## COCADA - 2024.2 - P2 Resoluções

## Questão 1

$$|dd(AA^{-}XI)| = |20-x| 6 |2 |20-x| 0 
|2 |0 |20-x| |2 |0 | Como a question fedit 6 1 2 2, normalization of 2 minor of 2 12 |0 | Comban on autorition and 2 minor of 2 minor of 2 |20-x| (-x)(-x)(20-x) + 12^2 x | Comban on autorition books when or valority of 2 |20-x| (-x) + 12^2 x | Comban on autorition books when or valority of 2 |20-x| (-x) + 12^2 x | Comban on autorition of 2 |20-x| considering of 2 |20-x|$$

$$|dd(AA-XI)| = \begin{vmatrix} 20-x & 6 & 12 \\ 0 & -x & 0 \\ 12 & 0 & 20-x \end{vmatrix} |12 & 0 \\ |12 & 0 & 20-x \end{vmatrix} |12 & 0$$

$$= (20-x)(-x)(20-x) + 12^{2}x$$

$$= (20-x)^{2}(-x) + 12^{2}x$$

$$= -400x + 40x^{2} - x^{3} + 144x$$

$$= x + 10x + 10$$

| Porojeto dor Colinor de A em b; |
| Para projetor ema Calena a; em b; |
| forgenor (a, Tb\_1)b\_1. Como queremor |
| o Compermentes da projeto, no nor |
| interem a parala dentero dor parenteser.
| a, Tb; = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left( 3 \right) \left[ \cdot) = \frac{4}{\sqrt{2}} \right.
| \a\_2 \bigcit{6}; = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left( 1 \right) \left( \cdot) \right) = \frac{4}{\sqrt{2}} \right.
| \a\_3 \bigcit{5}; = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left( 1 \right) \right] \left( \cdot) = \frac{4}{\sqrt{2}} \right.
| \a\_3 \bigcit{5}; = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left( 1 \right) \right] \left( -3 \right) - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right.
| \alpha \bigcit{5}; = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left( 1 \right) - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right.
| \alpha \bigcit{5}; = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left( 1 \right) - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right.

Logo B= [[] ( = [ [44-4-4] Segue que

A ~ BC ( = ) A ~ [ [] [44-4-4]

[ ( < = ) A ~ [ [ 4 - 4 - 4 ] ]

[ A ~ Boto 2: Uswemor agart or 2 composer

I ter principais. O processos o momo : B contern [] [] [] [] norma

ligudos e coda linha de contern a comprimento dos próxicos dos Column de

A om coda composente. |  $b_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \sqrt{2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$ . So termes or Comprised Assumed to the Condon of the Condon of

Plot on R1:

a confuer de d'as coorderedos no expres de d'investo redenj de en. Contrado pelo PCA.

no cro de IR' achemos CT = [4 4 - 4 - 4].

2 portor
com agni: azean

2 portor

4

2 portor

4

2 portor

4

2 portor

4

2 principal

## Questão 2

Podemir de Compor [7] como Contingo des antontores de A. Por An 3×3 tom até 3 antontores.

Sendo assim Ak(a, v, + a2 v2 + a3 v3) = 6 <=> { historibustridesle} a, Ak v, + a2 Akv2 + a3 Akv3 = 6 a, x, v, + a, x, v, + a, x, v3 = 6 E eta i non fairmak fachode por ocher 6. Falta; actor >, , >, >3 · adar 1,102, vz

· Odar > 1>2 e >3  $A: \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \sim_{A} A -_{\lambda} I = \begin{bmatrix} 1 - \lambda & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 -_{\lambda} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 -_{\lambda} \end{bmatrix}$ det (A-II) = det ([0 2-2 0]). As une menting the description, what we have described to me diagonal.  $dut/A-\lambda I)=(1-\lambda)(2-\lambda)(-1-\lambda)=0$ moumente um polinômio de gruy 3. Sua trazos mo  $\lambda_1=2$ ,  $\lambda_2=1$ ,  $\lambda_3=-\frac{1}{2}$ 

 $\begin{cases}
-1 & -1 & 1 \\
0 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & -3
\end{cases}
\begin{bmatrix}
\nabla_{i_1} \\
\nabla_{i_2} \\
\nabla_{i_3}
\end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix}
0 \\
0 \\
0
\end{bmatrix}$   $\begin{cases}
-\nabla_{i_1} - \nabla_{i_2} + \nabla_{i_3} = 0 \\
0 & 0
\end{cases}$   $\begin{cases}
0 = 0 \\
-3\nabla_{i_3} = 0
\end{cases}$   $\begin{cases}
\nabla_{i_1} = -\nabla_{i_2} \\
\nabla_{i_2} = \nabla_{i_3}
\end{cases} = \nabla_{i_1} \begin{bmatrix}
-1 \\
0
\end{bmatrix}$ 

