

1) $2A + 3B^t$:

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 4 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 3 & 0 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$2A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 8 & 4 \\ 4 & 2 & 2 \\ 6 & 0 & 8 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 3 \\ 1 & 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$3B^t = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 3 & 3 \\ 6 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 9 & 9 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$2A + 3B^t = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 11 & 7 \\ 10 & 2 & 5 \\ 6 & 9 & 17 \end{pmatrix}$$

2) $A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 4 & -1 \\ 3 & -1 & 6 \end{pmatrix}$

$A^t \times 2A$ [Ojo respetar el orden por que el producto de matrices no es conmutativo]

$A^t \times 2A$
 $\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 4 & -1 \\ -1 & 6 \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 8 & -2 \\ 6 & -2 & 12 \end{pmatrix}$

$A \times B \neq B \times A$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 2 \cdot 4 + 3 \cdot 6 & 2 \cdot 8 + 3 \cdot (-2) & 2(-2) + 3(12) \\ 4 \cdot 4 + (-1) \cdot 6 & 4 \cdot 8 + (-1)(-2) & 4(-2) + (-1)(12) \\ (-1) \cdot 4 + 6 \cdot 6 & (-1) \cdot 8 + 6 \cdot (-2) & (-1)(-2) + 6 \cdot 12 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 26 & 10 & 32 \\ 10 & 34 & -20 \\ 32 & -20 & 74 \end{pmatrix}$$

3) $A + A^t$ es simétrica?

Matriz simétrica $\Rightarrow A^t = A$

$$\Rightarrow (A + A^t)^t = (A + A^t)$$

$$(A + A^t)^t = A^t + (A^t)^t$$

$$\stackrel{\textcircled{2}}{=} A^t + A \stackrel{\textcircled{3}}{=} A + A^t$$

Propk la Transpuesta

$$\textcircled{1} \textcircled{1} (A+B)^t = A^t + B^t$$

$$\textcircled{2} \textcircled{1} (A^t)^t = A$$

Propiedad suma:

$$\textcircled{3} \textcircled{2} A+B = B+A$$

$A - A^t$ es antisimétrica

Matriz antisimétrica: $A^t = -A$

$$(A - A^t)^t = -(A - A^t)$$

$$(A - A^t)^t = A^t - (A^t)^t = A^t - A = -(A - A^t)$$

4) Hallar $a \in \mathbb{R}$ que haga simétrica a la matriz

$$\begin{pmatrix} a & a^2+2 & 2 \\ -3a & 0 & -1 \\ 2 & -1 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \stackrel{A^t=A}{=} \begin{pmatrix} a & -3a & 2 \\ a^2+2 & 0 & -1 \\ 2 & -1 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow a = a$$

$$-3a = a^2 + 2 \Rightarrow a^2 + 2 + 3a = 0 \begin{matrix} \nearrow a = -1 \\ \searrow a = -2 \end{matrix}$$

$$4) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 3 & 3 & 0 \\ 3 & 3 & 2 \end{vmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 3 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{vmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 3 & 3 \end{vmatrix} \cdot (-1)^6 \cdot 2 = \underline{\underline{12}}$$

oper elementales no
cambian el $|A|$

$F_3 - F_2$

$$5) A^3 = I_n \Rightarrow |A^3| = |I_n| \quad (2)$$

$$|A^3| = 1 \quad \text{Propiedad del determinante}$$

$$|A^n| = |A|^n \Rightarrow |A^3| = |A|^3 = 1 \Rightarrow |A| = 1$$

$$b) A \cdot 0 = 0 \Rightarrow |A \cdot 0| = |A| \cdot |0| = |0|$$

Prop: $|A \cdot B| = |A| \cdot |B|$

$|A| \cdot 0 = 0 \Rightarrow$ esto vale para $|A| = x \quad x \in \mathbb{R}$ cualquier número

$$c) \det(A \cdot A^t) = 16$$

prop: $|A^t| = |A|$

$$\Rightarrow |A \cdot A^t| = |A| \cdot |A^t| = |A| \cdot |A| = 16$$

$$|A| = \pm 4$$

$$6) B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

\rightarrow se puede calcular con cofactores o haciendo op. elementales

$$B^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} -1/3 & 4/3 & -1/3 \\ -1/2 & 1/2 & 0 \\ 1/3 & -1/3 & 1/3 \end{pmatrix}$$

se verifica $B \cdot B^{-1} = \mathbb{1}_{3 \times 3}$
(multiplicar las matrices)

$$7) B \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

\Rightarrow multiplicar B^{-1} a los dos lados

$$\mathbb{1} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = B^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -1/3 & 4/3 & -1/3 \\ -1/2 & 1/2 & 0 \\ 1/3 & -1/3 & 1/3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1/3 \\ 0 \\ 2/3 \end{pmatrix}$$

