(3) ( You usar Hauss Gauss- Jordan.) Forma Hatricial do Sistema  $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 & 3 \\ 1 & 3 & 6 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 0 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$   $\begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$ [AIB] = [ 1 3 3 0 N 0 22 2 -2]

[ A 3 6 8 3 6 2 1 ] N L1-1-6 00 1 1 1 Risolver (X = 2) ==  $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} n_1 \\ n_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ -2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$  $\chi_1 = 3$   $\chi_2 = -2$   $\chi_3 = 1$ A der do stere  $e'x = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ -2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$ 

(4) A matriz ambliade do sistema e: 1-2 8 0 45 day pora ir como pint no 2) 0 8 - (1-1)2 0 Lz=Lz- (1-x) L2 \* O Sistema e' possivel determinado se car (A) = cor (AB)) ou seja, grando 8 - (1-x)2 \$ 0 (=> 16-(1-x)2 +0 == 16-1-x2+2x +0 (=> - 22 + 2x + 15 ≠0 (=> x ≠ 1 - 2± √4 + 60 · O sistema el juipossivel quando 1= car(A) < car([HB]) Isto nunca acontece. · O sistema e' possivel indeterminado guerado car(A) = car([A|B])=1. < 2. Qu 8/2, 8- (1-α)² =0 (·) x=-3 ou α=5. ASSIMI O Sisteme e' possível determinado XEIR/3-3,53 e possível indeterminado grando d= -3 ou d=5.

The matrix of invertical type det (A) \$0.

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Sesenvolvimento a part de 35 coluna

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

$$= -2 + \alpha (\alpha + 1) = -2 + \alpha^2 + \alpha$$

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Assim, a matriz tem inversa se o det. for diferente
de 0, isto e', se « ER 1 31, - 23.

1) Podian testar outras condições como, por U. exciplo.

A tem inversa => car(A)=3.

ou seje, a metiz sur inverse grando detet XER171,-27.

$$\begin{bmatrix} 4 & 3 & -5 \\ -4 & -5 & 7 \\ 8 & 6 & -8 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 4 & 3 & -5 \\ 0 & -2 & 2 \\ 12 = 12 + 1 \\ 13 = 13 - 21 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= 2$$

$$= 2$$

$$= 2$$

 $2 = \begin{bmatrix} 50 \\ 30 \end{bmatrix}$ Hodelo Leontief x = Cx +d  $1=\left(\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0.5 \\ 0.6 & 0.2 \end{bmatrix}\right) \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 50 \\ 30 \end{bmatrix}$  $\begin{bmatrix}
1 & -0.5 \\
-0.6 & 0.8
\end{bmatrix}
\begin{bmatrix}
1 & 1 \\
1 & 2
\end{bmatrix}
=
\begin{bmatrix}
50 \\
30
\end{bmatrix}$  $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -0.5 & | & 50 \\ -0.6 & 0.8 & | & 300 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -0.5 & | & 50 \\ -6 & 8 & | & 300 \end{bmatrix}$  [1 0 0.5 60] L\_2=M10L2 [0 1 120]

Selaparo Para Satisfazer a demand final de

Sunidades de agricultura e 30 2 nidades de

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

$$= -2(-1)^{2+2} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = -2(1+2) = -6.$$
(b) 0 5-strue. livear  $Ax = 6$  B tem wite sol.

(inica is)  $det(A) \neq 0$ .

(inica is)  $det(A) \neq 0$ .

(inita is)  $det(A) \neq 0$ .

(i

$$2 = \begin{vmatrix} 3a & 3b & 3c + 3a \\ g & h & c + 9 \\ d & e & f + d \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 3a & 3b & 3c \\ g & h & i \\ d & e & f \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 3a & bc \\ g & h & i \\ d & e & f \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 3a & bc \\ g & h & i \\ d & e & f \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 3a & bc \\ g & h & i \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 2a & bc \\ g & h & i \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 2a & bc & c \\ g & h & i \end{vmatrix} = -3 \begin{vmatrix} a & bc & c \\ g & h & i \end{vmatrix}$$

(1) Sabondo que
$$A^{-1} = \frac{1}{|A|} \text{ adj } A = \frac{1}{|A|} \begin{bmatrix} 4 & -2. \\ -3 & -1. \end{bmatrix}$$

O aleanneto (2,2) de inversa e' -1. Linke Tcoluna.

$$|A| = \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = -4 - 6 = -10$$

Logo o elemento (2,2) de inverse de A e' to.

(15) (a) E possivel usar a regra de cramer perter resolver o sistema par a matriz dos colficeutes e quadrade e ten doterminante diferente

 $A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 4 & 7 \\ -3 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ ;  $|A| = 2 + 12 = 14 \neq 0$ .

(8). 
$$\chi_1 = \frac{15 + 1}{141} = \frac{(1-20)}{14} = \frac{-19}{14}$$

$$\chi_2 = \frac{|^2_3|^5_1}{|A|} = \frac{10+3}{14} = \frac{13}{14}.$$

O Sistema term mass solupar [-194]

