

b) Multiplicación de Matrices

$$1) \quad A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \quad B = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 6 \\ 7 & 8 \end{bmatrix} \quad C = A \cdot B$$

$$C = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 6 \\ 7 & 8 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} (1)(5) + (2)(7) & (1)(6) + (2)(8) \\ (3)(5) + (4)(7) & (3)(6) + (4)(8) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 19 & 22 \\ 43 & 50 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$2) \quad A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & -1 & -1 \\ 3 & 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \quad B = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \quad C = A \cdot B$$

$$C = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 3 & 7 \\ 4 & -1 & -5 \\ 7 & 11 & 21 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$C_{11} = (1)(2) + (2)(-1) + (0)(1) = 0$$

$$C_{12} = (1)(1) + (2)(1) + (0)(2) = 3$$

$$C_{13} = (1)(1) + (2)(3) + (0)(4) = 7$$

$$C_{21} = (2)(2) + (-1)(-1) + (-1)(1) = 4$$

$$C_{22} = (2)(1) + (-1)(1) + (-1)(2) = -1$$

$$C_{23} = (2)(1) + (-1)(3) + (-1)(4) = -5$$

$$C_{31} = (3)(2) + (2)(-1) + (3)(1) = 7$$

$$C_{32} = (3)(1) + (2)(1) + (3)(2) = 11$$

$$C_{33} = (3)(1) + (2)(3) + (3)(4) = 21$$