

Tarea 5

Ecuaciones y sistemas lineales

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Ejercicio 1

Resolver el siguiente sistema de ecuaciones lineales:

$$\begin{cases} x_1 - 2x_2 + x_3 - x_4 = 3 \\ 2x_1 - 3x_2 + 2x_3 - x_4 = -1 \\ 3x_1 - 5x_2 + 3x_3 - 4x_4 = 3 \\ -x_1 + x_2 - x_3 + 2x_4 = 5 \end{cases}$$

Resultado

Comprobación con R

```
A = matrix(c(1,-2,1,-1,2,-3,2,-1,3,-5,3,-4,-1,1,-1,2), nrow = 4, byrow = TRUE)
A
```

```
##      [,1] [,2] [,3] [,4]
## [1,]    1  -2    1  -1
## [2,]    2  -3    2  -1
## [3,]    3  -5    3  -4
## [4,]   -1    1   -1    2
```

```
rangoA = qr(A)$rank
```

```
AB = rbind(c(1,-2,1,-1,3),c(2,-3,2,-1,-1),c(3,-5,3,-4,3),c(-1,1,-1,2,5))
AB
```

```
##      [,1] [,2] [,3] [,4] [,5]
## [1,]    1  -2    1  -1    3
## [2,]    2  -3    2  -1   -1
## [3,]    3  -5    3  -4    3
## [4,]   -1    1   -1    2    5
```

```
rangoAB = qr(AB)$rank
```

```
rangoA == rangoAB
```

```
## [1] FALSE
```

Ejercicio 2

Resolver la siguiente ecuación matricial:

$$AX + B = CX - X + D$$

donde

Apartado (a)

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad C = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & -2 \\ -3 & -5 \end{pmatrix}, \quad D = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 4 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$$

Apartado (b)

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & -3 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad C = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 0 & 2 \\ -2 & 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}, \quad D = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & 5 \\ 4 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Resultado

Primero se despejará X para poder operar con los valores dados

$$\begin{aligned} AX + B = CX - X + D &\implies AX - CX + X = D - B \\ (A - C + I_n)X = D - B &\implies (A - C + I_n)^{-1}(A - C + I_n)X = (A - C + I_n)^{-1}(D - B) \end{aligned}$$

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

Sabiendo el valor de X , realizaremos las operaciones correspondientes

Apartado (a) Ahora pasemos a comprobar nuestro resultado a mano con ayuda de Python

```
import numpy as np
A = np.array([[1,0],[0,-1]])
B = np.array([[1,3],[2,0]])
C = np.array([[4,-2],[-3,-5]])
D = np.array([[1,3],[4,-2]])
```

```
E = A - C + np.diag([1,1])
E
```

```
## array([[ -2,  2],
##        [ 3,  5]])
```

```
F = np.linalg.inv(E)
F
```

```
## array([[ -0.3125,  0.125 ],
##        [ 0.1875,  0.125 ]])
```

```
G = D - B
G
```

```
## array([[ 0,  0],
##        [ 2, -2]])
```

```
X = F.dot(G)
X
```

```
## array([[ 0.25, -0.25],
##        [ 0.25, -0.25]])
```

Apartado (b) Enseguida mostraremos la comprobación de las operaciones anteriores

```
A = np.array([[1,2,1],[0,-3,1],[1,1,1]])
B = np.array([[1,3,0],[0,2,0],[-1,0,1]])
C = np.array([[3,0,2],[-2,1,-1],[-1,1,2]])
D = np.array([[1,3,5],[4,0,-2],[0,0,1]])
```

```
E = A - C + np.diag([1,1,1])
E
```

```
## array([[ -1,  2, -1],
##        [  2, -3,  2],
##        [  2,  0,  0]])
```

```
F = np.linalg.inv(E)
F
```

```
## array([[ 0. ,  0. ,  0.5],
##        [ 2. ,  1. ,  0. ],
##        [ 3. ,  2. , -0.5]])
```

```
G = D - B
G
```

```
## array([[ 0,  0,  5],
##        [ 4, -2, -2],
##        [ 1,  0,  0]])
```

```
X = F.dot(G)
X
```

```
## array([[ 0.5,  0. ,  0. ],
##        [ 4. , -2. ,  8. ],
##        [ 7.5, -4. , 11. ]])
```

