

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \alpha \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ \beta & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad C = \begin{pmatrix} 8 & 14 \\ 5 & 10 \end{pmatrix}$$

Encontrar los valores de α y β para que la ecuación $A \cdot X + X \cdot B = C$ tenga como solución una matriz diagonal X de 2×2 .

↪↪

Matriz diagonal

$$\begin{pmatrix} x & 0 \\ 0 & y \end{pmatrix} \quad 2 \times 2$$

$$A \cdot X + X \cdot B = C$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & \alpha \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} x & 0 \\ 0 & y \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} x & 0 \\ 0 & y \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ \beta & 1 \end{pmatrix} = C$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x & \alpha y \\ 0 & y \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} x & 0 \\ \beta y & y \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x + x & \alpha y + 0 \\ 0 + \beta y & y + y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 8 & 14 \\ 5 & 10 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2x & \alpha y \\ \beta y & 2y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 8 & 14 \\ 5 & 10 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2x & \alpha y \\ \beta y & 2y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 8 & 14 \\ 5 & 10 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\underline{2x = 8}$$

$$\underline{\alpha y = 14}$$

$$\underline{\beta y = 5}$$

$$\underline{2y = 10}$$

$$2x = 8$$

$$x = 8 : 2$$

$$x = 4$$

$$2y = 10$$

$$y = 10 : 2$$

$$\underline{y = 5}$$

$$\alpha \cdot 5 = 14$$

$$\boxed{\alpha = \frac{14}{5}}$$

$$\beta y = 5$$

$$\beta 5 = 5$$

$$\beta = 5 : 5$$

$$\boxed{\beta = 1}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} d & -b \\ -c & a \end{pmatrix}$$

Dada la ecuación matricial $XA + X = B$, donde $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ y $B = \begin{pmatrix} 10 & 4 \\ 2 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$, la matriz X es:

$$XA + X = B$$

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

$$X \left[\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \right] = B$$

$$X \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \overset{\text{Inverse}}{=} \begin{pmatrix} 10 & 4 \\ 2 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \overset{\text{inverse}}{=} \begin{pmatrix} 10 & 4 \\ 2 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ \frac{1}{4} & \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

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

$$\begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ \frac{1}{4} & \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\underbrace{A' \cdot B \cdot C'}_{\text{green}} + \underbrace{A \cdot B \cdot C}_{\text{red}} + \underbrace{A \cdot B \cdot C'}_{\text{red}} + \underbrace{A \cdot B' \cdot C'}_{\text{yellow}} + \underbrace{A' \cdot B \cdot C}_{\text{green}} + \underbrace{A' \cdot B' \cdot C'}_{\text{yellow}}$$

$$\underbrace{A'BC'}_{\text{green}} + A'BC + \underbrace{ABC}_{\text{red}} + ABC' + A\underbrace{B'C'}_{\text{yellow}} + A'B'C'$$

$$A'B \cdot (C' + C) + \text{red } AB \cdot (C + C') + \text{yellow } B'C' (A + A')$$

$$A'B \cdot 1 + AB \cdot 1 + B'C' \cdot 1$$

$$\underbrace{A'B}_{\text{red}} + \underbrace{AB}_{\text{red}} + B'C'$$

$$B \cdot (A' + A) + B'C'$$

$$B \cdot 1 + B'C'$$

$$B + B'C' = (B + B') \cdot (B + C')$$

$$1 \cdot (B + C') \\ B + C'$$

B4

$$\underbrace{x + yz}_{\text{B4}} = (x + 1) \cdot (x + z)$$

$$\underbrace{x + x'y}_{(x+x') \cdot (x+y)} = x+y$$

B4

$$(x+x') \cdot (x+y)$$

$$1 \cdot (x+y)$$

$$x+y$$

$$\underbrace{x + xy = x}$$

Ley:
absorción

Dada la ecuación matricial $AX - CX = B$, donde $A = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$, $B = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 8 \\ 1 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$ y $C = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$, la matriz X es:

$$AX - CX = B$$

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

$$\left[\begin{pmatrix} 5 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \right] X = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 8 \\ 1 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

swit
por la
inv

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} X = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 8 \\ 1 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$X = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ \frac{1}{2} & -1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 8 \\ 1 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \quad X = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 4 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \boxed{\frac{1}{2} \quad 0} \\ \boxed{\frac{1}{2} \quad -1} \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} \boxed{4 \quad 8} \\ \boxed{1 \quad 4} \end{pmatrix}$$

