

1. **$AX = B$:**

$$X = A^{-1}B$$

2. **$(A^2)X + B = 0$:**

$$X = -A^{-2}B$$

3. **$AXB = C$:**

$$X = A^{-1}C * B^{-1}$$

4. **$AX + BX = C$:**

$$X = (A + B)^{-1}C$$

5. **$ACX = 0$:**

$$X = A^{-1}C^{-1}$$

1. **$X = 0$:** You can set the matrix X to be the zero matrix, $[[0, 0], [0, 0]]$.

This solution trivially satisfies the equation since any matrix multiplied by the zero matrix gives the zero matrix.

2. **Using the Formula $X = A^{-1}C^{-1}$:** You can calculate the inverses of matrices A and C (if they are invertible), and then use the formula $X = A^{-1}C^{-1}$. This will give you a matrix X that satisfies the equation $ACX = 0$.

Both approaches are valid and will provide solutions that satisfy the equation $ACX = 0$. The first approach ($X = 0$) is a specific solution, while the second approach ($X = A^{-1}C^{-1}$) is more general and uses the properties of matrix inverses.