

| Matrice inversabile – 1 – |  |
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|                           | $A^{-1} = \frac{1}{\det A} A^* \quad , A \in \mathcal{M}_n(\mathbb{C}), n \in \mathbb{N}, n \geq 2$ <p><i>Etapa I</i> <math>\det A \neq 0 \rightarrow \exists A^{-1}</math></p> <p><i>Etapa II</i> scriem <math>A^t</math> transpusa matricei <math>A</math></p> <p><i>Etapa III</i> determinăm <math>A^*</math> matricea adjunctă / matricea complementelor algebrici</p> <p><i>Etapa IV</i> aflăm <math>A^{-1}</math></p> <p><i>Etapa V</i> verificăm dacă <math>A \cdot A^{-1} = I_n = A^{-1} \cdot A</math></p>  |
| ex. 1                     | <p>Determinați inversa matricei <math>A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 &amp; 2 \\ 3 &amp; 4 \end{pmatrix} \in \mathcal{M}_2(\mathbb{R})</math>.</p> <p><i>Etapa I</i> <math>\det A = 4 - 6 = -2 \neq 0 \rightarrow \exists A^{-1}</math></p> <p><i>Etapa II</i> scriem <math>A^t = \begin{pmatrix} 1 &amp; 3 \\ 2 &amp; 4 \end{pmatrix}</math></p> <p><i>Etapa III</i> determinăm <math>A^* = \begin{pmatrix} A_{11} &amp; A_{12} \\ A_{21} &amp; A_{22} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 4 &amp; -2 \\ -3 &amp; 1 \end{pmatrix}</math></p> <p><math>A_{11} = (-1)^{1+1} \cdot 4 = 4 \quad A_{12} = (-1)^{1+2} \cdot 2 = -2</math><br/> <math>A_{21} = (-1)^{2+1} \cdot 3 = -3 \quad A_{22} = (-1)^{2+2} \cdot 1 = 1</math></p> <p><i>Etapa IV</i> aflăm <math>A^{-1} = \frac{1}{-2} \begin{pmatrix} 4 &amp; -2 \\ -3 &amp; 1 \end{pmatrix}</math></p> <p><i>Etapa V</i> verificăm <math>A^{-1} \cdot A = -\frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 4 &amp; -2 \\ -3 &amp; 1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 &amp; 2 \\ 3 &amp; 4 \end{pmatrix} = -\frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} -2 &amp; 0 \\ 0 &amp; -2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 &amp; 0 \\ 0 &amp; 1 \end{pmatrix} = I_2</math></p>   |
|                           | <p>Observație:</p> $A = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} \in \mathcal{M}_2(\mathbb{C}), \det A = ad - bc \neq 0 \rightarrow A^{-1} = \frac{1}{\det A} \begin{pmatrix} d & -b \\ -c & a \end{pmatrix}$  |
| ex. 2                     | <p>Determinați inversa matricei <math>A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 &amp; 2 &amp; 3 \\ 0 &amp; 4 &amp; 5 \\ 0 &amp; 0 &amp; 6 \end{pmatrix} \in \mathcal{M}_3(\mathbb{R})</math>.</p> <p><i>Etapa I</i> <math>\det A = 1 \cdot 4 \cdot 6 = 24 \neq 0 \rightarrow \exists A^{-1}</math></p> <p><i>Etapa II</i> scriem <math>A^t = \begin{pmatrix} 1 &amp; 0 &amp; 0 \\ 2 &amp; 4 &amp; 0 \\ 3 &amp; 5 &amp; 6 \end{pmatrix}</math></p> <p><i>Etapa III</i> determinăm <math>A^* = \begin{pmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} 4 &amp; 0 \\ 5 &amp; 6 \end{vmatrix} &amp; - \begin{vmatrix} 2 &amp; 0 \\ 3 &amp; 6 \end{vmatrix} &amp; + \begin{vmatrix} 2 &amp; 4 \\ 3 &amp; 5 \end{vmatrix} \\ - \begin{vmatrix} 0 &amp; 0 \\ 5 &amp; 6 \end{vmatrix} &amp; + \begin{vmatrix} 1 &amp; 0 \\ 3 &amp; 6 \end{vmatrix} &amp; - \begin{vmatrix} 1 &amp; 0 \\ 3 &amp; 5 \end{vmatrix} \\ + \begin{vmatrix} 0 &amp; 0 \\ 4 &amp; 0 \end{vmatrix} &amp; - \begin{vmatrix} 1 &amp; 0 \\ 2 &amp; 0 \end{vmatrix} &amp; + \begin{vmatrix} 1 &amp; 0 \\ 2 &amp; 4 \end{vmatrix} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 24 &amp; -12 &amp; -2 \\ 0 &amp; 6 &amp; -5 \\ 0 &amp; 0 &amp; 4 \end{pmatrix}</math></p> <p><i>Etapa IV</i> aflăm <math>A^{-1} = \frac{1}{24} \begin{pmatrix} 24 &amp; -12 &amp; -2 \\ 0 &amp; 6 &amp; -5 \\ 0 &amp; 0 &amp; 4 \end{pmatrix}</math></p> <p><i>Etapa V</i> verificăm <math>A^{-1} \cdot A = \frac{1}{24} \begin{pmatrix} 24 &amp; -12 &amp; -2 \\ 0 &amp; 6 &amp; -5 \\ 0 &amp; 0 &amp; 4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 &amp; 2 &amp; 3 \\ 0 &amp; 4 &amp; 5 \\ 0 &amp; 0 &amp; 6 \end{pmatrix} = I_3</math></p> |