2

$$8) \quad a) \quad \left(\begin{array}{cc|c} 2 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 3 \\ 4 & 1 & 1 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{F_2 - 1/2 F_1} \left(\begin{array}{cc|c} 2 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 3/2 & 3 \\ 0 & 3 & 1 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{F_3 - 2F_2} \left(\begin{array}{cc|c} 2 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 3/2 & 3 \\ \hline 0 & 0 & -5 \end{array} \right)$$

↳ sistema incompatible.

$$b) \quad \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 2 & -1 & 0 \\ 2 & 4 & -2 & 0 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{F_2 - 2F_1} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 2 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right)$$

$$x + 2y - z = 0 \rightarrow x = z - 2y \quad S = \{(z - 2y, y, z)\}$$

⇒ compatible e indeterminado ⇒ ∞ soluciones

$$9) \quad A = \{(1, 0, 1, -1), (2, 0, 3, 1), (0, 2, 1, 0)\}$$

$$x = (5, -6, 4, 1) \Rightarrow x = \lambda_1 (1, 0, 1, -1) + \lambda_2 (2, 0, 3, 1) + \lambda_3 (0, 2, 1, 0)$$

$$\begin{cases} \lambda_1 \cdot 1 + \lambda_2 \cdot 2 + \lambda_3 \cdot 0 = 5 \\ \lambda_1 \cdot 0 + \lambda_2 \cdot 0 + \lambda_3 \cdot 2 = -6 \\ \lambda_1 \cdot 1 + \lambda_2 \cdot 3 + \lambda_3 \cdot 1 = 4 \\ \lambda_1 \cdot (-1) + \lambda_2 \cdot 1 + \lambda_3 \cdot 0 = 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 2 & 0 & 5 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & -6 \\ 1 & 3 & 1 & 4 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda_1 = 1 \quad (5, -6, 4, 1)$$

$$\lambda_2 = 2 \Rightarrow e_3 \text{ CL de } A$$

$$\lambda_3 = -3$$


MMV

10) puedo poner $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & k \end{pmatrix}$ y ver $|A|$
 si $|A| = 0 \Rightarrow$ LD
 $|A| \neq 0 \Rightarrow$ LI

otra forma manual

$$(0, 0, 0) = \lambda_1(1, 1, 1) + \lambda_2(0, 1, 1) + \lambda_3(1, 0, k)$$

$$\begin{cases} \lambda_1 + 0\lambda_2 + \lambda_3 = 0 \\ \lambda_1 + \lambda_2 + 0\lambda_3 = 0 \\ \lambda_1 + \lambda_2 + k\lambda_3 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \lambda_1 + \lambda_3 = 0 \\ \lambda_2 - \lambda_3 = 0 \\ k\lambda_3 = 0 \end{cases}$$

si $k=0 \Rightarrow \lambda_2 - \lambda_3 = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda_2 = \lambda_3$
 $\lambda_1 + \lambda_3 = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda_1 = -\lambda_3$ 

Ej: $\lambda_1 = 1 \quad \lambda_2 = -1 \quad \lambda_3 = 1$
 \Rightarrow Al no haber multiplicado $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = \lambda_3 = 0$

por tanto los vectores son LD - Paso 2:
 $(0, 1, 1)$ y $(1, 0, 0)$ son LI

$k \neq 0 \quad \lambda_3 = 0 \quad \lambda_2 = 0 \quad \lambda_1 = 0 \Rightarrow$ LI

Paso 3.