Ejercicio 3

Di de qué tipo de sistema se trata y, en caso de ser compatible, resuélvelo:

Apartado (a)

$$\begin{cases} 6x_1 - 3x_2 - 3x_3 + 2x_4 = 32 \\ x_1 - 2x_2 - 2x_3 + x_4 = 4 \\ x_1 - x_2 - x_3 + x_4 = 6 \\ x_1 + x_2 + x_3 - x_4 = 5 \end{cases}$$

Comprobación con Octave

```
A = [6 -3 -3 2; 1 -2 -2 1; 1 -1 -1 1; 1 1 1 -1]
AB = [6 -3 -3 2 32; 1 -2 -2 1 4; 1 -1 -1 1 6; 1 1 1 -1 5]
```

```
ranA = rank(A)
ranAB = rank(AB)
```

```
ranA == ranAB
```

```
## A =
##
##    6  -3  -3   2
##    1  -2  -2   1
```

```

##      1  -1  -1   1
##      1   1   1  -1
##
## AB =
##
##      6   -3   -3   2   32
##      1   -2   -2   1    4
##      1   -1   -1   1    6
##      1    1    1  -1    5
##
## ranA =  3
## ranAB = 3
## ans = 1

```

Apartado (b)

$$\begin{cases} x_1 & 2x_2 & 3x_3 & = & 4 \\ 8x_1 & 7x_2 & 6x_3 & = & 5 \\ 9x_1 & 11x_2 & 10x_3 & = & 12 \end{cases}$$

Comprobación con Octave

```

A = [1 2 3; 8 7 6; 9 11 10]
AB = [1 2 3 4; 8 7 6 5; 9 11 10 12]

ranA = rank(A)
ranAB = rank(AB)

ranA == ranAB

```

```

## A =
##
##      1    2    3
##      8    7    6
##      9   11   10
##
## AB =
##
##      1    2    3    4
##      8    7    6    5
##      9   11   10   12
##
## ranA =  3
## ranAB = 3
## ans = 1

```

Apartado (c)

$$\begin{cases} x_1 & + & 2x_2 & + & 3x_3 & = & 4 \\ & - & x_2 & + & 2x_3 & = & 0 \\ x_1 & - & 3x_2 & + & 13x_3 & = & -1 \end{cases}$$

```

A = [1 2 3; 0 -1 2; 1 -3 13]
AB = [1 2 3 4; 0 -1 2 0; 1 -3 13 -1]

ranA = rank(A)
ranAB = rank(AB)

```

```
ranA == ranAB
```

```
## A =
##
##      1      2      3
##      0     -1      2
##      1     -3     13
##
## AB =
##
##      1      2      3      4
##      0     -1      2      0
##      1     -3     13     -1
##
## ranA = 2
## ranAB = 3
## ans = 0
```

Apartado (d)

$$\begin{cases} 3x_1 + x_2 + 4x_3 + x_4 = 0 \\ 5x_1 + 2x_3 + 6x_4 = 0 \\ -x_2 - 2x_4 = 0 \\ 3x_1 + 2x_2 + 3x_3 + x_4 = 0 \end{cases}$$

```
A = [3 1 4 1; 5 0 2 6; 0 -1 0 -2; 3 2 3 1]
AB = [3 1 4 1 0; 5 0 2 6 0; 0 -1 0 -2 0; 3 2 3 1 0]
```

```
ranA = rank(A)
ranAB = rank(AB)
```

```
ranA == ranAB
```

```
## A =
##
##      3      1      4      1
##      5      0      2      6
##      0     -1      0     -2
##      3      2      3      1
##
## AB =
##
##      3      1      4      1      0
##      5      0      2      6      0
##      0     -1      0     -2      0
##      3      2      3      1      0
##
## ranA = 4
## ranAB = 4
## ans = 1
```