

TEMA 1

① Dada la matriz $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 4 & 3 & k \end{pmatrix}$. Estudia el rango en función del valor de k .

Calcula para qué valores de k existe la matriz inversa. Si es posible calcula la matriz inversa para $k=6$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 4 & 3 & k \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow[\substack{F_1 - F_2 \\ 4F_1 - F_3}]{} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 4-k \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{F_2 \leftrightarrow F_3} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 4-k \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

El $\text{rg } A = 3 \quad \forall k \in \mathbb{R}$

• Existe la matriz inversa para cualquier valor de k , porque $\text{rg } A = 3 = \text{orden } A \quad \forall k \in \mathbb{R}$.

• Para $k=6$

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 4 & 3 & 6 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow[\substack{F_1 - F_2 \\ 4F_1 - F_3}]{} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 & 4 & 0 & -1 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{F_2 \leftrightarrow F_3}$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 & 4 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 1 & -1 & 0 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{F_2 - F_2} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 3 & -3 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 & 4 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 1 & -1 & 0 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow[\substack{F_1 + 3F_3 \\ F_2 - 2F_3}]{}$$

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

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

② Calcula A^n, A^3, A^{21} , siendo $A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$

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

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

$$A^4 = A^3 \cdot A = -I \cdot A = -A$$

$$A^5 = A^4 \cdot A = -A \cdot A = -A^2$$

$$A^6 = A^3 \cdot A^3 = I$$

$$A^n = \begin{cases} n=6k \rightarrow I \\ n=6k+1 \rightarrow A \\ n=6k+2 \rightarrow A^2 \\ n=6k+3 \rightarrow -I \\ n=6k+4 \rightarrow -A \\ n=6k+5 \rightarrow -A^2 \end{cases}$$

$$A^{21} = A^3 = -I$$