

## CONTROL 5

1. Se define:  $A = (a_{ij}) \in M_3(\mathfrak{R})$ , tal que:

$$a_{ij} = \begin{cases} 2(i-j) & , si \ i < j \\ 0 & , si \ i = j \\ i+j-2 & , si \ i > j \end{cases}$$

- Determine explícitamente la matriz "A".
- Calcule  $A^{-1}$ , si es que existe.

2. Aplicando sólo propiedades calcule:

$$\det \begin{bmatrix} x-y-z & 2x & 2x \\ 2y & y-z-x & 2y \\ 2z & 2z & z-x-y \end{bmatrix}$$

3. Resolver en  $\mathbb{C}$  la ecuación:

$$2 \cdot z^3 \cdot (i+1) = 3\sqrt{2} (i-1)$$

4. Encuentre todos los ceros del polinomio:

$$p(x) = x^3 - 2x^2 + 4x - 8$$

## SOLUCIÓN:

### Problema 1

a) De acuerdo a la definición de los  $a_{ij}$ , tenemos que:

$$\begin{matrix} a_{11} = 0 & a_{12} = -2 & a_{13} = -4 \\ a_{21} = 1 & a_{22} = 0 & a_{23} = -2 \\ a_{31} = 2 & a_{32} = 3 & a_{33} = 0 \end{matrix} \Rightarrow A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -2 & -4 \\ 1 & 0 & -2 \\ 2 & 3 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

b) Para la matriz inversa tenemos:

$$A^{-1} = \frac{1}{\det(A)} \text{adj}(A), \text{ con : } \text{adj}(A) = \begin{bmatrix} A_{11} & A_{21} & A_{31} \\ A_{12} & A_{22} & A_{32} \\ A_{13} & A_{23} & A_{33} \end{bmatrix}, \text{ donde : } A_{ij} = (-1)^{i+j} |M_{ij}| ; i, j = 1, 2, 3$$

Entonces:

$$(i) |A| = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & -2 & -4 \\ 1 & 0 & -2 \\ 2 & 3 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = (-1)^{1+1} \cdot 0 \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 0 & -2 \\ 3 & 0 \end{vmatrix} + (-1)^{1+2} \cdot (-2) \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ 2 & 0 \end{vmatrix} + (-1)^{1+3} \cdot (-4) \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 3 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= 0(0+6) + 2(0+4) - 4(3-0) = 0 + 8 - 12 = -4 \neq 0 \Rightarrow \exists A^{-1}$$

(ii) Como sabemos que existe la inversa de la matriz "A", calculamos:

$$adj(A) = \begin{bmatrix} (0+6) & -(0+12) & (4-0) \\ -(0+4) & (0+8) & -(0+4) \\ (3-0) & -(0+4) & (0+2) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 6 & -12 & 4 \\ -4 & 8 & -4 \\ 3 & -4 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

(iii) De (i) y (ii) concluimos que:

$$A^{-1} = -\frac{1}{4} \begin{bmatrix} 6 & -12 & 4 \\ -4 & 8 & -4 \\ 3 & -4 & 2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{3}{2} & 3 & -1 \\ 1 & -2 & 1 \\ -\frac{3}{4} & 1 & -\frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix}$$

## Problema 2

$$\det \begin{bmatrix} x-y-z & 2x & 2x \\ 2y & y-z-x & 2y \\ 2z & 2z & z-x-y \end{bmatrix} \begin{matrix} (F_1 + 1F_2) \\ (F_1 + 1F_3) \end{matrix} = \det \begin{bmatrix} x+y+z & x+y+z & x+y+z \\ 2y & y-z-x & 2y \\ 2z & 2z & z-x-y \end{bmatrix} =$$

$$= (x+y+z) \det \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2y & y-z-x & 2y \\ 2z & 2z & z-x-y \end{bmatrix} \begin{matrix} (F_2 - 2yF_1) \\ (F_3 - 2zF_1) \end{matrix} = (x+y+z) \det \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & -y-z-x & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -z-x-y \end{bmatrix} =$$

$$= (x+y+z)(-y-z-x)(-z-x-y) \det \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{matrix} (F_1 - F_2) \\ (F_1 - F_3) \end{matrix} = (x+y+z)^3 \det \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} =$$

$$= (x+y+z)^3 \cdot 1 = (x+y+z)^3$$

**Problema 3**

Tenemos:

$$(i) \quad z^3 = \frac{3\sqrt{2}(i-1)}{2(i+1)} \cdot \frac{i-1}{i-1} = \frac{3\sqrt{2} \cdot (i^2 - 2i + 1)}{2 \cdot (i^2 - 1)} = \frac{3\sqrt{2} \cdot (-2i)}{2 \cdot (-2)} = \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{2} i$$

(ii) Expresamos este complejo en la forma polar:

$$z^3 = 0 + \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{2} i \Rightarrow \operatorname{tg} \theta = \frac{\frac{3\sqrt{2}}{2}}{0} \Rightarrow \theta = \frac{\pi}{2} \wedge |z^3| = \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

(iii) Aplicando De Moivre, tenemos:

$$z_k = \sqrt[3]{\frac{3\sqrt{2}}{2}} \left( \cos \frac{\frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi}{3} + i \operatorname{sen} \frac{\frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi}{3} \right), \quad k = 0, 1, 2$$

Entonces:

$$\begin{aligned} z_0 &= \sqrt[3]{\frac{3\sqrt{2}}{2}} \left( \cos \frac{\pi}{6} + i \operatorname{sen} \frac{\pi}{6} \right) = \sqrt[3]{\frac{3\sqrt{2}}{2}} \left( \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + \frac{1}{2} i \right) \\ z_1 &= \sqrt[3]{\frac{3\sqrt{2}}{2}} \left( \cos \frac{5\pi}{6} + i \operatorname{sen} \frac{5\pi}{6} \right) = \sqrt[3]{\frac{3\sqrt{2}}{2}} \left( -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + \frac{1}{2} i \right) \\ z_2 &= \sqrt[3]{\frac{3\sqrt{2}}{2}} \left( \cos \frac{9\pi}{6} + i \operatorname{sen} \frac{9\pi}{6} \right) = \sqrt[3]{\frac{3\sqrt{2}}{2}} (0 - i) \end{aligned}$$

**Problema 4**

$$\begin{aligned} p(x) = 0 &\Rightarrow x^3 - 2x^2 + 4x - 8 = 0 \\ &\Rightarrow x^2(x-2) + 4(x-2) = 0 \\ &\Rightarrow (x-2)(x^2+4) = 0 \\ &\Rightarrow (x-2)(x+2i)(x-2i) = 0 \\ &\Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = 2 & , & 2 \in \mathbb{R} \\ x = -2i & , & -2i \in \mathbb{C} \\ x = 2i & , & 2i \in \mathbb{C} \end{cases} \text{ son los ceros del polinomio} \end{aligned}$$