

$$1- \begin{bmatrix} x & 1 \\ 5 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -1 \\ y & 2 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 3x+y & -x+2 \\ 15+3y & -5+b \end{bmatrix} \quad -E$$

$$\begin{cases} 3x + y = 1 \\ 15 + 3y = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} -x + 2 = 0 \rightarrow x = 2 \\ -5 + b = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$x + y = -3$$

LETRA (C)

$$\begin{aligned} 6 + y &= 1 \\ y &= -5 // \end{aligned}$$

2-

$$A = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ K & 1 & 3 \\ 1 & K & 3 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$(K^2 - 3) \cdot (1 + 3K)$$

$$K^2 - 3K + 2$$

$$\Delta = 9 - 8$$

$$\Delta = 1$$

$$K_1 = \frac{3+1}{2} = 2$$

$$K_{II} = \frac{3-1}{2} = 1$$

LETRA (C) //

3-

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 5 \\ 2 & 4 \end{bmatrix} = 12 - 10 = 2$$

-1

$$\begin{bmatrix} 4 & -5 \\ -2 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \div 2 \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -\frac{5}{2} \\ -1 & \frac{3}{2} \end{bmatrix}$$

LETRA (C)

4- Inversível = Det $\neq 0$

$$\begin{bmatrix} x & 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 1 & 2 \\ 10 & 1 & x \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{aligned} &(x^2 + 26) - (20 + 5x) \\ &x^2 - 5x + 6 \end{aligned}$$

$$\Delta = 25 - 24 \quad x_1 = \frac{5+1}{2} = 3$$

$$\Delta = 1 //$$

$$x_{II} = \frac{5-1}{2} = 2$$

$$\{x \neq 3, x \neq 2\}$$

LETRA (A) //

5-

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & -1 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 & -2 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow (1+4+2) - (2+2+2) \\ 7-6=1 //$$

$$A' = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\bar{A} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \div 1$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} -1 & -1 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 & -2 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = B$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 2 \\ 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} //$$

LETRA (B)

6-

$$((X.A)^{\pm})^{\pm} = B^{\pm} \Rightarrow X.A = B^{\pm}$$

$$X.A.A^{-1} = B^{\pm}.A^{-1}$$

$$X = B^{\pm}.A^{-1} //$$

LETRA (B)

7. $A \cdot B = C$

$$A = \frac{C}{B}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 4x + 5y \\ 5x + 6y \end{bmatrix} \div \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} -6 & 5 \\ 5 & -4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \frac{4x}{x} + \frac{5y}{y} \\ \frac{5x}{x} + \frac{6y}{y} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 5 \\ 5 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$$

LETRA (D),

8. $\begin{bmatrix} 2 & k \\ -2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -k \\ 2 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \det A = \det A^{-1}$

$$2 + 2k$$

$$2 + 2k$$

$$-1 + (-1)$$

$$-2 //$$

$$\frac{k - \frac{2}{2}}{2}$$

$$k = 1$$

$$k = -1$$

LETRA (B)

9. a) $(A+B) \cdot (A-B) \Rightarrow A^2 - AB + BA - B^2 //$

b) $(A+B)^2 = A^2 + 2 \cdot A \cdot B + B^2$

$$(A+B)^2 = (A+B) \cdot (A+B) = A^2 + AB + BA + B^2$$

$$A^2 + AB + BA + B^2 = A^2 + 2AB + B^2$$

$$AB = BA //$$

c) $\det(-A) = (-1)^2 \cdot \det A = \det A \neq 0$

$$\frac{\det(A)}{\det(-A)} = \frac{\det(A)}{\det(A)} = 1 //$$

$$d) \det(AB) = 1$$

$$\det(A) \cdot \det(B) = 1$$

$$\det(B) = \frac{1}{\det(A)} //$$