

SOLUCIÓN

Salvo error u omisión

21-11-11

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{1} \quad x &\equiv \text{cantidad invertida en refrescos (sin impuestos)} \\ y &\equiv \text{" " " cerveza " " } \\ z &\equiv \text{" " " vino " " } \end{aligned}$$

Tengo que

$$\left. \begin{aligned} x+y+z &= 500 \\ x+y &= z+60 \\ 106x + 112y + 13z &= 5924 \end{aligned} \right\} \rightarrow \left. \begin{aligned} x+y+z &= 500 \\ x+y-z &= 60 \\ 53x + 56y + 65z &= 29620 \end{aligned} \right\}$$

y resolviendo $x=120$, $y=160$, $z=220$

Por lo tanto pago $120 \cdot 106 = 12720 \text{ €}$ en refrescos,
 $160 \cdot 112 = 17920 \text{ €}$ en cerveza y $220 \cdot 13 = 2860 \text{ €}$ en vino

 $\textcircled{2}$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & m & 1 \\ m & 1 & m-1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ m \\ m+1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Estudio el rango de A

$$\begin{aligned} |A| &= 1 + m + m(m-1) - (1 + m^2 + m-1) = m^2 + 1 - (m^2 + m) = \\ &= 1 - m \quad \text{por tanto} \end{aligned}$$

si $m-1 \neq 0 \Rightarrow m \neq 1 \Rightarrow \text{Rango } A = 3$ si $m=1$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \left| \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \right| = -1 \neq 0 \Rightarrow \text{Rango } A = 2$$

(1/5)

Ver el rango de \bar{A}

$$\text{si } m \neq 1 \Rightarrow \text{Rango } \bar{A} = 3$$

$$\text{si } m = 1$$

$$\bar{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = -1 \neq 0 \Rightarrow \\ \Rightarrow \text{Rango } \bar{A} = 2$$

Por el Teorema de Rouché-Frobenius

$$\text{si } m \neq 1$$

$$\text{Rango } A = \text{Rango } \bar{A} = n^{\circ} \text{ incog} \Rightarrow \text{SCD}$$

$$\text{si } m = 1$$

$$\text{Rango } A < \text{Rango } \bar{A} \Rightarrow \text{SI}$$

3°

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & k & k \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & k & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} k \\ k \\ k \end{pmatrix}$$

a) Ver Rango de A

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 2 \neq 0 \Rightarrow \text{Rango } A \geq 2$$

$$|A| = 2 + k^2 \quad \therefore (-2k + k) = k^2 - 3k + 2$$

$$\text{si } k^2 - 3k + 2 = 0 \Rightarrow k = 1; k = 2 \Rightarrow \text{Rango } A = 2$$

$$\text{si } k \neq 1, k \neq 2 \text{ Rango } A = 3$$

Ver rango de \bar{A}

$$\text{si } k \neq 1 \Rightarrow \text{Rango } \bar{A} = 3$$

$$\text{si } k = 1$$

$$\bar{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{Tiene rango 2 por tener} \\ \text{dos filas iguales.}$$

$$\text{si } k = 2$$

$$\bar{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 2 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & 2 \end{vmatrix} \neq 0 \Rightarrow \text{Rango } \bar{A} = 3 \quad \left(\frac{2}{15}\right)$$

Por el Teorema de Rouché-Frobenius.

$$\text{si } K \neq 1$$

$$\text{si } K = 1 \quad \text{Rango } A = \text{Rango } \bar{A} = n^\circ \text{ incog} \Rightarrow \text{SCD}$$

$$\text{si } K = 2 \quad \text{Rango } A = \text{Rango } \bar{A} < n^\circ \text{ incog} \Rightarrow \text{SFI}$$

$$\text{si } K = 2 \quad \text{Rango } A < \text{Rango } \bar{A} \Rightarrow \text{SI}$$

b/ El sistema tiene infinitas soluciones si $K=1$
Elimino la 1ª ecuación (por ser igual a la 2ª)

