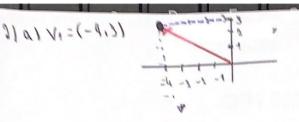
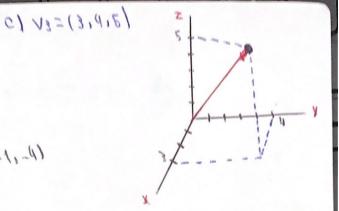
1) Calcule o determinante da matriz utilizando o teorema de Laplace: (2,0 pontos)

 $D = \begin{cases} 1 & 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 3 & 2 & 1 & 5 \\ 6 & 0 & -1 & 4 \\ 5 & 0 & 3 & 2 \end{cases} D_{22} = \begin{cases} 0.00 & 0.00 & 0.00 & 0.00 \\ 0.00 & 0.00 & 0.00 \\ 0.00 & 0.00 & 0.00 \\ 0.00 & 0.00 & 0.00 \end{cases} - 42 - 36 = -18$

- 2) Esboce os seguintes vetores, com ponto inicial na origem. (2,0 pontos)
 - a) $v_1 = (-4, 3)$
 - b) $v_2 = (5, -4)$
 - c) $v_3 = (3, 4, 5)$
 - d) $v_4 = (3, 3, 0)$
- 3) Sejam w = (-3, 1, 2), v = (4, 0, -8) e w = (6, -1, -4), encontre os componentes de:
 - a) v-w
- 0 = (4,0,-8) (6,-1,-4) = (-2,1,-4)
- b) 6u+2v
- c) -v+ud) 5(v-4u)
- C= (-9,0,81+(-3,1,2)=(-+,1,10)
- 4) Calcule a magnitude (módulo) dos vetores u, v e w, da questão 3.
- 5) Encontre o produto escalar u · v e os respectivos vetores unitários do produto escalar.
 - a) u = (2,1); v = (2,3)
 - b) u = (2, -2); v = (2, 4)
 - c) u = (2,3,4); v = (1,1,0)
- 6) Sendo u = (3, -1, -2), v = (2, 4, -1) e w = (-1, 0, 1), calcule:
- a) u+vxw
- b) $2v + (3u \times w)$
- c) $(u \times v) + (v \times w)$
- d) u+(v×w)
- 7) Prove que os vetores u = (1,0,0), v = (0,2,0) e w = (2,4,0) são coplanares por meio do produto misto $(u \times v) \cdot w$.





4) w=(-3,1,2) N=(0,0,-8) W=(6,-1,-4)

Prod excelor = 2.2 + 1.3 = +

W. (VXM) elwlos (0,0,12) = W & (0,0) = V (0,0,1) = M (+

heromolfs and rele 0=0-0

- 9) Verifique se o vetor $v=(7,8,9)\in\mathbb{R}^3$ é combinação linear de $v_1=(2,1,4),\ v_2=(1,-1,3)$ e $v_3=(3,2,5).$
- 10) Os vetores $v_1 = (1,2), v_2 = (2,4)$ são LI ou LD?
- 11) Verifique se o conjunto $V = \{(1,1,1), (1,1,0), (1,0,0)\}, \notin LI \text{ ou LD?}$
- 12) Verifique se o conjunto $V = \{(x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 | 2x y = 0\}$ é um espaço vetorial.
- 13) Verifique se o conjunto W é um subespaço vetorial de R4.

$$W=\{x,y,z,t\in\mathbb{R}^4\mid x+y=0\;e\;z-t=0\}$$

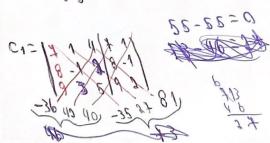
14) Verifique se o conjunto S é um subespaço vetorial de $V = \mathbb{R}^3$.

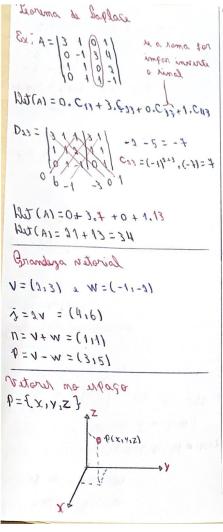
$$S = \{x, y, z \in \mathbb{R}^3 \mid x \in \mathbb{Z} \ e \ y, z \in \mathbb{R}\}$$

$$\begin{array}{lll}
Ablance & D = 0 \\
-3(-1) + 2(0) - 6(3) + D = 0 \\
-9(-1) + 2(0) - 6(3) + D = 0
\end{array}$$

$$\frac{3}{3} \left| \frac{2}{3} \left| \frac{c^3}{c^3} \right| = \frac{3}{4} \right|$$

$$C_1 = \frac{MT(C_1)}{MT(C_2)} \qquad C_3 = \frac{MT(C_3)}{MT(C_3)} \qquad C_3 = \frac{MT(C_3)}{MT(C_3)}$$





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11211=11
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Birotinu roten = a
0=(5,6)
11011 = 18,+6, = 201 = 4181
(44,0,000)
of source don 11911 = 101903+0175 =1
L robon stubent
a=(4,3) ou a=(1/2+3)
 ŷ . ŷ = 1
 ロニャ、全ロロシャ、イン
(1)+ 22 we. (1)(2)= 1 a x dr a x 2 (2)(0)
                 D=(5, +1 OU 5x++9
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Producto mixto

$$(a \times v) \cdot w = b \times t \cdot (D)$$

$$(a) \text{ Teld} = w \cdot (v \times u)$$

$$(\xi_1(t_1) - y = v \cdot (\xi_1(t_1)) = u \cdot \delta_1 \text{ of } t$$

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$$(\xi_1(t_1$$

enoige de Plano 0=(-1,1,2) b=(0,3,0) liveter stubert9 of a equação genal do plamo é dada par la CIVI + CIVI = 0 Ax+BY+CZ+D=0 -px+0x 3x+0=0 1619)= 24 x (112) = 14 wroten 10: x3 potrop of repondras re institut dur of P(4) + O(1) - 3(2) + D=0 6-6+0=0

0+0=0 2 promo = - 6x -3z =0

rosmil corponidos Menil 40 20milmo à (EIP) = V (1,0) = 1/2 (1,0) = Western rab N= (4,3) = 44+ 3No Ex: N=(8,-2), N=(1,11, N=(1)= C1+C1=8 I I+I C1-C3=-3 II JC1+0 = P C1=6/2=3 C2 = 5 V=3W1+5Y2

Toenie similargeld

Strubne gebris etnemrosmil = 11 Strubene gets etinemrosmil = QI

à LI rango LD

100 LI ON LD

C1V1+C3V2=0 + C1 = - 3C9 C1/3/ + C3/3/=10/ en vistera 19 NO YOU FD 3C1 +9C2=0 C1 + 3C2=0