

$\text{car}(A) = \text{car}(A') = n^\circ \text{ piv\~{o}s (n^\circ \text{ l.n.h.s n\~{a}\~{o} nulas)}.$

$$\begin{aligned}
 A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 3 \\ -1 & -3 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} &\xrightarrow[\substack{l_3 \rightarrow l_4 \\ l_4 \rightarrow l_1}]{4 \times 4} \begin{bmatrix} -1 & -3 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 3 \\ 2 & 3 & -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{l_3 \rightarrow 2l_3} \begin{bmatrix} -1 & -3 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & -1 & 0 \\ 2 & 2 & 2 & 6 \\ 2 & 3 & -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \\
 &\xrightarrow{l_4 \rightarrow l_4 - l_3} \begin{bmatrix} -1 & -3 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & -1 & 0 \\ 2 & 2 & 2 & 6 \\ 0 & 1 & -3 & -5 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{l_2 \rightarrow l_2 + l_1} \begin{bmatrix} -1 & -3 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 2 & 2 & 6 \\ 0 & 1 & -3 & -5 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{l_3 \rightarrow l_3/2} \begin{bmatrix} -1 & -3 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & -3 & -5 \end{bmatrix} \\
 &\xrightarrow[\substack{l_2 \rightarrow 2l_2 \\ l_3 \rightarrow l_2}]{l_3 \rightarrow l_3 + l_1} \begin{bmatrix} -1 & -3 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & -2 & 3 & 4 \\ 0 & -3 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -3 & -5 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{l_2 \rightarrow l_2 + l_1} \begin{bmatrix} -1 & -3 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & -2 & 3 & 4 \\ 0 & -3 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -3 & -5 \end{bmatrix} \\
 &\xrightarrow{l_4 \rightarrow l_4 + l_2} \begin{bmatrix} -1 & -3 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & -2 & 3 & 4 \\ 0 & -3 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow[\substack{l_3 \rightarrow 2l_3 \\ l_4 \rightarrow l_4 - l_3}]{l_3 \rightarrow l_3 + l_1} \begin{bmatrix} -1 & -3 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & -2 & 3 & 4 \\ 0 & -2 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & -2 \end{bmatrix} \\
 &\xrightarrow{l_3 \rightarrow l_3 - l_2} \begin{bmatrix} -1 & -3 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & -2 & 3 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & -3 & -2 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow[\substack{l_4 \rightarrow l_4 + l_3}]{l_4 \rightarrow l_4 + l_3} \begin{bmatrix} -1 & -3 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & -2 & 3 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{car}(A) &= 3 \\
 (= \text{car}(A'))
 \end{aligned}$$

$3 < 4$, logo, n\~{a}\~{o} \~{e} invertivel.

A tem ordem 4.

$\text{car} < \text{ordem}$ \rightarrow quando isto acontece, a Matriz n\~{a}\~{o} \~{e} invertivel.

①

$A = 4 \times 4$; $\text{cor}(A) = \text{cor}(A') = 2$, ou seja, não é invertível.

$B = 3 \times 3$; não está escalonada;

$C = 3 \times 4$; $\text{cor}(C) = \text{cor}(C') = 3$; ^{não} é invertível, ^{não} está escalonada por linhas.

~~Sim~~

n° de linhas = m ;
 n° de colunas = m ; } \rightarrow ordem da matriz!

$A = \text{Sim}$; $B = \text{Não}$; $C = \text{Sim}$; $D = \text{Não}$; $E = \text{Não}$; $F = \text{Não}$;

③ 'B' e 'F'.

$$B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 2k+4 & 4 \\ -1 & -2 & -k-3 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{l_3 \rightarrow l_3 + l_1} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 2k+4 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & -k \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{l_2 \rightarrow l_2 - 2l_1} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 2k & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & -k \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} B = 3 \times 3 \\ \text{cor}(B) = \text{cor}(B') = 3 \end{array} \right. ; \text{ se } k > 0 \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} B = 3 \times 3 \\ \text{cor}(B) = \text{cor}(B') = 2 \end{array} \right. ; \text{ se } k \leq 0$$

$$F = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 3 & 0 & -2 \\ 1 & -3 & -k & 0 \\ 2 & -6 & 0 & -2m+2 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{l_3 \leftrightarrow l_2} \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 3 & 0 & -2 \\ 2 & -6 & 0 & -2m+2 \\ 1 & -3 & -k & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow{l_2 \rightarrow l_2/2} \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 3 & 0 & -2 \\ 1 & -3 & 0 & -m+1 \\ 0 & 0 & -k & -2 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{l_3 \rightarrow l_3 + l_1} \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 3 & 0 & -2 \\ 1 & -3 & 0 & -m+1 \\ 0 & 0 & -k & -2 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{l_2 \rightarrow l_2 + l_1} \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 3 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -m-1 \\ 0 & 0 & -k & -2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow{l_3 \leftrightarrow l_2} \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 3 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & -k & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -m-1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Se $k > 0$ ou $k < 0$ e $m \neq 1$, $\text{cor}(F) = \text{cor}(F') = 3$

Se $k = 0$ e $m \neq 1$; $\text{cor}(F) = \text{cor}(F') = 2$

Se $k \neq 0$ e $m = 1$; $\text{cor}(F) = \text{cor}(F') = 2$

Se $k = 0$ e $m = 1$; $\text{cor}(F) = \text{cor}(F') = 2$

$$E = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 & 2 \\ 2 & -2K & -2 \\ 1 & 0 & -2-m \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow[l_3 \rightarrow l_3 + l_1]{l_2 \rightarrow l_2 + 2l_1} \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & -2K & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & -2-m \end{bmatrix}$$

Se $K = 0$ e $m = -2$, $\text{con}(E) = 2$

Se $K = 0$ e $m \neq -2$, $\text{con}(E) = 2$

Se $K \neq 0$ e $m = -2$, $\text{con}(E) = 2$

Se $K \neq 0$ e $m \neq -2$, $\text{con}(E) = 3$

Sistemas de equações:

$$\begin{cases} x - y = 2 + y \\ 3y - x - z = y \\ x = y \end{cases} \quad (=) \quad \begin{cases} x - y - y = 2 \\ -x - y + 3y = 7 \\ x - y = 0 \end{cases} \quad (=)$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 & 3 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} ; \quad x = \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} ; \quad B = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 7 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$AX = B$$

A = Matriz dos coeficientes | B = vetor dos termos independentes
 x = vetor das incógnitas