

16. Determinar para qué valores de α , la matriz $A = \begin{bmatrix} \alpha & -3 \\ 4 & 1-\alpha \end{bmatrix}$ no es inversible.

Recordar si $A = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix}$

$$\Rightarrow \det(A) = a \cdot d - b \cdot c$$

$$\det(A) = \alpha \cdot (1-\alpha) - (-3) \cdot 4$$

$$\text{cuadrática} \rightarrow \alpha - \alpha^2 + 12$$

$$-\alpha^2 + \alpha + 12 = 0$$

$$\alpha = -3, \alpha = 4$$

imp La matriz
A No es
inversible cuando
 $\det(A) = 0$

RTA: A No es
inversible
para $\alpha = -3, \alpha = 4$

$$\alpha = -3$$

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

$$\det(A) = -3 \cdot 4 - (-3) \cdot 4 = -12 + 12 = \underline{\underline{0}}$$

$$\alpha = 4$$

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

$$\det(A) = 4 \cdot (-3) - (-3) \cdot 4 = -12 + 12 = \underline{\underline{0}}$$