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} x+y+z=1 \\ x+y+2z=1 \end{array} \right\} \xrightarrow{E_2-E_1} \left. \begin{array}{l} x+y+z=1 \\ z=0 \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\Rightarrow z=0 \Rightarrow y=\lambda \Rightarrow x=1-\lambda$$

$$\text{Soluc: } (x, y, z) = (1-\lambda, \lambda, 0) \quad / \quad \lambda \in \mathbb{R}$$

c/ Para $K=4$

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

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 4 & 4 & 4 \\ 0 & -3 & -3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -6 & 12 \end{array} \right) \Rightarrow \left. \begin{array}{l} x+4y+4z=4 \\ -3y-3z=0 \\ -6z=12 \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow z=-2$$

$$\Rightarrow y=2 \Rightarrow x=4$$

$$\text{Soluc } (x, y, z) = (4, 2, -2)$$

(4º) a/ Para que no exista Δ^{-1} su determinante debe ser cero

$$|\Delta| = \begin{vmatrix} a & 1 \\ a & 3 \end{vmatrix} = 3a - a = 2a \Rightarrow 2a = 0 \Rightarrow a = 0 \quad \left(\begin{array}{l} 3 \\ 5 \end{array} \right)$$

$$b/ \quad a=2 \Rightarrow A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{Calcular } B = (A^{-1} \cdot A^T)^2.$$

$$\text{Calculo } A^{-1}; \quad |A| = 4$$

$$(Adj) = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -2 \\ -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A^{-1} = \frac{(Adj)^T}{|A|} = \frac{1}{4} \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -1 \\ -2 & 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{3}{4} & -\frac{1}{4} \\ -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

y tengo que

$$B = \left[\begin{pmatrix} \frac{3}{4} & -\frac{1}{4} \\ -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 \\ 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \right]^2 = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{5}{4} & \frac{3}{4} \\ -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}^2 =$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} \frac{19}{16} & \frac{21}{16} \\ -\frac{7}{8} & -\frac{1}{8} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$c/ \quad AX - A^2 = A^T \Rightarrow X = A^{-1} \cdot (A^T + A^2) \quad \& \text{ decir}$$

$$X = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{3}{4} & -\frac{1}{4} \\ -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix} \left[\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 \\ 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \right] =$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} \frac{13}{4} & \frac{7}{4} \\ \frac{3}{2} & \frac{7}{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\textcircled{5^o} \quad a/ \quad |A| = -4K + 3 - (-K^2) = K^2 - 4K + 3$$

$$\text{si } K^2 - 4K + 3 = 0 \Rightarrow K = \frac{4 \pm \sqrt{16 - 12}}{2} = \begin{matrix} \rightarrow 3 \\ \searrow 1 \end{matrix}$$

si $K=3$ ó $K=1$ A no tiene
inversa.

(4/5)

$$b/ \text{ hi } K=0 \quad A = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 3 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \quad |A| = 3$$

$$(Adj) = \begin{pmatrix} |0 & 0| & -|3 & 0| & |3 & 0| \\ -|0 & 1| & |-1 & 1| & |-1 & 0| \\ |0 & 1| & -|-1 & 1| & |-1 & 0| \\ |0 & 0| & -|3 & 0| & |3 & 0| \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -12 & 3 \\ 1 & -4 & 1 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Delta^{-1} = \frac{(Adj)^T}{|A|} = \frac{1}{3} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -12 & -4 & 3 \\ 3 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} =$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1/3 & 0 \\ -4 & -4/3 & 1 \\ 1 & 1/3 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$c/ \Delta X = B \Rightarrow \Delta^{-1} \cdot \Delta \cdot X = \Delta^{-1} \cdot B \Rightarrow I \cdot X = \Delta^{-1} \cdot B \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow X = \Delta^{-1} \cdot B = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1/3 & 0 \\ -4 & -4/3 & 1 \\ 1 & 1/3 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ 0 & 3 \\ 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix} =$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -10 & -8 \\ 3 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$