

SOLUCIÓN

Salvo error u omisión

12-1-10

$$\textcircled{1} \begin{pmatrix} m & 1 & -3 \\ -1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & m & -m \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ -4 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Estudio Rango A

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & -3 \\ 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 4 \neq 0 \Rightarrow \text{Rango A} \geq 2$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} m & 1 & -3 \\ -1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & m & -m \end{vmatrix} = -m^2 + 3m + 1 - (-3 + m + m^2) = -2m^2 + 2m + 4$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{si } m^2 - m - 2 = 0 \Rightarrow m = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{1+8}}{2} = \frac{1 \pm 3}{2} = \begin{matrix} \nearrow 2 \\ \searrow -1 \end{matrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{si } m = 2 \text{ o } m = -1 \text{ Rango A} = 2$$

$$\text{si } m \neq 2 \text{ y } m \neq -1 \text{ Rango A} = 3$$

Veo Rango \bar{A}

$$\text{si } m \neq 2 \text{ y } m \neq -1 \text{ Rango } \bar{A} = 3$$

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

$$\bar{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & -3 & 5 \\ -1 & 1 & 1 & -4 \\ 1 & 2 & -2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \text{ vé que } c_2 \text{ y } c_3 \text{ son l. indep. por tanto se el determinante}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & -3 & 5 \\ 1 & 1 & -4 \\ 2 & -2 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 1 - 10 + 24 - (10 - 3 + 8) = 15 - 15 = 0 \Rightarrow \text{Rango } \bar{A} = 2$$

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

$$\bar{A} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 & -3 & 5 \\ -1 & 1 & 1 & -4 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \text{ igual que antes, se}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & -3 & 5 \\ 1 & 1 & -4 \\ -1 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 1 + 5 - 12 - (-5 - 3 - 4) = -6 + 12 = 6 \neq 0 \Rightarrow \text{Rango } \bar{A} = 3$$

(1/8)

Por el teorema de Rouché

si $m \neq 2$ y $m \neq -1$

$\text{Rango } A = \text{Rango } \bar{A} = n^{\circ} \text{ incog} \Rightarrow$ S.C. Determinado

si $m = 2$

$\text{Rango } A = \text{Rango } \bar{A} < n^{\circ} \text{ incog} \Rightarrow$ S.C. Indeterm.

si $m = -1$

$\text{Rango } A < \text{Rango } \bar{A} \Rightarrow$ S. Incompatible

Resuelto para $a = 2$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} 2x + y - 3z = 5 \\ -x + y + z = -4 \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} E_{c1} - E_{c2} \\ \Rightarrow \end{array} \left. \begin{array}{l} 3x - 4z = 9 \\ -x + y + z = -4 \end{array} \right\} z = \lambda$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \frac{9+4\lambda}{3} \Rightarrow y = \frac{9+4\lambda}{3} - \lambda - 4 = \frac{9+4\lambda-3\lambda-12}{3} = \frac{\lambda-3}{3}$$

$$\text{Soluc } (x, y, z) = \left(\frac{9+4\lambda}{3}, \frac{\lambda-3}{3}, \lambda \right) / \lambda \in \mathbb{R}.$$

$$\textcircled{2^{\circ}} \begin{pmatrix} a & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & a & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & a \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a \\ a \\ a^2 \end{pmatrix}$$

Veo $\text{Rango } A$

$$|A| = a^3 + 2 - 3a \quad \text{por tanto si } a^3 - 3a + 2 = 0$$

Resuelto por Ruffini

$$\begin{array}{c|cccc} & a & 0 & -3 & 2 \\ 1 & & 1 & 1 & -2 \\ \hline & 1 & 1 & -2 & |a| \end{array}$$

$$x^2 + x - 2 = 0$$

$$x = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{1+8}}{2} = \frac{-1 \pm 3}{2} \begin{array}{l} \nearrow 1 \\ \searrow -2 \end{array}$$

si $a = 1$ se ve que $\text{Rango } A = 1$

si $a = -2 \Rightarrow \begin{vmatrix} -2 & 1 \\ 1 & -2 \end{vmatrix} = -5 \neq 0 \Rightarrow \text{Rango } A = 2$

si $a \neq 1$ y $a \neq -2 \Rightarrow \text{Rango } A = 3$

$\left(\frac{2}{8} \right)$

Ver Rango \bar{A}

$$\text{si } a \neq 1 \text{ y } a \neq -2 \Rightarrow \text{Rango } \bar{A} = 3$$

