

# Álgebra

## Boletín 1

1.-

a) Si b) Si c) No d) Si e) No f) No g) Si (integral definida)

2.-

A → Escalonada reducida B → No escalonada C → Escalonada reducida

D → No escalonada E → Escalonada (no reducida)

3.-

$$E^* = \left( \begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 3 \end{array} \right) \rightarrow \boxed{2 \text{ pivotes y no admite solución}}$$

4.-

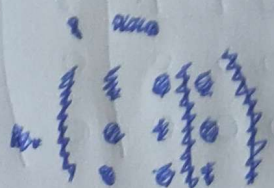
a)  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & 3 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$  b)  $A^* = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & 3 & 2 \\ -7 & 0 & 7 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$  c)  $A_{31} = 0$  d)  $A_{14}^* = 2$

e)  $S = \left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 2 & -1 & 3 & 2 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & -1 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{E_{32}(1)} \left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 2 & -1 & 3 & 2 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 & -1 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{E_2(7)} \left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 2 & -1 & 3 & 2 \\ -7 & 0 & 7 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 & -1 \end{array} \right) = S'$

Son equivalentes porque se puede pasar de una a otra mediante transformaciones elementales.

5.-

$x_1, \dots, x_n \rightarrow$  A matriz ampliada, escalonada con n pivotes



Depende, porque el último pivote puede estar en la última columna y por lo tanto sería incompatible.



6-

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & -2 & 2 \\ 2 & -1 & 4 & -3 \\ 4 & -1 & 6 & -4 \\ -2 & 2 & -6 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow[\substack{E_{24}(1) \\ E_{31}(2)}]{} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & -2 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 & 2 \\ 0 & 3 & -6 & 6 \\ -2 & 2 & -6 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{E_{14}} \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 2 & -6 & 5 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 & 2 \\ 0 & 3 & -6 & 6 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{E_{31}(1/3)} \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 2 & -6 & 5 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow[\substack{E_{43}(-1) \\ E_{32}(-1)}]{} \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 2 & -6 & 5 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{E_{11}(1/2)} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 3 & -5/2 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{E_{12}(1)} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & -11/2 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

7-

$$\begin{pmatrix} 6 & -3 & 2 & 11 \\ -3 & 2 & -1 & -4 \\ 5 & -3 & 2 & 9 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow[\substack{E_{21}(1/2) \\ E_{31}(6)}]{} \begin{pmatrix} 6 & -3 & 2 & 11 \\ 0 & 11/2 & 0 & 31/2 \\ 0 & -18 & 12 & 54 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{E_{31}(5)} \begin{pmatrix} 6 & -3 & 2 & 11 \\ 0 & 11/2 & 0 & 31/2 \\ 0 & -3 & 2 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{E_2(6)} \begin{pmatrix} 6 & -3 & 2 & 11 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 & 9 \\ 0 & -3 & 2 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow{E_{21}(2)} \begin{pmatrix} 6 & -3 & 2 & 11 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 & 9 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 8 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$2x_3 = 8; \boxed{x_3 = 4}$$

$$3x_2 = 9; \boxed{x_2 = 3}$$

$$6x_1 - (3 \cdot 3) + 2 \cdot 4 = 11; 6x_1 - 1 = 11; \boxed{x_1 = 2}$$

Solución  $\rightarrow x_1 = 2, x_2 = 3, x_3 = 4$

8-

$$\begin{pmatrix} -3 & 2 & 3 & -1 & -2 \\ 6 & -4 & -5 & 3 & 7 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 3 \\ -9 & 6 & 12 & 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow[\substack{E_{21}(2) \\ E_{41}(-3)}]{} \begin{pmatrix} -3 & 2 & 3 & -1 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 & 3 & 9 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{E_{41}(1/3)} \begin{pmatrix} -3 & 2 & 3 & -1 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow[\substack{E_{43}(1) \\ E_{32}(1)}]{} \begin{pmatrix} -3 & 2 & 3 & -1 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} -3 & 2 & 3 & -1 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{E_{11}(1/3)} \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 2/3 & 1 & -1/3 & -2/3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{E_{12}(-1)} \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 2/3 & 0 & -4/3 & -11/3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow{E_{11}(-1)} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2/3 & 0 & 4/3 & 11/3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$



c) Variables Libres  $\rightarrow y, t$  Variables directoras  $\rightarrow x, z$

