Equações Matriciais

25) Sendo
$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$
, $B = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 3 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$ e $C = \begin{bmatrix} -3 & 5 \\ 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$, resolva as seguintes equações matriciais:

a)
$$XA + B = C^T$$

b)
$$AXA-C=B$$

c)
$$A^{-1}XA + B = C$$

d)
$$AXA^T + B = C$$

e)
$$XA + B = XC$$

f)
$$XA + C^T = A$$

a) De
$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$
 resulta que $A^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$.

Ora
$$XA + B = C^T \Leftrightarrow XA = C^T - B \Leftrightarrow XAA^{-1} = (C^T - B)A^{-1} \Leftrightarrow X = (C^T - B)A^{-1}$$

Donde
$$X = (C^T - B)A^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} -3 & 1 \\ 5 & 2 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 3 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -5 & 0 \\ 2 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -5 & -5 \\ 2 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$$

b)
$$AXA - C = B \Leftrightarrow AXA = B + C \Leftrightarrow A^{-1}AXAA^{-1} = A^{-1}(B + C)A^{-1} \Leftrightarrow X = A^{-1}(B + C)A^{-1}$$

Donde:
$$X = A^{-1}(B+C)A^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 3 & -2 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} -3 & 5 \\ 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} =$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 6 \\ 4 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 4 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 6 \\ 4 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 9 \\ 4 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$
c) $A^{-1}XA + B = C \Leftrightarrow A^{-1}XA = C - B \Leftrightarrow AA^{-1}XAA^{-1} = A(C-B)A^{-1} \Leftrightarrow X = A(C-B)A^{-1}$

c)
$$A^{-1}XA + B = C \Leftrightarrow A^{-1}XA = C - B \Leftrightarrow AA^{-1}XAA^{-1} = A(C - B)A^{-1} \Leftrightarrow X = A(C - B)A^{-1}$$

Donde:
$$X = A(C - B)A^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -3 & 5 \\ 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 3 & -2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} =$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -5 & 4 \\ -2 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -3 & 0 \\ -2 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -3 & -3 \\ -2 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

d)
$$AXA^T + B = C \Leftrightarrow AXA^T = C - B \Leftrightarrow A^{-1}AXA^T (A^T)^{-1} = A^{-1}(C - B)(A^T) \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow X = A(C - B)(A^{T})^{-1} = A(C - B)(A^{-1})^{T}$$

Donde:
$$\Leftrightarrow X = A(C - B)(A^{-1})^T = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -5 & 4 \\ -2 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -3 & 0 \\ -2 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -3 & 0 \\ 2 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

e) Tem-se
$$A - C = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} -3 & 5 \\ 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & -9 \\ -1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{De} \begin{bmatrix} 4 & -9 & | 1 & 0 \\ -1 & -1 & | 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & | 0 & -1 \\ 4 & -9 & | 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & | 0 & -1 \\ 0 & -13 & | 1 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \\
 \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & | 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & | -\frac{1}{1/3} & -\frac{1}{1/3} \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & | \frac{1}{1/3} & -\frac{1}{1/3} \\ 0 & 1 & | -\frac{1}{1/3} & -\frac{1}{1/3} \end{bmatrix}$$

resulta que
$$(A-C)^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{13} & -\frac{9}{13} \\ -\frac{1}{13} & -\frac{4}{13} \end{bmatrix}$$

Ora:
$$XA + B = XC \Leftrightarrow XA - XC = -B \Leftrightarrow X(A - C) = -B \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow X(A-C)(A-C)^{-1} = -B(A-C)^{-1} \Leftrightarrow X = -B(A-C)^{-1}$$

Donde:
$$X = -B(A-C)^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} -2 & -1 \\ -3 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{13} & -\frac{9}{13} \\ -\frac{1}{13} & -\frac{4}{13} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{1}{13} & \frac{23}{13} \\ -\frac{5}{13} & \frac{19}{13} \end{bmatrix}$$

