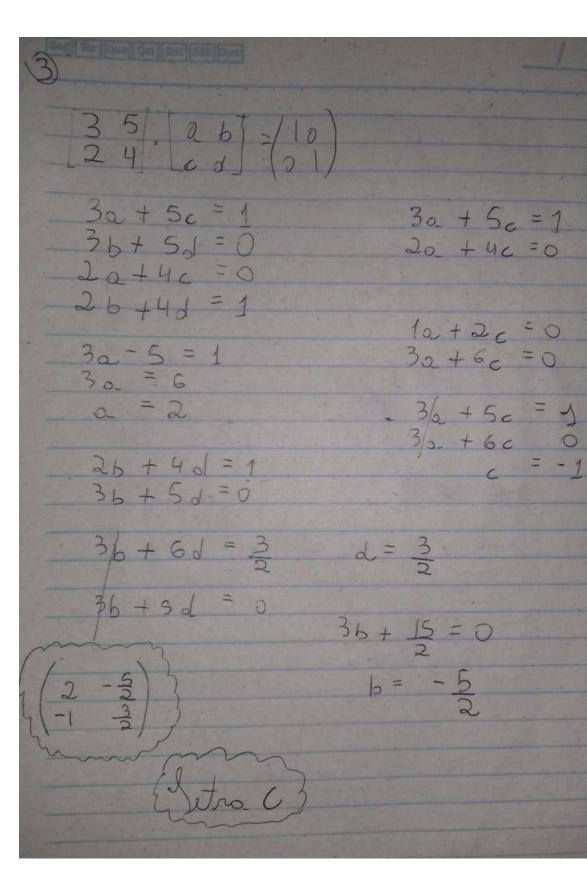
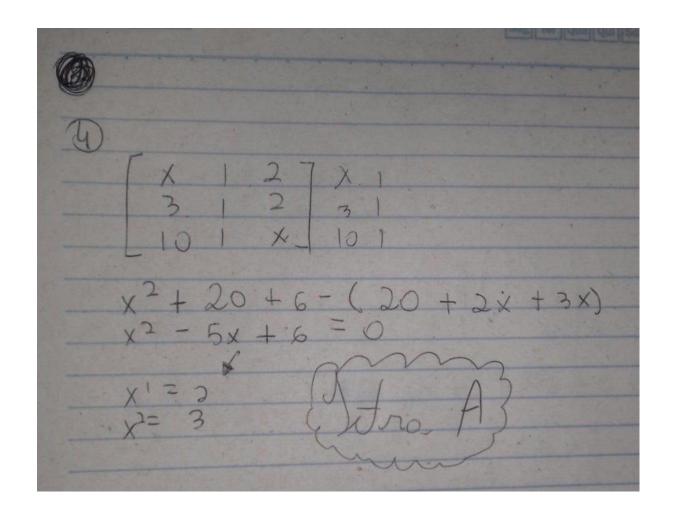
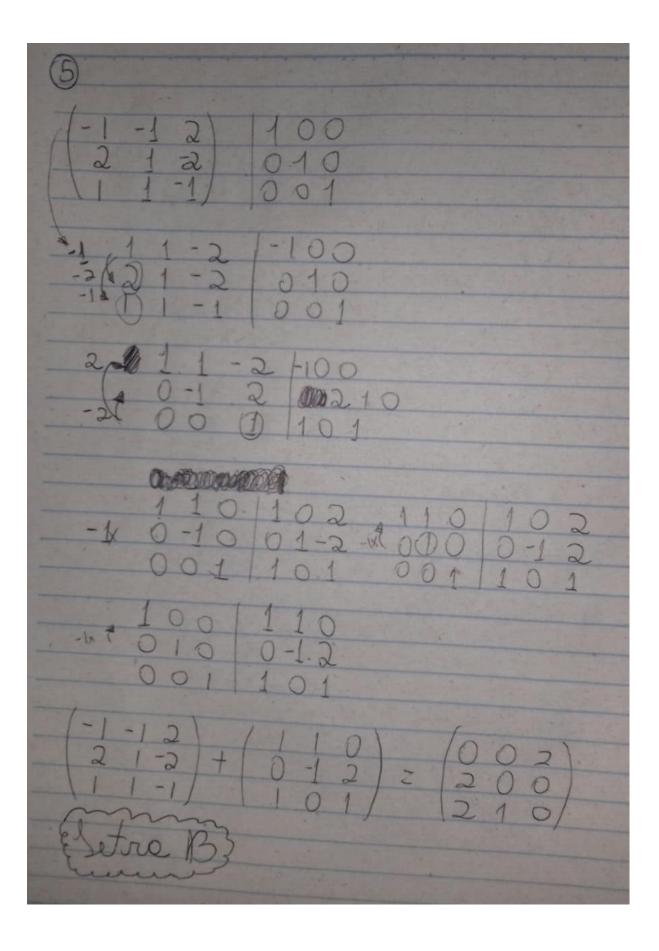
Nome: Arthur Hernandes Silva de Souza CTII 350