 $A_{2} = \begin{bmatrix} V_{2_{1}} \\ V_{12} \\ V_{23} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} V_{2_{1}} \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = V_{2_{1}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$ 

 $\begin{vmatrix} \lambda_{1} = 1 & \begin{bmatrix} 1-1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 2-1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1-1 \end{bmatrix} v_{2} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$   $\begin{vmatrix} \lambda_{3} = -1 & \begin{bmatrix} 1-(-1) & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 2-(-1) & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1-(-1) \end{bmatrix} v_{3} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$   $\begin{vmatrix} \lambda_{3} = -1 & \begin{bmatrix} 1-(-1) & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 2-(-1) & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1-(-1) \end{bmatrix} v_{3} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$   $\begin{vmatrix} \lambda_{3} = -1 & \begin{bmatrix} 1-(-1) & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 2-(-1) & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1-(-1) \end{bmatrix} v_{3} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$   $\begin{vmatrix} \lambda_{3} = -1 & \begin{bmatrix} 1-(-1) & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 2-(-1) & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1-(-1) \end{bmatrix} v_{3} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$   $\begin{vmatrix} \lambda_{3} = -1 & \begin{bmatrix} 1-(-1) & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 2-(-1) & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1-(-1) \end{bmatrix} v_{3} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$   $\begin{vmatrix} \lambda_{3} = -1 & \begin{bmatrix} 1-(-1) & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 2-(-1) & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} v_{3} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$   $\begin{vmatrix} \lambda_{3} = -1 & \begin{bmatrix} 1-(-1) & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 2-(-1) & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} v_{3} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$   $\begin{vmatrix} \lambda_{3} = -1 & \begin{bmatrix} 1-(-1) & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 2-(-1) & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} v_{3} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$   $\begin{vmatrix} \lambda_{3} = -1 & \begin{bmatrix} 1-(-1) & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 2-(-1) & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} v_{3} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$   $\begin{vmatrix} \lambda_{3} = -1 & \begin{bmatrix} 1-(-1) & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 2-(-1) & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} v_{3} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$   $\begin{vmatrix} \lambda_{3} = -1 & \begin{bmatrix} 1-(-1) & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} v_{3} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$   $\begin{vmatrix} \lambda_{3} = -1 & \begin{bmatrix} 1-(-1) & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} v_{3} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$   $\begin{vmatrix} \lambda_{3} = -1 & \begin{bmatrix} 1-(-1) & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} v_{3} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$   $\begin{vmatrix} \lambda_{3} = -1 & \begin{bmatrix} 1-(-1) & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} v_{3} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$   $\begin{vmatrix} \lambda_{3} = -1 & \begin{bmatrix} 1-(-1) & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} v_{3} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$   $\begin{vmatrix} \lambda_{3} = -1 & \begin{bmatrix} 1-(-1) & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} v_{3} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$   $\begin{vmatrix} \lambda_{3} = -1 & \begin{bmatrix} 1-(-1) & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} v_{3} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$   $\begin{vmatrix} \lambda_{3} = -1 & \begin{bmatrix} 1-(-1) & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} v_{3} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} v_{3} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$   $\begin{vmatrix} \lambda_{3} = -1 & \begin{bmatrix} 1-(-1) & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} v_{3} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} v_{3} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$   $\begin{vmatrix} \lambda_{3} = -1 & \begin{bmatrix} 1-(-1) & 1 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} v_{3} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} v_{3} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$   $\begin{vmatrix} \lambda_{3} = -1 & \begin{bmatrix} 1-(-1) & 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} v_{3} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} v_{3} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} v_{3} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} v_{3} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} v_{3} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\$ 

· adm a, , az a az.

Forlemen order alex resolvends of required ristern lines:  $\begin{bmatrix}
1 & 1 & 1 \\
V_2 & V_1 & V_3 \\
1 & 1 & 1
\end{bmatrix}
\begin{bmatrix}
a_2 \\
a_3
\end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix}
1 \\
7 \\
5
\end{bmatrix}$   $\begin{bmatrix}
1 & -1 & 1 & 1 \\
0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\
0 & 0 & -2 & 1 \\
0 & 0 & -2 & 1
\end{bmatrix}
\begin{bmatrix}
1 & -1 & 1 & 1 \\
1 & 1 & 1 \\
0 & 0 & -2 & 1
\end{bmatrix}
\begin{bmatrix}
1 & -1 & 1 & 1 \\
1 & 1 & 1 \\
0 & 0 & -2 & 1
\end{bmatrix}
\begin{bmatrix}
1 & -1 & 1 & 1 \\
1 & 1 & 1 \\
0 & 0 & -2 & 1
\end{bmatrix}
\begin{bmatrix}
1 & -1 & 1 & 1 \\
1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\
0 & 0 & -2 & 1
\end{bmatrix}
\begin{bmatrix}
1 & -1 & 1 & 1 \\
1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\
0 & 0 & -2 & 1
\end{bmatrix}$   $\begin{bmatrix}
1 & -1 & 1 & 1 \\
0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\
0 & 0 & -2 & 1
\end{bmatrix}
\xrightarrow{3 & 2 & 2 & 1/2}$   $\begin{bmatrix}
1 & 0 & 0 & 3 & 12/2 \\
0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 7 \\
0 & 0 & -2 & 1 & 5
\end{bmatrix}
\xrightarrow{3 & 2 & -2/2}$   $\begin{bmatrix}
1 & 0 & 0 & 3 & 12/2 \\
0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 7 \\
0 & 0 & -2 & 1 & 5
\end{bmatrix}
\xrightarrow{3 & 2 & -2/2}$   $\begin{bmatrix}
3 & 2 & 0 & 3 & 12/2 \\
0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 7 \\
0 & 0 & -2 & 1 & 5
\end{bmatrix}
\xrightarrow{3 & 2 & -2/2}$ 