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| <p>ex.3</p> | <p>Determinați inversa matricei <math>A = \begin{pmatrix} -3 &amp; -1 \\ 7 &amp; 4 \end{pmatrix} \in \mathcal{M}_2(\mathbb{R})</math>.</p> <p>Dacă <math>\det A \neq 0</math>, avem <math>A \cdot A^{-1} = I_2 = A^{-1} \cdot A</math> și considerăm că <math>A^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} a &amp; b \\ c &amp; d \end{pmatrix} \in \mathcal{M}_2(\mathbb{R})</math>.</p> $\det A = -5 \neq 0 \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} -3 & -1 \\ 7 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{cases} -3a - c = 1 \\ -3b - d = 0 \\ 7a + 4c = 0 \\ 7b + 4d = 1 \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} a = -\frac{4}{5} \\ b = -\frac{1}{5} \\ c = \frac{7}{5} \\ d = \frac{3}{5} \end{cases}$ $A^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{4}{5} & \frac{1}{5} \\ -\frac{7}{5} & -\frac{3}{5} \end{pmatrix} \in \mathcal{M}_2(\mathbb{R})$ |
| <p>ex.4</p> | <p>Determinați inversa matricei <math>A \in \mathcal{M}_2(\mathbb{R})</math> dacă <math>A^2 + 5A + 6I_2 = O_2</math>.</p> <p>Conform teoremei <i>Hamilton – Cayley</i>: <math>A^2 - \text{Tr}A \cdot A + \det A \cdot I_2 = O_2</math>, avem</p> $\det A = 6 \neq 0 \quad \rightarrow \quad \exists A^{-1}$ $A^2 + 5A + 6I_2 = O_2 \quad \rightarrow \quad A(A + 5I_2) = -6I_2$ $A \frac{1}{-6}(A + 5I_2) = I_2 \quad \rightarrow \quad A^{-1} = -\frac{1}{6}(A + 5I_2)$  |
| <p>1.</p>   | <p>Determinați inversa matricei <math>A = \begin{pmatrix} 3 &amp; -1 \\ 5 &amp; -1 \end{pmatrix} \in \mathcal{M}_2(\mathbb{R})</math>.</p>  |
| <p>2.</p>   | <p>Aflați inversa matricei <math>A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 &amp; -1 &amp; 1 \\ 0 &amp; -1 &amp; 1 \\ 2 &amp; 1 &amp; 0 \end{pmatrix} \in \mathcal{M}_3(\mathbb{R})</math>.</p>  |
| <p>3.</p>   | <p>Determinați inversa matricei <math>A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 &amp; 1 &amp; 1 \\ 1 &amp; \varepsilon &amp; \varepsilon^2 \\ 1 &amp; \varepsilon^2 &amp; \varepsilon \end{pmatrix} \in \mathcal{M}_3(\mathbb{C})</math>, unde <math>\varepsilon^2 + \varepsilon + 1 = 0</math>.</p>  |
| <p>4.</p>   | <p>Rezolvați ecuația matriceală <math>AXB = I_2</math>, unde <math>A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 &amp; 2 \\ 3 &amp; 4 \end{pmatrix}, B = \begin{pmatrix} 3 &amp; -1 \\ 5 &amp; -1 \end{pmatrix}, A, B \in \mathcal{M}_2(\mathbb{R})</math>.</p>   |
| <p>5.</p>   | <p>Determinați adjuncta matricei <math>A \in \mathcal{M}_2(\mathbb{R})</math> dacă <math>A^2 - A - 2I_2 = O_2</math>.</p>   |
| <p>6.</p>   | <p>Determinați numărul matricelor <math>A \in \mathcal{M}_n(\mathbb{C})</math> cu <math>\det A = a</math> și <math>A = A^*</math>, unde <math>n \in \mathbb{N}, n \geq 2</math>, <math>a \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{-1, 0, 1\}</math>.</p>  |
| <p>7.</p>   | <p>Fie matricea <math>A \in \mathcal{M}_2(\mathbb{C})</math> care verifică relația <math>A^2 + \varepsilon A + \varepsilon^2 I_2 = O_2</math>, unde <math>\varepsilon \in \mathbb{C} \setminus \mathbb{R}, \varepsilon^3 = 1</math>.<br/>Arătați că matricea <math>A</math> este inversabilă și că singura matrice <math>A \in \mathcal{M}_2(\mathbb{R})</math> care verifică relația dată este <math>A = I_2</math>.</p>   |