Ora:
$$XA + B = XC \Leftrightarrow XA - XC = -B \Leftrightarrow X(A - C) = -B \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow X(A-C)(A-C)^{-1} = -B(A-C)^{-1} \Leftrightarrow X = -B(A-C)^{-1}$$

Donde:
$$X = -B(A-C)^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} -2 & -1 \\ -3 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{13} & -\frac{1}{13} \\ -\frac{1}{13} & -\frac{1}{13} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{1}{13} & \frac{23}{13} \\ -\frac{5}{13} & \frac{19}{13} \end{bmatrix}$$

e) $XA + C^T = A \Leftrightarrow XA = A - C^T \Leftrightarrow XAA^{-1} = (A - C^T)A^{-1} \Leftrightarrow X = I_2 - C^TA^{-1}$

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$$XA + C^T = A \Leftrightarrow XA = A - C^T \Leftrightarrow XAA^{-1} = (A - C^T)A^{-1} \Leftrightarrow X = I_2 - C^TA^{-1}$$

Donde:
$$X = I_2 - C^T A^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} -3 & 1 \\ 5 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} -3 & -2 \\ 5 & 7 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 2 \\ -5 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$$

26) Supondo que as matrizes A, B e C são todas quadradas, de ordem n, e que A, B e $A - A^{T}$, todas de ordem n, são invertíveis, resolva as seguintes equações matriciais:

a)
$$A^T XA + A = A^T$$

b)
$$A^{-1}XA^{T} = A + A^{T}$$

c)
$$XA^T - A = A^T$$

d)
$$AXA^T = A^T A$$

e)
$$(X - I_n)^T A = A^T - A$$

f)
$$AX - B = A^T X$$

g)
$$(AX)^T B = A^{-1}$$

h)
$$(B + XA)^T B = B$$

i)
$$A^{-1}X + A^{-1}B = A$$

a)
$$A^{T}XA + A = A^{T} \Leftrightarrow A^{T}XA = A^{T} - A \Leftrightarrow (A^{T})^{-1}A^{T}XAA^{-1} = (A^{T})^{-1}(A^{T} - A)A^{-1} \Leftrightarrow X = (A^{T})^{-1}(A^{T} - A)A^{-1} = (A^{T})^{-1}A^{T}A^{-1} - (A^{T})^{-1}AA^{-1} = A^{-1} - (A^{T})^{-1}AA^{-1} = A^{T} - A^{T} -$$

b)
$$A^{-1}XA^T = A + A^T \Leftrightarrow AA^{-1}XA^T (A^T)^{-1} = A(A + A^T)(A^T)^{-1} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow X = A(A + A^{T})(A^{T})^{-1} = AA(A^{T})^{-1} + AA^{T}(A^{T})^{-1} = AA(A^{T})^{-1} + A$$

c)
$$XA^T - A = A^T \Leftrightarrow XA^T = A^T + A \Leftrightarrow XA^T (A^T)^{-1} = (A^T + A)(A^T)^{-1} \Leftrightarrow X = (A^T + A)(A^T)^{-1} = A^T (A^T)^{-1} + A(A^T)^{-1} = I_n + A(A^T)^{-1}$$

d)
$$AXA^{T} = A^{T}A \iff A^{-1}AXA^{T}(A^{T})^{-1} = A^{-1}A^{T}A(A^{T})^{-1} \iff X = A^{-1}A^{T}A(A^{T})^{-1}$$

e)
$$(X - I_n)^T A = A^T - A \Leftrightarrow (X^T - I_n)A = A^T - A \Leftrightarrow X^T A - A = A^T - A \Leftrightarrow X^T A - A + A = A^T - A + A \Leftrightarrow X^T A - A + A = A^T - A + A \Leftrightarrow X^T A - A^T \Leftrightarrow X^T A A^{-1} = A^T A^{-1} \Leftrightarrow X^T A^T A = A \Rightarrow (A - A^T)^T A = A$$