

$$\begin{aligned}
 1.- \quad & kx + y + z - 1 = 0 \\
 & x + ky + z - 1 = 0 \\
 & x + y + kz - 1 = 0
 \end{aligned}
 \rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} k & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & k & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & k & 1 \end{array} \right)$$

$$R_2 \leftrightarrow R_1 \quad \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & k & 1 & 1 \\ k & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & k & 1 \end{array} \right) \quad \begin{aligned} R_2 - kR_1 &\rightarrow R_2 \\ R_3 - R_1 &\rightarrow R_3 \end{aligned} \rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & k & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & -k^2+1 & -k+1 & -k+1 \\ 0 & -k+1 & k-1 & 0 \end{array} \right)$$

$$R_3 - \left(\frac{1}{k+1} \right) R_2 \rightarrow R_3 \quad \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & k & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & -k^2+1 & -k+1 & -k+1 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{k^2+k-2}{k+1} & \frac{k-1}{k+1} \end{array} \right)$$

a) Tenga solución Única

$$\frac{k^2+k-2}{k+1} = \frac{k-1}{k+1}$$

Haciendo el análisis en los incisos siguientes, se puede concluir que el sistema tendrá una única solución cuando

$$k \neq \{-2, 1\}$$

b) Conjunto infinito de soluciones

$$\frac{k^2+k-2}{k+1} = \frac{k-1}{k+1}$$

$$0 = 0$$

$$\frac{k^2+k-2}{k+1} = 0 \quad \text{y} \quad \frac{k-1}{k+1} = 0$$

para que este lado sea cero

para que este lado sea cero

\therefore

Para que el sistema tenga infinito número de soluciones

$$k = 1$$

$$\begin{aligned} k &= -2 \\ k &= 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$k = 1$$

c) No tenga solución

$$\frac{k^2+k-2}{k+1} = \frac{k-1}{k+1}$$

$$0 = \frac{k-1}{k+1}$$

$$\frac{k^2+k-2}{k+1} = 0$$

$$k_1 = -2$$

$$k_2 = 1$$

Como se vio en el inciso anterior, cuando $k=1$ se tenía un conjunto infinito de soluciones y debido a que de lado izquierdo " k " podría tomar 2 valores, se concluye que Para que el sistema no tenga solución

$$\underline{k = -2}$$

2.- a) $x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = 37$

$$x_1 - 1 = x_2 + x_3 \quad \left(\frac{1}{3} \right)$$

$$x_2 - x_1 = x_3 - 13$$

a)

$$x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = 37$$

$$x_1 - \frac{1}{3}x_2 - \frac{1}{3}x_3 = 1$$

$$-x_1 + x_2 - x_3 = -13$$

b)

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & 1 & 37 \\ 1 & -\frac{1}{3} & -\frac{1}{3} & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & -1 & -13 \end{array} \right)$$

c) $B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -\frac{1}{3} & -\frac{1}{3} \\ -1 & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$ $B_{11} = (-1)^2 \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{3} & -\frac{1}{3} \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3} = \frac{2}{3}$

$$B_{12} = (-1)^3 \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -\frac{1}{3} \\ -1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} = -1 - \frac{1}{3}(-1)^3 = \frac{4}{3}$$

$$B_{13} = (-1)^4 \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -\frac{1}{3} \\ -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = 1 - \frac{1}{3} = \frac{2}{3}, \quad B_{21} = (-1)^3 \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} = -1 - 1 = -2$$

$$B_{22} = (-1)^4 \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} = -1 + 1 = 0, \quad B_{23} = (-1)^5 \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = 1 + 1 = 2$$

$$B_{31} = (-1)^4 \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -\frac{1}{3} & -\frac{1}{3} \end{pmatrix} = -\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3} = 0, \quad B_{32} = (-1)^5 \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -\frac{1}{3} \\ 1 & -\frac{1}{3} \end{pmatrix} = -\frac{1}{3} - 1 = -\frac{4}{3}$$

$$B_{33} = (-1)^6 \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -\frac{1}{3} \\ 1 & -\frac{1}{3} \end{pmatrix} = -\frac{1}{3} - 1 = -\frac{4}{3}$$

