

CAPÍTULO 1. Operaciones algebraicas, matrices y determinantes

1. MATRICES

a. Definición

$$A \in \mathcal{M}_{m \times n}$$
 $\supset m \text{ files, } n \text{ columnas}$ $A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \dots & a_{2n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \dots & \vdots \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{m1} & a_{mn} \end{pmatrix} \begin{array}{c} a_{ij} \in \mathbb{R} \\ i \in I_{m} \\ j \in I_{m} \end{array}$

Sim=n => matriz cuadrada

b. Operaciones

Ejemplo 1.1 Dadas las matrices $A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 3 & 4 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$ y $B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$ calcular:

$$A + B = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 3 & 4 & 5 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & 4 \\ 6 & 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 2 & 4 \\ 3 & 6 & 7 \end{pmatrix}$$

b. 2A

$$2A = 2\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 3 & 4 & 5 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2.2 & 2.3 & 2.4 \\ 2.3 & 2.4 & 2.5 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 6 & 8 \\ 6 & 8 & 10 \end{pmatrix}$$



Ejemplo 1.2 Dadas las matrices $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$ y $B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ -1 & 4 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$ calcular AB

$$AB = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ -1 & 4 & -2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \cdot 1 + 2 \cdot (-1) & 1 \cdot 2 + 2 \cdot 4 & 1 \cdot 3 + 2 \cdot (-2) \\ 0 \cdot 1 + 3 \cdot (-1) & 0 \cdot 2 + 3 \cdot 4 & 0 \cdot 3 + 3 \cdot (-2) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 10 & -1 \\ -3 & 12 & -6 \end{pmatrix}$$

c. Propiedades

$$A + B = B + A$$

$$A (B+C) = AB + AC$$

$$A (BC) = (AB)C$$

$$(A+B)C = AC + BC$$

$$A (BC) = AB \neq BA$$

$$A (B+C) = AB + AC$$

$$A(B+C) = AC + BC$$

$$A(B+C) = AC +$$

d. Matriz traspuesta

$$A^{T} \qquad \int_{A^{T}=(a_{ji})}^{J_{i}} A \in \mathcal{M}_{n \times am} \quad \Rightarrow A^{T} \in \mathcal{M}_{n \times m} \qquad A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow A^{T} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 3 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(A^{\tau})^{\tau} = A \qquad (A+B)^{\tau} = A^{\tau} + B^{\tau} \qquad (\lambda A)^{\tau} = \lambda A^{\tau} \qquad (AB)^{\tau} = B^{\tau} A^{\tau}$$

Ejemplo 1.3 Dadas las matrices $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$ y $B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ -1 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$ comprobar que se cumplen las propiedades de la traspuesta.

$$A^{T} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \qquad B^{T} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 2 & 4 \\ 3 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$$



e. Matrices cuadradas relevantes

* HATRIZ DIAGONAL
$$a_{ij} = 0$$
 is $i \neq j$ $\Rightarrow A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{i1} & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & a_{22} & \vdots \\ 0 & \dots & 0 & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix}$

* HATRIZ SMÉTRICA $a_{ij} = a_{ji} \Rightarrow A = A^T$

* $A = \begin{pmatrix} A & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 4 & 7 \\ 3 & 7 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$

* HATRIZ IDENTIDAD \Rightarrow watriz diagonal con $a_{ij} = 1$

L $AI = IA = A$

* MATRIZ MARRSA $A^{-1} \Rightarrow A^{-1}A = AA^{-1} = I$

watriz saksuar $a_{ij} = A^{-1}A^{-1}$

Ejercicio 1.1 Sean las matrices
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 2 & 4 & 0 \\ 3 & 2 & -1 & -3 \\ 6 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$
 y $B = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \\ -3 & -2 \\ 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$

a. Calcule el producto AB

$$AB = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{-1}{3} & \frac{2}{4} & \frac{4}{0} \\ \frac{3}{6} & \frac{2}{0} & \frac{1}{1} & \frac{1}{1} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{2}{3} & \frac{1}{0} \\ -\frac{3}{3} & \frac{2}{3} & \frac{1}{0} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -2+2-12+0 & -1+0-8+0 \\ 6+2+3+0 & 3+0+2-9 \\ 12+0-3+0 & 6+0-2+3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -12 & -9 \\ 11 & -4 \\ 9 & 7 \end{pmatrix}$$

b. Compruebe que $(AB)^T = B^T A^T$

$$(AB)^{T} = \begin{pmatrix} -12 & 11 & 9 \\ -9 & -4 & 7 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$B^{T}A^{T} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 4 & -3 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & -2 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 3 & 6 \\ 2 & 2 & 0 \\ 4 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & -3 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -12 & 11 & 9 \\ -9 & -4 & 7 \end{pmatrix}$$