$2 \times 2 \quad 2 \times 2$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \boxed{\frac{1}{2} \cdot 4 + 0 \cdot 1} & \boxed{\frac{1}{2} \cdot 8 + 0 \cdot 4} \\ \boxed{\frac{1}{2} \cdot 4 - 1} & \boxed{\frac{1}{2} \cdot 8 - 4} \end{pmatrix}$$

Sea $A = \{x \in \mathbb{N} : x < 9\}$ y la relación $R = \{(x, y) \in A \times A : x \cdot y \leq a\}$, donde a es un número natural. ¿Cuál de los siguientes valores de a hacen que R sea reflexiva?

$$A = \{x \in \mathbb{N} : x < 9\}$$

Reflexiva.

$$R = \{(x, y) \in A \times A : x \cdot y \leq \textcircled{a}\} \quad a \in \mathbb{N}$$

$$A = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8\}$$

$$= \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8\}$$

$1 \cdot 1$	$2 \cdot 2$	$3 \cdot 3$	$4 \cdot 4$	$5 \cdot 5$	$6 \cdot 6$	$7 \cdot 7$	$8 \cdot 8$
1	4	9	16	25	36	49	$\underbrace{64}$

$$2a + (-6a)$$

$$\underline{2a} - \underline{6a} = -4a$$

$$2 - 6 =$$

Dadas las matrices $A = \begin{pmatrix} 2a-b & -4 \\ -6 & a+3b \end{pmatrix}$, $B = \begin{pmatrix} -6a+2b & 7 \\ 0 & -7a+2b \end{pmatrix}$ y $C = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 3 \\ -6 & 6 \end{pmatrix}$, si $A+B=C$, entonces los valores de a y b son:

$$\begin{matrix} A & + & B & = & C \\ \begin{pmatrix} \underline{2a-b} & \underline{-4} \\ \underline{-6} & a+3b \end{pmatrix} & + & \begin{pmatrix} \underline{-6a+2b} & \underline{7} \\ \underline{0} & -7a+2b \end{pmatrix} & = & \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 3 \\ -6 & 6 \end{pmatrix} \end{matrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \textcircled{2a} - b + \textcircled{(-6a)} + 2b & -4 + 7 \\ -6 + 0 & a + 3b + (-7a) + 2b \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 3 \\ -6 & 6 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} -4a + b & 3 \\ -6 & -6a + 5b \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 3 \\ -6 & 6 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} -4a+b & 3 \\ -6 & -6a+5b \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 3 \\ -6 & 6 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$-4a + b = 4$$

$$b = 4 + 4a$$

$$-6a + 5b = 6$$

$$5b = 6 + 6a$$

$$b = \frac{6 + 6a}{5}$$

Sistema
de 2 ecuac.
con 2 incógnitas

$$4 + 4a = \frac{6 + 6a}{5}$$

$$(4 + 4a) \cdot 5 = 6 + 6a$$

$$20 + 20a = 6 + 6a$$

$$20a - 6a = 6 - 20$$

$$14a = -14$$

$$a = -14 : 14 \Rightarrow a = -1$$

$$b = \frac{6 + 6 \cdot (-1)}{5}$$

$$b = \frac{6 - 6}{5} = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} a = -1 \\ b = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$A = \{1; 2; 3; 4; 5; 6; 7; 8\}$$

