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Taller Repaso Primer Parcial

$$\textcircled{1} \quad \begin{aligned} x+y+z &= 4 \\ x+2y+z &= 6 \\ 2x+3y+2z &= c \end{aligned} \quad \left[\begin{array}{cccc} 1 & 1 & 1 & 4 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 & 6 \\ 2 & 3 & 2 & c \end{array} \right] - F_1 + F_2$$

$$\Rightarrow \left[\begin{array}{cccc} 1 & 1 & 1 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 2 & 3 & 2 & c \end{array} \right] - 2F_1 + F_3 \Rightarrow \left[\begin{array}{cccc} 1 & 1 & 1 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -8+c \end{array} \right] - F_2 + F_3$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{cccc} 1 & 1 & 1 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -12+c \end{array} \right] \Rightarrow \begin{aligned} x+y+z &= 4 \\ y &= 2 \\ 0 &= -12+c \end{aligned}$$

Para que el sistema sea singular $c \neq 12$ y así el sistema no tendría soluciones. O que $c=12$ y así tendría infinitas soluciones.

$$\textcircled{2} \quad A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 4 \\ -2 & 3 & 1 \\ -4 & 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \quad E_{21} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

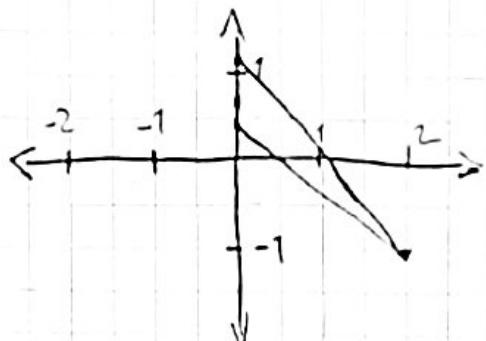
$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 4 \\ -2 & 3 & 1 \\ -4 & 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 4 \\ 0 & 7 & 9 \\ -4 & 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \quad E_{31} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 4 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 4 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 4 \\ 0 & 7 & 9 \\ -4 & 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 4 \\ 0 & 7 & 9 \\ 0 & 9 & 18 \end{bmatrix} \quad E_{32} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -\frac{9}{4} & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -\frac{9}{4} & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -\frac{9}{4} & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 4 \\ 0 & 7 & 9 \\ 0 & 9 & 18 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 4 \\ 0 & 7 & 9 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{45}{4} \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \text{Matriz triangular superior}$$

$$3) \begin{array}{l} 2x + 3y = 1 \\ 10x + 9y = 11 \end{array} \quad \left[\begin{array}{ccc} 2 & 3 & 1 \\ 10 & 9 & 11 \end{array} \right]$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{cc} 1 & 0 \\ -5 & 1 \end{array} \right] \left[\begin{array}{ccc} 2 & 3 & 1 \\ 10 & 9 & 11 \end{array} \right] = \left[\begin{array}{ccc} 2 & 3 & 1 \\ 0 & -6 & 6 \end{array} \right] \Rightarrow \begin{array}{l} 2x + 3y = 1 \Rightarrow y = -1 \\ -6y = 6 \Rightarrow x = 2 \end{array}$$



$$4) \begin{array}{l} x + 3y = 6 \\ 3x + ky = -6 \end{array} \quad \left[\begin{array}{ccc} 1 & 3 & 6 \\ 3 & k & -6 \end{array} \right]$$

Caso $k=1$:

$$\left[\begin{array}{ccc} 1 & 3 & 6 \\ 3 & 1 & -6 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{-3F_1+F_2}$$

$k=3 \rightarrow$ Ninguna solución

$k \neq 3 \rightarrow$ Única solución

$$\xrightarrow{\left[\begin{array}{ccc} 1 & 3 & 6 \\ 0 & -8 & -30 \end{array} \right]}$$