(1)  $S = \{(n,y) \in IR^2: n+y \neq 1\}$ (2)  $S = \{(n,y) \in IR^2: n+y \neq 1\}$ (2)  $S = \{(n,y) \in IR^2: n+y \neq 1\}$ (2)  $S = \{(n,y) \in IR^2: n+y \neq 1\}$ (2)  $S = \{(n,y) \in IR^2: n+y \neq 1\}$ (2)  $S = \{(n,y) \in IR^2: n+y \neq 1\}$ (2)  $S = \{(n,y) \in IR^2: n+y \neq 1\}$ (3)  $S = \{(n,y) \in IR^2: n+y \neq 1\}$ (3)  $S = \{(n,y) \in IR^2: n+y \neq 1\}$ (4)  $S = \{(n,y) \in IR^2: n+y \neq 1\}$ (4)  $S = \{(n,y) \in IR^2: n+y \neq 1\}$ (5)  $S = \{(n,y) \in IR^2: n+y \neq 1\}$ (5)  $S = \{(n,y) \in IR^2: n+y \neq 1\}$ (4)  $S = \{(n,y) \in IR^2: n+y \neq 1\}$ (5)  $S = \{(n,y) \in IR^2: n+y \neq 1\}$ (5)  $S = \{(n,y) \in IR^2: n+y \neq 1\}$ (6)  $S = \{(n,y) \in IR^2: n+y \neq 1\}$ (7)  $S = \{(n,y) \in IR^2: n+y \neq 1\}$ (8)  $S = \{(n,y) \in IR^2: n+y \neq 1\}$ (8)  $S = \{(n,y) \in IR^2: n+y \neq 1\}$ (8)  $S = \{(n,y) \in IR^2: n+y \neq 1\}$ (8)  $S = \{(n,y) \in IR^2: n+y \neq 1\}$ (8)  $S = \{(n,y) \in IR^2: n+y \neq 1\}$ (8)  $S = \{(n,y) \in IR^2: n+y \neq 1\}$ (8)  $S = \{(n,y) \in IR^2: n+y \neq 1\}$ (8)  $S = \{(n,y) \in IR^2: n+y \neq 1\}$ (9)  $S = \{(n,y) \in IR^2: n+y \neq 1\}$ (9)  $S = \{(n,y) \in IR^2: n+y \neq 1\}$ (9)  $S = \{(n,y) \in IR^2: n+y \neq 1\}$ (9)  $S = \{(n,y) \in IR^2: n+y \neq 1\}$ (9)  $S = \{(n,y) \in IR^2: n+y \neq 1\}$ (9)  $S = \{(n,y) \in IR^2: n+y \neq 1\}$ (9)  $S = \{(n,y) \in IR^2: n+y \neq 1\}$ (9)  $S = \{(n,y) \in IR^2: n+y \neq 1\}$ (1)  $S = \{(n,y) \in IR^2: n+y \neq 1\}$ (1)  $S = \{(n,y) \in IR^2: n+y \neq 1\}$ (2)  $S = \{(n,y) \in IR^2: n+y \neq 1\}$ (2)  $S = \{(n,y) \in IR^2: n+y \neq 1\}$ (2)  $S = \{(n,y) \in IR^2: n+y \neq 1\}$ (2)  $S = \{(n,y) \in IR^2: n+y \neq 1\}$ (2)  $S = \{(n,y) \in IR^2: n+y \neq 1\}$ (3)  $S = \{(n,y) \in IR^2: n+y \neq 1\}$ (4)  $S = \{(n,y) \in IR^2: n+y \neq 1\}$ (5)  $S = \{(n,y) \in IR^2: n+y \neq 1\}$ (6)  $S = \{(n,y) \in IR^2: n+y \neq 1\}$ (7)  $S = \{(n,y) \in IR^2: n+y \neq 1\}$ (8)  $S = \{(n,y) \in IR^2: n+y \neq 1\}$ (8)  $S = \{(n,y) \in IR^2: n+y \neq 1\}$ (8)  $S = \{(n,y) \in IR^2: n+y \neq 1\}$ (9)  $S = \{(n,y) \in IR^2: n+y \neq 1\}$ (1)  $S = \{(n,y) \in IR^2: n+y \neq 1\}$ (1)  $S = \{(n,y) \in IR^2: n+y \neq 1\}$ (2)  $S = \{(n,y) \in IR^2: n+y \neq 1\}$ (3)  $S = \{(n,y) \in IR^2: n+y \neq 1\}$ (4)  $S = \{(n,y) \in IR^2: n+y \neq 1\}$ (5)  $S = \{(n,y) \in IR^2: n+y \neq 1\}$ (6)  $S = \{(n,y) \in IR^2: n+y \neq 1\}$ (7)  $S = \{(n,y) \in IR^2: n+y \neq 1\}$ (8)  $S = \{(n,y)$ 

(1) S= 1[c d] E P2x2: at btctd=0]
. [00] ES? Sim parque 0+0+0+0 =0.

. Seja A, BES. A+BES? A=[a1 a2] ES lojo a1+a2+a3+a4=0

B=[5, 62] = Slogo 61+b2+b3+b4=0.

A+B =  $\begin{bmatrix} a_1+b_1 & a_2+b_2 \\ b_3+a_3 & a_4+b_4 \end{bmatrix}$  temos que =  $a_1+b_1+a_2+b_2+a_3+b_4+b_4+b_4+b_2+b_3+b_4$ =  $a_1+a_2+a_3+a_4+b_4+b_2+b_3+b_4$ = 0+0=0

Logo AHBES.

· & Mars A= [a, a2] & S ( 15to +', an+a2+a3+a4=C Para de la ternos que d sai az jens? 2 | a1 a2 ] = [ da, daz ] Temos que dant xaz + daz + day + day = d(a) +42+43+44) Logo XAES. Assim S e' un subespor voloriol. Le 12 Hzxz. (18) (a). (0,0,0) = d1 (1,1,1) + d2 (1,0,1) + d3 (-1,1,-1) (0,0,0) = (x1+x2-x3, x1+x3, x1+x2-x3)  $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$   $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$   $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ N L3-L3-2L2 0 0 -4 0 Logo Ke l. inde punduk.

(b). 
$$(2,0,2) = \frac{1}{4}(1,1,1) + \frac{1}{42}(1,0,1) + \frac{1}{43}(1,1,1) = \frac{1}{43}(1,1,1$$