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

$$\bar{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{le ve que su Rango es 1}$$

$$\text{si } a = -2$$

$$\bar{A} = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -2 & 1 & -2 \\ 1 & 1 & -2 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{le que } C_1 \text{ y } C_2 \text{ son l. indep} \\ \text{le de determinante} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} -2 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -2 & -2 \\ 1 & 1 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = 16 + 1 - 2 - (-2 + 4 + 4) = 9 \neq 0 \Rightarrow \text{Rango } \bar{A} = 3$$

Por el teorema de Rouché-Frobenius

$$\text{si } a \neq 1 \text{ y } a \neq -2$$

$$\text{Rango } A = \text{Rango } \bar{A} = n^\circ \text{ incog} \Rightarrow \text{S.C. Det.}$$

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

$$\text{Rango } A = \text{Rango } \bar{A} < n^\circ \text{ incog} \Rightarrow \text{S.C. Indet}$$

$$\text{si } a = -2$$

$$\text{Rango } A < \text{Rango } \bar{A} \Rightarrow \text{S. Incomp.}$$

Resuelto para $a = -1$

$$\begin{cases} -x + y + z = 1 \\ x - y + z = -1 \\ x + y - z = 1 \end{cases} \begin{array}{l} E_{c2} + E_{c1} \\ \rightarrow \\ E_{c3} + E_{c1} \end{array} \begin{cases} -x + y + z = 1 \\ z = 0 \\ 2y = 2 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow z = 0, y = 1 \Rightarrow x = y + z - 1 \Rightarrow x = 0$$

$$\text{Solución } (x, y, z) = (0, 1, 0)$$

(3/8)

$$\textcircled{3^\circ} \quad A = \Delta^T$$

$$\Delta^T = \frac{1}{5} \begin{pmatrix} a & -4 \\ 4 & a \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{5} \begin{pmatrix} a & 4 \\ -4 & a \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{5} \begin{pmatrix} a & -4 \\ 4 & a \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \left. \begin{array}{l} \frac{a}{5} = \frac{a}{5} \\ \frac{4}{5} = \frac{-4}{5} \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} \text{b) qual es impossible, per tanto} \\ \text{nunca se da dicha condici3n} \end{array}$$

$$\textcircled{4^\circ} \quad \text{a/ Calculo} \quad |A| = \begin{vmatrix} 4 & -3 & -3 \\ 5 & -4 & -4 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = -15 - 12 - (-12 - 18) = 1$$

$\Rightarrow |A| \neq 0 \Rightarrow$ hi existe A^{-1} . la calculo

$$(\Delta_{ij}) = \begin{pmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} -4 & -4 \\ 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} & \begin{vmatrix} 5 & -4 \\ -1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} & \begin{vmatrix} 5 & -4 \\ -1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \\ \begin{vmatrix} -3 & -3 \\ 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} & \begin{vmatrix} 4 & -3 \\ -1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} & \begin{vmatrix} 4 & -3 \\ -1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \\ \begin{vmatrix} -3 & -3 \\ -4 & -4 \end{vmatrix} & \begin{vmatrix} 4 & -3 \\ 5 & -4 \end{vmatrix} & \begin{vmatrix} 4 & -3 \\ 5 & -4 \end{vmatrix} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 4 & 1 \\ -3 & -3 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

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

$$\text{Calculo } |B| = \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 2 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & -3 \end{vmatrix} = -9 + 2 - (-1 - 6) = 0$$

per tanto no es invertible

$$\text{b/ } X \cdot A - B = 2I \Rightarrow X \cdot A = B + 2I \Rightarrow X = (B + 2I) A^{-1}$$

$$\begin{aligned} X &= \left[\begin{pmatrix} 3 & 2 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & -3 \end{pmatrix} + 2 \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \right] \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 4 & -3 & 0 \\ 4 & -3 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} = \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 2 & -1 \\ 1 & 3 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 4 & -3 & 0 \\ 4 & -3 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 27 & -20 & 3 \\ 17 & -13 & 2 \\ 3 & -2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \left(\frac{4}{8} \right) \end{aligned}$$

$$c/ \Delta^2 = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & -3 & -3 \\ 5 & -4 & -4 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 4 & -3 & -3 \\ 5 & -4 & -4 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & -3 & 0 \\ 4 & -3 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

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

Por tanto $\Delta^4 = \Delta^3 \cdot A = A$; $\Delta^5 = \Delta^2$; $\Delta^6 = I, \dots$