11) Ec paramétrica; $r: (x, y, z) = (1, 2, 5) + \lambda(2, 1, 3)$

$$\begin{cases} x = 1 + 2\lambda \\ y = 2 + \lambda \\ z = 5 + 3\lambda \end{cases}$$

Ec Reducida e implícita:

despejo λ en c/u $\Rightarrow \lambda = \frac{x-1}{2}$
 $\lambda = \frac{y-2}{1}$
 $\lambda = \frac{z-5}{3}$

$$\frac{x-1}{2} = y-2 \quad \frac{x-1}{2} = \frac{z-5}{3}$$

$$\begin{cases} x - 2y + 3 = 0 \\ 3x - 2z + 7 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$12) P(1,1,1) \quad r \begin{cases} x+y+z+2=0 \\ x-y-z=0 \end{cases}$$

Para un plano necesito 2 vectores directores (o el normal) y un punto.

1 vector director es el de la recta r
 el otro lo encuentro restando un punto de la recta y el punto P .

Vector director de la recta:

$$x = \lambda \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \lambda + y + z + 2 = 0 \\ \lambda = -2 - y - z \\ \lambda = y + z \end{cases} \lambda = -1$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = -1 \\ y = 0 \\ z = 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \text{ vector director}$$

otro vector director: un punto en la recta;

$$Q = (-1, 0, -1)$$

$$P - Q = (-2, -1, -2) \Rightarrow$$

$$\pi = (1, 1, 1) + \lambda(0, 1, -1) + \mu(-2, -1, -2)$$

$$\pi = \begin{cases} x = 1 - 2\mu \\ y = 1 + \lambda - \mu \\ z = 1 - \lambda - 2\mu \end{cases}$$

$$\pi = \begin{vmatrix} x-1 & y-1 & z-1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ -2 & -1 & -2 \end{vmatrix} = -3x + 2y + 2z - 1 = 0$$

13) Intersección Γ y Π

$$\Gamma \begin{cases} x = \lambda + 1 \\ y = 2\lambda + 1 \\ z = 1 + 3\lambda \end{cases}$$

$$\Pi \begin{cases} x = 1 + \alpha + \mu \\ y = 3\alpha + \mu \\ z = 2 + \alpha \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow \Gamma \cap \Pi &= \lambda + 1 = 1 + \alpha + \mu \\ &2\lambda + 1 = 3\alpha + \mu \\ &1 + 3\lambda = 2 + \alpha \end{aligned}$$

Sistema 3 variables, Resuelvo $\Rightarrow \mu = -1/5$

\Rightarrow me to λ en Γ $\alpha = 4/5$
 $\lambda = 3/5$

$$\begin{aligned} x &= 3/5 + 1 = \boxed{x = 8/5} \\ y &= 2 \cdot \frac{3}{5} + 1 = \boxed{y = \frac{11}{5}} \\ z &= 1 + 3 \cdot \frac{3}{5} = \boxed{z = 14/5} \end{aligned}$$

$$\Gamma \cap \Pi = \left(\frac{8}{5}, \frac{11}{5}, \frac{14}{5} \right)$$

a)

$$13) \vec{u} = (2, 1, 3) \quad \vec{v} = (1, 0, 3)$$

$$\langle \vec{u}, \vec{v} \rangle = 2 \cdot 1 + 1 \cdot 0 + 3 \cdot 3 = 11$$

$$b) \|\vec{u}\| = \sqrt{2^2 + 1^2 + 3^2} = \sqrt{4 + 1 + 9} = \sqrt{14}$$

$$c) \|\vec{v}\| = \sqrt{1^2 + 0^2 + 3^2} = \sqrt{10}$$

$$d) \|\vec{u} \times \vec{v}\| = \begin{vmatrix} \hat{i} & \hat{j} & \hat{k} \\ 2 & 1 & 3 \\ 1 & 0 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = \|\cancel{3\hat{i} - 3\hat{j} + 1\hat{k}}\|$$

$$= \sqrt{3^2 + (-3)^2 + (-1)^2} = \sqrt{9 + 9 + 1} = \underline{\underline{\sqrt{19}}}$$

Angulo u y v

$$\langle u, v \rangle = \|u\| \|v\| \cos \theta$$

$$11 = \sqrt{14} \sqrt{10} \cos \theta$$

$$\cos \theta = \frac{11}{\sqrt{140}} \Rightarrow \text{Arccos}\left(\frac{11}{\sqrt{140}}\right) = \theta$$

