

Aluno(a):

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7,1

1 – Para as matrizes A e B, calcule o que se pede

Matrizes: $A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 & 2 \\ -1 & -5 & -2 \\ 0 & 2 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$ $B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 3 & -1 & 5 \\ 2 & 4 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$

Calcular

a) $-0,5A - 2B$

b) $-A \cdot (0,2B)$

c) A^T

2 – Para as matrizes abaixo determine quais produtos são possíveis e, para aqueles que são possíveis, determine o número de linhas e colunas da matriz resultante.

Matrizes: $A = \begin{pmatrix} b & a \end{pmatrix}$; $B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$; $C = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ -9 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$; $D = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$; $E = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -3 \end{pmatrix}$

3 – Calcule o determinante das matrizes abaixo.

Matrizes: $A = \begin{pmatrix} 7 & -4 \\ 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$; $B = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 0 & 1 \\ -2 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$; $C = \begin{pmatrix} 9 & -1 & 8 \\ 4 & -8 & -9 \\ 5 & 7 & 17 \end{pmatrix}$

4 – Calcule o determinante das matrizes abaixo usando o método dos cofatores.

Matrizes: $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 4 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$; $B = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 4 \\ 0 & 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$

5 – Resolva o sistema linear

a) Usando o método de Gauss-Jordan;

b) Resolva o mesmo sistema usando o método de Cramer.

Sistema linear: $\begin{cases} 2x_1 + 2x_2 + x_3 = 3 \\ x_1 - x_2 + 3x_3 = 13 \\ x_1 + 3x_3 = 11 \end{cases}$

Bom Trabalho!!!

$$5-a) \begin{cases} 2x_1 + 2x_2 + x_3 = 3 \\ x_1 - x_2 + 3x_3 = 13 \\ x_1 + 3x_3 = 11 \end{cases}$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 2 & 2 & 1 & 3 \\ 1 & -1 & 3 & 13 \\ 1 & 0 & 3 & 11 \end{array} \right) \leftarrow L_2 - L_3$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 2 & 2 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 2 \\ 1 & 0 & 3 & 11 \end{array} \right) \leftarrow L_3 + (-2)L_1$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 2 & 2 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 2 \\ -2 & 0 & -6 & -22 \end{array} \right) \leftarrow L_1 + L_3$$

$$\begin{aligned} x_1 &= 2 \\ x_2 &= -2 \\ x_3 &= 3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 2 & 2 & -1 & 3 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & -5 & -15 \end{array} \right) \leftarrow L_1/2$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & 0,5 & 1,5 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 5 & 13 \end{array} \right) \leftarrow L_3/5$$

$$\begin{aligned} x &= 2 \\ y &= -2 \\ z &= 3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & 0,5 & 1,5 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 3 \end{array} \right) \leftarrow L_1 - L_2$$

$$\begin{aligned} z &= 3 \\ y &= -2 \\ x + y + 1,5 &= 1,5 \\ x &= 1,5 - 1,5 + 2 \\ x &= 2 \end{aligned}$$

George Boole

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 8 \\ 6 & 2 & 8 \\ 4 & 6 & 6 \end{pmatrix} = A \quad (5-1)$$

$$1-a) -0,5A - 2B$$

$$-0,5A \begin{pmatrix} -1 & -1,5 & -1 \\ 0,5 & 2,5 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$-2B \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 0 & -2 \\ -6 & 2 & -10 \\ -4 & -8 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$C = A - 0,5A + 2B \begin{pmatrix} -3 & -1,5 & -3 \\ -5,5 & 4,5 & -9 \\ -4 & -9 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$b) -A \cdot (0,2B)$$

$$-A \begin{pmatrix} -2 & -3 & -2 \\ 1 & 5 & 2 \\ 0 & -2 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$0,2B \begin{pmatrix} 0,2 & 0 & 0,2 \\ 0,6 & -0,2 & 1 \\ 0,4 & 0,8 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$-A(0,2B) = \begin{pmatrix} -0,4 & 0 & -0,4 \\ 0,6 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & -1,6 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$1-c) A^t = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & 0 \\ 3 & -5 & 2 \\ 2 & -2 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \checkmark$$

$$2) A = \begin{pmatrix} b & a \end{pmatrix}$$

$$B = 3 \times 3$$

$$C = 2 \times 2$$

$$D = 1 \times 3$$

$$E = 2 \times 1$$

São possíveis:

C.E

D.B

E.O

$$3) A = \begin{pmatrix} 7 & -4 \\ 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$7 \cdot 1 + 8 = 15 \quad (\det A = 15)$$

$$B = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 0 & 1 \\ -2 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= 3 \cdot (-1) \cdot 1 + 0 \cdot 0 \cdot 1 + 1 \cdot (-2) \cdot 2 - 1 \cdot (-1) \cdot 1 - 2 \cdot 0 \cdot 3$$

$$\rightarrow = 1 \cdot (-2) \cdot 0$$

$$\det B = -6$$

$$3- C = \begin{pmatrix} 9 & -1 & 8 \\ 4 & -8 & -9 \\ 5 & 7 & 17 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$9 \cdot (-8) \cdot 17 + (-1) \cdot (-9) \cdot 5 + 8 \cdot 4 \cdot 7 - 5 \cdot (-9) \cdot 8 - 7 \cdot (-9) \cdot 9$$

$$\rightarrow -17 \cdot 4 \cdot (-1) = 0$$

$$\det C = 0$$

$$4- A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 4 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \boxed{25}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \boxed{1} \quad 1 \cdot (-1) \cdot (-7) = -7 \\ \boxed{2} \quad 2 \cdot (-1) \cdot (-4) = 32 \\ \boxed{0} \quad 0 \cdot (-1) \cdot (-1) = 0 \end{array}$$

$$B = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 4 \\ 0 & 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix} = \boxed{-16}$$

$$\boxed{2} \quad 2 \cdot (-1) \cdot (-4) = -16$$

$$\boxed{2} \quad 2 \cdot (-1) \cdot 0 = 0$$

$$\boxed{0} = 0$$

Pingo Being

$$5-b) \quad \begin{array}{ccc} 2 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 3 \\ 1 & 0 & 3 \end{array} = \begin{array}{c} 3 \\ 13 \\ 11 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 2 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 3 \\ 1 & 0 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 2 \\ 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = -1 + 0 + 6 - (-6) - 6 - 0 = 5 + 6 - 6 = 5$$

$$\det A = 5$$

$$\det A_x = \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 2 & 1 \\ 13 & -1 & 3 \\ 11 & 0 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 2 \\ 13 & -1 \\ 11 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 2 = 2$$

$$= -1$$

$$= 0$$

$$-11 + 0 + 78 - (-9) - 66 - 0 = 67 + 9 - 66 = 76 - 66 = 10$$

$$\frac{10}{5} = \boxed{2}$$

$$\det A_y = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 3 & 1 \\ 1 & 13 & 3 \\ 1 & 11 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 13 \\ 1 & 11 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$13 + 66 + 9 - 78 - 9 - 11 = 88 - 98 = -10$$

$$\frac{-10}{5} = \boxed{-2}$$

$$\det A_z = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 1 & 13 \\ 1 & 0 & 11 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$-3 + 0 + 22 + 22 - 26 - 0 = 44 - 26 = 18$$

$$\frac{18}{5} = \boxed{3}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} x_1 = 2 \\ x_2 = -2 \\ x_3 = 3 \end{array}$$