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta^{86} &= \Delta^{28 \cdot 3 + 2} = \Delta^{3 \cdot 28} \cdot \Delta^2 = (\Delta^3)^{28} \cdot \Delta^2 = I^{28} \cdot \Delta^2 = I \cdot \Delta^2 = \\ &= \Delta^2 = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & -3 & 0 \\ 4 & -3 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

$$\textcircled{5^\circ} \quad \begin{vmatrix} 2p & 2q & 2r \\ 2a & 2b & 2c \\ 2u & 2v & 2w \end{vmatrix} \stackrel{(1)}{=} 8 \cdot \begin{vmatrix} p & q & r \\ a & b & c \\ u & v & w \end{vmatrix} \stackrel{(2)}{=} -8 \begin{vmatrix} a & b & c \\ p & q & r \\ u & v & w \end{vmatrix} \stackrel{(3)}{=} -8 \cdot (-4) = 32$$

(1) si una fila está multiplicada por un n° , el det queda multiplicado por dicho n°

(2) si permuta las filas el determinante cambia de signo

(3) Por hipotesis.

$\textcircled{6^\circ}$ sea $x \equiv n^\circ$ semanas que trabaja G1
 $y \equiv n^\circ$ " " " " G2

		A	B	C
G1	x	3x	2x	2x
G2	y	2y	3y	2y
		6	12	10

$(\frac{5}{8})$

se plantean las restricciones

$$\left. \begin{aligned} 3x + 2y &\geq 6 \\ 2x + 3y &\geq 12 \\ 2x + 2y &\geq 10 \\ x &\geq 0 \\ y &\geq 0 \end{aligned} \right\}$$

y la función de gastos

$$G(x, y) = 3500x + 3500y$$

Represento.

(1) $3x + 2y = 6$

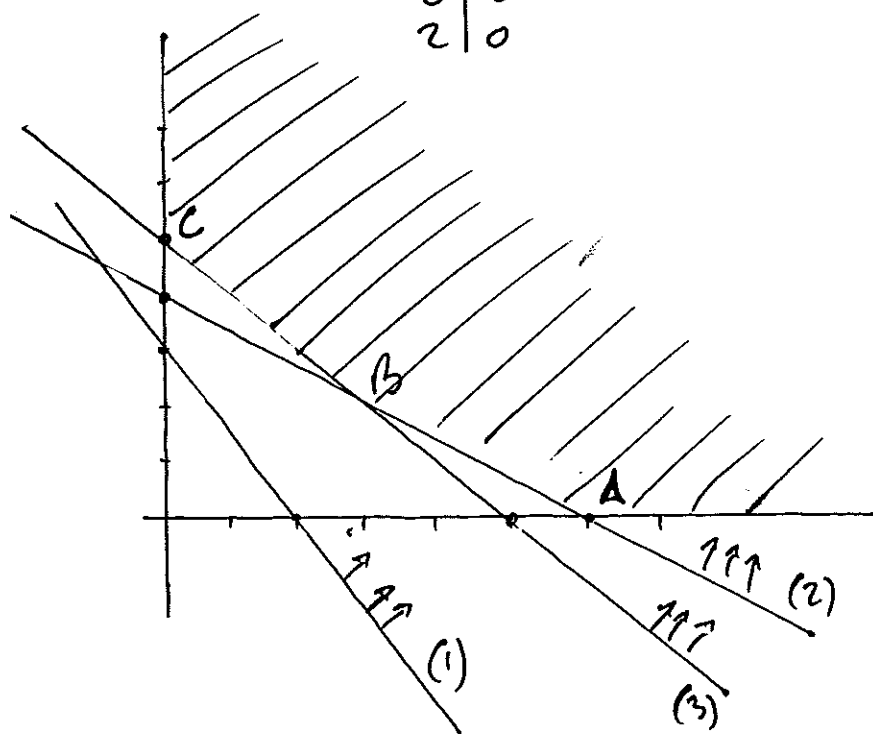
x	y
0	3
2	0

(2) $2x + 3y = 12$

x	y
0	4
6	0

(3) $x + y = 5$

x	y
0	5
5	0



Calculo los vertices

A = (6, 0)

B = (2) ∩ (3)

$$\left. \begin{aligned} 2x + 3y &= 12 \\ x + y &= 5 \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \left. \begin{aligned} 2x + 3y &= 12 \\ 2x + 2y &= 10 \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$$\Rightarrow y = 2 \Rightarrow x = 3$$

B = (3, 2)

C = (0, 5)

Calculo en $G(x, y)$

A $G(6, 0) = 6 \cdot 3500 = 19800$

B $G(3, 2) = 3 \cdot 3500 + 2 \cdot 3500 = 16900$

C $G(0, 5) = 5 \cdot 3500 = 17500$

El gasto mínimo se da con 3 semanas de trabajo de G1 y 2 de G2

(6/8)

