

Ejercicio 1. Se considera la matriz

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

com m un parámetro real.

- ¿Para qué valores del parámetro m existe la matriz inversa de A ?
- Para $m = 0$, si H es la forma normal de Hermite de A , calcular una matriz Q regular tal que $H = QA$.
- Para $m = 1$, calcular B^{-1} usando la forma normal de Hermite por filas, siendo $B = A_{23}$ (se obtiene de A eliminando la fila 2 y la columna 3).
- Usar el resultado anterior para resolver la ecuación matricial $X \cdot B - B^2 = \text{Id}$.

a) A tiene inversa si $|A| \neq 0$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 & m \\ 0 & 1 & -m & 3 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & -3 \\ m & 1 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = -m \cdot \alpha_{23} = (-m) (-1)^{2+3} A_{23} =$$

$$= m \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 & m \\ 0 & 2 & -3 \\ m & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} =$$

$$= m (2 + 3m - 2m^2 + 3) =$$

$$= m (-2m^2 + 3m + 5) = 0$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \swarrow \quad \searrow \\ m = 0 \quad -2m^2 + 3m + 5 = 0 \end{array}$$

$$m = \frac{-3 \pm \sqrt{9 + 40}}{-4} = \frac{-3 \pm \sqrt{49}}{-4} = \frac{-3 \pm 7}{-4}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \swarrow \quad \searrow \\ m = -1 \quad m = \frac{5}{2} \end{array}$$

A tiene inversa si $m \neq 0, -1, \frac{5}{2}$:

b) $m=0$

$$(A|I) = \left(\begin{array}{cccc|cccc} \textcircled{1} & -1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \textcircled{1} & 0 & 3 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & -3 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) \sim_P$$

$$F_1 \leftrightarrow F_1 + F_2$$

$$F_3 \leftrightarrow F_3 - 2F_2$$

$$F_4 \leftrightarrow F_4 - F_2$$

$$\sim_P \left(\begin{array}{cccc|cccc} \textcircled{1} & 0 & 0 & 3 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \textcircled{1} & 0 & 3 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \boxed{-9} & 0 & -2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -2 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) \sim_P$$

$$F_3 \leftrightarrow -\frac{1}{9}F_3$$

$$\sim_P \left(\begin{array}{cccc|cccc} \textcircled{1} & 0 & 0 & 3 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \textcircled{1} & 0 & 3 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \textcircled{1} & 0 & \frac{2}{9} & \frac{1}{9} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -2 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) \sim_P$$

$$F_1 \leftrightarrow F_1 - 3F_3$$

$$F_2 \leftrightarrow F_2 - 3F_3$$

$$F_4 \leftrightarrow F_4 + 2F_3$$

$$\sim_P \left(\begin{array}{cccc|cccc} \textcircled{1} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & \frac{1}{3} & -\frac{1}{3} & 0 \\ 0 & \textcircled{1} & 0 & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{3} & -\frac{1}{3} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \textcircled{1} & 0 & \frac{2}{9} & \frac{1}{9} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -\frac{5}{9} & \frac{2}{9} & 1 \end{array} \right)$$

$\underbrace{\hspace{10em}}_{H}$

$\underbrace{\hspace{10em}}_{Q}$

$$Q \cdot A = H$$

$$c) A_{23} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & -3 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(A_{23} | \text{Id}) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & -3 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \sim_f \begin{matrix} \\ \\ F_3 \leftrightarrow F_3 - F_1 \end{matrix}$$

$$\sim_f \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & -3 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \sim_f \begin{matrix} \\ \\ F_2 \leftrightarrow \frac{1}{2} F_2 \end{matrix}$$

$$\sim_f \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -\frac{3}{2} & 0 & \frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \sim_f \begin{matrix} \\ \\ F_1 \leftrightarrow F_1 + F_2 \\ F_3 \leftrightarrow F_3 - 2F_2 \end{matrix}$$

$$\sim_f \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -\frac{1}{2} & 1 & \frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -\frac{3}{2} & 0 & \frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 & -1 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \sim_f \begin{matrix} \\ \\ F_3 \leftrightarrow \frac{1}{3} F_3 \end{matrix}$$

$$\sim_f \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -\frac{1}{2} & 1 & \frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -\frac{3}{2} & 0 & \frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -\frac{1}{3} & -\frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \end{pmatrix} \sim_f \begin{matrix} \\ \\ F_1 \leftrightarrow F_1 + \frac{1}{2} F_3 \\ F_2 \leftrightarrow F_2 + \frac{3}{2} F_3 \end{matrix}$$

$$\sim_f \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & \frac{5}{6} & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{6} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -\frac{1}{2} & 0 & \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -\frac{1}{3} & -\frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow A^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{5}{6} & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{6} \\ -\frac{1}{2} & 0 & \frac{1}{2} \\ -\frac{1}{3} & -\frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$d) \quad \underline{X} \cdot B - B^2 = Id$$

$$(\underline{X} - B) \cdot B = Id \quad \Rightarrow \quad (\underline{X} - B) \cdot \underbrace{B \cdot B^{-1}}_{Id} = \underbrace{Id \cdot B^{-1}}_{B^{-1}} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{X} - B = B^{-1} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \underline{X} = B + B^{-1} =$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 11/6 & 2/3 & 7/6 \\ -1/2 & 2 & -5/2 \\ 2/3 & 2/3 & 2/3 \end{pmatrix}$$

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