d)  $y = \alpha$   $t = \beta$

$z + \beta = 3$ ;  $z = 3 - \beta$

$x - 2/3\alpha + 4/3\beta = 11/3$ ;  $x = 11/3 - 4/3\beta + 2/3\alpha$

$x = \frac{11 - 4\beta + 2\alpha}{3}$

9.-

a) 
$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & -3 & 0 & 1 & 5 \\ -1 & 1 & 5 & 3 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{E_{21}(1)} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -3 & 0 & 1 & 5 \\ 0 & -2 & 5 & 4 & 7 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{E_{32}(1/2)} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -3 & 0 & 1 & 5 \\ 0 & -2 & 5 & 4 & 7 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 1 & 7/2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow{E_3(1/2)} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -3 & 0 & 1 & 5 \\ 0 & 1 & -5/2 & -2 & -7/2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1/2 & 7/4 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{E_{12}(3)} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 15/2 & -5 & 11/2 \\ 0 & 1 & -5/2 & -2 & -7/2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1/2 & 7/4 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{E_{23}(5/2)} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 15/2 & -5 & 11/2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -3/4 & 7/8 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1/2 & 7/4 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{E_{13}(-15/2)} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & -149/8 & -149/8 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -3/4 & 7/8 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1/2 & 7/4 \end{pmatrix}$$

c) La variable libre es  $t$ , las directrices  $x, y, z$ .

d)  $z + 1/2\beta = 7/4$ ;  $z = 7/4 - 1/2\beta$

$y = 7/8 - 3/4\beta$

$x = -149/8 + 35/4\beta$

MAL

$$\xrightarrow{* E_{23}(-5/2)} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -3 & 0 & 1 & 5 \\ 0 & -2 & 0 & 3/2 & -7/4 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 1 & 7/2 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{E_{12}(-3/2)} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & -5/4 & 61/8 \\ 0 & -2 & 0 & 3/2 & -7/4 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 1 & 7/2 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{E_2(-1/2)} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & -5/4 & 61/8 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -3/4 & 7/8 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 1 & 7/2 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{E_3(1/2)} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & -5/4 & 61/8 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -3/4 & 7/8 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1/2 & 7/4 \end{pmatrix}$$

MAL



10-

$$S_1 = \left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 2 & 0 & 3 \\ 2 & 3 & -2 & 5 \\ -1 & 0 & 6 & -2 \\ 1 & 6 & 14 & 4 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{\substack{E_{21}(-2) \\ E_{31}(1) \\ E_{41}(-1)}} \left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 2 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & -1 & -2 & -1 \\ 0 & 2 & 6 & 1 \\ 0 & 4 & 14 & 1 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{E_{32}(2)} \left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 2 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & -1 & -2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 4 & 14 & 1 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{E_{42}(4)} \left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 2 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & -1 & -2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 6 & -3 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{E_{43}(1/3)}$$

$$\left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 2 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & -1 & -2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & -1 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{E_{43}(-1)} \left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 2 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & -1 & -2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right) \rightarrow \boxed{3 \text{ pivotes} = n^{\circ} \text{ variables,}} \\ \boxed{\text{S.C.D}}$$

$$S_2 = \left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 4 & 3 & 2 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{\substack{E_{21}(-1) \\ E_{31}(-2)}} \left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 & 0 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{E_{32}(-1)} \left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right)$$

$\rightarrow$   $\boxed{\text{S.I}}$

$$S_3 = \left( \begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 1 & 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 3 & 1 & 2 & 4 & 1 \\ 2 & 0 & 1 & 1 & -1 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{\substack{E_{24}(-1) \\ E_{31}(-3) \\ E_{41}(-2)}} \left( \begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 1 & 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 & 2 & 5 \\ 0 & -2 & -1 & -2 & -5 \\ 0 & -2 & -1 & -3 & -5 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{\substack{E_{32}(1) \\ E_{42}(1)}} \left( \begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 1 & 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 & 2 & 5 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{E_{34}}$$

$$\left( \begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 1 & 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 & 2 & 5 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right) \rightarrow \boxed{\text{S.C.I, variable libre} \rightarrow x_3}$$

$$S_4 = \left( \begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & -5 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & -3 \\ 2 & 0 & 2 & 0 & -2 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{\substack{E_{21}(-1) \\ E_{31}(-1) \\ E_{41}(-2)}} \left( \begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & -5 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 & 0 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -2 & 8 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{E_{23}} \left( \begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & -5 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 & 0 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -2 & 8 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{\substack{E_3(-1/2) \\ E_4(-1/2)}}$$

$$\rightarrow \left( \begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & -5 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -4 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{E_{13}(-1)} \left( \begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -3 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -4 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{E_{14}(-1)} \left( \begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -4 \end{array} \right) \rightarrow \boxed{\text{S.C.D}}$$



