

1 Cal comprovar si les dimensions són compatibles. O sigui, si el nº de files de la primera matriu és igual al nº de columnes de la segona.

$$\begin{array}{l}
 \mathbf{A} \cdot \mathbf{C} = \begin{pmatrix} -49 & 21 & -42 \\ -39 & 21 & 18 \end{pmatrix} \quad \mathbf{A} \cdot \mathbf{D} = \begin{pmatrix} 14 \\ 6 \end{pmatrix} \\
 2 \times 2 \quad 2 \times 3 \qquad \qquad \qquad 2 \times 2 \quad 2 \times 1 \\
 \\
 \mathbf{C} \cdot \mathbf{B} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -26 & -1 \\ 0 & 16 & -54 \end{pmatrix} \quad \mathbf{D} \cdot \mathbf{E} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -10 & 2 & -6 \end{pmatrix} \quad \mathbf{E} \cdot \mathbf{B} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 4 & -29 \end{pmatrix} \\
 2 \times 3 \quad 3 \times 3 \qquad \qquad \qquad 2 \times 1 \quad 1 \times 3 \qquad \qquad \qquad 1 \times 3 \quad 3 \times 3
 \end{array}$$

2 Si  $\mathbf{M} \cdot \mathbf{A} = \mathbf{B}$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \Rightarrow \mathbf{M} \cdot \mathbf{A} \cdot \mathbf{A}^{-1} = \mathbf{B} \cdot \mathbf{A}^{-1} \\ \mathbf{M} = \mathbf{B} \cdot \mathbf{A}^{-1} \\ \mathbf{A}^{-1} = \frac{1}{9} \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 3 \\ -3 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \mathbf{M} = \mathbf{B} \cdot \mathbf{A}^{-1} = \frac{1}{9} \begin{pmatrix} -11 & -6 \\ 21 & 9 \end{pmatrix}$$

3 Si  $\mathbf{B} \cdot \mathbf{C} = \mathbf{A}$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \Rightarrow \mathbf{B}^{-1} \cdot \mathbf{B} \cdot \mathbf{C} = \mathbf{B}^{-1} \cdot \mathbf{A} \\ \mathbf{C} = \mathbf{B}^{-1} \cdot \mathbf{A} \\ \mathbf{B}^{-1} = \frac{1}{-4} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \mathbf{C} = \mathbf{B}^{-1} \cdot \mathbf{A} = \frac{1}{-4} \begin{pmatrix} -13 & -11 \\ -6 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$$

4  $\mathbf{X} = \mathbf{A} \cdot (\mathbf{B} - \mathbf{C}) = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 2 \\ 15 & 10 \end{pmatrix}$



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5 Si  $\mathbf{A} \cdot \mathbf{X} + \mathbf{A} = \mathbf{B}$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \Rightarrow \mathbf{A} \cdot \mathbf{X} + \mathbf{A} - \mathbf{A} = \mathbf{B} - \mathbf{A} \\ \mathbf{A} \cdot \mathbf{X} = \mathbf{B} - \mathbf{A} \\ \mathbf{A}^{-1} \cdot \mathbf{A} \cdot \mathbf{X} = \mathbf{A}^{-1} \cdot (\mathbf{B} - \mathbf{A}) \\ \mathbf{X} = \mathbf{A}^{-1} \cdot (\mathbf{B} - \mathbf{A}) \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \mathbf{X} = \mathbf{A}^{-1} \cdot (\mathbf{B} - \mathbf{A}) = \frac{1}{10} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -2 \\ -3 & -12 \end{pmatrix}$$

6 Una matriu quadrada tindrà inversa si el seu determinant és diferent de 0

a)  $|\mathbf{A}| = 9 - 1k^2 - 12 + 12 - 9k + 1k = 0$

$$-1k^2 - 8k + 9 = 0$$

$k = -9,000 \quad k = 1,000$

b)  $\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 4 \\ 3 & 3 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \quad k = -1$

$$|\mathbf{A}| = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 & 4 \\ 3 & 3 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = 9 - 1 - 12 + 12 + 9 - 1 = 16$$

$$\Rightarrow \mathbf{A}^{-1} = \frac{1}{\det(\mathbf{A})} (\text{adj}(\mathbf{A}))^t = \frac{1}{16} \begin{pmatrix} 8 & -1 & -11 \\ -8 & 7 & 13 \\ 0 & 2 & 6 \end{pmatrix}$$

7 a)  $\mathbf{A} \cdot \mathbf{X} = \mathbf{B}$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \Rightarrow \mathbf{A}^{-1} \cdot \mathbf{A} \cdot \mathbf{X} = \mathbf{A}^{-1} \cdot \mathbf{B} \\ \mathbf{X} = \mathbf{A}^{-1} \cdot \mathbf{B} \\ \mathbf{A}^{-1} = \frac{1}{1} \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 5 \\ 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \mathbf{X} = \mathbf{A}^{-1} \cdot \mathbf{B} = \frac{1}{1} \begin{pmatrix} 8 & 8 \\ 3 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

b)  $\mathbf{B} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \mathbf{B}^2 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$

$$\mathbf{B}^2 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \quad \mathbf{B}^3 = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 4 \\ 4 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \quad \mathbf{B}^4 = \begin{pmatrix} 8 & 8 \\ 8 & 8 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \mathbf{B}^n = \begin{pmatrix} 2^{n-1} & 2^{n-1} \\ 2^{n-1} & 2^{n-1} \end{pmatrix}$$

8 Una matriu quadrada tindrà inversa si el seu determinant és diferent de 0

a)  $|\mathbf{A}| = -5k - 10 - 2k^2 + 50 + 1k^2 + 2k = 0$

$$-1k^2 - 3k + 40 = 0$$

$k = -8,000 \quad k = 5,000$

b)  $\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & -1 & -2 \\ 0 & 5 & 2 \\ 5 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad k = 0$

$$|\mathbf{A}| = \begin{vmatrix} -1 & -1 & -2 \\ 0 & 5 & 2 \\ 5 & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 0 - 10 + 0 + 50 + 0 + 0 = 40$$

$$\Rightarrow \mathbf{A}^{-1} = \frac{1}{\det(\mathbf{A})} (\text{adj}(\mathbf{A}))^t = \frac{1}{40} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 8 \\ 10 & 10 & 2 \\ -25 & -5 & -5 \end{pmatrix}$$