

Ejercicios de Sistemas de Ecuaciones lineales.

1. Resolver por la regla de Cramer:

$$a) \begin{cases} 2x - y + z = 3 \\ 2y - z = 1 \\ -x + y = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\Delta = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 3$$

$$x = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 3 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix}}{3} = \frac{3}{3} = 1$$

$$y = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 2 & 3 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix}}{3} = \frac{6}{3} = 2$$

$$z = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 2 & -1 & 3 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix}}{3} = \frac{9}{3} = 3$$

$$b) \begin{cases} x + y + z = 1 \\ x - y + z = 1 \\ -x + y + z = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\Delta = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = -4$$

$$x = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix}}{-4} = \frac{0}{-4} = 0 \quad y = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix}}{-4} = \frac{0}{-4} = 0$$

$$z = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix}}{-4} = \frac{-4}{-4} = 1$$

2. Estudiar y resolver, si es posible, el sistema:

$$\begin{cases} x + 2y - 2z = 10 \\ 4x - y + z = 4 \\ -2x + y + z = -2 \\ -x - 3y = -11 \end{cases}$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -2 \\ 4 & -1 & 1 \\ -2 & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & -3 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A' = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -2 & 10 \\ 4 & -1 & 1 & 4 \\ -2 & 1 & 1 & -2 \\ -1 & -3 & 0 & -11 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$|1| = 1 \neq 0 \quad \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 4 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = -7 \neq 0 \quad \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & -2 \\ 4 & -1 & 1 \\ -2 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = -18 \neq 0$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & -2 & 10 \\ 4 & -1 & 1 & 4 \\ -2 & 1 & 1 & -2 \\ -1 & -3 & 0 & -11 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$r(A) = 3 \quad r(A') = 3 \quad n = 3$$

Sistema compatible determinado

$$\begin{cases} x + 2y - 2z = 10 \\ 4x - y + z = 4 \\ -2x + y + z = -2 \end{cases}$$

$$x = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 10 & 2 & -2 \\ 4 & -1 & 1 \\ -2 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix}}{-18} = \frac{-36}{-18} = 2$$

$$y = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 10 & -2 \\ 4 & 4 & 1 \\ -2 & -2 & 1 \end{vmatrix}}{-18} = \frac{-54}{-18} = 3$$

$$z = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 10 \\ 4 & -1 & 4 \\ -2 & 1 & -2 \end{vmatrix}}{-18} = \frac{18}{-18} = -1$$

3. Estudiar y resolver, si es posible, el sistema:

$$\begin{cases} x + y - z + u + v = 2 \\ x - 2y + u = 5 \\ -x + z + 2v = 3 \\ 3y + z - 2u = -1 \end{cases}$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -2 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 3 & 1 & -2 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad A' = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 & 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & -2 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 5 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 3 & 1 & -2 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$|1| \neq 0 \quad \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -2 \end{vmatrix} \neq 0 \quad \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & -2 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \neq 0$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & -2 & 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 1 & -2 \end{vmatrix} = 8 \neq 0$$

$$r(A) = 4 \quad r(A') = 4 \quad n = 5$$

Sistema compatible indeterminado

$$\begin{cases} x + y - z + u = 2 - \lambda \\ x - 2y + u = 5 \\ -x + z + 2v = 3 - 2\mu \\ 3y + z - 2u = -1 \end{cases} \quad v = \lambda$$

$$x = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 2 - \lambda & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 5 & -2 & 0 & 1 \\ 3 - 2\lambda & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 3 & 1 & -2 \end{vmatrix}}{8} = \frac{18 + 3\lambda}{8}$$

$$y = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2-\lambda & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 5 & 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 3-2\lambda & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & -2 \end{vmatrix}}{8} = \frac{6-7\lambda}{8}$$

$$z = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2-\lambda & 1 \\ 1 & -2 & 5 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 & 3-2\lambda & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & -1 & -2 \end{vmatrix}}{8} = \frac{42-13\lambda}{8}$$

$$u = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 & 2-\lambda \\ 1 & -2 & 0 & 5 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 & 3-2\lambda \\ 0 & 3 & 1 & -1 \end{vmatrix}}{8} = \frac{34-17\lambda}{8}$$

4. Resolver el sistema homogéneo:
$$\begin{cases} 3x - 2y - z = 0 \\ -4x + y - z = 0 \\ 2x + 2z = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 3 & -2 & -1 \\ -4 & 1 & -1 \\ 2 & 0 & 2 \end{vmatrix} \neq 0$$

$r = 3 ; n = 3$. Sistema compatible determinado.

