

2) Discutir los siguientes sistemas y resolver en caso de ser compatible:

$$\text{a) } \begin{cases} x+y+z=11 \\ 2x-y+z=5 \\ 3x+2y+z=24 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{b) } \begin{cases} 2x-4y+6z=2 \\ y+2z=-3 \\ x-3y+z=4 \end{cases}$$

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

SOLUCIÓN:

$$\text{a) } A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & -1 & 1 \\ 3 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad A^* = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & | & 11 \\ 2 & -1 & 1 & | & 5 \\ 3 & 2 & 1 & | & 24 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A^* = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & | & 11 \\ 2 & -1 & 1 & | & 5 \\ 3 & 2 & 1 & | & 24 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow[\text{F}_3=\text{F}_3-3\text{F}_1]{\text{F}_2=\text{F}_2-2\text{F}_1} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & | & 11 \\ 0 & -3 & -1 & | & -17 \\ 0 & -1 & -2 & | & -9 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{F}_2 \leftrightarrow \text{F}_3} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & | & 11 \\ 0 & -1 & -2 & | & -9 \\ 0 & -3 & -1 & | & -17 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{F}_3=\text{F}_3-3\text{F}_2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & | & 11 \\ 0 & -1 & -2 & | & -9 \\ 0 & 0 & 5 & | & 10 \end{pmatrix}$$

Aplicando el teorema de Rouché-Fröbenius:

$\text{Rang}(A) = \text{rang}(A^*) = 3 = n^\circ$ de incógnitas \rightarrow SCD

$$\text{Sistema escalonado: } \begin{cases} x+y+z=11 \\ -y-2z=-9 \\ 5z=10 \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} x=11-y-z \rightarrow x=4 \\ y=9-2z \rightarrow y=5 \\ z=2 \end{cases} \rightarrow \text{Solución: } x=4, y=5, z=2$$

$$\text{b) } A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -4 & 6 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & -3 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad A^* = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -4 & 6 & | & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & | & -3 \\ 1 & -3 & 1 & | & 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A^* = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -4 & 6 & | & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & | & -3 \\ 1 & -3 & 1 & | & 4 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{F}_1=\frac{1}{2}\text{F}_1} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 3 & | & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & | & -3 \\ 1 & -3 & 1 & | & 4 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{F}_3=\text{F}_3-\text{F}_1} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 3 & | & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & | & -3 \\ 0 & -1 & -2 & | & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$\text{Rang}(A) = \text{rang}(A^*) = 2 < n^\circ$ incógnitas \rightarrow SCI

$$\begin{cases} x-2y+3z=1 \\ y+2z=-3 \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} x=1+2y-3z \rightarrow x=-7\lambda-5 \\ y=-3-2z \rightarrow y=-3-2\lambda \\ z=\lambda \end{cases} \rightarrow \text{Solución: } x=-7\lambda-5, y=-3-2\lambda, z=\lambda$$

$$\text{c) } A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 1 \\ 3 & -1 & -2 \\ -4 & 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad A^* = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 1 & | & 1 \\ 3 & -1 & -2 & | & 4 \\ -4 & 3 & 1 & | & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A^* = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 1 & | & 1 \\ 3 & -1 & -2 & | & 4 \\ -4 & 3 & 1 & | & 2 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow[\text{F}_3=\text{F}_3+4\text{F}_1]{\text{F}_2=\text{F}_2-3\text{F}_1} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 1 & | & 1 \\ 0 & 5 & -5 & | & 1 \\ 0 & -5 & 5 & | & 6 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{F}_3=\text{F}_3+\text{F}_2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 1 & | & 1 \\ 0 & 5 & -5 & | & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & | & 7 \end{pmatrix}$$

Aplicando el teorema de Rouché-Fröbenius:

$\text{Rang}(A) = 2$; $\text{rang}(A^*) = 3 \rightarrow$ S.I.

3) Discutir los siguientes sistemas y resolver en caso de ser compatible:

$$\text{a) } \begin{cases} -x+y+z=3 \\ x-y+z=7 \\ x+y-z=1 \end{cases}$$

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

$$\text{c) } \begin{cases} 2x-y+z=1 \\ x-y-z=2 \\ x+y+5z=3 \end{cases}$$

SOLUCIÓN:

$$\text{a) } A = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \quad A^* = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 & 1 & | & 3 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 & | & 7 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 & | & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A^* = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 & 1 & | & 3 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 & | & 7 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 & | & 1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow[\text{F}_3=\text{F}_3+\text{F}_1]{\text{F}_2=\text{F}_2+\text{F}_1} \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 & 1 & | & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & | & 10 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & | & 4 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{F}_3 \leftrightarrow \text{F}_2} \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 & 1 & | & 3 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & | & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & | & 10 \end{pmatrix}$$

