

2.1 Dadas las matrices

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & 1 \\ 2 & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & -\frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix} \quad y \quad B = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

Calcular:

2.1.1 **(0.75 puntos)** La matriz X , si existe, tal que $2AX = BX + I$, siendo I la matriz identidad 2×2 .

2.1.2 **(0.75 puntos)** Si existen, los valores del parámetro real α tales que $4A^2 + \alpha A - I = \mathbf{0}$, siendo $\mathbf{0}$ la matriz nula 2×2 .

2.1.3 **(1 punto)** A^{12} .

Solución:

2.1.1 ¿Matriz X ? / $2AX = BX + I$.

A partir de la expresión anterior vamos a intentar despejar la matriz X .

$$2AX = BX + I; \quad 2AX - BX = I; \quad (2A - B)X = I \rightarrow X = (2A - B)^{-1}$$

$$\text{Calculemos } 2A - B = 2 \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & 1 \\ 2 & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & -\frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 \\ -1 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$|2A - B| = \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 1 \\ -1 & -2 \end{vmatrix} = 2 + 1 = 3 \neq 0 \rightarrow \exists (2A - B)^{-1}$$

Calculemos $(2A - B)^{-1}$,

$$2A - B = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 \\ -1 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{menores}} \begin{pmatrix} -2 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{adjuntos}} \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 1 \\ -1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{traspuesta}} \begin{pmatrix} -2 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{Finalmente, } (2A - B)^{-1} = \frac{1}{3} \begin{pmatrix} -2 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{-2}{3} & \frac{-1}{3} \\ \frac{1}{3} & \frac{-1}{3} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{Solución: } X = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{-2}{3} & \frac{-1}{3} \\ \frac{1}{3} & \frac{-1}{3} \end{pmatrix}.$$

2.1.2 $\alpha?$ / $4A^2 + \alpha A - I = \mathbf{0}$

$$A^2 = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & 1 \\ 2 & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & -\frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & 1 \\ 0 & -\frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{4} & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{4} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$4A^2 + \alpha A - I = 4 \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{4} & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{4} \end{pmatrix} + \alpha \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & 1 \\ 0 & -\frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} + \alpha \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & 1 \\ 0 & -\frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \alpha \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & 1 \\ 0 & -\frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{Para que } \alpha \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & 1 \\ 0 & -\frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \alpha = 0.$$

Solución: $\alpha = 0$.

2.1.3) A^{12}

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & 1 \\ 0 & -\frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix} \quad y \quad A^2 = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{4} & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{4} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A^3 = A A^2 = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & 1 \\ 0 & -\frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{4} & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{4} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{8} & \frac{1}{4} \\ 0 & -\frac{1}{8} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A^4 = A^2 A^2 = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{4} & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{4} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{4} & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{4} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{16} & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{16} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A^5 = A^4 A = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{16} & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{16} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & 1 \\ 0 & -\frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{32} & \frac{1}{16} \\ 0 & -\frac{1}{32} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A^6 = A^2 A^4 = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{4} & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{4} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{16} & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{16} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{64} & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{64} \end{pmatrix}$$

Para n par:

$$A^2 = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{4} & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{4} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 & 0 \\ 0 & \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A^4 = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{16} & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{16} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^4 & 0 \\ 0 & \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A^6 = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{64} & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{64} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^6 & 0 \\ 0 & \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^6 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{Luego } A^{12} = \begin{pmatrix} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{12} & 0 \\ 0 & \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{12} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{4096} & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{4096} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{Solución: } A^{12} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{4096} & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{4096} \end{pmatrix}.$$