Tutoría 6 - 2/2021:

Cachorr@404

Álgebra 2: Ejercicios

CACHORR@

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Temario

Speedrun ••

Ejercicios



2

Más Ejercicios



3

Ejercicios



Ejercicio (5) Matrices y Determinantes

Dada la matriz
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 2-a & a-1 & 5 & 1 \\ a-2 & 2-2a & -5a & -1 \\ 2-a & a-1 & 1+4a & 2 \\ a-2 & 1-a & -5 & a-1 \end{pmatrix} \in \mathbb{M}_{\mathbb{R}}(4)$$
 determine los conjuntos.

$$\mathbb{S}_1 = \{ a \in \mathbb{R} \mid \rho(A) = 1 \}$$
 $\mathbb{S}_2 = \{ a \in \mathbb{R} \mid \rho(A) = 2 \}$
 $\mathbb{S}_3 = \{ a \in \mathbb{R} \mid \rho(A) = 3 \}$
 $\mathbb{S}_4 = \{ a \in \mathbb{R} \mid \rho(A) = 4 \}$

Ejercicio (5) Matrices y Determinantes

Dada la matriz
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -1 & 5 & 1 \\ 2 & 2 & 2 & -5a & -1 \\ 2 & 2 & 2 & 1 & 1+4a & 2 \\ 3 & 2 & 2 & 2 & 1 & 3 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \in M_{\mathbb{R}}(4)$$
 determine los conjuntos.

$$\begin{cases}
F_{Z} = F_{Z} + F_{1} / & S_{1} = \{a \in \mathbb{R} \mid \rho(A) = 1\} \\
S_{2} = \{a \in \mathbb{R} \mid \rho(A) = 2\} \\
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S_{7} = \{a \in \mathbb{R$$

Ejercicio 2

(1) Si
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} a & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & a & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & a & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & a \end{pmatrix} \in \mathbb{M}_{\mathbb{R}}(4) \text{ y } \mathbb{S} = \{ a \in \mathbb{R} \mid A \not\in \mathbb{U}(\mathbb{M}_{\mathbb{R}}(4)) \} \text{ entonces}$$

[a] Demuestre que $\mathbb{S} \neq \emptyset$

[b] Determine explícitamente S

(1) Si
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} a & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & a & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & a & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & a \end{pmatrix} \in M_{\mathbb{R}}(4) \text{ y } \mathbb{S} = \{a \in \mathbb{R} \mid A \notin U(M_{\mathbb{R}}(4))\} \text{ ento}$$

[a] Demuestre que $\mathbb{S} \neq \emptyset$

[b] Determine explicitamente \mathbb{S}

[b] Determine explícitamente $\mathbb S$

4 Existe propindad

que dice: fa=Fb=> det=0 Ca = Cb => det =0

$$ae5 \Rightarrow a=1 \Rightarrow det(A)=0$$

=> $5 \neq \phi$

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- Dadas las matrices A ∈ M_R(3) y B ∈ M_R(3) tal que satisfacen las propiedades:
 - (a) A = B + C
 - (b) $C^2 = (0)$, (donde (0) es la matriz nula)
 - (c) BC = CB, (es decir ambas matrices conmutan)

entonces demuestre que

$$A^4 = B^3(B + 4C)$$

Sol:

$$A = B + C$$
 $A' = A \cdot A \cdot A \cdot A \rightarrow Producto$
 $= (B+C) \cdot (B+C) \cdot (B+C) \cdot (B+C) \rightarrow (A = B+C)$
 $= (B+C)^2 \cdot (B+C)^2 \rightarrow Producto$
 $= (B^2 + 2BC + C^2) \cdot (B^2 + 2BC + C^2) \rightarrow binomio$
 $= (B^2 + 2BC + C^2) \cdot (B^2 + 2BC + C^2) \rightarrow C^2 = (0)$
 $= (B^2 + 2BC) \cdot (B^2 + 2BC) \rightarrow C^2 = (0)$
 $= (B^2 + 2B^3 + 2$

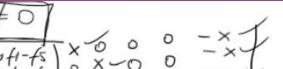
Ejercicio 4

Si consideramos la matriz A definida por

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} x+2 & 4 & 8 & 16 & 32 \\ 2 & x+4 & 8 & 16 & 32 \\ 2 & 4 & x+8 & 16 & 32 \\ 2 & 4 & 8 & x+16 & 32 \\ 2 & 4 & 8 & 16 & x+32 \end{pmatrix}$$

Determine el conjunto

$$\mathbb{S} = \{ \mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R} \mid \mathbf{A} \in \mathbb{U}(\mathbb{M}_{\mathbb{R}}(5)) \}$$







$$(1.1.1.1.(x+62))$$



4 (x+62) = 0



Síguenos en instagram!

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