Solución trivial: $x = y = z = 0$

5. Discutir y resolver el sistema cuando sea compatible.
$$\begin{cases} 2x + y + az = 4 \\ x + z = 2 \\ x + y + z = 2 \end{cases}$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & a \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad A' = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & a & 4 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$|A| = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 & a \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = a - 2 \quad a - 2 = 0 \quad a = 2$$

$$A' = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & a & 4 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{c_4 \rightarrow 2c_1} A' = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & a \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Si $a = 2$ $r(A) = r(A') = 2$ $n = 3$

Sistema compatible indeterminado

$$\begin{cases} 2x + y = 4 - 2\lambda \\ x = 2 - \lambda \end{cases} \quad z = \lambda \quad \Delta = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = -1$$

Si $a \neq 2$ $r(A) = r(A') = n = 3$

Sistema compatible determinado

$$\Delta_1 = \begin{vmatrix} 4 & 1 & a \\ 2 & 0 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 2a - 4; \quad \Delta_2 = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 4 & a \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 0;$$

$$\Delta_3 = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 & 4 \\ 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$x = \frac{2a-4}{a-2} = 2 \quad y = 0 \quad z = 0$$

6. Discutir y resolver el sistema cuando sea compatible:
$$\begin{cases} x & +y & +z & = & a \\ x & +(a+1)y & +z & = & 2a \\ x & +y & +(1+a)z & = & 0 \end{cases}$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & a+1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & a+1 \end{pmatrix} \quad A' = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & a \\ 1 & a+1 & 1 & 2a \\ 1 & 1 & a+1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$|A| = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & a+1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & a+1 \end{vmatrix} = a^2$$

Si $a = 0$

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

$r(A) = r(A') = 1 \quad n = 3$

Sistema compatible indeterminado

$$x+y+z=0 \quad y = \lambda \quad z = \mu \quad x = -\lambda - \mu$$

Si $a \neq 0$, $r(A) = r(A') = n = 3$

Sistema compatible determinado

$$\Delta_1 = \begin{vmatrix} a & 1 & 1 \\ 2a & a+1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & a+1 \end{vmatrix} = a^3; \quad \Delta_2 = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & a & 1 \\ 1 & 2a & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & a+1 \end{vmatrix} = a^2;$$

$$\Delta_3 = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & a \\ 1 & a+1 & 2a \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = -a^2$$

$$x = \frac{a^3}{a^2} = a \quad y = \frac{a^2}{a^2} = 1 \quad z = \frac{-a^2}{a^2} = -1$$

7. Discutir el sistema:
$$\begin{cases} 2x - y + z - 2t = -5 \\ 2x + 2y - 3z + t = -1 \\ -x + y - z = -1 \\ 4x - 3y + 2z - 3t = -8 \end{cases}$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & 1 & -2 \\ 2 & 2 & -3 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 4 & -3 & 2 & -3 \end{pmatrix} \quad A' = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & 1 & -2 & -5 \\ 2 & 2 & -3 & 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 & -1 & 0 & -1 \\ 4 & -3 & 2 & -3 & -8 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$|2| \neq 0 \quad \begin{vmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ 2 & 2 \end{vmatrix} \neq 0 \quad \begin{vmatrix} 2 & -1 & 1 \\ 2 & 2 & -3 \\ -1 & 1 & -1 \end{vmatrix} \neq 0$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 2 & -1 & 1 & -2 \\ 2 & 2 & -3 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 4 & -3 & 2 & -3 \end{vmatrix} = -10$$

$$r(A) = 4 \quad r(A') = 4 \quad n = 4$$

$$r(A) = 4 \quad r(A') = 4 \quad n = 4$$

Sistema compatible determinado

8. Resolver el sistema homogéneo:
$$\begin{cases} x + 5y - 4z = 0 \\ x - 2y + z = 0 \\ 3x + y - 2z = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 5 & -4 \\ 1 & -2 & 1 \\ 3 & 1 & -2 \end{vmatrix} = 0 \quad \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 5 \\ 1 & -2 \end{vmatrix} = -7$$

$$r = 2 \quad n = 3 \quad \text{Sistema compatible indeterminado}$$

$$\begin{cases} x + 5y = 4\lambda \\ x - 2y = -\lambda \end{cases} \quad z = \lambda$$

$$\Delta_1 = \begin{vmatrix} 4\lambda & 5 \\ -\lambda & -2 \end{vmatrix} = -3\lambda \quad \Delta_2 = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 4\lambda \\ 1 & -\lambda \end{vmatrix} = -5\lambda$$

$$x = \frac{3\lambda}{7} \quad y = \frac{5\lambda}{7} \quad z = \lambda$$

9. Discutir y resolver el sistema cuando sea compatible.

$$\begin{cases} (a+1)x + y + z = a+1 \\ x + (a+1)y + z = a+3 \\ x + y + (1+a)z = -2a-4 \end{cases}$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} a+1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & a+1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & a+1 \end{pmatrix} \quad A' = \begin{pmatrix} a+1 & 1 & 1 & a+1 \\ 1 & a+1 & 1 & a+3 \\ 1 & 1 & a+1 & -2a-4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$|A| = \begin{vmatrix} a+1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & a+1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & a+1 \end{vmatrix} = a^2(a+3) \quad a=0 \quad a=-3$$