Sea $A = \{x \in \mathbb{N} : x^2 < 70\}$. Se definen las relaciones $R_1 = \{(x, y) \in A \times A : x + y \leq 9\}$ y $R_2 = \{(x, y) \in A \times A : x \leq y\}$. Calcular $|R_1 \cap R_2|$.

$$x^2 < 70$$

$$|x| < \sqrt{70}$$

$$R_2 = \left\{ \begin{array}{cccc} (1;1) & (1;2) & (1;3) & (1;4) \\ (1;5) & (1;6) & (1;7) & (1;8) \\ (2;2) & (2;3) & (2;4) & (2;5) \\ (2;6) & (2;7) & (2;8) & \\ (3;3) & (3;4) & (3;5) & (3;6) \\ (3;7) & (3;8) & (4;4) & (4;5) & (4;6) \\ (4;7) & (4;8) & (5;5) & (5;6) & (5;7) \\ (5;8) & (6;6) & (6;7) & (6;8) & (7;7) & (7;8) & (8;8) \end{array} \right\}$$

$$R_1 = \left\{ \begin{array}{cccc} (1;1) & (1;2) & (1;3) & (1;4) \\ (1;5) & (1;6) & (1;7) & (2;1) \\ (2;2) & (2;3) & (2;4) & (2;5) \\ (2;6) & (3;1) & (3;2) & (3;3) \\ (3;4) & (3;5) & (4;1) & (4;2) \\ (4;3) & (4;4) & (5;1) & (5;2) \\ (5;3) & (6;1) & (6;2) & (7;1) \\ (8;1) & (1;8) & (2;7) & (3;6) \\ (4;5) & (5;4) & (6;3) & (7;2) \end{array} \right\}$$

20

$$|(P \Delta Q) \cup R^c| = |P \Delta Q| + |R^c| - |(P \Delta Q) \cap R^c| \quad |P \cup Q| = |P| + |Q| - |P \cap Q|$$

$$|(P \Delta Q) \cup R^c| = 12 + 24 - 7 = 29$$

$$|U| = 30$$

$$|P| = 10$$

$$|Q| = 12$$

$$|R| = 6$$

$$|P \cap Q| = 5$$

$$|(P \Delta Q) \setminus R| = 7$$

$$|R^c| = 24$$

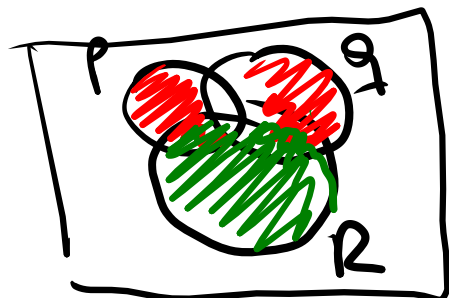
$$|(P \Delta Q) \cup R^c|$$

$$|(P \Delta Q)| = |P \cup Q| - |P \cap Q|$$

$$= |P| + |Q| - |P \cap Q| - |P \cap Q|$$

$$|(P \Delta Q)| = 10 + 12 - 5 - 5$$

$$|P \Delta Q| = 12$$



Sean $A = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & -3 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$, B y C matrices de 2×2 , con B inversible. Sabiendo que $BC = A$, determinar una solución de la ecuación

$$\begin{pmatrix} 4 & -3 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad B^2 C x = B x \quad (x \text{ matriz de } 2 \times 1)$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \cdot \\ \cdot \end{pmatrix}$$

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

$$\underbrace{B \cdot B \cdot C}_{B A} x = B x$$

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

$$\boxed{BC = A}$$

$$\underbrace{B^{-1} \cdot B}_{I} A x = \underbrace{B^{-1} B}_{I} x$$

$$A x = x$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 4 & -3 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix}$$

$$B^{-1}$$

$$x = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$x = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 4 & -3 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 4x - 3y \\ x \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix}$$

$$4x - 3y = x$$

$$x = y$$

$$4x - 3x = x$$

$$\boxed{x = x}$$

infinite solutions