14) Probar $r \perp R$

necesito el vector director de r y de R , después

$$\text{Probar } \langle \bar{v}_r, \bar{v}_R \rangle = 0$$

$$\bar{v}_r = x = \lambda \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 2\lambda + y + 2z + 5 = 0 \\ 2\lambda - 2y - z + 2 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} y + 2z = -2\lambda - 5 \\ -2y - z = -2\lambda - 2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} z = -2\lambda - 4 \\ y = 2\lambda + 3 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2\lambda + 3 \\ -2\lambda - 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

otra forma de hacerlo:

$$r \begin{cases} 2x + y + 2z + 5 = 0 \\ 2x - 2y - z + 2 = 0 \end{cases}$$

Vector ~~normal~~ normal al plano

$$2x + y + 2z + 5 = 0$$

$$\vec{n}_1 = (2, 1, 2)$$

Vector normal al plano

$$2x - 2y - z + 2 = 0$$

$$\vec{n}_2 = (2, -2, -1) \quad r = \vec{n}_2 \times \vec{n}_1$$

el vector director de la recta

$$r \perp \vec{n}_2 \\ r \perp \vec{n}_1$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{vmatrix} i & j & k \\ 2 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & -2 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = (3, 6, -6)$$

notas $\begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 6 \\ -6 \end{pmatrix}$ y $\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}$ son el mismo vector

(5)

$\underline{\underline{V_R}}$: $x+y-3z-1=0$ $\rightarrow \vec{n}_1 = (1, 1, -3)$
 $2x-y-9z-2=0$ $\vec{n}_2 = (2, -1, -9)$

$$\begin{vmatrix} i & j & k \\ 1 & 1 & -3 \\ 2 & -1 & -9 \end{vmatrix} = (12, 3, -3) = (-4, 1, -1)$$

$$\Rightarrow \langle \vec{V}_r, \vec{V}_r \rangle = (1, 2, -2) \cdot (-4, 1, -1) = -4 + 2 + 2 = 0$$

b) $p = (1, 2, 3)$ \perp $2x+y=0$
 $\hookrightarrow \vec{n} = (2, 1, 0)$

\Rightarrow Vector director de la recta $(2, 1, 0)$

Parametriza:

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = 2\lambda + 1 \\ y = 1\lambda + 2 \\ z = 3 \end{cases}$$

ec implícita:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{x-1}{2} = \lambda \\ y-2 = \lambda \\ z = 3 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x-2y+1=0 \\ z=3 \end{cases}$$

15) $\alpha(-1, 1, 1) + \beta(1, 2, 3) = (-\alpha + \beta, \alpha + 2\beta, \alpha + 3\beta)$

16) $S = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^3 : x-y=0 \right\}$

o) $S \neq \emptyset$ Ej $(2, 2, 0) \in S$

o) S es cerrada

$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x \\ x \\ z \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} x' \\ x' \\ z' \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x+x' \\ x+x' \\ z+z' \end{pmatrix}$$

\hookrightarrow misma forma

$$(x+x') - (x+x') = 0$$

↳ cumple! $\in S$

⊙ Multip por escalar es cerrada:

$$\lambda \begin{pmatrix} x \\ +x \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda x \\ +\lambda x \\ z \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \lambda x - \lambda x = 0 \rightarrow \in S$$

base $\begin{pmatrix} x \\ +x \\ z \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ +1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \dim 2$

$$M) S = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^3 \mid x + 3y + 2z = 0 \right\}$$

$$S \neq \emptyset \quad \text{ej } (2, 0, -1) \in S$$

• suma:

$$x + 3y + 2z = 0 \quad x' + 3y' + 2z' = 0$$

$$(x+x') + 3(y+y') + 2(z+z') \stackrel{?}{=} 0$$

$$\underbrace{x + 3y + 2z}_0 + \underbrace{x' + 3y' + 2z'}_0 = 0 \Rightarrow \text{cerrado}$$

• producto $\lambda x + 3\lambda y + 2\lambda z \stackrel{?}{=} 0$

$$\lambda \underbrace{(x + 3y + 2z)}_0 = 0 \Rightarrow \text{cerrado}$$

↳ subespacio \mathbb{R}^3