Aplicando el teorema de Rouché-Fröbenius:

$$\text{Rang}(A) = \text{rang}(A^*) = 3 = n^\circ \text{ incógnitas} \rightarrow \text{S.C.D.}$$

Resolvemos el sistema por Gauss:

$$\begin{cases} -x+y+z=3 \\ 2y=4 \\ 2z=10 \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} x=y+z-3 \rightarrow x=4 \\ y=2 \\ z=5 \end{cases} \rightarrow \text{Solución: } x=4, y=2, z=5$$

$$\text{b) } A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & -2 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad A^* = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & | & 1 \\ 2 & -1 & 1 & | & 2 \\ 1 & -2 & 0 & | & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A^* = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & | & 1 \\ 2 & -1 & 1 & | & 2 \\ 1 & -2 & 0 & | & 1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow[\text{F}_3=\text{F}_3-\text{F}_1]{\text{F}_2=\text{F}_2-2\text{F}_1} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & | & 1 \\ 0 & -3 & -1 & | & 0 \\ 0 & -3 & -1 & | & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

Aplicando el teorema de Rouché-Fröbenius:

$$\text{Rang}(A) = \text{rang}(A^*) = 2 < n^\circ \text{ incógnitas} \rightarrow \text{S.C.I.}$$

Resolvemos el sistema por Gauss:

$$\begin{cases} x+y+z=1 \\ -3y-z=0 \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} x+y=1-z \\ -3y=z \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} x=1-z-y \rightarrow x=1-\frac{2}{3}z \\ y=-\frac{1}{3}z \end{cases} \rightarrow \text{Solución: } x = \frac{3-2\lambda}{3}, y = -\frac{1}{3}\lambda, z = \lambda$$

$$\text{c) } A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \quad A^* = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & 1 & | & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & -1 & | & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & 5 & | & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A^* = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & 1 & | & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & -1 & | & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & 5 & | & 3 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{F}_2 \leftrightarrow \text{F}_1} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & -1 & | & 2 \\ 2 & -1 & 1 & | & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 5 & | & 3 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow[\text{F}_3=\text{F}_3-\text{F}_1]{\text{F}_2=\text{F}_2-2\text{F}_1} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & -1 & | & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 & | & -3 \\ 0 & 2 & 6 & | & 1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{F}_3=\text{F}_3-2\text{F}_2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & -1 & | & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 & | & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & | & 7 \end{pmatrix}$$

Aplicando el teorema de Rouché-Fröbenius:

$$\text{Rang}(A) = 2 \quad \text{rang}(A^*) = 3 \rightarrow \text{S.I.}$$

4) Discutir y resolver, en caso de ser compatible, el siguiente sistema homogéneo:

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

SOLUCIÓN:

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{F_2 = F_2 - 2F_1} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 3 & -3 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{F_2 = \frac{1}{3}F_2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{F_3 = F_3 - F_2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$$

Rang(A) = rang(A*) = 3 → SCD → Solución: x = y = z = 0

5) Resolver los siguientes sistemas:

a)
$$\begin{cases} x - 2y - 3z = 1 \\ 3x + 2y + 2z = 1 \\ -2x + 3y + z = -9 \end{cases}$$

b)
$$\begin{cases} 2x + y + z - 3t = 4 \\ x + 3y - z + 2t = 2 \\ -3x + y - 3z + 8t = -7 \end{cases}$$

c)
$$\begin{cases} 3x - 2y + z = 5 \\ x + 2y - z = 3 \\ -x + 6y - 3z = 1 \end{cases}$$

SOLUCIÓN:

a)
$$A^* = \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & -2 & -3 & 1 \\ 3 & 2 & 2 & 1 \\ -2 & 3 & 1 & -9 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{\substack{F_2 = F_2 - 3F_1 \\ F_3 = F_3 + 2F_1}} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & -2 & -3 & 1 \\ 0 & 8 & 11 & -2 \\ 0 & -1 & -5 & -7 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{F_2 = F_2 + 8F_3} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & -2 & -3 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -29 & -58 \\ 0 & -1 & -5 & -7 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\begin{cases} x - 2y - 3z = 1 \\ -29z = -58 \\ y + 5z = 7 \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} x = 2y + 3z + 1 \rightarrow x = 1 \\ z = 2 \\ y = 7 - 5z \rightarrow y = -3 \end{cases} \rightarrow \text{Solución: } x = 1, y = -3, z = 2$$