\Rightarrow Única solución

Caso $k = -2$:

$$\left[\begin{array}{ccc} -2 & 3 & 6 \\ 3 & -2 & -6 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{3F_1+F_2}$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{ccc} -2 & 3 & 6 \\ 0 & \frac{9}{2} & 3 \end{array} \right]$$

\Rightarrow Única solución

5)

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} a & 2 \\ a & a \end{bmatrix}$$

Inversa si:
 $ad - bc \neq 0$

$$aa - 2a = 0 \quad a = 0$$

$$a^2 - 2a = 0 \quad a = 2$$

$$a(a-2) = 0$$

Para $a=0$ y $a=2$, la matriz $A = \begin{bmatrix} a & 2 \\ a & a \end{bmatrix}$ no es invertible.

6)

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$E_{21} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \frac{1}{2} & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \frac{1}{2} & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{3}{2} & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \quad E_{32} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{2}{3} & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{2}{3} & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{3}{2} & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{3}{2} & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{4}{3} & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \quad E_{43} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{3}{4} & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

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

⑦ Sea $B = (A^2)^{-1} = (AA)^{-1} = A^{-1}A^{-1}$. Luego, al multiplicar ambos lados de la ecuación por A se tiene: $AB = AA^{-1}A^{-1} = A^{-1}$ dado que $AA^{-1} = I$ por definición de la inversa de A . Y $IA = A$. Por lo tanto, $AB = A^{-1}$.

⑧ $A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 4 & 3 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 6 & 5 \\ 0 & 0 & 7 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$ Por el método Gauss-Jordan:

$$\left[\begin{array}{cccc|cccc} 3 & 2 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 4 & 3 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 6 & 5 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 7 & 6 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{\frac{1}{3}F_1}$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{cccc|cccc} 1 & \frac{2}{3} & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{3} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 4 & 3 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 6 & 5 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 7 & 6 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{-4F_1+F_2} \left[\begin{array}{cccc|cccc} 1 & \frac{2}{3} & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{3} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{3} & 0 & 0 & -\frac{4}{3} & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 6 & 5 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 7 & 6 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{3F_2} \left[\begin{array}{cccc|cccc} 1 & \frac{2}{3} & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{3} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & -4 & 3 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 6 & 5 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 7 & 6 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{\frac{1}{6}F_3}$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{cccc|cccc} 1 & \frac{2}{3} & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{3} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & -4 & 3 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \frac{5}{6} & 0 & 0 & \frac{5}{6} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 7 & 6 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{-F_3+F_4} \left[\begin{array}{cccc|cccc} 1 & \frac{2}{3} & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{3} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & -4 & 3 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \frac{5}{6} & 0 & 0 & \frac{5}{6} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & -\frac{5}{6} & 1 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{6F_4}$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{cccc|cccc} 1 & \frac{2}{3} & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{3} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & -4 & 3 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \frac{5}{6} & 0 & 0 & \frac{5}{6} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & -\frac{5}{6} & 1 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{-\frac{5}{6}F_4+F_3} \left[\begin{array}{cccc|cccc} 1 & \frac{2}{3} & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{3} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & -4 & 3 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 6 & -5 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & -7 & 6 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{-\frac{2}{3}F_3+F_1}$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{cccc|cccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{3} & -2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & -4 & 3 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 6 & -5 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & -7 & 6 \end{array} \right] \quad A^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{3} & -2 & 0 & 0 \\ -4 & 3 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 6 & -5 \\ 0 & 0 & -7 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$$

⑨ Factorización LU para

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{-\frac{1}{2}E_1+E_2} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{-\frac{2}{3}E_2+E_3} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{2} & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{4}{3} \end{bmatrix} = U$$

$$E_{21} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -\frac{1}{2} & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad E_{32} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -\frac{2}{3} & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$E_{21}^{-1} E_{32}^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ \frac{1}{2} & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{2}{3} & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ \frac{1}{2} & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{3}{2} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ \frac{1}{2} & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{2}{3} & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{2} & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{4}{3} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ \frac{1}{2} & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{2}{3} & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{4}{3} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

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