

Resolução da 1ª Fase de Álgebra Linear  
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Q1.  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x+y+2z+3w=13 \\ x-2y+z+w=8 \\ 3x+y+z-w=1 \end{array} \right. \sim \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x+y+2z+3w=13 \\ -3y-z-2w=-5 \leftarrow L_2 - L_1 \\ -2y-5z-10w=-38 \leftarrow L_3 - L_1 \end{array} \right.$

$$\sim \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x+y+2z+3w=13 \\ 3y+z+2w=5 \leftarrow -L_2 \\ 2y+5z+10w=38 \leftarrow -L_3 \end{array} \right. \sim \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x+y+2z+3w=13 \\ 3y+z+2w=5 \\ \frac{13}{3}z+\frac{26}{3}w=\frac{104}{3} \leftarrow L_3 - \frac{2}{3}L_2 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\sim \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x+y+2z+3w=13 \\ 3y+z+2w=5 \\ z+2w=8 \leftarrow \frac{3}{13} \cdot L_3 \end{array} \right.$$

Da 3ª eq. temos  $z = 8 - 2w$ . Subst. na 2ª eq. temos

$$3y + (8 - 2w) + 2w = 5 \\ 3y = 5 - 8 \Rightarrow y = -1$$

Subst. na 1ª eq. temos  $x + (-1) + 2.(8 - 2w) + 3w = 13$

$$x - 1 + 16 - 4w + 3w = 13$$

$$x + 15 - w = 13 \Rightarrow x = w - 2$$

Portanto, o conjunto solução é

$$S = \{(w-2, -1, 8-2w, w) \mid w \in \mathbb{R}\}$$

Q2.  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 3x-7y=a \\ x+y=b \\ 5x+3y=5a+2b \\ x+2y=a+b-1 \end{array} \right. \sim \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x+y=b \\ x+2y=a+b-1 \\ 3x-7y=a \\ 5x+3y=5a+2b \end{array} \right. \sim$

$$\stackrel{2}{\equiv} \sim \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x+y = b \\ y = a-1 \\ -10y = a-3b \\ -2y = 5a-3b \end{array} \right. \begin{array}{l} \rightarrow x + (a-1) = b \Rightarrow x = b-a+1 \\ \leftarrow L_2 - L_1 \\ \leftarrow L_3 - 3L_1 \\ \leftarrow L_4 - 5L_1 \end{array}$$

Da 2ª eq. vemos que  $y$  está sempre unicamente determinado. Precisamos apenas verificar para  $x$ . Subst.  $y = a-1$  na 1ª eq. vemos que  $x$  também está sempre unicamente determinado, desde que o sistema resultante das duas últimas eqs. tenha solução. Esse sistema é'

$$\sim \left\{ \begin{array}{l} -10.(a-1) = a-3b \\ -2.(a-1) = 5a-3b \end{array} \right. \sim \left\{ \begin{array}{l} -11a + 3b = -10 \\ -7a + 3b = -2 \end{array} \right. \sim$$

$$\sim \left\{ \begin{array}{l} -11a + 3b = -10 \\ 4a = 8 \end{array} \right. \leftarrow L_2 - L_1$$

Da 2ª eq. temos  $a = 2$ . Subst. na 1ª eq. temos

$$\begin{aligned} -11 \cdot 2 + 3b &= -10 \\ -22 + 3b &= -10 \Rightarrow b = 4 \end{aligned}$$

Portanto, para  $a = -3$  e  $b = 4$  o sistema possui única solução  $(x, y)$ .

$$\underline{\text{Q3. }} [A \mid \text{Id}] = \left[ \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 3 & 1 & 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 2 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 2 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right] \sim \left[ \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 2 & 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 2 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 3 & 1 & 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right] \begin{array}{l} \leftarrow L_3 \\ \leftarrow L_1 \end{array}$$

$$\sim \left[ \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 2 & 2 & 0 & 0 & 1 & \text{pivô} \\ 0 & -3 & -2 & 0 & 1 & -2 & \\ 0 & -5 & -4 & 1 & 0 & -3 & \end{array} \right] \begin{array}{l} \leftarrow L_2 - 2L_1 \\ \leftarrow L_3 - 3L_1 \end{array}$$