Ejercicio 1.2 Dadas las matrices

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 2 & 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix} B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} y C = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Calcule \underline{AB} , \underline{BA} , B^TC , C^TB , $\underline{I-C^TC}$ y $(I-CC^T)A$

$$AB = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 2 & 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1+0-2 & 1+0-1 \\ 2-3+2 & 2+0+1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

 $\mathcal{B}^{\mathsf{T}} \mathcal{C} \Rightarrow \mathsf{NO} \ \mathsf{SE} \ \mathsf{PUEDE} \ \mathcal{C}^{\mathsf{T}} \mathcal{B} \Rightarrow \mathsf{NO} \ \mathsf{SE} \ \mathsf{PUEDE}$

$$C^{\mathsf{T}}C = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 \\ 2 & 4 & -2 \\ -1 & -2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \mathcal{I} - C^{\mathsf{T}}C = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 \\ 2 & 4 & -2 \\ -1 & -2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -2 & 1 \\ -2 & -3 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$CC^{T} = (1 \ 2-J) \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ -J \end{pmatrix} = 1+4+J=6 \implies (I-CC^{T}) A = (1-6) A = -5A = -5 \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 2 & 3 & J \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -5 & 0 & 5 \\ -10 & -15 & -5 \end{pmatrix}$$

Ejercicio 1.3 Determine la matrix X tal que AXA=AB si:

a.
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 4 \\ 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$
 y $B = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$

$$A \times A = AB \rightarrow A^{-1}A \times A = A^{-1}A B \rightarrow \times A = B$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 4 \\ 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

b.
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$
 y $B = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$

$$\chi = \begin{pmatrix} -l2 & l6 \\ -l & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} a & 0 \\ c & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \qquad \begin{pmatrix} a = 0 \\ c = 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

* \$\frac{1}{2} = u0 se preb resolver





Ejercicio 1.4 Una matriz es idempotente si $\underline{A^2=A}$. Razone que B=I-A es también idempotente.

Ejercicio 1.5 Responda:

a. Si una matriz A es de orden 5x3 y el producto AB es de orden 5x7, señale el orden de la matriz B.

c. Indique los valores de k para que AB=BA si $A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 5 \\ -3 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ y $B = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & -5 \\ 3 & k \end{pmatrix}$

$$AB = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 5 \\ -3 & I \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 4 & -5 \\ 3 & K \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 23 & -10+5K \\ -9 & 15+K \end{pmatrix} \qquad 23 = 23 \qquad -10+5K = 15 \implies 5K = 25 \implies K = 5$$

$$BA = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & -5 \\ 3 & K \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 5 \\ -3 & I \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 23 & 15 \\ 6-3K & 15+K \end{pmatrix} \qquad \begin{pmatrix} -9 = 6-3K \\ 6-3K & 15+K \end{pmatrix} \qquad \begin{pmatrix} 16+K=15+K \\ K=5 \end{pmatrix}$$

2. OPERACIONES Y ESTRUCTURAS ALGEBRAICAS





Ejercicio 1.6 Sea \mathcal{M}_2 el conjunto de matrices cuadradas de orden 2. Considerada la operación * definida por $A^*B=B^TA^T$. Compruebe si:

a. * es una operación sobre el conjunto de matrices diagonales 🗓

$$A \in \mathcal{D}_{A} \Rightarrow A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & 0 \\ 0 & a_{22} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A * B = B^{T}A^{T} = \begin{pmatrix} b_{11} & 0 \\ 0 & b_{22} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & 0 \\ 0 & a_{22} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} b_{11} a_{11} + 0 & 0 + 0 \\ 0 + 0 & 0 + b_{22} a_{22} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} b_{11} & 0 \\ 0 & a_{22} b_{22} \end{pmatrix} \in \mathcal{D}_{A}$$

$$* \text{ as operation where } D_{A}$$

b. * es una operación sobre el conjunto de matrices triangulares inferiores =).

$$A \in \mathbb{D}_{2} \implies A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & 0 \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A + B = B^{T}A^{T} = \begin{pmatrix} b_{11} & b_{21} \\ 0 & b_{22} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{21} \\ 0 & a_{22} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} b_{11}a_{11} & b_{11}a_{21} \\ 0 & b_{22}a_{22} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$B \in \mathbb{D}_{2} \implies B = \begin{pmatrix} b_{11} & 0 \\ b_{21} & b_{22} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\# \underline{n_{0}} \approx operación \quad sobre \ \underline{n_{2}}$$

3. PROPIEDADES DE UNA OPERACIÓN

- * CONMUTATIVA: a & b = b & Va, b & M
- * ASOCIATIVA: (and) OC = an (boc) Vo,b,c & M
- * FLEHENTO NEUTRO e: a de = e da = a Va & M
- # ELEMENTO MUERES a': si tiene demento nentro y 3 a'oa = aoa' = e

Ejemplo 1.4 Comprobar las diferentes propiedades para la operación:

$$\circ: \mathbb{N} \times \mathbb{N} \to \mathbb{N}$$
$$(n, m) \to n \circ m = |n - m|$$

