A es invertible si y solo si $a \ne 1$ y $a \ne -1$.

b) Si
$$a = 0 \rightarrow A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, A^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 & -1 & 2 \\ -1 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

c)
$$X \cdot A = B \rightarrow X = BA^{-1}$$

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

a)
$$|A| = \begin{vmatrix} a & a & a & a \\ a & a & a & 1 \\ a & a & 1 & 2 \\ a & 1 & 2 & 3 \end{vmatrix} \stackrel{c_1 = c_1 - c_2}{=} \begin{vmatrix} 0 & a & a & a \\ 0 & a & a & 1 \\ 0 & a & 1 & 2 \\ a - 1 & 1 & 2 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = -(a - 1) \begin{vmatrix} a & a & a \\ a & a & 1 \\ a & 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} \stackrel{c_1 = c_1 - c_2}{=} -(a - 1) \begin{vmatrix} 0 & a & a \\ 0 & a & 1 \\ a - 1 & 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} =$$

$$= -(a-1)^{2} \begin{vmatrix} a & a \\ a & 1 \end{vmatrix} \stackrel{c_{1}=c_{1}-c_{2}}{=} -(a-1)^{2} \begin{vmatrix} 0 & a \\ a-1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = a(a-1)^{3}$$

$$|A| = 0$$
, $a(a-1)^3 = 0 \rightarrow \begin{cases} a = 0 \\ a = 1 \end{cases}$

Si
$$a = 0 \rightarrow A =$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 \end{vmatrix} \rightarrow \text{Rango } A < 4, \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = -1 \neq 0 \rightarrow \text{Rango } A = 3$$

Si
$$a \neq 0$$
 y $a \neq 1 \rightarrow R(A) = 4$

b)
$$|A^{-1}| + |BB^t| = \frac{1}{|A|} + |BB^t|$$
, $|A| = 2$ para $a = 2$

$$B \cdot B^{t} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & -1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & -1 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & -1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \ |B \cdot B^{t}| = 0 \rightarrow |A^{-1}| + |BB^{t}| = \frac{1}{2} + 0 = \frac{1}{2}$$

c)
$$XA = B^t \rightarrow X = B^t A^{-1}$$

$$a = 2 \longrightarrow A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 2 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 & 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix}, A^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{7}{2} & 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & -1 & 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$X = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{7}{2} & 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & -1 & 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{9}{2} & -2 & -2 & -1 \\ -\frac{5}{2} & 2 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

a)
$$|M| = 3 \rightarrow |M^{-1}| = \frac{1}{|M|} = \frac{1}{3}$$

b)
$$|M| = 3 \rightarrow |aM| = a^4 |M| = 3a^4$$

c)
$$Det(2F_1 - F_4, F_3, 7F_2, F_4) = Det(2F_1, F_3, 7F_2, F_4) + Det(-F_4, F_3, 7F_2, F_4) = Det(2F_1, F_3, 7F_2, F_4) = 2 \cdot 7 \cdot Det(F_1, F_3, F_2, F_4) = -2 \cdot 7 \cdot Det(F_1, F_3, F_2, F_4) = -2 \cdot 7 \cdot Det(F_1, F_2, F_3, F_4) = -2 \cdot 7 \cdot Det(F_1, F_4, F$$

MATEMÁTICAS EN TU VIDA

1. Página 58

Porque los lados de los triángulos son líneas rectas.

2. Página 58

La triangulación no es única, puede haber tantas triangulaciones diferentes como imaginemos.

3. Página 58

No, porque no hay un triángulo cuya superficie sea nula.

4. Página 58

Respuesta abierta, puede ser cualquiera. No obstante, se recomienda dibujar la figura irregular sobre la cuadrícula previamente dibujada, pues de esa manera haremos coincidir los vértices de la triangulación con puntos de coordenadas enteras.