

b) De la seqüència anterior dedueix que: $A^{60124} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & -1 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$

6) $A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ -4 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$ $B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 6 \\ 5 & -4 \end{pmatrix}$ $C = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$

a) $x + BC = A^2 \longrightarrow x = A^2 - BC = A \cdot A - BC$
 $x = ?$
 $x = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ -4 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ -4 & -2 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 6 \\ 5 & -4 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$
 $x = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 6 & 1 \\ -4 & 5 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -6 & -1 \\ 4 & -5 \end{pmatrix}$

b) C^6 ? C^7 ?

$$C^2 = C \cdot C = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \mathbb{I}$$

$$C^3 = C^2 \cdot C = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$C^4 = C^3 \cdot C = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

igual que C^2 !

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Es dedueix que: $C^1 = C^3 = C^5 = \dots = C^{\text{senar}} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$

$$C^2 = C^4 = C^6 = \dots = C^{\text{parell}} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \mathbb{I}$$

Avaluació unitat "Matrívius"

$$1) A = \begin{pmatrix} x & 3 \\ -2 & y \end{pmatrix} \quad A^2 = A \cdot A = \begin{pmatrix} x & 3 \\ -2 & y \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} x & 3 \\ -2 & y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x^2-6 & 3x+3y \\ -2x-2y & -6+y^2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A^2 = A \text{ Condició} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} x^2-6 & 3x+3y \\ -2x-2y & -6+y^2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x & 3 \\ -2 & y \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{cases} x^2-6=x & (1) \\ 3x+3y=3 & (2) \\ -2x-2y=-2 & (3) \\ -6+y^2=y & (4) \end{cases}$$

De l'eq. (1): $x^2 - x - 6 = 0$

$$x = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{1+24}}{2} = \frac{1 \pm 5}{2} = \begin{cases} 3 \\ -2 \end{cases}$$

De l'eq. (4): $y^2 - y - 6 = 0 \rightarrow y = \begin{cases} 3 \\ -2 \end{cases}$

De l'eq. (2): $x + y = 1$

$$x=3, y=3 \rightarrow 3+3=1 \quad \times$$

$$x=3, y=-2 \rightarrow 3-2=1 \quad \checkmark$$

$$x=-2, y=3 \rightarrow -2+3=1 \quad \checkmark$$

$$x=-2, y=-2 \rightarrow -2-2=1 \quad \times$$

→ Possibles
Solutions:

$$(x, y) = (3, -2)$$

$$(x, y) = (-2, 3)$$

$$2) A = \begin{pmatrix} a+b & 1 \\ 0 & a-b \end{pmatrix}$$

a) $A^2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ Condició a, b?

$$A^2 = A \cdot A = \begin{pmatrix} a+b & 1 \\ 0 & a-b \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} a+b & 1 \\ 0 & a-b \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} (a+b)^2 & (a+b) + (a-b) \\ 0 & (a-b)^2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} (a+b)^2 & 2a \\ 0 & (a-b)^2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} (a+b)^2 & 2a \\ 0 & (a-b)^2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{cases} (a+b)^2 = 1 \\ 2a = 2 \\ 0 = 0 \checkmark \\ (a-b)^2 = 1 \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{matrix} \rightarrow \\ \rightarrow \\ \rightarrow \end{matrix} a = 1 \Rightarrow b = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

b) $A^3 = A^2 \cdot A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

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

$$A^5 = \dots = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 5 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A^6 = \dots = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 6 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

c) Per deducció de la sèrie de potències anteriors: $A^n = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & n \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

$$\boxed{3} \quad A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -3 \\ -2 & -8 \end{pmatrix} \quad B = \begin{pmatrix} 8 & 3 \\ 4 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

a) x, y ?

$$\begin{cases} x - 2y = A \\ 2x - y = B \end{cases} \xrightarrow[\text{Resolem el sistema per reducció.}]{\cdot 2} \begin{cases} 2x - 4y = 2A \\ 2x - y = B \end{cases}$$

$$\hline -3y = 2A - B$$

$$y = \frac{2A - B}{-3} = -\frac{1}{3} \cdot (2A - B)$$

$$y = -\frac{1}{3} \cdot \left(\begin{pmatrix} 2 & -6 \\ -4 & -16 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 8 & 3 \\ 4 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \right) = -\frac{1}{3} \begin{pmatrix} -6 & -9 \\ -8 & -15 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$y = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{-6}{-3} & \frac{-9}{-3} \\ \frac{-8}{-3} & \frac{-15}{-3} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ \frac{8}{3} & 5 \end{pmatrix}$$

De la 1a eq.: $x - 2y = A$

$$x = A + 2y = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -3 \\ -2 & -8 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 6 \\ \frac{16}{3} & 10 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 3 \\ \frac{10}{3} & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} b) (A + 2I)^2 &= \left(\begin{pmatrix} 1 & -3 \\ -2 & -8 \end{pmatrix} + 2 \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \right)^2 = \left(\begin{pmatrix} 1 & -3 \\ -2 & -8 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \right)^2 = \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -3 \\ -2 & -6 \end{pmatrix}^2 = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -3 \\ -2 & -6 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -3 \\ -2 & -6 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 15 & 9 \\ 6 & 42 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

$$14) \quad A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 2 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$a) \quad A^2 + 2AB + B^2$$

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

$$2AB = 2 \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 2 & -2 \end{pmatrix} = 2 \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 8 \\ 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 16 \\ 2 & 6 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$B^2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 2 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 2 & -2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 7 & -3 \\ -2 & 10 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A^2 + 2AB + B^2 = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -2 \\ 2 & -1 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 16 \\ 2 & 6 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 7 & -3 \\ -2 & 10 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 10 & 11 \\ 2 & 15 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$b) \quad (A+B)^2 = \left(\begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 2 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \right)^2 = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 2 \\ 3 & -2 \end{pmatrix}^2 = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 2 \\ 3 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 2 \\ 3 & -2 \end{pmatrix} =$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 15 & 2 \\ 3 & 10 \end{pmatrix}$$

Es pot comprovar en aquesta activitat que en el cas de les matrius en general no es compleix que $(A+B)^2 = A^2 + 2AB + B^2$.

$$15) \quad A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$a) \quad A^2 = A \cdot A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A^3 = A^2 \cdot A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} = -I$$

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

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

$$A^6 = A^5 \cdot A = -A^2 \cdot A = -A^3 = I = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A^7 = A^6 \cdot A = I \cdot A = A \quad A^8 = A^2 = \dots$$

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