ASOCIATIVA (a ob) o c =
$$|a-b|$$
 o c = $|a-b|$ - c $|a$

EL. MEDIRO
$$a \circ e = e \circ a = a$$
 $\Rightarrow |a - e| = a \Rightarrow e = 0$

$$|e - a| = |o - a| = |a| = a$$

MERSO $\exists e \quad a' \circ a = e \Rightarrow |a' - a| = 0 \quad a' - a = 0 \Rightarrow a' = a$



Ejercicio 1.7 Sean $\mathbb{N} = \{0,1,2,3...\}$ y la operación \circ definida como:

$$\circ: \mathbb{N} \times \mathbb{N} \to \mathbb{N}$$

 $(n, m) \to n \circ m = 1 + nm$

Señale si es:

a. Asociativa

b. Conmutativa

c. Tiene elemento neutro para o

c. Tiene elemento neutro para
$$\circ$$

$$a \circ e = a = e \circ a$$

$$a \circ e = l + ae = a \rightarrow ae = a - l$$

$$e = \frac{a - l}{a} = l - \frac{l}{a} - \frac{l}{a} = l$$

$$\notin \mathbb{N}$$

Ejercicio 1.8 Estudie las propiedades de la operación * entre elementos de Z definida por $a*b = 2ab-b^2+1$.

CONMUTATIVE.
$$a *b = 2ab - b^2 + 1$$

$$b *a = 2ba - a^2 + 1$$

$$-b^2 = -a^2$$

$$b^2 = a^2$$

$$50b ** cumple ** (al = |b|)$$

$$M & CONHOTATIVA$$

ASOCIATIVA.
$$(a*b)*c = a*(b*c)$$

$$a=1 b=2 c=3 (a*b)*c= (1*2)*3 = (2\cdot1\cdot2\cdot2^2+1)*3 = 1*3= 2\cdot1\cdot3\cdot3^2+1=-2$$

$$a*(b*c)=1*(2*3)=1*(2\cdot2\cdot3-3^2+1)=1*4=2\cdot1\cdot4-4^2+1=-7$$
ELEMENTO MEUTRO. $a*e=e*a=a$

$$2ae - e^2 + 1 = 2ea - a^2 + 1 = a$$

$$e^2 = a^2 = a$$

$$2ae - e^2 + 1 = 2ea - a^2 + 1 = a$$

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$$2ae - e^2 + 1 = a$$

$$2a$$



OPERACIONES SOBRE CONJUNTOS

Le sum we vectores
$$\overline{X} + \overline{y} = (x_1, x_2 \dots x_n) + (y_1, y_2, \dots y_n) = (x_1 + y_1, x_2 + y_2 \dots x_n + y_n)$$

Le sum we matrices $A + B = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} \dots a_{1n} \\ \vdots & \vdots \\ a_{m1} \dots a_{mn} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} b_{11} \dots b_{1n} \\ \vdots & \vdots \\ b_{m1} \dots b_{mn} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a_{n1} + b_{11} & \dots & a_{nn} + b_{nn} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{mn} + b_{mn} & \dots & a_{mn} + b_{mn} \end{pmatrix}$

a. Ley de composición externa

• :
$$\mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{M} \longrightarrow \mathbb{M}$$

 $(\lambda, a) \mapsto \lambda a \in \mathbb{M}$

$$\mathcal{G} = \lambda (x_1, x_2 ... x_n) = (\lambda x_1, \lambda x_2 ... \lambda x_n)$$

b. Estructura algebraica

4. MÉTODOS DE ELIMINACIÓN DE GAUSS

a. Operaciones y matrices elementales

→ Intercambio de filas
$$F_i \leftrightarrow F_j$$
 $i \neq j$ $F_{ij} \equiv persumber los filos $i \neq j$ de la I

→ Multiplicar fila pou escalar $F_i \rightarrow \lambda F_i$ $\lambda \neq 0$ $F_i(\lambda) \equiv el$ alemento a_{ii} se sustituye por λ

→ Summer λ_{veces} una fila a oha $F_i \rightarrow F_i + \lambda F_j$ $i \neq j$ $F_{ij}(\lambda) \equiv a\bar{u}adir$ a I of elements λ as $a_{ij}$$





Ejemplo 1.5 Obtener una matriz triangular superior empleando operaciones elementales sobre la matriz A y calcular la matriz de paso necesaria.

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 3 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{F_1 \leftrightarrow F_2} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 3 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{F_3 \leftrightarrow F_3 - \frac{3}{2}F_1} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{F_{32} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}} \xrightarrow{F_{32} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}} \xrightarrow{F_{33} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}} \xrightarrow{F_{33} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}}$$

$$A' = PA = \int_{32}^{2} (-\frac{1}{3}) F_{12} A =$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

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

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -\frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} & 1 \end{pmatrix} A \qquad P = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -\frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

b. Matriz escalonada. Rango.

