

Calcular  $A^{-1}$  siendo  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ -2 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$ .

$$A \cdot A^{-1} = I_2$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ -2 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} x & y \\ z & t \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 3x+z & 3y+t \\ -2x-z & -2y-t \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{array}{rcl} 3x + z & = & 1 \\ -2x - z & = & 0 \\ 3y + t & = & 0 \\ -2y - t & = & 1 \end{array} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x=1 \\ y=1 \\ z=-2 \\ t=-3 \end{cases} \Rightarrow A^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -2 & -3 \end{pmatrix}$$