$$\text{Cof } B = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{2}{3} & \frac{4}{3} & \frac{2}{3} \\ -2 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & -\frac{4}{3} & -\frac{4}{3} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{Adj } B = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{2}{3} & -2 & 0 \\ \frac{4}{3} & 0 & +\frac{4}{3} \\ \frac{2}{3} & 2 & -\frac{4}{3} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{Adj } B(B) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -\frac{1}{3} & -\frac{1}{3} \\ -1 & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{2}{3} & -2 & 0 \\ \frac{4}{3} & 0 & +\frac{4}{3} \\ \frac{2}{3} & 2 & -\frac{4}{3} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= 1(\frac{2}{3}) + 1(\frac{4}{3}) + 1(\frac{2}{3}) \quad 1(-2) + 1(0) + 1(2) \quad 1(0) + 1(+\frac{4}{3}) + 1(-\frac{4}{3}) \\ &1(\frac{2}{3}) - \frac{1}{3}(\frac{4}{3}) - \frac{1}{3}(\frac{2}{3}) \quad 1(-2) - \frac{1}{3}(0) - \frac{1}{3}(2) \quad 1(0) - \frac{1}{3}(+\frac{4}{3}) - \frac{1}{3}(-\frac{4}{3}) \\ &-1(\frac{2}{3}) + 1(\frac{4}{3}) - 1(\frac{2}{3}) \quad -1(-2) + 1(0) - 1(2) \quad -1(0) + 1(+\frac{4}{3}) - 1(-\frac{4}{3}) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 8/3 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 8/3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 8/3 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow |B| = 8/3$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2/3/8/3 & -2/8/3 & 0 \\ 4/3/8/3 & 0 & 4/3/8/3 \\ 2/3/8/3 & 2/8/3 & -4/3/8/3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1/4 & -3/4 & 0 \\ 1/2 & 0 & 1/2 \\ 1/4 & 3/4 & -1/2 \end{pmatrix} = B^{-1}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1/4 & -3/4 & 0 \\ 1/2 & 0 & 1/2 \\ 1/4 & 3/4 & -1/2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 37 \\ 1 \\ -13 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{aligned} 1/4(37) - 3/4(1) + 0(-13) &= 10 \\ 1/2(37) + 0(1) + 1/2(-13) &= 12 \\ 1/4(37) + 3/4(1) - 1/2(-13) &= 15 \end{aligned}$$

$$3.- A = \begin{pmatrix} k-3 & 1 & 1 \\ k & 0 & k \\ -k & k-1 & -8 \end{pmatrix}$$

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$$\begin{pmatrix} k-3 & 1 & 1 \\ k & 0 & k \\ -k & k-1 & -8 \end{pmatrix} \begin{matrix} C_1 \\ C_2 \end{matrix} \begin{matrix} k-3 \\ k \\ -k \end{matrix} \begin{matrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ k-1 \end{matrix}$$

$$= k-3(0)(-8) + 1(k)(-k) + 1(k)(k-1) - 1(k)(-8) - k-3(k)(k-1) - 1(0)(-k)$$

$$= 0 - k^2 + k^2 - k + 8k - (k^2 - 3k)(k-1) - 0$$

$$= 0 - k^2 + k^2 - k + 8k - k^3 + k^2 - 3k^2 + 3k = -k^3 + 4k^2 + 4k$$

$$= -k^3 + 4k^2 + 4k = 0$$

$$-k(k^2 - 4k - 4) = 0$$

$$-k=0 \quad k^2 - 4k - 4 = 0$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{4 \pm \sqrt{4^2 - 4(1)(-4)}}{2(1)}$$

$$= \frac{4 \pm \sqrt{16 + 16}}{2} = \frac{4 \pm \sqrt{32}}{2}$$

$$= \frac{4 \pm \sqrt{4^2(2)}}{2} = \frac{4 \pm 4\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$= \frac{4 \pm 4\sqrt{2}}{2} = 2 \pm 2\sqrt{2}$$

$$k_1 = 2 + 2\sqrt{2}$$

$$k_2 = 2 - 2\sqrt{2}$$

$$2 + 2\sqrt{2} = 4.82$$

$$2 - 2\sqrt{2} = -0.82$$

Para que la matriz sea no singular

$$k \neq \{2 - 2\sqrt{2}, 0, 2 + 2\sqrt{2}\}$$

$$4.- B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ a & b & c & d \\ a^2 & b^2 & c^2 & d^2 \\ a^3 & b^3 & c^3 & d^3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= R_2 - aR_1 \\ &R_3 - a^2R_1 \\ &R_4 - a^3R_1 \end{aligned} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & a+b-ac-ad \\ 0 & -a^2+b^2-c^2+d^2 \\ 0 & a^3+b^3-c^3+d^3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{aligned} &(-a+b) \\ &R_5 - a^2R_2 \\ &R_4 - a^3R_2 \end{aligned} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & b+c & b+d \\ 0 & 0 & -a^2+b^2-c^2+d^2 \\ 0 & 0 & a^3-b^3+c^3-d^3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &(-b+c)(-b+d) \\ &R_4 + a^3 - c^3 R_3 \end{aligned} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & a+c & a+d \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & a^2+b^2 \\ 0 & 0 & -a^3+c^3 & -a^3+d^3 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & a^2+d^2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -c+d \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= (-b+c)(-b+d)(-c+d)$$