Matriz escriberada son fila aulas, están al final Raugo A: nº fhe 10 miles de la contenior escalarada equir. de A

Ejemplo 1.6 Calcular el rango de la matriz del ejemplo 1.5

c. Teorema de Gauss-Jordan





Ejemplo 1.7 Obtener la matriz escalonada reducida y la matriz de paso a partir de la matriz:

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -3 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -3 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -3 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & -2 & 6 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -3 \\ 0 & 1 & 1/2 \\ 0 & -2 & 6 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -3 \\ 0 & 1 & 1/2 \\ 0 & -2 & 6 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -3 \\ 0 & 1 & 1/2 \\ 0 & 0 & 7 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$F_{3} \to f_{3} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -3 \\ 0 & 1 & \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} F_{2} \to f_{3} \to f_{3} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -3 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} F_{3} \to F_{3} \to F_{3} \to F_{3} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} F_{3} \to F_$$

$$P = F_{12}(-2)F_{3}(3)F_{3}(-\frac{1}{2})F_{3}(\frac{1}{7})F_{32}(2)F_{2}(\frac{1}{2})F_{34}(-1) = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0$$

Ejemplo 1.9 Dada la matriz $A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 5 & 3 & -1 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 4 & 3 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ calcule su matriz escalonada

reducida, la matriz de paso como producto de matrices elementales y su rango.

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 5 & 3 & -1 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 4 & 3 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 4 & 3 & -1 \\ 0 & 5 & 3 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 4 & 3 & -1 \\ 0 & 5 & 3 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$F_{3} \rightarrow F_{2} - 4F_{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 & -1 \\ 0 & 5 & 3 & -1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{cases} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -\frac{1}{3} \\ 0 & 5 & 3 & -1 \end{pmatrix} = red A$$





d. Sistemas lineales. Método de eliminación de Gauss-Jordan

Ejemplo 1.8 Resolver:

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

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -3 & | & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 & | & -2 \\ 1 & 0 & 3 & | & 1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{F_2 - F_3 - F_1} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -3 & | & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 & | & -2 \\ 0 & -2 & 6 & | & 0 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{F_2 - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -3 & | & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & \frac{1}{2} & | & -1 \\ 0 & -2 & 6 & | & 0 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{F_2 - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -3 & | & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & \frac{1}{2} & | & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 7 & | & -2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$X_{j} = \frac{13}{7}$$

$$X_{j} = -\frac{6}{7}$$

$$X_{3} = -\frac{2}{7}$$

Ejemplo 1.9 Resolver:

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

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 & 3 \\ 3 & 2 & 1 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{F_1 \leftrightarrow F_2} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 3 & 2 & 1 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{F_1 \leftrightarrow F_2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 3 & 2 & 1 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{F_1 \leftrightarrow F_2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 3 & 2 & 1 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{F_1 \leftrightarrow F_2} \xrightarrow{F_2 \to F_1} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 3 & 2 & 1 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{F_1 \leftrightarrow F_2} \xrightarrow{F_2 \to F_2} \xrightarrow{F_1 \to F_2 \to F_1} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 3 & 2 & 1 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{F_1 \leftrightarrow F_2 \to F_2} \xrightarrow{F_2 \to F_2 \to F_2} \xrightarrow{F_1 \to F_2 \to F_2} \xrightarrow{F_2 \to F_2 \to F_2} \xrightarrow{F_1 \to F_2 \to F_2} \xrightarrow{F_2 \to F_2 \to F_2} \xrightarrow{F_1 \to F_2 \to F_2} \xrightarrow{F_2 \to F_2 \to F_2} \xrightarrow{F_1 \to F_2 \to F_2} \xrightarrow{F_2 \to F_2 \to F_2} \xrightarrow{F_1 \to F_2 \to F_2} \xrightarrow{F_2 \to F_2} \xrightarrow{F_2 \to F_2 \to F_2} \xrightarrow{F_2 \to F_2} \xrightarrow{F$$

$$\int_{3}^{4} \int_{3-\frac{1}{2}}^{4} \int_{2}^{4} \left(\begin{array}{c|cccc} 1 & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{3}{2} \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right) \int_{3}^{4} \int_{3-\frac{1}{2}}^{4} \int_{2}^{4} \left(\begin{array}{c|cccc} 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right)$$
 rang $A = 2 = \text{rang } A^{*} \Rightarrow \text{compatible}$



Ejercicio 1.10 Clasifique y resuelva los siguiente sistemas por el método de eliminación de Gauss.