7°

$x \equiv$ nº paquetes tipo A

$y \equiv$ nº paquetes tipo B

Tempo las restricciones:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} 2x + 3y &\leq 400 \\ 2x + y &\leq 300 \\ x + 2y &\leq 250 \\ x &\geq 0 \\ y &\geq 0 \end{aligned} \right\}$$

La función de ganancias es

$$G(x,y) = 25x + 35y$$

Represento

(1) $2x + 3y = 400$

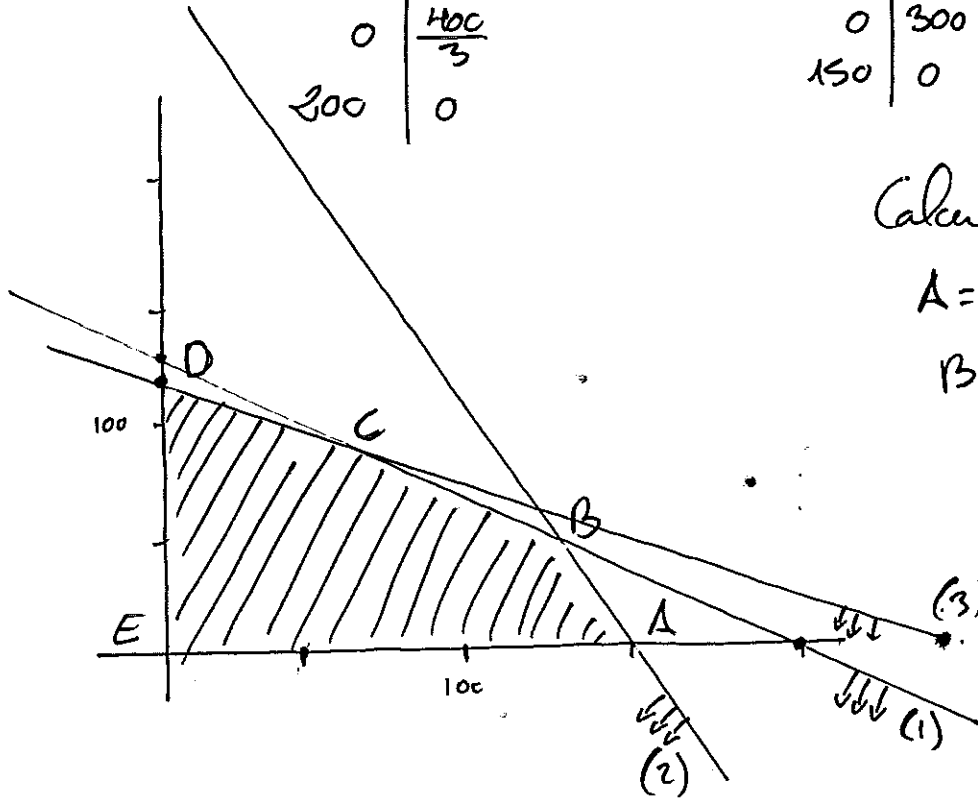
(2) $2x + y = 300$

(3) $x + 2y = 250$

x	y
0	400/3
200	0

x	y
0	300
150	0

x	y
0	125
250	0



Calculo los vertices

A = (150, 0)

B = (1) \cap (2)

$$\left. \begin{aligned} 2x + 3y &= 400 \\ 2x + y &= 300 \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 2y &= 100 \Rightarrow y = 50 \\ \Rightarrow x &= 125 \end{aligned}$$

B = (125, 50)

C = (1) \cap (3)

$$\left. \begin{aligned} 2x + 3y &= 400 \\ x + 2y &= 250 \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} 2x + 3y &= 400 \\ 2x + 4y &= 500 \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$y = 100 \Rightarrow x = 50$

C = (50, 100)

D = (0, 125)

E = (0, 0)

(7/8)

Evaluó en $G(x,y)$

$$A \quad G(150,0) = 25 \cdot 150 = 3750$$

$$B \quad G(125,50) = 25 \cdot 125 + 35 \cdot 50 = 4875$$

$$C \quad G(50,100) = 25 \cdot 50 + 35 \cdot 100 = 4750$$

$$D \quad G(0,125) = 35 \cdot 125 = 4375$$

$$E \quad G(0,0) = 0$$

Por tanto el máximo beneficio se alcanza con 125 paquetes tipo A y 50 tipo B.