

EJERCICIO A2B53446:

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$$M_k = \begin{pmatrix} k & 0 & k \\ 0 & k & 0 \\ 2k-3 & 0 & k \end{pmatrix}$$

a) Rango M_k ?

b) M_1 para $k=1$, $B = \begin{pmatrix} -4 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$

Hallar $X \Rightarrow X \cdot M_1 + X M_1^t = B$

a) Rango M_k ?

$$|M_k| = \begin{vmatrix} k & 0 & k \\ 0 & k & 0 \\ 2k-3 & 0 & k \end{vmatrix} = k^3 - k^2(2k-3) = \\ = k^3 - 2k^3 + 3k^2 = -k^3 + 3k^2$$

$$-k^3 + 3k^2 = 0 \quad \begin{matrix} k^2 = 0 \Rightarrow k=0 \\ -k+3=0 \Rightarrow k=3 \end{matrix}$$

$$k^2(-k+3)=0 \quad \begin{matrix} k^2=0 \Rightarrow k=0 \\ -k+3=0 \Rightarrow k=3 \end{matrix}$$

Si $k \neq 0$ y $k \neq 3$ $R(M_k) = 3$

Si $k=0 \Rightarrow R(M_k) < 3$, reanof

$$M_0 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -3 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$R(M_0) = 1; \text{ si } k=0$$

Si $k=3$

$$M_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 \\ 3 & 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$R(M_3) = 2; \text{ si } k=3$$

b) Si $k=1$

$$M_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}; B = \begin{pmatrix} -4 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$X \cdot M_1 + X \cdot M_1^t = B$$

$$X (M_1 + M_1^t) = B$$

$$X (M_1 + M_1^t) \cdot (M_1 + M_1^t)^{-1} = B (M_1 + M_1^t)^{-1}$$

$$X \cdot I = B \cdot (M_1 + M_1^t)^{-1}$$

$$X = B \cdot (M_1 + M_1^t)^{-1}$$

$$M_1 + M_1^t = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(M_1 + M_1^t)^{-1} = \frac{[(M_1 + M_1^t)^t]^{\text{Adj}}}{|M_1 + M_1^t|} = \frac{\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}^{\text{Adj}}}{8} =$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} |2\ 0\ 0| - |0\ 0\ 0| & |0\ 2\ 0| \\ -|0\ 0\ 0| & |2\ 0\ 0| - |0\ 0\ 0| \\ |0\ 0\ 2| - |2\ 0\ 0| & |0\ 2\ 0| \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 4 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{\begin{pmatrix} 4 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 4 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 \end{pmatrix}}{8} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{8} \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 4 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix} = (M_1 + M_1^t)^{-1}$$

Einsetzen:

$$X = B \cdot (M_1 + M_1^t)^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} -4 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

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