b)
$$A^* = \left(\begin{array}{cccc|c} 2 & 1 & 1 & -3 & 4 \\ 1 & 3 & -1 & 2 & 2 \\ -3 & 1 & -3 & 8 & -7 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{\substack{E_1 = E_1 - 2E_2 \\ E_3 = E_3 + 3E_2}} \left(\begin{array}{cccc|c} 0 & -5 & 3 & -7 & 0 \\ 1 & 3 & -1 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & 10 & -6 & 14 & -1 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{E_3 = E_3 + 2E_1} \left(\begin{array}{cccc|c} 0 & -5 & 3 & -7 & 0 \\ 1 & 3 & -1 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 \end{array} \right) \rightarrow \text{S.I.}$$

c)
$$A^* = \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 3 & -2 & 1 & 5 \\ 1 & 2 & -1 & 3 \\ -1 & 6 & -3 & 1 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{\substack{F_1 = F_1 - 3F_2 \\ F_3 = F_3 + F_2}} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 0 & -8 & 4 & -4 \\ 1 & 2 & -1 & 3 \\ 0 & 8 & -4 & 4 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{F_3 = F_3 + F_1} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 0 & -8 & 4 & -4 \\ 1 & 2 & -1 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right) \rightarrow \text{S.C.I.}$$

$$\begin{cases} -8y + 4z = -4 \\ x + 2y - z = 3 \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} 2y - z = 1 \rightarrow z = 2y - 1 \\ x + 2y - z = 3 \rightarrow x = -2y + z + 3 = -2y + 2y - 1 + 3 = 2 \end{cases}$$

Solución: x = 2, y = λ, z = 2λ - 1

SISTEMAS CON PARÁMETROS

1) Discutir y resolver, según los distintos valores del parámetro k , el siguiente sistema:

$$\begin{cases} x + y + z = k + 2 \\ x - ky + z = 1 \\ kx + y + z = 4 \end{cases}$$

SOLUCIÓN:

$$A^* = \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & 1 & k+2 \\ 1 & -k & 1 & 1 \\ k & 1 & 1 & 4 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow[\text{F3=F3-F1}]{\text{F2=F2-F1}} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & 1 & k+2 \\ 0 & -1-k & 0 & -k-1 \\ k-1 & 0 & 0 & -k+2 \end{array} \right)$$

Empleando el método de Gauss:

- Si $k = 1 \rightarrow A^* = \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & -2 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) \rightarrow \text{S.I.}$

- Si $k = -1 \rightarrow A^* = \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -2 & 0 & 0 & 3 \end{array} \right) \rightarrow \text{S.C.I.} \rightarrow \begin{cases} x+y+z=1 \\ -2x=3 \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} x+y=1-z \\ -2x=3 \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} x = -\frac{3}{2} \\ y = 1 - z - x \rightarrow y = \frac{5}{2} - \lambda \\ z = \lambda \end{cases}$

- Si $k \neq 1, k \neq -1 \rightarrow \text{S.C.D.}$

$$\begin{cases} x + y + z = k + 2 \\ (-1 - k)y = -1 - k \\ (k - 1)x = 2 - k \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} z = k + 2 - y - x \rightarrow z = k + 2 - 1 + \frac{k-2}{k-1} = \frac{k^2 + k - 3}{k-1} \\ y = 1 \\ x = \frac{2-k}{k-1} \end{cases}$$

2) Discutir, según los distintos valores del parámetro m , el siguiente sistema. Resolver en el caso de $m = -2$.

$$\begin{cases} (m-6)y + 3z = 0 \\ 2x + y - z = m - 4 \\ (m+1)x + 2y = 3 \end{cases}$$

SOLUCIÓN:

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & m-6 & 3 \\ 2 & 1 & -1 \\ m+1 & 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad A^* = \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 0 & m-6 & 3 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & -1 & m-4 \\ m+1 & 2 & 0 & 3 \end{array} \right)$$

Aplicamos el teorema de Rouché- Fröbenius:

