

Álgebra Lineal con Métodos Elementales.
Merino-Santos. Ed. Thomson
(Ejercicio 44, página 68)

Discutir el siguiente sistema de ecuaciones según los valores de a :

$$\begin{aligned}x + 3y - az &= 4 \\ -ax + y + az &= 0 \\ -x + 2ay &= a + 2 \\ 2x - y - 2z &= 0\end{aligned}$$

* Teorema de Rouché-Frobenius

$$\underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & -a \\ -a & 1 & a \\ -1 & 2a & 0 \\ 2 & -1 & -2 \end{pmatrix}}_A \cdot \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix}}_X = \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 0 \\ a+2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}}_B$$

A matriz de coeficientes

A/B " ampliada

¿ $\text{rg}(A)$ y $\text{rg}(A/B)$?

$$\boxed{\text{rg}(A)}$$

$$\text{rg}(A) \leq 3.$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 3 & -a \\ -a & 1 & a \\ 2 & -1 & -2 \end{vmatrix} = -2 + \cancel{6a} - a^2 + 2a - \cancel{6a} + a = -a^2 + 3a - 2$$

$$a = \frac{-3 \pm \sqrt{9-8}}{-2} = \frac{-3 \pm 1}{-2} \begin{cases} 2 \\ 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{rg}(A) = 3 \quad \text{si } a \neq 2, 1$$

$$a = 1$$

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

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 3 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 2 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 0 - 3 + 1 - 0 - 1 = -4 \neq 0.$$

$$\text{rg}(A) = 3.$$

$$a = 2$$

$$\text{rg} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & -2 \\ -2 & 1 & 2 \\ -1 & 4 & 0 \\ 2 & -1 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \text{rg} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & -2 \\ -2 & 1 & 2 \\ -1 & 4 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Sumadas} \\ \text{nos sale} \end{array} \right\}$$

$$= \text{rg} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & -2 \\ -2 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} = 2$$

$$\text{rg}(A) = 3 \Leftrightarrow a \neq 2,$$

$$\text{Si } a = 2 \Rightarrow \text{rg}(A) = 2$$

$\text{rg}(A|B)$

$$\text{rg} \left(\begin{array}{cccc} 1 & 3 & -a & 4 \\ -a & 1 & a & 0 \\ -1 & 2a & 0 & a+2 \\ 2 & -1 & -2 & 0 \end{array} \right), \text{rg}(A|B) \leq 4.$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 3 & -a & 4 \\ -a & 1 & a & 0 \\ -1 & 2a & 0 & a+2 \\ 2 & -1 & -2 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = (-1)^{1+5} \cdot 4 \begin{vmatrix} -a & 1 & a \\ -1 & 2a & 0 \\ 2 & -1 & -2 \end{vmatrix} - (a+2).$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 3 & -a \\ -a & 1 & a \\ 2 & -1 & -2 \end{vmatrix} =$$

$$= -4 \left(\cancel{4a^2} + 0 + a \cdot \cancel{-4a^2} - 2 + 0 \right) - (a+2)(-2 + 6a - a^2 + 2a - 6a + a)$$

$$= -4(a-2) - (a+2)(-a^2 + 3a - 2) = (*)$$

$$a = \frac{-3 \pm \sqrt{1}}{-2} = \begin{cases} 2 \\ 1 \end{cases}$$

$$(*) = -4(a-2) + (a+2)(a-2)(a-1) = (a-2)[-4 + (a+2)(a-1)]$$

$$= (a-2) \cdot [a^2 + a - 6] = (*)$$

$$a = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{25}}{2} = \begin{cases} -3 \\ 2 \end{cases}$$

$$(*) = (a-2)^2 \cdot (a+3) = 0 \Leftrightarrow a=2 \vee a=-3.$$

$$\text{rg}(A|B) = 4 \Leftrightarrow a=2, -3.$$

$$a=2$$

$$\text{rg} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & -2 & 4 \\ -2 & 1 & 2 & 0 \\ -1 & 4 & 0 & 4 \\ 2 & -1 & -2 & 0 \end{pmatrix} =$$

$$= \text{rg} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & -2 & 4 \\ -2 & 1 & 2 & 0 \\ -1 & 4 & 0 & 4 \end{pmatrix} = \text{rg} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & -2 & 4 \\ -2 & 1 & 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = 2$$

$$a=-3$$

$$\text{rg}(A|B) < 4 \text{ ya que } \det(A|B) = 0.$$

$$\text{rg}(A) = 3 \text{ para } a = -3, \text{ por tanto}$$

$$\text{rg}(A|B) = 3.$$

$$\textcircled{*} \text{ rg}(A) = 3 \Leftrightarrow a \neq 2, \quad a=2 \Rightarrow \text{rg}(A) = 2.$$

$$\textcircled{*} \text{ rg}(A|B) = 4 \Leftrightarrow a \neq 2, -3 \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} a = -3 \Rightarrow \text{rg}(A|B) = 3 \\ a = 2 \Rightarrow \text{rg}(A|B) = 2. \end{array} \right.$$

T^o Rouché-Frobenius

Caso 1^o : $a \neq 2, -3, \Rightarrow$ Sistema incompatible.

Caso 2^o : $a = 2, \Rightarrow$ Sistema compatible indeterminado

Caso 3^o : $a = -3 \Rightarrow$ " " determinado.