

$$(1) \quad a_{ij} = i-j \quad \begin{matrix} i=1,2 \\ j=1,2,3,4,5 \end{matrix} \quad A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 & -2 & -3 & -4 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 & -2 & -3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(2) \quad XBA - XA = I$$

$$X(BA - A) = I \rightarrow X = I \cdot (BA - A)^{-1} = \boxed{(BA - A)^{-1}}$$

Tambien:

$$X(B - I)A = I \rightarrow \boxed{X = \tilde{A}^{-1} \cdot (B - I)^{-1}}$$

$$(3) \quad AX = X - B^t; \quad AX - X = -B^t; \quad (A - I)X = -B^t; \quad \boxed{X = -(A - I)^{-1} \cdot B^t}$$

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

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} -1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{F_3 = F_1 - F_3} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} -1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 1 & 0 & -1 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{F_1 = 2F_1 - F_3} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} -2 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 1 & 0 & -1 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\downarrow \begin{matrix} F_1 = -F_1/2 \\ F_2 = -F_2 \end{matrix} \quad F_3 = F_3/2$$

$$(A - I)^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} -1/2 & 0 & -1/2 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 1/2 & 0 & -1/2 \end{pmatrix} \quad \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & -1/2 & 0 & -1/2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1/2 & 0 & -1/2 \end{array} \right)$$

$$X = - \begin{pmatrix} -1/2 & 0 & -1/2 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 1/2 & 0 & -1/2 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} -3 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \boxed{\begin{pmatrix} -3/2 & 3/2 \\ 1 & 1 \\ 3/2 & -1/2 \end{pmatrix}}$$

$$(4) \quad A^{-1}X = B \Rightarrow X = (A^{-1})^{-1} \cdot B = A \cdot B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} -5 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix} = \boxed{\begin{pmatrix} -15 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix}}$$

$$(5) \quad A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

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

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

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

$$\boxed{A^{100} = \begin{pmatrix} 101 & -100 \\ 100 & -99 \end{pmatrix}}$$

$$(6) \quad A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix}; \quad B = \begin{pmatrix} -3 & 2 \\ 2 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\frac{1}{2}(A+B) = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 4 \\ 4 & 2 \end{pmatrix} = \boxed{\begin{pmatrix} -1 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}}$$

$$3A - 2B = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 6 \\ 6 & 9 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} -6 & 4 \\ 4 & -2 \end{pmatrix} = \boxed{\begin{pmatrix} 9 & 2 \\ 2 & 11 \end{pmatrix}}$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{cc|cc} 1 & 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 3 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{F_2 = 2F_1 - F_2} \left(\begin{array}{cc|cc} 1 & 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & -1 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{F_1 = F_1 - 2F_2} \left(\begin{array}{cc|cc} 1 & 0 & -3 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & -1 \end{array} \right) \Rightarrow \boxed{A^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} -3 & 2 \\ 2 & -1 \end{pmatrix}}$$

Comprobación: $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} -3 & 2 \\ 2 & -1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \checkmark$

$$A \cdot B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} -3 & 2 \\ 2 & -1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = I \Rightarrow (A \cdot B)^{1000} = I^{1000} = \boxed{I}$$

7)
$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & -1 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 3 & -1 & 3 \\ 0 & 5 & -3 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\substack{F_2 = 2F_1 - F_2 \\ F_3 = 3F_1 - F_3}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & -1 \\ 0 & 5 & -3 \\ 0 & -10 & -6 \\ 0 & 5 & -3 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\substack{F_3 = 2F_2 - F_3 \\ F_4 = F_2 - F_4}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & -1 \\ 0 & 5 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \boxed{\text{rank} = 2}$$

8) $M = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ -3 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$
 $M^2 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ -3 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ -3 & 4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 7 & -6 \\ -18 & 19 \end{pmatrix}$

$$M^2 - 6M + KI = 0$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 7 & -6 \\ -18 & 19 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 12 & -6 \\ -18 & 24 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} K & 0 \\ 0 & K \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

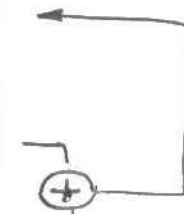
$$\begin{pmatrix} -5+K & 0 \\ 0 & -5+K \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \boxed{K=5}$$

9) $A(B+C) = A \cdot B + A \cdot C$

$$A \cdot (B+C) = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 2 \\ 4 & 1 \\ 0 & -2 \\ 3 & -4 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 7 \\ -4 & 10 & -1 \\ 0 & -4 & -6 \\ -3 & -2 & -15 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A \cdot B = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 2 \\ 4 & 1 \\ 0 & -2 \\ 3 & -4 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} -3 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 7 & 1 & 2 \\ -10 & 5 & 1 \\ -4 & -2 & -2 \\ -17 & -1 & -4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A \cdot C = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 2 \\ 4 & 1 \\ 0 & -2 \\ 3 & -4 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & -1 \\ -2 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -6 & 1 & 5 \\ 6 & 5 & -2 \\ 4 & -2 & -4 \\ 14 & -1 & -11 \end{pmatrix}$$



10) Significa que los elementos de la 3ª fila son iguales a una combinación lineal de la 1ª y 2ª filas.

Por ejemplo:

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

Esta 3ª fila depende linealmente de las dos primeras filas porque coincide con el doble de la 1ª menos la 2ª. ($F_3 = 2F_1 - F_2$)

11) $A \cdot (B - C) \cdot D = 3 \cdot E$
 $(3 \times 2) \cdot (m \times n) \cdot (4 \times 1) = (p \times q)$

B, C tienen que ser (2×4)
 E " " " (3×1)

12) a) FALSO. Por ejemplo: $\begin{pmatrix} -1 & 3 \\ 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 1 \\ 5 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 11 & 2 \\ 10 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$
 $\begin{pmatrix} 4 & 1 \\ 5 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 3 \\ 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -4 & 14 \\ -5 & 17 \end{pmatrix}$ Si importa el orden de los factores

b) FALSO. Por ejemplo: $\begin{pmatrix} -1 & 3 \\ 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 11 \\ 10 \end{pmatrix}$
 $\begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 3 \\ 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$ No puede hacerse

c) FALSO. Podría salir lo mismo. Por ejemplo: $\begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -2 \\ 2 & -1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & -3 \\ 3 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$
 $\begin{pmatrix} 3 & -2 \\ 2 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & -3 \\ 3 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$