Ligura podemir cliturminan stocks or

| valour oh firmula que stinhamor:

|  $A^{K}\begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{7} \end{bmatrix} = a_1 \times_{1}^{K} v_1 + a_2 \times_{2} v_2 + a_3 \times_{3}^{K} v_3$ |  $A^{K}\begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{7} \end{bmatrix} = 7 \cdot 2^{K}\begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} + \frac{21}{2} \cdot 1^{K}\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} - \frac{5}{2}(-1)^{K}\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 61 \\ 62 \\ 63 \end{bmatrix}$ | Ans no querum  $b_2$ , entato sigi f(k) a furght

que non  $d_{1}$   $b_{2}$  pure  $A^{K}\begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{7} \end{bmatrix}$ , themen  $f(k) = 7 \cdot 2^{K}$ 

## Questão 3 e 4

3- A= [0 10 1 1 9]. Podemir una a

similarie der ponttor.

Repare que o vider [i]

Lem no me o fry una

divine der 2 Clusters.

Como [i] ada ignelmente distanta dor 2 Clusters,

ponto importa o cluster que o clinificaremo.

B= [0 1], C= [0 1 1 1 0], B= [0 1 1 1 0]

| (ola: produceme men [?] + [10] me B tember. | 4-  $f(x,y) = x^2 + y^2 - 2xy + 8x + \frac{3}{10}y + 7$ . Pero metholo | do gradiente descendente termos: |  $x^{k+1} = x^k - p \cdot \nabla f(x^k)$ . Once  $p \le 0$  termonto do fano. | Colemento  $\nabla f :$   $\frac{2}{3x} = 2x - 2y + 8$ ,  $\frac{2}{3y} = 2y - 2x + \frac{3}{100}$ |  $\frac{2}{3x} = 2x - 2y + 8$ ,  $\frac{2}{3y} = \frac{2}{2x - 2y + 3}$  |  $x = \frac{15}{100}$ |  $\frac{2}{3x} = \frac{3}{100} = \frac{2}{3} = \frac{2}{3} = \frac{15}{100} = \frac{2}{3} = \frac{15}{3} = \frac{15$ 

Para Cheen Convergència venor o neiro antorno on modulo. Se |>| < |, Converge. hor re |>| > 1, new Converge. Se |>|= 1, dependers de c, entero venos consideran que nes Converge.

 $A - \lambda I = \begin{bmatrix} 70/00^{-1} & 39/00 \\ 30/00 & 70/00^{-1} \end{bmatrix}$   $A + \lambda I = \begin{bmatrix} 70/00^{-1} & 31/0 \\ 30/00 & 70/00^{-1} \end{bmatrix}$   $A + \lambda I = \begin{bmatrix} 7/0 & \lambda & 3/10 \\ 3/0 & 7/0^{-1} \end{bmatrix} = 0$   $A + (A - \lambda I) = (\frac{7}{10} - \lambda)^{2} - \frac{9}{100} = 0$   $A + (\frac{19}{100} - \frac{19}{10} \lambda + \frac{90}{100} = 0$   $A - (\frac{19}{10})^{2} - \frac{1}{10} \cdot \frac{90}{100} = \frac{196}{100} - \frac{160}{100} = \frac{36}{100}$ 

$$\lambda = \frac{14}{10} + \sqrt{\frac{36}{100}}$$

$$\lambda_{1} = \frac{14}{10} + \frac{6}{10} = \frac{2}{2} = 1$$

$$\lambda_{2} = \frac{14}{10} - \frac{6}{10} = \frac{0.8}{2} = 0.4$$

$$\lambda_{2} = \frac{14}{10} - \frac{6}{2} = \frac{0.8}{2} = 0.4$$

Como o meior antovalor en modulo i extrifement 1, o virteme ner converge.