

⑥  
b)

$$(A - A^T)^T = -(A - A^T)$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 0 & 3 \\ 2 & 3 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A^T = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 0 & 3 \\ 2 & 3 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

...

} não é para fuger  
matrizes, é para  
simplificar !!!

$$(A - A^T)^T = A^T - (A^T)^T = A^T - A = -A + A^T = -(A - A^T)$$

ou seja,  $A - A^T$  é antisimétrica.

d)

$B$  é simétrica

$$B^T = B$$

$(ABA^T + I)$  é simétrica

$$(ABA^T + I)^T = ABA^T + I$$

$$\begin{aligned} R: (ABA^T + I)^T &= (ABA^T)^T + I^T \\ &= (A^T)^T B^T A^T + I^T \\ &= ABA^T + I \end{aligned}$$

Uma matriz  $A$  diz-se invertível quando existir uma matriz  $X$  tal que:

$$AX = I_n \text{ e } XA = I_n$$

• Condição obrigatória para ser invertível:  
A ser matriz quadrada.

Se a matriz  $X$  for inversa da matriz  $A$ , designa-se  $A^{-1}$

"Se existe 1 matriz possível de ser inversa de outra"

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$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 5 & 7 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} -7 & 3 \\ 5 & -2 \end{bmatrix} \quad (=) \quad \begin{array}{l} (2 \times -7) + (3 \times 5) \\ (5 \times -7) + (7 \times 5) \\ (2 \times 3) + (3 \times -2) \\ (5 \times 3) + (7 \times -2) \end{array} \quad (=) \quad \begin{array}{l} -14 + 15 = 1 \\ -35 + 35 = 0 \\ 6 - 6 = 0 \\ 15 - 14 = 1 \end{array}$$

$$A \cdot B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

B é inversa de A.

⑦

A

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 3 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \quad (=) \quad A = \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A^{-1} = \frac{1}{\det(A)} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} d & -b \\ -c & a \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\det(A) = (0 \cdot 2) - (3 \cdot 1) = 0 - 3 = -3$$

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

B

$$B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \quad (=) \quad B = \begin{bmatrix} a & b & c \\ d & e & f \\ g & h & i \end{bmatrix}$$

$$B^{-1} = \frac{1}{\det(B)} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} \phantom{0} & \phantom{0} & \phantom{0} \\ \phantom{0} & \phantom{0} & \phantom{0} \\ \phantom{0} & \phantom{0} & \phantom{0} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \det(B) &= a \cdot e \cdot i \\ &= 1 \times 1 \times 4 \\ &= 1 \times 4 \\ &= 4 \end{aligned}$$

$$B^{-1} = \frac{1}{4} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \quad (=) \quad \begin{bmatrix} 1/4 & 0 & 0 \\ 1/2 & 1/4 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

## • Propriedades

- Se  $A$  é diagonal  $A = \text{diag}(a_{11}, a_{22}, \dots, a_{nn})$  então  $A$  é invertível e  $A^{-1} = \text{diag}\left(\frac{1}{a_{11}}, \frac{1}{a_{22}}, \dots, \frac{1}{a_{nn}}\right)$ .

$$-(A^{-1})^{-1} = A$$

$$-(\alpha A)^{-1} = \frac{1}{\alpha} A^{-1}$$

$$-(AB)^{-1} = B^{-1} A^{-1}$$

$$-(A^T)^{-1} = (A^{-1})^T$$

9) a) b) d) f) g)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{a)} \quad BX &= A \quad (\Rightarrow) \underline{B^{-1} BX} = B^{-1} A \\ &(\Rightarrow) I_n X = B^{-1} A \\ &(\Rightarrow) X = B^{-1} A \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{b)} \quad X^{-1} A^{-1} &= B^{-1} \\ (X^{-1} A^{-1})^{-1} &= (B^{-1})^{-1} \quad (\Rightarrow) \underbrace{(A^{-1})^{-1}}_A \underbrace{(X^{-1})^{-1}}_X = B \\ &(\Rightarrow) AX = B \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &(\Rightarrow) A^{-1} AX = A^{-1} B \\ &(\Rightarrow) X = A^{-1} B \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{d)} \quad (AX^T)^{-1} &= B \\ &(\Rightarrow) ((AX^T)^{-1})^{-1} = (B)^{-1} \quad (\Rightarrow) (AX)^T = B^{-1} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &(\Rightarrow) AX^T (A^T)^{-1} = B^{-1} (A^T)^{-1} \\ &(\Rightarrow) X = B^{-1} (A^T)^{-1} \end{aligned}$$



$$f) (AXB)^T = BA$$

$$B^T X^T A^T = BA$$

$$(B^T)^{-1} \cdot B^T (X^T A^T) \cdot (A^T)^{-1} = (B^T)^{-1} \cdot BA \cdot (A^T)^{-1}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow X^T = (B^T)^{-1} \cdot BA \cdot (A^T)^{-1}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow X = ((B^T)^{-1} \cdot BA \cdot (A^T)^{-1})^T$$

$$\Leftrightarrow X = (A^T)^{-1} \cdot A^T B^T \cdot (B^T)^{-1}$$

$$g) (AX^{-1}B)^T = C$$

$$\Leftrightarrow B^T (X^{-1})^T A^T = C$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (B^T)^{-1} \cdot B^T (X^{-1})^T A^T \cdot (A^T)^{-1} = (B^T)^{-1} \cdot C \cdot (A^T)^{-1}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (X^{-1})^T = (B^T)^{-1} \cdot C \cdot (A^T)^{-1}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow X^{-1} = ((B^T)^{-1} \cdot C \cdot (A^T)^{-1})^T$$

$$\Leftrightarrow X = (((B^T)^{-1} \cdot C \cdot (A^T)^{-1})^T)^{-1}$$

operações elementares.

1) troca de linhas:  $l_i \leftrightarrow l_j$

2) multiplicar uma linha por um escalar não nulo:  $l_i \rightarrow \alpha l_i, \alpha \neq 0$

3) adicionar  $\lambda$  linha  $\alpha$  vezes outra linha:

$$l_i \rightarrow l_i + \alpha l_j$$

Ex:

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{l_3 \leftrightarrow l_4} A' = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad 3 \text{ pivôs}$$

nao !!

$$B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{l_4 \leftrightarrow -2l_3} B' = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 3 & -1 & 5 \\ -1 & -2 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{bmatrix} 8 & 8 & 0 \\ -4 & 6 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 4 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$