

Pauta

UNIVERSIDAD DE CHILE
Fac. de Ciencias Veterinarias y Pecuarias
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PRUEBA 1 - MAT I

Profesor: *Orlando Campos.* Ayudante: *Ignacio Trujillo.*

NOMBRE:.....

1. Resolver para x :

$$2\binom{x}{5} = \binom{x}{4} + \binom{x}{6}$$

Solución:

$$\begin{aligned} 2\binom{x}{5} &= \binom{x}{4} + \binom{x}{6} \\ 2\frac{x!}{5!(x-5)!} &= \frac{x!}{4!(x-4)!} + \frac{x!}{6!(x-6)!} \quad \text{(5 puntos)} \\ 2\frac{x!}{5!(x-5)!} &= \frac{5 \cdot 6 \cdot x! + (x-4)(x-5)x!}{6!(x-4)!} \\ 2\frac{x!}{5!(x-5)!} &= \left(\frac{5 \cdot 6 + (x-4)(x-5)}{6!(x-4)!} \right) x! \\ 2\frac{1}{5!(x-5)!} &= \left(\frac{5 \cdot 6 + (x-4)(x-5)}{6!(x-4)!} \right) \\ 2 &= \left(\frac{5 \cdot 6 + (x-4)(x-5)}{6!(x-4)!} \right) [5!(x-5)!] \\ 2 &= \left(\frac{5 \cdot 6 + (x-4)(x-5)}{6(x-4)} \right) \\ 12(x-4) &= 30 + (x-4)(x-5) \quad 1 \\ 12x - 48 &= 30 + x^2 - 9x + 20 \\ 0 &= x^2 - 21x + 98 \\ 0 &= (x-7)(x-14) \end{aligned}$$

Luego, las soluciones son dos $x_1 = 7 \vee x_2 = 14$ **(10 puntos)**

2. a) Calcular, para $n \in \mathbb{N}$ arbitrario, el valor de:

$$\binom{n}{0} + \binom{n}{1} + \binom{n}{2} + \binom{n}{3} + \dots + \binom{n}{n}$$

(INDICACION: Usar Binomio de Newton eligiendo convenientemente a^{n-k} y b^k)

- b) Especule con lo que ocurre con el resultado de,

$$\binom{n}{0} - \binom{n}{1} + \binom{n}{2} - \binom{n}{3} + \dots + (-1)^n \binom{n}{n}$$

Solución:

Parte a)

$$\begin{aligned} \binom{n}{0} + \binom{n}{1} + \binom{n}{2} + \dots + \binom{n}{n-1} + \binom{n}{n} &= \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} \\ \binom{n}{0} + \binom{n}{1} + \binom{n}{2} + \dots + \binom{n}{n-1} + \binom{n}{n} &= \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} (1)^k (1)^{n-k} \end{aligned} \quad (7.5 \text{ puntos})$$

Por binomio de newton,

$$\binom{n}{0} + \binom{n}{1} + \binom{n}{2} + \dots + \binom{n}{n-1} + \binom{n}{n} = (1+1)^n = 2^n$$

Parte b)

$$\begin{aligned} \binom{n}{0} - \binom{n}{1} + \binom{n}{2} - \binom{n}{3} + \dots + (-1)^n \binom{n}{n} &= \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} (-1)^k \\ \binom{n}{0} - \binom{n}{1} + \binom{n}{2} - \binom{n}{3} + \dots + (-1)^n \binom{n}{n} &= \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} (-1)^k (1)^{n-k} \end{aligned} \quad (7.5 \text{ puntos})$$

Por binomio de newton,

$$\binom{n}{0} - \binom{n}{1} + \binom{n}{2} - \binom{n}{3} + \dots + (-1)^n \binom{n}{n} = (-1+1)^n = 0$$

3. Considerar,

$$a_n = \begin{cases} 5(n+6) & , 1 \leq n \leq 27 \\ \sqrt{2n+2} - \sqrt{2n} & , 28 \leq n \leq 56 \\ 7(n+n^2) & , 57 \leq n \end{cases}$$

