

PAUTA TEST N° 2 ÁLGEBRA LINEAL
INGENIERÍA AMBIENTAL – INGENIERÍA CIVIL AGRÍCOLA

NOMBRE : _____ **CARRERA:** _____
TIEMPO MÁXIMO : 40 MINUTOS **FECHA : Ju 21/03/24**

1) Muestre que la propiedad $(AB)^{-1} = B^{-1} A^{-1}$ se verifica para

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

(30 puntos)

Solución:

Calculemos en primer lugar AB

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

Calculemos ahora la inversa de AB

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & -1 & -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) \rightarrow F_1(-2)+F_2; F_1(-1)+F_3$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & -1 & -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 3 & -2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 & -1 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) \rightarrow F_2(1/3)$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & -1 & -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & -2/3 & 1/3 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 & -1 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) \rightarrow F_2(-2)+F_3$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & -1 & -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & -2/3 & 1/3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 1/3 & -2/3 & 1 \end{array} \right) \rightarrow F_3(-1)$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & -1 & -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & -2/3 & 1/3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1/3 & 2/3 & -1 \end{array} \right) \rightarrow F_3(-1)+F_2; F_3(1)+F_1$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & -1 & 0 & 2/3 & 2/3 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -1/3 & -1/3 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1/3 & 2/3 & -1 \end{array} \right) \rightarrow F_2(1)+F_1$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1/3 & 1/3 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -1/3 & -1/3 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1/3 & 2/3 & -1 \end{array} \right)$$

Luego $(AB)^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1/3 & 1/3 & 0 \\ -1/3 & -1/3 & 1 \\ -1/3 & 2/3 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$

Calculemos A^{-1}

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & -1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) \rightarrow F_3(1)+F_2$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & -1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) \rightarrow F_2(1)+F_1$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right)$$

Luego $A^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

Calculemos B^{-1}

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 2 & -1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) \rightarrow F_{12}$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & -1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) \rightarrow F_1(-2)+F_2; F_1(-1)+F_3$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & -2 & 1 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 & -1 & 1 \end{array} \right) \rightarrow F_2(-1)$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & -1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 & -1 & 1 \end{array} \right) \rightarrow F_2(-1)+F_3$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & -1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -3 & 1 & -3 & 1 \end{array} \right) \rightarrow F_3(-1/3)$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & -1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1/3 & 1 & -1/3 \end{array} \right) \rightarrow F_3(-2)+F_2; F_3(-1)+F_1$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1/3 & 0 & 1/3 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -1/3 & 0 & 2/3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1/3 & 1 & -1/3 \end{array} \right)$$

Luego $B^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1/3 & 0 & 1/3 \\ -1/3 & 0 & 2/3 \\ -1/3 & 1 & -1/3 \end{pmatrix}$

Ahora

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

Observamos que $(AB)^{-1} = B^{-1}A^{-1}$ ☐

2) Responda V (Verdadero) o F (Falso), justificando su respuesta.

—F— Si $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$, entonces $(A^5)^T = (A^3)^T$

(30 puntos)

Solución:

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow A^2 = AA = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow$$

$$A^3 = A^2A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 4 \\ 4 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow (A^3)^T = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 4 \\ 4 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A^4 = A^3A = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 4 \\ 4 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 8 & 8 \\ 8 & 8 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow$$

$$A^5 = A^4A = \begin{bmatrix} 8 & 8 \\ 8 & 8 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 16 & 16 \\ 16 & 16 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow (A^5)^T = \begin{bmatrix} 16 & 16 \\ 16 & 16 \end{bmatrix}$$

Observamos que $(A^5)^T \neq (A^3)^T$ ☐