a.
$$\begin{cases} 4x_2 - 3x_3 + 3x_4 = 1 \\ 2x_1 + 3x_2 + x_3 + 7x_4 = 3 \\ -x_1 + 2x_2 + 4x_3 + x_4 = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 4 & -3 & 3 & 1 \\ 2 & 3 & 1 & 7 & 3 \\ -1 & 2 & 4 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} F_1 \Rightarrow F_3 \\ 2 & 3 & 1 & 7 & 3 \\ 0 & 4 & -3 & 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} F_1 \Rightarrow F_3 \\ 2 & 3 & 1 & 7 & 3 \\ 0 & 4 & -3 & 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} F_1 \Rightarrow F_3 \\ 2 & 3 & 1 & 7 & 3 \\ 0 & 4 & -3 & 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} F_1 \Rightarrow F_3 \\ 2 & 3 & 1 & 7 & 3 \\ 0 & 4 & -3 & 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} F_1 \Rightarrow F_3 \\ 2 & 3 & 1 & 7 & 3 \\ 0 & 4 & -3 & 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} F_1 \Rightarrow F_3 \\ 2 & 3 & 1 & 7 & 3 \\ 0 & 4 & -3 & 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} F_1 \Rightarrow F_3 \\ 2 & 3 & 1 & 7 & 3 \\ 0 & 4 & -3 & 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} F_1 \Rightarrow F_3 \\ 2 & 3 & 1 & 7 & 3 \\ 0 & 4 & -3 & 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} F_1 \Rightarrow F_3 \\ 2 & 3 & 1 & 7 & 3 \\ 0 & 4 & -3 & 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} F_1 \Rightarrow F_3 \\ 2 & 3 & 1 & 7 & 3 \\ 0 & 4 & -3 & 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} F_1 \Rightarrow F_2 \\ 2 & 3 & 1 & 7 & 3 \\ 0 & 4 & -3 & 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} F_1 \Rightarrow F_2 \\ 2 & 3 & 1 & 7 & 3 \\ 0 & 4 & -3 & 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} F_1 \Rightarrow F_2 \\ 2 & 3 & 1 & 7 & 3 \\ 0 & 4 & -3 & 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} F_1 \Rightarrow F_2 \\ 2 & 3 & 1 & 7 & 3 \\ 0 & 4 & -3 & 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} F_1 \Rightarrow F_2 \\ 2 & 3 & 1 & 7 & 3 \\ 0 & 4 & -3 & 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} F_1 \Rightarrow F_2 \\ 2 & 3 & 1 & 7 & 3 \\ 0 & 4 & -3 & 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} F_1 \Rightarrow F_2 \\ 2 & 3 & 1 & 7 & 3 \\ 0 & 4 & -3 & 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} F_1 \Rightarrow F_2 \\ 2 & 3 & 1 & 7 & 3 \\ 0 & 4 & -3 & 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} F_1 \Rightarrow F_2 \\ 2 & 3 & 1 & 7 & 3 \\ 0 & 4 & -3 & 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} F_1 \Rightarrow F_2 \\ 2 & 3 & 1 & 7 & 3 \\ 0 & 4 & -3 & 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} F_1 \Rightarrow F_2 \\ 2 & 3 & 1 & 7 & 3 \\ 0 & 4 & -3 & 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} F_1 \Rightarrow F_2 \\ 2 & 3 & 1 & 7 & 3 \\ 0 & 4 & -3 & 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} F_1 \Rightarrow F_2 \\ 2 & 3 & 1 & 7 & 3 \\ 0 & 4 & -3 & 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} F_1 \Rightarrow F_2 \\ 2 & 3 & 1 & 7 & 3 \\ 0 & 4 & -3 & 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} F_1 \Rightarrow F_2 \\ 2 & 3 & 1 & 7 & 3 \\ 0 & 4 & -3 & 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} F_1 \Rightarrow F_2 \\ 2 & 3 & 1 & 7 & 3 \\ 0 & 4 & -3 & 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} F_1 \Rightarrow F_2 \\ 2 & 3 & 1 & 7 & 3 \\ 0 & 4 & -3 & 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} F_1 \Rightarrow F_2 \\ 2 & 3 & 1 & 7 & 3 \\ 0 & 4 & -3 & 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} F_1 \Rightarrow F_2 \\ 2 & 3 & 1 & 7 & 3 \\ 0 & 4 & -3 & 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} F_1 \Rightarrow F_2 \\ 2 & 3 & 1 & 7 & 3 \\ 0 & 4 & -3 & 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} F_1 \Rightarrow F_2 \\ 2 & 3 & 1 & 7 & 3 \\ 0 & 4 & -3 & 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} F_1 \Rightarrow F_2 \\ 2 & 3 & 1 & 7 & 3 \\ 0 & 4 & -3 & 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} F_1 \Rightarrow F_2 \\ 2 & 3 & 1 & 7 & 3 \\ 0 & 4 & -3 & 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} F_1 \Rightarrow F_2 \\ 2 & 3 & 1 & 7 & 3 \\ 0 & 4 & -3 & 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} F_1 \Rightarrow F_2 \\ 2$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & -4 & -1 & | & -1 & | & -1 & | & -1 & | & -1 & | & -1 & | & -1 & | & -1 & | & -1 & | & -1 & | & -1 & | & -1 & | & -1 & | & -1 & | & -1 & | & -1 & | & -1 & | & -1 & | & -1 & | & -1 & | & -1 & | & -1 & | & -1 & | & -1 & | & -1 & | & -1 & | & -1 & | & -1 & | & -1 & | & -1 & | & -1 & | & -1 & | & -1 & | & -1 & | & -1 & | & -1 & | & -1 & | & -1 & | & -1 & | & -1 & | & -1 & | & -1 & | & -1 & | & -1 & | & -1 & | & -1 & | & -1 & | & -1 & | & -1 & | & -1 & | & -1 & | & -1 & | & -1 & | & -1 & | & -1 & | & -1 & | & -1 & | & -1 & | & -1 & | & -1 & | & -1 & | & -1 & | & -1 & | & -1 & | & -1 & | & -1 & | & -1 & | & -1 & | & -1 & | & -1 & | & -1 & | & -1 & | & -1 & | & -1 & | & -1 & | & -1 & | & -1 & | & -1 & | & -1 & | & -1 & | & -1 & | & -1 & | & -1 & | & -1 & | & -1 & | & -1 & | & -1 & | & -1 & | & -1 & | & -1 & | & -1 & | & -1 & | & -1 & | & -1 & | & -1 & | & -1 & | & -1 & | & -1 & | & -1 & | & -1 & | & -1 & | & -1 & | & -1 & | & -1 & | & -1 & | & -1 & | & -1 & | & -1 & | & -1 & | & -1 & | & -1 & | & -1 & | & -1 & | & -1 & | & -1 & | & -1 & | & -1 & | & -1 & | & -1 & | & -1 & | & -1 & | & -1 & | & -1 & | & -1 & | & -1 & | & -1 & | & -1 & | & -1 & | & -1 & | & -1 & | & -1 & | & -1 & | & -1 & | & -1 & | & -1 & | & -1 & | & -1 & | & -1 & | & -1 & | & -1 & | & -1 & | & -1 & | & -1 & | & -1 & | & -1 & | & -1 & | & -1 & | & -1 & | & -1 & | & -1 & | & -1 & | & -1 & | & -1 & | & -1 & | & -1 & | & -1 & | & -1 & | & -1 & | & -1 & | & -1 & | & -1 & | & -1 & | & -1 & | & -1 & | & -1 & | & -1 & | & -1 & | & -1 & | & -1 & | & -1 & | & -1 & | & -1 & | & -1 & | & -1 & | & -1 & | & -1 & | & -1 & | & -1 & | & -1 & | & -1 & | & -1 & | & -1 & | & -1 & | & -1 & | & -1 & | & -1 & | & -1 & | & -1 & | & -1 & | & -1 & | & -1 & | & -1 & | & -1 & | & -1 & | & -1 & | & -1 & | & -1 & | & -1 & | & -1 & | & -1 & | & -1 & | & -1 & | & -1 & | & -1 & | & -1 & | & -1 & | & -1 & | & -1 & | & -1 & | & -1 & | & -1 & | & -1 & | & -1 & | & -1 & | & -1 & | & -1 & | & -1 & | & -1 & | & -1 & | & -1 & | & -1 & | & -1 & | & -1 & | & -1 & | & -1 & | & -1$$