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 2 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 2 \neq 0 \rightarrow \text{rang}(A) \geq 2$$

$$\text{Si } |A| = 0 \rightarrow \text{rang}(A) = 2 \rightarrow |A| = 15 - m^2 + 2m = 0 \rightarrow m = 5, m = -3$$

$$\bullet m = 5 \rightarrow A^* = \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 0 & -1 & 3 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 6 & 2 & 0 & 3 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{F_3=F_3-3F_2} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 0 & -1 & 3 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 3 & 0 \end{array} \right) \rightarrow \text{rang}(A) = \text{rang}(A^*) = 2 < n^{\circ} \text{ incógnitas} \rightarrow \text{SCI}$$

$$\begin{cases} -y + 3z = 0 \\ 2x + y - z = 1 \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} y = 3z \\ 2x + y - z = 1 \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} y = 3z \\ 2x = 1 - y + z \end{cases} \xrightarrow{z=\lambda} \begin{cases} y = 3\lambda \\ 2x = 1 - 3\lambda + \lambda \rightarrow x = \frac{1-2\lambda}{2} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{Solución: } x = \frac{1-2\lambda}{2}; y = 3\lambda; z = \lambda \quad \forall \lambda \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\bullet m = -3 \rightarrow A^* = \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 0 & -9 & 3 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & -1 & -7 \\ -2 & 2 & 0 & 3 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow[F_1 = \frac{1}{3}F_1]{F_3=F_3+F_2} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 0 & -3 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & -1 & -7 \\ 0 & 3 & -1 & -4 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{F_3=F_3+F_1} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 0 & -3 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & -1 & -7 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -4 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\text{rang}(A) = 2, \text{rang}(A^*) = 3 \rightarrow \text{S.I.}$$

• Si $m \neq 5, m \neq -3 \rightarrow \text{S.C.D.}$

Para $m = -2$:

$$\begin{cases} -8y + 3z = 0 \\ 2x + y - z = -6 \\ -x + 2y = 3 \end{cases} \rightarrow A^* = \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 0 & -8 & 3 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & -1 & -6 \\ -1 & 2 & 0 & 3 \end{array} \right) \rightarrow |A| = 7$$

Aplicamos la regla de Cramer para resolver el sistema:

$$x = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 0 & -8 & 3 \\ -6 & 1 & -1 \\ 3 & 2 & 0 \end{vmatrix}}{7} = -\frac{21}{7} = -3$$

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

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

3) Discutir, según los distintos valores del parámetro A, el siguiente sistema. Resolver el sistema para $a = 8$

$$\begin{cases} x + 2y + z = 2 \\ 2x - y + 3z = 2 \\ 7x - y + az = 6 \end{cases}$$

SOLUCIÓN:

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & -1 & 3 \\ 7 & -1 & a \end{pmatrix} \quad A^* = \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 2 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & -1 & 3 & 2 \\ 7 & -1 & a & 6 \end{array} \right)$$

Aplicamos el teorema de Rouché- Fröbenius:

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = -5 \neq 0 \rightarrow \text{rang}(A) \geq 2$$

$$\text{Si } |A| = 0 \rightarrow \text{rang}(A) = 2 \rightarrow |A| = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & -1 & 3 \\ 7 & -1 & a \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & -5 & 1 \\ 0 & -15 & a-7 \end{vmatrix} = -5(a-7) + 15 = -5(a-10) = 0 \rightarrow a = 10$$

$$\bullet \text{ Si } a = 10 \rightarrow A^* = \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 2 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & -1 & 3 & 2 \\ 7 & -1 & 10 & 6 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow[\text{F}_3 = \text{F}_3 - 7\text{F}_1]{\text{F}_2 = \text{F}_2 - 2\text{F}_1} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 2 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & -5 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & -15 & 3 & -8 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{\text{F}_3 = \text{F}_3 - 3\text{F}_2} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 2 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & -5 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -2 \end{array} \right) \rightarrow \text{S.I.}$$

• Si $a \neq 10 \rightarrow \text{rang}(A) = \text{rang}(A^*) = 3 = n^\circ$ incógnitas \rightarrow S.C.D.

• Para $a = 8$:

$$A^* = \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 2 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & -1 & 3 & 2 \\ 7 & -1 & 8 & 6 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow[\text{F}_3 = \text{F}_3 - 7\text{F}_1]{\text{F}_2 = \text{F}_2 - 2\text{F}_1} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 2 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & -5 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & -15 & 1 & -8 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{\text{F}_3 = \text{F}_3 - 3\text{F}_2} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 2 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & -5 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 & -2 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\begin{cases} x + 2y + z = 2 \\ -5y + z = -2 \\ -2z = -2 \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} x = 2 - 2y - z \rightarrow x = 2 - \frac{6}{5} - 1 = -\frac{1}{5} \\ 5y = z + 2 \rightarrow y = \frac{3}{5} \\ z = 1 \end{cases} \rightarrow \text{Solución: } x = -\frac{1}{5}, y = \frac{3}{5}, z = 1$$