11-

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 & 1 & 1 \\ 3 & 1 & -1 & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 & -1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow[E_4(2)]{E_2(1)} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & -2 & -2 \\ -2 & 0 & 2 & -2 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{E_4(1)} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & -2 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & -1 & -3 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow[E_{24}]{E_{34}(-1)}$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & -1 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \text{S.C.I, 2 variables libres, 3 directores}$$

$$\boxed{x_3 = \alpha} \quad \boxed{x_4 = \beta}$$

$$-x_4 + \beta = 0; \quad \boxed{x_4 = \beta} \quad x_2 + 2\alpha - \beta - 3\beta = 0;$$

$$2x_1 + (4\beta - 2\alpha) + \beta - \beta = 0;$$

$$\boxed{x_2 = 4\beta - 2\alpha}$$

$$x_1 = (2\alpha - 4\beta)/2; \quad \boxed{x_1 = \alpha - 2\beta}$$

$$\text{Soluci3n: } \{ (\alpha - 2\beta, 4\beta - 2\alpha, \alpha, \beta, \beta) \}$$

12-  $a, b \in \mathbb{R}$

$$\begin{pmatrix} a & 0 & b & 2 \\ a & a & 4 & 4 \\ 0 & a & 2 & b \end{pmatrix}$$

① Si  $a=0$  y  $b=0 \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \boxed{\text{S.I}}$

② Si  $a=1$  y  $b=0 \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & 4 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{E_{21}(-1)} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 4 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{E_{32}(-1)}$

$$\rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 4 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{E_{23}(-2)} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{E_{31}(-1)} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \boxed{\text{S.C.O}}$$

③ Si  $a=0$  y  $b=1$  o  $b \neq 0 \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \boxed{\text{S.C.I}}$

④ Si  $a=1$  y  $b=1 \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & 4 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \boxed{\text{S.C.O}}$

13-  $f(x) = a + bx + cx^2$ ,  $(-2, 4), (1, 1), (-1, -3)$

$$\begin{cases} a - 2b + 4c = 4 \\ a + b + c = 1 \\ a - b + c = -3 \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 4 & 4 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 & -3 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow[E_{31}(-1)]{E_{21}(-1)} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 4 & 4 \\ 0 & 3 & -3 & -3 \\ 0 & 1 & -3 & -7 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{E_{23}(-1/3)} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 4 & 4 \\ 0 & 3 & -3 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 & -6 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow[E_{3(-1/2)}]{E_2(1/3)} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 4 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -3 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{E_{12}(-2)} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -3 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{E_{13}(-2)} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & -4 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -3 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{E_{23}(1)} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & -4 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\boxed{a = -4 \quad b = 2 \quad c = 3} \rightarrow f(x) = -4 + 2x + 3x^2; \quad \boxed{f(x) = 3x^2 + 2x - 4}$$



14.-  $f(x) = a + bx + cx^2 + dx^3$   $(-1, 5), (1, 1), (0, 1), (-2, 7)$

$$\begin{cases} a - b + c - d = 5 \\ a + b + c + d = 1 \\ a + 0 + 0 + 0 = 1 \\ a - 2 + 4c - 8d = 7 \end{cases} \rightarrow \left( \begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & -1 & 1 & -1 & 5 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & -2 & 4 & -8 & 7 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{\substack{E_2(1) \\ E_3(1) \\ E_4(1)}} \left( \begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & -1 & 1 & -1 & 5 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & 2 & -4 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 1 & -4 \\ 0 & -1 & 3 & -7 & 2 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{E_{23}(1)}$$