$$\sim \left[ \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 2 & 2 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2/3 & 0 & -1/3 & 2/3 \\ 0 & -5 & -4 & 1 & 0 & -3 \end{array} \right] \leftarrow -\frac{1}{3}L_2$$

$$\sim \left[ \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 2/3 & 0 & 2/3 & -1/3 \\ 0 & 1 & 2/3 & 0 & -1/3 & 2/3 \\ 0 & 0 & -2/3 & 1 & -5/3 & 1/3 \end{array} \right] \leftarrow L_3 - 2L_2$$

$$\sim \left[ \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 2/3 & 0 & 2/3 & -1/3 \\ 0 & 1 & 2/3 & 0 & -1/3 & 2/3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & -5/3 & 1/3 \end{array} \right] \leftarrow L_3 + 5L_2$$

$$\sim \left[ \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 2/3 & 0 & 2/3 & -1/3 \\ 0 & 1 & 2/3 & 0 & -1/3 & 2/3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -3/2 & 5/2 & -1/2 \end{array} \right] \leftarrow -\frac{3}{2}L_3$$

$$\sim \left[ \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & -2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -3/2 & 5/2 & -1/2 \end{array} \right] \leftarrow L_1 - \frac{2}{3}L_3$$

$$\sim \left[ \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & -2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -3/2 & 5/2 & -1/2 \end{array} \right] \leftarrow L_2 - \frac{2}{3}L_3$$

Pontante,

$$A^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & -2 & 1 \\ -3/2 & 5/2 & -1/2 \end{bmatrix}$$

Q4.

$$\det \left[ \begin{array}{ccc|c} 2 & 0 & 1 & 4 \\ 3 & 2 & -4 & -2 \\ 2 & 3 & -1 & 0 \\ 11 & 8 & -4 & 6 \end{array} \right] \xleftarrow{\text{+2}} = 2 \cdot \det \left[ \begin{array}{ccc|c} 2 & 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 2 & -4 & -1 \\ 2 & 3 & -1 & 0 \\ 11 & 8 & -4 & 3 \end{array} \right] =$$

$$= -2 \cdot \det \left[ \begin{array}{ccc|c} 2 & 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 11 & 8 & -4 & 3 \\ 2 & 3 & -1 & 0 \\ 3 & 2 & -4 & -1 \end{array} \right] = -2 \cdot \det \left[ \begin{array}{cccc} 8 & 4 & -7 & 0 \\ 20 & 14 & -16 & 0 \\ 2 & 3 & -1 & 0 \\ 11 & 8 & -4 & 3 \end{array} \right] \xleftarrow{\text{L}_3 + 2\text{L}_4} \xleftarrow{\text{L}_3 + 3\text{L}_4}$$

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$$= -2 \cdot \det \begin{bmatrix} -6 & -17 & 0 & 0 \\ -12 & -34 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 3 & -1 & 0 \\ 11 & 8 & -4 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \leftarrow L_2 - 2L_1$$

$$= -2 \cdot \det \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -12 & -34 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 3 & -1 & 0 \\ 31 & 8 & -4 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \leftarrow L_1 - \frac{1}{2} L_2$$

$$= -2 \cdot 0 \cdot (-34) \cdot (-5) \cdot 3 = 0.$$

Q5.

$$\det \begin{bmatrix} a_1 & a_2 & 4a_3 - 2a_2 \\ b_1 & b_2 & 4b_3 - 2b_2 \\ \frac{1}{2}c_1 & \frac{1}{2}c_2 & 2c_3 - c_2 \end{bmatrix} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \det \begin{bmatrix} a_1 & a_2 & 4a_3 - 2a_2 \\ b_1 & b_2 & 4b_3 - 2b_2 \\ c_1 & c_2 & 4c_3 - 2c_2 \end{bmatrix} = 2 L_3$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \cdot dt \begin{bmatrix} a_1 & a_2 & 4a_3 \\ b_1 & b_2 & 4b_3 \\ c_1 & c_2 & 4c_3 \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 4 \cdot dt \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} a_1 & a_2 & a_3 \\ b_1 & b_2 & b_3 \\ c_1 & c_2 & c_3 \end{bmatrix}}_{= 4} = 8.$$