tauq
$$A = 3 = rang A^4 < n^6 mc \delta g$$
.
 $X_4 = 3$ $X_2 = \frac{g}{H} - \frac{18}{H} \lambda$
 $X_3 = \frac{13}{57} - \frac{5}{19} \lambda$ $X_1 = \frac{43}{57} - \frac{37}{19} \lambda$

b.
$$\begin{cases} x_1 + x_2 + 2x_3 = 0 \\ -x_1 - x_2 + 3x_3 = 0 \\ 3x_1 + x_2 - x_3 = 1 \\ 7x_1 + 4x_2 - x_3 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 & 0 \\ -1 & -1 & 3 & 0 \\ 3 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 7 & 4 & -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{F_2 = F_2 + F_1} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 5 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & -7 & 1 \\ 0 & -3 & -15 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & -3 & -15 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 5 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$





5. DETERMINANTES

a. Definición. Cálculo por adjuntos

det:
$$\mathcal{H}_n \to \mathbb{R}$$

$$A \mapsto \det A$$

$$\left\{ \det A = |A| = \sum_{i=1}^n a_{ij} (-1)^{i+j} |A_{ij}| \right\}$$

Ejemplo 1.10 Calcular:

a.
$$\frac{1}{3}$$
 = 1.4 - 3.2 = 4-6 = -2

b.
$$\begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 3 & 2 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

i. Por adjuntos

$$\begin{vmatrix} \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{3} \end{vmatrix} = +0 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 \end{vmatrix} - 1 \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 3 & 1 \end{vmatrix} + (-1) \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 3 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 6 - (2-3) - (4-3) = +1 - 1 = 0$$

ii. Por Sarrus

b. Propiedades

- * Intercambiance 2 files de ma matriz entre elles, de determinante ambia de signo
- N Si multiplicames ma fila por 1, el determinante se multiplica por 1
- * Si sustituimo una fila par ella misma más oba fila un lhiplicada por 2, el determinante no varia.
- * Si 2 files o columnas son iguales o exilhiplos, el determinon le es 0
- + Si mun file o solumno as 0 o soubinoción loval de chas, el de terminon la es 0