$$\rightarrow \left( \begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & -1 & 1 & -1 & 5 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & 2 & -4 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & -6 & -2 \\ 0 & -1 & 3 & -7 & 2 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{E_{42}(1/2)} \left( \begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & -1 & 1 & -1 & 5 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & 2 & -4 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & -6 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 & -6 & 0 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{\substack{E_3(1/2) \\ E_4(1/3)}} \left( \begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & -1 & 1 & -1 & 5 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & 2 & -4 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -3 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -2 & 0 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{E_{43}(-1)}$$

$$\rightarrow \left( \begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & -1 & 1 & -1 & 5 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & 2 & -4 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -3 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{array} \right) \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \boxed{d=1} \quad c-3=-1; \boxed{c=2} \quad 2b=-6; \boxed{b=-3} \\ \boxed{a=1} \end{array} \right. \rightarrow \boxed{f(x) = x^3 + 2x^2 - 3x + 1}$$

## Boletín 2

2.-

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -2 \\ 4 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \quad B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -4 \\ 8 & 7 \\ 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(\lambda A + B)^t = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2\lambda - 4 \\ 4\lambda + 8 & 3\lambda + 7 \\ \lambda & 2\lambda + 3 \end{pmatrix}^t = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 4\lambda + 8 & \lambda \\ -2\lambda - 4 & 3\lambda + 7 & 2\lambda + 3 \end{pmatrix} \quad || \text{ Si } \lambda = -2 : \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

• Por lo tanto, Existe  $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}$  tal que  $(\lambda A + B)^t$  es escalonada reducida.

3.-  $XA = AX$  para todo  $A$

La matriz nula y la identidad forman parte de la solución, pero no son exclusivamente esas.  $\lambda I_2$  también porque son modificaciones de la identidad así que de lo mismo. Las matrices diagonales incluyen a todas las anteriores, por lo que son esas, opción C.



4.  $A, B \in M_{n \times n}(\mathbb{R}), n \geq 2$  tales que  $AB=0$

$$AB=0 \text{ no implica } BA=0 \rightarrow A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} A \cdot B &= \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \\ B \cdot A &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned} \right\} \neq$$

5. Es falso, si  $C$  es la matriz nula las matrices  $A$  y  $B$  pueden ser distintas y el resultado será el mismo,  $\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ .

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 7 & 4 \\ 2 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \quad B = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ 2 & 6 \end{pmatrix} \quad C = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A \cdot C = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad BC = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad A \neq B, AB=BC$$

6.  $A_1, A_2$  son invertibles.

Si su suma será invertible también siempre que esa matriz, mediante operaciones elementales, se pueda transformar en  $I_n$ . Pero no es posible siempre.

$$A_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad A_2 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \quad A_1 + A_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow A_1 + A_2 \text{ no tiene inversa}$$

porque  $\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$  no se puede transformar en la matriz  $I_2 \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$  mediante operaciones elementales.

7.  $A \in M_{n \times n}(\mathbb{R}), n \geq 2 \quad k \geq 2 \quad A^k = I_n$

Si  $A^k$  produce la matriz  $I_n$ , entonces  $A$  debe tener inversa porque es transformable o equivalente por filas a la matriz identidad.

8.  $A \in M_{3 \times 3}$   $A \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \lambda & \lambda & \lambda \\ \lambda & \lambda & \lambda \end{pmatrix}$

a) No tiene inversa porque no es equivalente por filas a la matriz  $I_n$ .

b) No lo es porque al ser equivalente por filas a  $A$ , no lo será a la matriz  $I_n$ .



9.-  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$  a y b  $\rightarrow$  mismas respuestas que en el 8.

10.-  $A_1 \rightarrow$  Si lo es  $A_2 \rightarrow$  No  $\rightarrow E_{12} \cdot E_{21}(2)$   $A_3 \rightarrow$  Si  $A_4 \rightarrow$  No

$A_5 \rightarrow$  Si  $A_6 \rightarrow$  No  $\rightarrow E_{13}(2) \cdot E_{23}$   $A_7 \rightarrow$  No  $\rightarrow E_1(5) \cdot E_2(5) \cdot E_3(5)$   $A_8 \rightarrow$  No  $\rightarrow E_{13} \cdot E_{23}$