Si $a = 0$

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

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

$$r(A) = 1 \quad r(A') = 2$$

Sistema incompatible

Si $a = -3$

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

$$A' = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 1 & 1 & -2 \\ 1 & -2 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & -2 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} -2 & 1 & -2 \\ 1 & -2 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 0 \quad r(A) = r(A') = 2 \quad n = 3$$

Sistema compatible indeterminado

$$\begin{cases} -2x + y = -2 - \lambda \\ x - 2y = -\lambda \end{cases} \quad z = \lambda \quad \Delta = \begin{vmatrix} -2 & 1 \\ 1 & -2 \end{vmatrix} = 3$$

$$x = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} -2 - \lambda & 1 \\ -\lambda & -2 \end{vmatrix}}{3} = \frac{4 + 3\lambda}{3} \quad y = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 2 & -2 - \lambda \\ 1 & -\lambda \end{vmatrix}}{3} = \frac{2 + 3\lambda}{3}$$

Si $a \neq 0, -3 \quad r(A) = r(A') = n = 3$

Sistema compatible determinado

$$\Delta_1 = \begin{vmatrix} (a+1) & 1 & 1 \\ (a+3) & (a+1) & 1 \\ (-2a-4) & 1 & (a+1) \end{vmatrix} = a(a+3)(a+1)$$

$$\Delta_2 = \begin{vmatrix} (a+1) & (a+1) & 1 \\ 1 & (a+3) & 1 \\ 1 & (-2a-4) & (a+1) \end{vmatrix} = a(a+3)^2$$

$$\Delta_3 = \begin{vmatrix} (a+1) & 1 & (a+1) \\ 1 & (a+1) & (a+3) \\ 1 & 1 & (-2a-4) \end{vmatrix} = -2a(a+2)(a+3)$$

$$x = \frac{a(a+3)(a+1)}{a^2(a+3)} = \frac{a+1}{a} \quad y = \frac{a(a+3)^2}{a^2(a+3)} = \frac{a+3}{a}$$

$$z = \frac{-2a(a+2)(a+3)}{a^2(a+3)} = \frac{-2(a+2)}{a}$$

10. Discutir y resolver el sistema cuando sea compatible.
$$\begin{cases} ax+y-z=0 \\ x+3y+z=0 \\ 3x+10y+4z=0 \end{cases}$$

$$|A| = \begin{vmatrix} a & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 3 & 1 \\ 3 & 10 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = 2(a-1) \quad a=1$$

Si $a \neq 1$ $r=3$ $n=3$

Solución trivial: $x = y = z = 0$

Si $a = 1$ $r = 2$ $n = 3$

Sistema compatible indeterminado

$$\begin{cases} x+y = \lambda \\ x+3y = -\lambda \end{cases} \quad z = \lambda$$

$$\Delta = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = 2$$

$$\Delta_1 = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda & 1 \\ -\lambda & 3 \end{vmatrix} = 4\lambda$$

$$\Delta_2 = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & \lambda \\ 1 & -\lambda \end{vmatrix} = -2\lambda$$

$$x = \frac{4\lambda}{2} = 2\lambda$$

$$y = \frac{-2\lambda}{2} = -\lambda$$

$$z = \lambda$$

11. Estudiar y resolver, si es posible, el sistema:
$$\begin{cases} 2x - y - 2z = -2 \\ -x + y + z = 0 \\ x - 2y + z = 8 \\ 2x - 2y = 6 \end{cases}$$

1. Tomamos la matriz de los coeficientes y le hallamos el rango.

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

$$|2| = 2 \neq 0 \quad \begin{vmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 1 \neq 0 \quad \begin{vmatrix} 2 & -1 & -2 \\ -1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -2 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 2 \neq 0$$

$r(A) = 3$

2. Hallamos el rango de la matriz ampliada $A' = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & -2 & -2 \\ -1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & -2 & 1 & 8 \\ 2 & -2 & 0 & 6 \end{pmatrix}$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 2 & -1 & -2 & -2 \\ -1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & -2 & 1 & 8 \\ 2 & -2 & 0 & 6 \end{vmatrix} = 0 \quad r(A') = 3$$

