



Álgebra Linear

LISTA 2

Turmas 3ALG Manhã

• Escalonamento & Aplicações

Professor Cláudio Bispo

1. Determinar a forma escalonada das matrizes abaixo:

a) $\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & 9 \\ 1 & -3 & 13 \end{bmatrix}$

b) $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 4 & 7 & 2 \\ 2 & 3 & 6 & 2 \\ 5 & 1 & -1 & 8 \end{bmatrix}$

c) $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 & 2 \\ 2 & -1 & 3 & 9 \\ 3 & 3 & -2 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$

d) $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 10 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 & 5 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$

e) $\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 3 & 2 \\ 2 & -1 & 4 & 3 \\ 2 & 3 & 2 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$

f) $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 4 & 1 & -2 & 3 \\ 3 & 6 & 2 & -6 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$

g) $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 11 & -5 & 3 \\ 2 & -5 & 3 & 1 \\ 4 & 1 & 1 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$

2. Através das operações elementares sobre linhas, determine, se existir, a inversa de cada uma das matrizes.

a) $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 3 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

b) $B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 & 2 \\ -1 & -4 & 1 \\ 2 & 6 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$

c) $C = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 3 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

d) $D = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & -3 & -1 \\ 4 & 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$

e) $E = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 3 \\ 4 & 3 & 7 \end{bmatrix}$

f) $F = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

g) $G = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 4 & 1 & 1 \\ -2 & -4 & -1 & -4 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$

GABARITO

1.

a) $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & \frac{40}{7} \\ 0 & 1 & -\frac{17}{7} \end{bmatrix}$

b) $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$

c) $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -\frac{4}{7} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \frac{6}{7} \end{bmatrix}$

d) $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 6 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

e) $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{6} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -\frac{2}{3} \end{bmatrix}$

f) $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 & 0 & \frac{4}{3} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -\frac{1}{6} \end{bmatrix}$

g) $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & \frac{4}{11} & \frac{13}{11} \\ 0 & 1 & -\frac{5}{11} & \frac{3}{11} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$

2.

$A^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{1}{8} & \frac{3}{8} \\ \frac{3}{8} & -\frac{1}{8} \end{bmatrix}$

$B^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 26 & 3 & -11 \\ -7 & -1 & 3 \\ -2 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

$C^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -3 & -5 \\ -1 & 2 & 3 \\ -1 & -1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$

A matriz D não possui inversa.

A matriz E não possui inversa.

$G^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 1 & -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ -1 & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix}$

$H^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -1 & -1 & -3 \\ -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$