Ejercicio 1.11 Calcular el determinante de:

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 2 \\ -1 & 4 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 2 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$|A| = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 2 \\ -1 & 4 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 2 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 5 & 5 & 6 \\ -1 & 4 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 2 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 4 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 4 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 2 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = - \begin{vmatrix} 6 & 10 & 3 \\ 3 & 5 & 5 & 6 \\ -1 & 4 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 2 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = - \begin{vmatrix} 6 & 10 & 3 \\ -1 & 4 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 4 & 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = - \begin{vmatrix} 6 & 10 & 3 \\ -1 & 4 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 4 & 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = - \begin{vmatrix} 6 & 10 & 3 \\ -1 & 4 & 1 & 0$$

$$B = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 & 3 & 4 \\ 1 & 2 & 2 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = 18 \begin{vmatrix} 2 & -4 & 4 & 4 \\ 0 & 3 & 2 \\ 0 & 3 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = - \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 6 & 5 \\ 1 & 3 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = - \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 6 & 5 \\ 1 & 3 & 2 \\ 1 & 3 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = - \begin{vmatrix} 0 & -3 & 2 \\ 1 & 3 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = - \begin{vmatrix} -3 & 2 \\ 1 & 3 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = - 4 \begin{pmatrix} -3 - 0 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{3}{3}$$

c. Rango mediante el determinante

Rang (A) = mayor orden para el que podemos encontrar una submatriz anadosodo de A cuyo de terminam te sos nulo

Ejemplo 1.11 Calcular el rango de

a.
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 3 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$|A| = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 3 & 2 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 0 + (-3) +$$

b.
$$B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & 3 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 2 - 2 = 0 \qquad \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = 3 - 0 = 3 \neq 0 \qquad + rang A = 2$$





6. MATRICES INVERSAS

a. Teorema de la matriz inversa

Ejemplo 1.12 Calcular la matriz inversa de:

a.
$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$
 $|A| = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 1 - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow AA^{-1}$

b.
$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$
 $|A| = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = 3 - 2 = 1 \neq 0$ $|A| = \frac{(adj A)^t}{|A|} = \frac{\begin{pmatrix} +3 & -1 \\ -2 & +1 \end{pmatrix}^t}{1} = \frac{\begin{pmatrix} 3 & -2 \\ -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}}{1} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -2 \\ -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

c.
$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 4 & 5 & -1 \\ 7 & 8 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$
 $|A| = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 4 & 5 & -1 \\ 7 & 8 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = 15 + 0 - 14 - (0 + (-5) + 24) = 1 - 16 = -15 \neq 0 \implies \exists A^{-1}$

$$adj A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 4 & 5 & -1 \\ 7 & 8 & 3 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 6 \\ 7 & 3 \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 6 & 6 \\ 7 & 3 \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 6 & 6 \\ 7 & 3 \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 6 & 6 \\ 7 & 3 \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 6 & 6 \\ 7 & 3 \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 6 & 6 \\ 7 & 3 \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 6 & 6 \\ 7 & 3 \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 6 & 6 \\ 7 & 3 \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 6 & 6 \\ 7 & 3 \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 6 & 6 \\ 7 & 3 \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 6 & 6 \\ 7 & 3 \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 6 & 6 \\ 7 & 3 \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 6 & 6 \\ 7 & 3 \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 6 & 6 & 6 \\ 7 & 3 \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 6 & 6 & 6 \\ 7 & 3 \end{vmatrix}$$

b. Cálculo mediante operaciones elementales

red
$$A = PA \Rightarrow I = PA \Rightarrow P = A^{-1} \longrightarrow P$$
 poducho de untricas elementals $\mathcal{J}_{QUUSL}: (A|I) \rightsquigarrow (I|A^{-1})$

Ejemplo 1.13 Calcular la matriz inversa de:

a.
$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$
 $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 3 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}_{F_{2} = F_{3} = F_{1}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}_{A = 1} F_{1} = F_{1} = F_{2} = F_{3}$

$$A^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -2 \\ -J & J \end{pmatrix}$$





