

MATEMATICAS. BC2 TEMA 2: Ecuaciones con Matrices

Siendo:

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 3 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \quad B = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad C = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

Calcular el valor de X en las siguientes ecuaciones:

1. $XA = B + I$
2. $AX + B = C$
3. $XA + B = 2C$
4. $AX + BX = C$
5. $XAB - XC = 2C$

Solución:

1. $XA = B + I$

$$XAA^{-1} = (B + I)A^{-1}$$

$$XI = (B + I)A^{-1}$$

$$X = (B + I)A^{-1}$$

$$X = \begin{pmatrix} 9 & -2 \\ -2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

2. $AX + B = C$

$$AX = C - B$$

$$A^{-1}AX = A^{-1}(C - B)$$

$$IX = A^{-1}(C - B)$$

$$X = A^{-1}(C - B)$$

$$X = \begin{pmatrix} -4 & 2 \\ 3 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

3. $XA + B = 2C$

$$XAA^{-1} = (2C - B)A^{-1}$$

$$XI = (2C - B)A^{-1}$$

$$X = (2C - B)A^{-1}$$

$$X = \begin{pmatrix} -9 & 3 \\ -11 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

4. $AX + BX = C$

$$(A + B)X = C$$

$$(A + B)^{-1}(A + B)X = (A + B)^{-1}C$$

$$IX = (A + B)^{-1}C$$

$$X = (A + B)^{-1}C$$

$$X = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{3}{7} & \frac{-4}{7} \\ \frac{-1}{7} & \frac{1}{7} \end{pmatrix}$$

5. $XAB - XC = 2C$

$$X(AB - C) = 2C$$

$$X(AB - C)(AB - C)^{-1} = 2C(AB - C)^{-1}$$

$$XI = 2C(AB - C)^{-1}$$

$$X = 2C(AB - C)^{-1}$$

$$X = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{-7}{2} & 1 \\ \frac{-23}{4} & \frac{3}{2} \end{pmatrix}$$