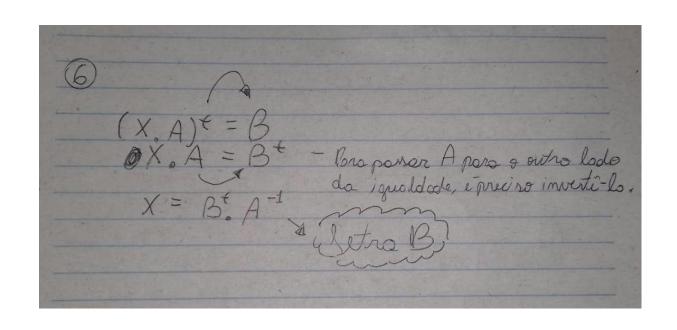
motriz meriso 3x+y 1 -x+2 0 6 + y = 1  $3^{3} = -5$ X = -2 X = 2 2 + (-5) = -2

## Motriz Inverso (101)10 K13)K1 (1K3)1K 3+0+k2-(1+3k 00) $2^{-3}k + k^{2}$ $k^{2} - 3k + 2 = 0$ x' = 1 $x'^{2} = 2$

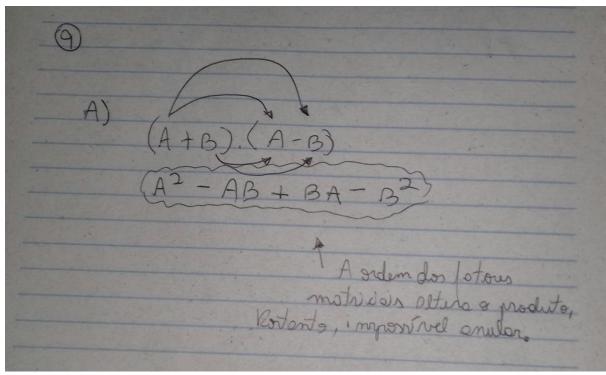




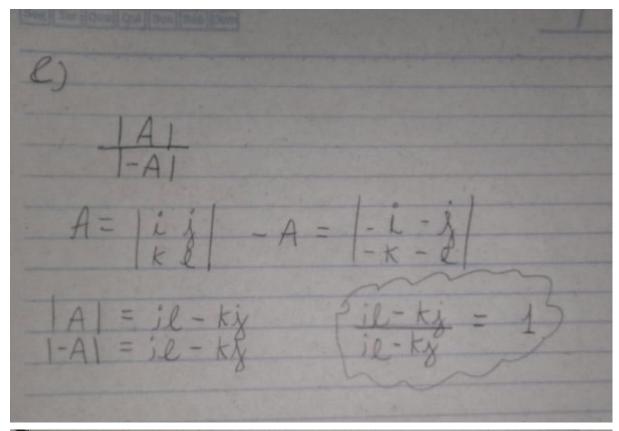




 $\begin{pmatrix} 0 & b \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 4x + 5y \\ 5x + 6y \end{pmatrix}$ 2x + by = 4x + 54 a = 4 b = 5 CX + dy = 50x + 64  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 45 \\ 56 \end{pmatrix}$ 56/01 10/-65 01/5-4 Setro D



b)  $(A+B)^2 = O(A+B) \cdot (A+B)$   $A^2 + AB + BA + B^2$ Se AB = BA,  $(A+B)^2 = A^2 + 2AB + B^2$ (Respecto: AB = BA)



d) Ossim como as motrzes são inversas, es determi montes delas tismbém são inversas entre si, portanto. det B = 1 det A