Calcular

$$\sum_{K=15}^{54} a_k$$

Solución:

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{k=15}^{54} a_k &\equiv \sum_{k=15}^{27} 5(k+6) + \sum_{k=28}^{54} \sqrt{2k+2} - \sqrt{2k} \\ \sum_{k=15}^{54} a_k &\equiv \left[\sum_{k=1}^{27} 5(k+6) - \sum_{k=1}^{15} 5(k+6) \right] + \left[\sum_{k=28}^{54} \sqrt{2k+2} - \sqrt{2k} \right] \\ \sum_{k=15}^{54} a_k &\equiv \left[5 \sum_{k=1}^{27} k + 5 \sum_{k=1}^{27} 6 - 5 \sum_{k=1}^{15} k - 5 \sum_{k=1}^{15} 6 \right] + \left[\sum_{k=28}^{54} \sqrt{2k+2} - \sqrt{2k} \right] \\ \sum_{k=15}^{54} a_k &\equiv \left[5 \left(\frac{27 \cdot 28}{2} \right) + 5 \cdot 6 \cdot 27 - 5 \left(\frac{15 \cdot 16}{2} \right) - 5 \cdot 6 \cdot 15 \right] + \left[\sum_{k=28}^{54} \sqrt{2(k+1)} - \sqrt{2k} \right] \quad (7.5 \text{ puntos}) \\ \sum_{k=15}^{54} a_k &\equiv 1650 + \left[\left(\sqrt{2 \cdot (29)} - \sqrt{2 \cdot 28} \right) + \left(\sqrt{2 \cdot (30)} - \sqrt{2 \cdot 29} \right) + \dots + \left(\sqrt{2 \cdot (55)} - \sqrt{2 \cdot 54} \right) + \right] \end{aligned}$$

Como la anterior es una suma telescópica, se salvan solo un elemento del primer término y del último término.

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{k=15}^{54} a_k &\equiv 1650 + \left[\sqrt{2 \cdot (55)} - \sqrt{2 \cdot 28} \right] \\ &\quad \quad \quad (7.5 \text{ puntos}) \\ \sum_{k=15}^{54} a_k &\approx 1653 \end{aligned}$$

4. Dadas las matrices:

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, C = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 5 \\ -6 \end{pmatrix}, X = \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix}$$

Usando Gauss, resolver el sistema,

$$3AX - I_3X = B^tAX + C$$

Solución:

$$3AX - I_3 X = B^t A X + C$$

$$(3A - I_3 - B^t A)X = C$$

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

$$3A = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 0 & 6 \\ 3 & 6 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$I_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$B^t = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$B^t A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$B^t A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 4 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$3A - I_3 - B^t A = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 0 & 6 \\ 3 & 6 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 4 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$3A - I_3 - B^t A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -2 & 4 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ -2 & 0 & -3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(3A - I_3 - B^t A)X = C$$

$$X = (3A - I_3 - B^t A)^{-1} C \quad \textbf{(5 puntos)}$$

Entonces el objetivo es encontrar la inversa de la matriz anterior.

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

Cambiar la F1 por la F2.

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

A la F3 sumarle 2*F1

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

La F2 dividirla por -2.

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 2 & -3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -\frac{1}{2} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

A la F1 restarle la F2 y a la F3 restale 2*F2.

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

A la F2 sumarle 2*F3 y a la F1 restarle 2*F3

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

Comprobación:

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

$$(3A - I_3 - B^t A)^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{-3}{2} & -3 & -2 \\ \frac{3}{2} & 4 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$X = (3A - I_3 - B^t A)^{-1} C$$

$$X = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{-3}{2} & -3 & -2 \\ \frac{3}{2} & 4 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 5 \\ -6 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{3}{2} - 15 + 12 \\ \frac{3}{2} + 20 - 12 \\ 1 + 10 - 6 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{9}{2} \\ \frac{19}{2} \\ 5 \end{pmatrix}$$

(10 puntos)