(5) ⓐ Sea $A \in \mathbb{R}^{2\times 2}$ tal que AB = BA para toda $B \in \mathbb{R}^{2\times 2}$. Probar que A es un múltiplo de Id_2 .

Sea
$$A = \begin{bmatrix} \partial_{11} & \partial_{12} \\ \partial_{24} & \partial_{22} \end{bmatrix}$$
 y sean $\mathcal{E}_{11} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$, $\mathcal{E}_{12} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$, $\mathcal{E}_{21} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$, $\mathcal{E}_{12} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

Enconces
$$AE_{14} = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & 0 \\ a_{21} & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathcal{E}_{1}, \Lambda = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & O \\ O & O \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \partial_{11} & \partial_{12} \\ \partial_{21} & \partial_{22} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \partial_{11} & \partial_{12} \\ O & O \end{bmatrix}$$

Come
$$AB=BA$$
, $AE_{11}=E_{11}A$, entances $\partial_{21}=\partial_{12}=0 \Rightarrow A=\begin{bmatrix} \partial_{11} & O \\ O & O \end{bmatrix}$

Probenos ahora con Enz:

$$\Delta \mathcal{L}_{12} = \begin{bmatrix} \partial_{11} & \partial_{12} \\ \partial_{21} & \partial_{22} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} O & 1 \\ O & O \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} O & \partial_{11} \\ O & \partial_{21} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathcal{E}_{12} \Lambda = \begin{bmatrix} O & 1 \\ O & O \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \partial_{11} & \partial_{12} \\ \partial_{21} & \partial_{22} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \partial_{21} & \partial_{22} \\ O & O \end{bmatrix}$$

Como AB=BA, AE12=E12A, enconces
$$\partial_{21}=0$$
 y $\partial_{11}=\partial_{22}$ \Rightarrow $A=\begin{bmatrix}0&\partial_{11}\\0&0\end{bmatrix}=\begin{bmatrix}0&\partial_{22}\\0&0\end{bmatrix}$

Las demostraciones con Ez, y Ezz son analogas.

Obs: el resultado también es cierto con matrices nen, ne IN.