3. Aplicamos el teorema de Rouché.

$$r(A) = 3 \quad r(A') = 3 \quad n = 3$$

Sistema compatible determinado

4. Se resuelve el sistema, si éste no es incompatible, por la regla de Cramer o por el método de Gauss

Tomamos el sistema que corresponde a la submatriz de orden 3, que tiene rango 3, y lo resolvemos.

$$\begin{cases} 2x - y - 2z = -2 \\ -x + y + z = 0 \\ x - 2y + z = 8 \end{cases}$$

$$x = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} -2 & -1 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 8 & -2 & 1 \end{vmatrix}}{2} = \frac{2}{2} = 1$$

$$y = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 2 & -2 & -2 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 8 & 1 \end{vmatrix}}{2} = \frac{-4}{2} = -2$$

$$z = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 2 & -1 & -2 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & -2 & 8 \end{vmatrix}}{2} = \frac{6}{2} = 3$$

12. Discutir y resolver el sistema cuando sea compatible. $\begin{cases} x - y + 2z = 3 \\ kx + 5y - 4z = 1 \\ 3x + 2y - z = 1 \end{cases}$

1. Hallamos el rango de la matriz de los coeficientes.

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 \\ k & 5 & -4 \\ 3 & 2 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$|A| = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 \\ k & 5 & -4 \\ 3 & 2 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = 3k - 15 \quad 3k - 15 = 0 \quad k = 5$$

$$\text{Si } k = 5 \quad r(A) = 2 \quad \text{Si } k \neq 5 \quad r(A) = 3$$

2. Hallamos el rango de la matriz ampliada.

$$A' = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 & 3 \\ k & 5 & -4 & 1 \\ 3 & 2 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$|A'| = \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 2 & 3 \\ 5 & -4 & 1 \\ 2 & -1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \neq 0 \quad r(A') = 3$$

3. Aplicamos el teorema de Rouché

Si $k = 5$ $r(A) \neq r(A')$ Sistema incompatible.

Si $k \neq 5$ $r(A) = r(A') = 3$ $n = 3$ Sistema compatible determinado

4. Resolvemos el sistema compatible determinado por la regla de Cramer (también se puede resolver mediante el método de Gauss).

$$\Delta_1 = \begin{vmatrix} 3 & -1 & 2 \\ 1 & 5 & -4 \\ 1 & 2 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = 6; \quad \Delta_2 = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 3 & 2 \\ k & 1 & -4 \\ 3 & 1 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = 5k - 39;$$

$$\Delta_3 = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 & 3 \\ k & 5 & 1 \\ 3 & 2 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 7k - 45$$

$$x = \frac{6}{3k - 15} \quad y = \frac{5k - 39}{3k - 15} \quad z = \frac{7k - 45}{3k - 15}$$

13. Discutir y resolver el sistema cuando sea compatible. $\begin{cases} 2x + y + az = 4 \\ x + z = 2 \\ x + y + z = 2 \end{cases}$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & a \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad A' = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & a & 4 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$|A| = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 & a \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = a - 2 \quad a - 2 = 0 \quad a = 2$$

$$A' = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & a & 4 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{c_4 \rightarrow 2c_1} A' = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & a \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Si $a = 2$ $r(A) = r(A') = 2$ $n = 3$

Sistema compatible indeterminado

$$\begin{cases} 2x + y = 4 - 2\lambda \\ x = 2 - \lambda \end{cases} \quad z = \lambda \quad \Delta = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = -1$$

Si $a \neq 2$ $r(A) = r(A') = n = 3$

Sistema compatible determinado

$$\Delta_1 = \begin{vmatrix} 4 & 1 & a \\ 2 & 0 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 2a - 4; \quad \Delta_2 = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 4 & a \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 0;$$

$$\Delta_3 = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 & 4 \\ 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 0 \quad x = \frac{2a-4}{a-2} = 2 \quad y = 0 \quad z = 0$$

14. Determinar para qué valores de k, el siguiente sistema tiene infinitas soluciones.

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} x + y + z = 0 \\ x - y + z = 0 \\ kx + z = 0 \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ k & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{f_2 + f_1} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 2 & 0 \\ k & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{array} \right) \rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ k & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\xrightarrow{f_3 - f_1} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ k-1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right)$$

$$k - 1 = 0$$

$$k = 1$$

Sistema Compatible Indeterminado

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} x + y + z = 0 \\ x + z = 0 \end{array} \right\}$$

$$x = \lambda$$

$$y = 0$$

$$z = -\lambda$$