$$b. \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 4 & 5 & -1 \\ 7 & 8 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \qquad \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 & | & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 4 & 5 & -1 & | & 0 & | & 0 \\ 7 & 8 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 & | & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 4 & 5 & -1 & | & 0 & | & 0 \\ 7 & 8 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 & | & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 4 & 5 & -1 & | & 0 & | & 0 \\ 7 & 8 & 3 & | & 0 & 0 & | \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 & | & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 7 & 8 & 3 & | & 0 & 0 & | & 0 \\ 7 & 8 & 3 & | & 0 & 0 & | & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & | & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 7 & 8 & 3 & | & 0 & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 \\ 7 & 8 & 3 & | & 0 & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 \\ 8 & 8 & 3 & | & 0 & 0 & | & 0 \\ 8 & 4 & 3 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 \\ 0 & 4 & 1/3 & | & 1/3 & | & 0 & | & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 & 1/3 & | & 1/3 & | & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 & 1/3 & | & 1/3 & | & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 & 1/3 & | & 1/3 & | & 1/3 & | & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 & 1/3 & | & 1/3 & | & 1/3 & | & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 & 1/3 & | & 1/3 & | & 1/3 & | & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 & 1/3 & | & 1/3 & | & 1/3 & | & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 & 1/3 & | & 1/3 & | & 1/3 & | & 1/3 & | & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 & 1/3 & | & 1/3 & | & 1/3 & | & 1/3 & | & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 & 1/3 & | & 1/3 & | & 1/3 & | & 1/3 & | & 1/3 & | & 1/3 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 & 0 & | & 1/3 & | & 1/3 & | & 1/3 & | & 1/3 & | & 1/3 & | & 1/3 & | & 1/3 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 & 0 & | & 1/3 & | & 1/3 & | & 1/3 & | & 1/3 & | & 1/3 & | & 1/3 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 & 0 & | & 1/3 & | & 1/3 & | & 1/3 & | & 1/3 & | & 1/3 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 & 0 & | & 1/3 & | & 1/3 & | & 1/3 & | & 1/3 & | & 1/3 & | & 1/3 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 & 0 & | & 1/3 & | & 1/3 & | & 1/3 & | & 1/3 & | & 1/3 & | & 1/3 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 & 0 & | & 1/3 & | & 1/3 & | & 1/3 & | & 1/3 & | & 1/3 & | & 1/3 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 & 0 & | & 1/3 & | & 1/3 & | & 1/3 & | & 1/3 & | & 1/3 & | & 1/3 & | & 1/3 & | & 1/3 & | & 1/3 & | & 1/3 & | & 1/3 & | & 1/3 & | & 1/3 & | & 1/3 & | & 1/3 & | & 1/3 & | & 1/3 & | & 1/3 & | & 1/3 & | & 1/3 & | & 1/3 & | & 1/3 & | & 1/3 & | & 1/3 & | & 1/3 & | & 1/3 & | & 1/3 & | & 1/3 & | & 1/3 & | & & 1/3 & | & 1/3 & | & 1/3 & | & 1/3 & | & 1/3 & | & 1/3 & | & 1/3 & | & 1/3 & | & 1/3 & | & 1/3 & | & 1/3 & | & 1/3 & | & 1/3 & | & 1/3 & | & 1/3 & | & 1/3 & | & 1/3 & | & 1/3 & | & 1/3 & | & & 1/3 & | & 1/3 & | & 1/3 & | & 1/3 & | & 1/3 & | & 1/3 & | & 1/3$$

Ejercicio 1.12 Calcular la matriz inversa de:

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -3 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$|A| = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & -3 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = 6 + 0 + 2 - (-6 + 0 + 0) = J^{4}$$

$$Adj A = \begin{pmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ -1 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = - \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 3 \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 2 \\ 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$+ \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ -1 & 3 \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 2 \\ 1 & 3 \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 2 \\ 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$+ \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 1 \end{vmatrix} - \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 1 & 3 \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

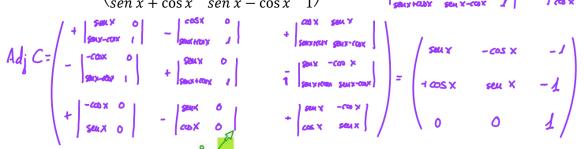
$$+ \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 1 \end{vmatrix} - \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 1 & 3 \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$+ \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 1 \end{vmatrix} - \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 4 \\ 1 & -3 \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$+ \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 3 \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$+ \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 2 & 2 & 2 \\ -1 & -1 & 3 & 4 \\ 1 & -3 & 4 & 5 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$+ \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 3 & 5 & 1/5 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1/5 & 3/5 & 1/5 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 3/2 & 1/7 & 1$$



* cox (sexx-coxx) - sexx (sexx + coxx) = coxxsexx - cox²x - sex²x - sexx + coxx = -1

$sen \times (sen \times -coo \times) + coo \times (sen \times +coo \times) = sen^2 \times -sen \times coo \times + sen \times coo \times +cco^2 \times = 1$

$$C^{-1} = \frac{(Adj C)^{\frac{1}{2}}}{|A|} = \frac{\begin{pmatrix} 501 \times & \cos \times & 0 \\ -\cos \times & \sec \times & 0 \\ -1 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}}{1}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} \sec \times & \cos \times & 0 \\ -\cos \times & \sec \times & 0 \\ -\cos \times & \sec \times & 0 \\ -1 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$