11.-

$$A_1 = \left( \begin{array}{cc|cc} 3 & -2 & 1 & 0 \\ 5 & -3 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{E_{21}(-1)} \left( \begin{array}{cc|cc} 3 & -2 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & -1 & -1 & 1 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{E_{12}(1)} \left( \begin{array}{cc|cc} 1 & -1 & 2 & -1 \\ 2 & -1 & -1 & 1 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{E_{21}(-2)} \left( \begin{array}{cc|cc} 1 & -1 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & -5 & 3 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\xrightarrow{E_{21}(1)} \left( \begin{array}{cc|cc} 1 & 0 & -3 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & -5 & 3 \end{array} \right) \rightarrow \boxed{A_1^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} -3 & 2 \\ -5 & 3 \end{pmatrix}}$$

$$A_2 = \left( \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 2 & -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -4 & -1 & -3 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 3 & 0 & 3 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow[E_{31}(-3)]{E_{21}(4)} \left( \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 2 & -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 7 & -7 & 4 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -6 & 6 & -3 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow[E_{31}(1/6)]{E_2(1/7)} \left( \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 2 & -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 4/7 & 1/7 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & -3/6 & 0 & 1/6 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{E_{32}(1)}$$

$$\left( \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 2 & -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 4/7 & 1/7 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1/4 & 1/7 & 1/6 \end{array} \right) \rightarrow \boxed{\text{No es invertible, tiene una fila nula.}}$$

$$A_3 = \left( \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & -1 & -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & -2 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow[E_{31}(-1)]{E_{21}(-1)} \left( \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & -1 & -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 & -1 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{E_{23}} \left( \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & -1 & -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 & -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 & 1 & 0 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{E_{23}(-2)}$$

$$\left( \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & -1 & -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 1 & -2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 & 1 & 0 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow[E_{13}(1)]{E_2(-1)} \left( \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 & 1 & 0 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{E_{12}(1)} \left( \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 3 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 & 1 & 0 \end{array} \right) \rightarrow$$

$$\rightarrow \boxed{A_3^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 3 & -1 \\ -1 & 2 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}}$$

(está bien el result pero la matriz está mal copada, así que la inv. es otra)

12.-

$$A_1 X = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \quad X = A_1^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -3 & 2 \\ -5 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \boxed{X = \begin{pmatrix} -11 \\ -18 \end{pmatrix}}$$

$$A_2 X = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 6 \\ -6 \end{pmatrix} \quad X = \boxed{\text{No tiene sol.}}$$



$$A_3 X = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 4 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 4 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 7 \\ 3 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \boxed{X = \begin{pmatrix} 7 \\ 3 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}}$$

13.-  $AX=B \quad A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & -1 \\ -4 & 3 & 3 \\ 6 & 8 & -3 \end{pmatrix} \quad B = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ -13 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & -1 \\ -4 & 3 & 3 \\ 6 & 8 & -3 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{E_2(2)} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 5 & 1 \\ 6 & 8 & -3 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{E_3(-3)} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 5 & 1 \\ 0 & 5 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{E_3(-1)} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 5 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} = U$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{E_2(-2)} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{E_2(3)} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -2 & 1 & 0 \\ 3 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{E_2(1)} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -2 & 1 & 0 \\ 3 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = L$$

$$\bullet Ly = B \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -2 & 1 & 0 \\ 3 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ y_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ -13 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{cases} y_1 = 3 \\ -2 \cdot 3 + y_2 = -13 \Rightarrow y_2 = -7 \\ 3 \cdot 3 - 7 + y_3 = 4 \Rightarrow y_3 = 2 \end{cases} \quad y = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ -7 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\bullet UX = y \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 5 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ -7 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{cases} -x_3 = 2 \Rightarrow x_3 = -2 \\ 5x_2 - 2 = -7 \Rightarrow x_2 = -1 \\ 2x_1 - 1 + 2 = 3 \Rightarrow x_1 = 1 \end{cases} \quad \boxed{X = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}} \checkmark$$

14.-  $AX = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -6 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix} \quad U = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & -1 & -2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$

• Hallar L:

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{E_2(-4)} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -4 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{E_3(2)} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -4 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{E_3(-3)} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -4 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & -3 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = L$$

$$\bullet Ly = B \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -4 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & -3 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ y_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -6 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{cases} y_1 = 2 \\ -4 \cdot 2 + y_2 = -6 \Rightarrow y_2 = 2 \\ 2 \cdot 2 - 3 \cdot 2 + y_3 = -2 \Rightarrow y_3 = 0 \end{cases} \quad y = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\bullet UX = y \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & -1 & -2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \end{pmatrix}$$