COMPETENCIA: MATRICES

Determinante de la matriz

$\boldsymbol{det\ (E)\ o|\ E|}$

$$E = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 2 \\ 5 & -3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$det\ (E) = [(\quad)(\quad)] - [(\quad)(\quad)] =$

$det\ (E) = [(\quad)] - [(\quad)] =$

$\boldsymbol{det\ (J)\ o|\ J|}$ $\quad J = \begin{pmatrix} -5 & 4 \\ -3 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$

$det\ (J) = [(\quad)(\quad)] - [(\quad)(\quad)] =$

$det\ (J) = [(\quad)] - [(\quad)] =$

$$F = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ 4 & -5 \end{pmatrix}$$

$det\ (F) = [(\quad)(\quad)] - [(\quad)(\quad)] =$

$det\ (F) = [(\quad)] - [(\quad)] =$

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

$det\ (A) = [(\quad)(\quad)] - [(\quad)(\quad)] =$

$det\ (A) = [(\quad)] - [(\quad)] =$

RESOLVER ESTE DETERMINANTE POR DOS MÉTODOS CONOCIDOS

(Agregando las dos primeras columnas)

$\boldsymbol{det\ (I)\ o|\ I|}\quad \boldsymbol{I} = \begin{pmatrix} -3 & 5 & 0 \\ 5 & -3 & 4 \\ -1 & -2 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$ $\qquad \boldsymbol{I} = \begin{pmatrix} -3 & 5 & 0 \\ 5 & -3 & 4 \\ -1 & -2 & -2 \end{pmatrix}\begin{pmatrix} -3 & 5 \\ 5 & -3 \\ -1 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$

$\text{det I} = [(\quad)(\quad)(\quad) + (\quad)(\quad)(\quad) + (\quad)(\quad)(\quad)] -$
$[(\quad)(\quad)(\quad) + (\quad)(\quad)(\quad) + (\quad)(\quad)(\quad)]$

$\text{det I} = [(\quad) + (\quad) + (\quad)] - [(\quad) + (\quad) + (\quad)]$

$\text{det I} = [(\quad)] - [(\quad)]$

$\textbf{de t}(\boldsymbol{I})\ \boldsymbol{o}|\ \boldsymbol{I}|\quad \boldsymbol{I} = \begin{pmatrix} -3 & 5 & 0 \\ 5 & -3 & 4 \\ -1 & -2 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$ $\qquad \boldsymbol{I} = \begin{pmatrix} -3 & 5 & 0 \\ 5 & -3 & 4 \\ -1 & -2 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$

$\begin{pmatrix} -3 & 5 & 0 \\ 5 & -3 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$

$\mathbf{I} = [(\quad)(\quad)(\quad) + (\quad)(\quad)(\quad) + (\quad)(\quad)(\quad)] -$
$[(\quad)(\quad)(\quad) + (\quad)(\quad)(\quad) + (\quad)(\quad)(\quad)]$

$\mathbf{I} = [(\quad) + (\quad) + (\quad)] - [(\quad) + (\quad) + (\quad)]$

$\mathbf{I} = [(\quad)] - [(\quad)]$

$\boldsymbol{K^{-1}}\qquad \boldsymbol{K} = \begin{pmatrix} -3 & -4 \\ 5 & 6 \end{pmatrix}\qquad \boldsymbol{K^{-1}} = \frac{1}{\boldsymbol{det\ K}}\begin{pmatrix} \boldsymbol{a_{2,2}} & -\boldsymbol{a_{1,2}} \\ -\boldsymbol{a_{2,1}} & \boldsymbol{a_{1,1}} \end{pmatrix}$ **y comprobar la matriz identidad**

$\boldsymbol{K^{-1}} = \frac{\mathbf{1}}{\boldsymbol{det\ K}}\begin{pmatrix} \_\_\_ & \_\_\_ \\ \_\_\_ & \_\_\_ \end{pmatrix}$

Proverbio 22: 28 No traspases los linderos antiguos Que pusieron tus padres.

(Agregando las dos primeras filas)

$\boldsymbol{E^{-1}}$ $\quad \boldsymbol{E = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 2 \\ 5 & -3 \end{pmatrix}}$ $\quad \boldsymbol{E^{-1} = \frac{1}{det\,K}\begin{pmatrix} a_{2,2} & -a_{1,2} \\ -a_{2,1} & a_{1,1} \end{pmatrix}}$ **y comprobar la matriz identidad**

$$\boldsymbol{K^{-1} = \frac{1}{det\,K}\begin{pmatrix} \_\_\_ & \_\_\_ \\ \_\_\_ & \_\_\_ \end{pmatrix}}$$

9. DETERMINA EL TÉRMINO QUE FALTA EN LA SIGUIENTE MATRIZ

$\boldsymbol{a}) \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 3 \\ \boldsymbol{n} & 4 \end{pmatrix} = 38$

$\boldsymbol{b}) \begin{pmatrix} 3 & \boldsymbol{n} & 5 \\ -4 & 3 & -3 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \boldsymbol{-36}$