

MATEMÁTICAS II

TEMA 1: MATRICES Y DETERMINANTES

- Reserva 1, Ejercicio 3, Opción B

Considera las matrices

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}; \quad B = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 2 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 2 & -2 \end{pmatrix}; \quad C = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} \text{ y } D = (4 \quad -5 \quad 6)$$

Determina, si existe, la matriz  $X$  que verifica que:  $A^2X - BA + X = CD$

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## R E S O L U C I Ó N

Despejamos la matriz  $X$

$$A^2X - BA + X = CD \Rightarrow A^2X + X = CD + BA \Rightarrow (A^2 + I)X = CD + BA \Rightarrow X = (A^2 + I)^{-1}(CD + BA)$$

Calculamos  $A^2 + I$

$$A^2 + I = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} = 2 \cdot I$$

$$\text{Calculamos } (A^2 + I)^{-1} = (2 \cdot I)^{-1} = 2^{-1} \cdot I^{-1} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot I$$

Luego:

$$\begin{aligned} X &= (A^2 + I)^{-1}(CD + BA) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot I \cdot (CD + BA) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot (CD + BA) = \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left[ \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} \cdot (4 \quad -5 \quad 6) + \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 2 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 2 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \right] = \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left[ \begin{pmatrix} 4 & -5 & 6 \\ -8 & 10 & -12 \\ 12 & -15 & 18 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & -2 \\ -1 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \right] = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 6 & -4 & 4 \\ -9 & 9 & -12 \\ 13 & -13 & 16 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$