



**INSTITUTO FEDERAL**

São Paulo

Câmpus Cubatão

DOCENTE: LUCIANO ANDRE CARVALHO REIS

DISCENTE: GABRIEL ALVES DE OLIVEIRA

SALA: 317

## **MATEMATICA**

SEMANA 7

### **PARTE 1**

Parte 1

$$\textcircled{1} \begin{cases} ax + 4y = 1 \\ x + 2y = b \end{cases}$$

$$D = \begin{vmatrix} a & 4 \\ 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 2a - 4$$

Se caso A for 2, será indeterminante, pois sua determinante será nula.

$R_2(B)$

$$\textcircled{2} \begin{cases} X + Ky = 1 \\ Kx + y = 1 - K \end{cases}$$

$$D = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & K \\ K & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 1 - K^2 = 0$$

$$D_x = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & K \\ 1-K & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 1 - 1 - 2K = -2K$$
$$x = \frac{-2K}{0}$$

$$D_y = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ K & 1-K \end{vmatrix} = 1 - K - K = 1 - 2K$$
$$y = \frac{1 - 2K}{0}$$

I) falso

II) falso

III) falso

$R_2(D)$

$$\textcircled{3} \begin{cases} x + 2y + cz = 1 \\ y + z = 2 \\ 3x + 2y + cz = -1 \end{cases} \quad a) = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & c \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 3 & 2 & 2 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$a) = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & c & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 3 & 2 & 2 & 3 & 2 \end{vmatrix} \quad D = 8 - (3c + 2) \quad \begin{matrix} 2+6=8 \\ 6-3c \end{matrix}$$

$$b) \begin{cases} 6 - 3c \neq 0 \\ -3c \neq 6 \\ c \neq -2 \\ c \neq -2 \end{cases}$$

$$b) S = \{c \in \mathbb{R} - \{-2\}\}$$

$$\textcircled{4} \begin{cases} x - y = K \\ 12x - Ky + z = 1 \\ 36x + Kz = 2 \end{cases} \quad \textcircled{1} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 12 & -K & 1 \\ 36 & 0 & K \end{vmatrix}$$

$$D = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 12 & -K & 1 & 12 & -K \\ 36 & 0 & K & 36 & 0 \end{vmatrix} \quad \begin{matrix} -12K \\ D = -K - 36 - 12K \\ -K^2 - 36 = -K^2 - 36 \end{matrix}$$

$$\begin{cases} \Delta = b^2 - 4ac = 0 \\ \Delta = (-12)^2 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot (-36) = 144 + 144 = 288 \\ \Delta = 0 \end{cases} \quad \begin{matrix} X = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{\Delta}}{2a} \\ X = \frac{-12 \pm \sqrt{288}}{2 \cdot 1} = \frac{-12 \pm 12\sqrt{2}}{2} = -6 \pm 6\sqrt{2} \end{matrix}$$

$$R: (E)$$

$$⑤ \begin{cases} x - y + z = 6 \\ 2x + y - z = -3 \\ x + 2y - z = -5 \end{cases} \quad \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 2 & -1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$① = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 2 & 1 & -1 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & -1 & 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} \quad \begin{matrix} -2+2+2=1 \\ ① = 4-1 \\ 3 \end{matrix}$$

$$\begin{matrix} -6+6+10=10 \\ ② = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 & 6 & 1 & -1 \\ 2 & 1 & -3 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & -5 & 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} \quad \begin{matrix} D_2 = 22-10 \\ 12 \end{matrix} \quad \left. \begin{matrix} z = \frac{12}{3} = 4 \end{matrix} \right\} \\ -5+3+24=22 \end{matrix}$$

$$\begin{cases} x - y + z = 6 \\ 2x + y - z = -3 \\ 3y - 2z = -11 \end{cases} \quad \begin{matrix} 3y - 2 \cdot (4) = -11 \\ 3y - 8 = -11 \\ y = \frac{-3}{3} \end{matrix}$$

$$x + 1 + 4 = 6$$

$$x + 5 = 6$$

$$x = 6 - 5$$

$$x = 1$$

$$y = -1$$

$$\text{R: } \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}$$



$$c) \begin{cases} x + y + z = K \\ Kx + y + z = 1 \\ x + y - z = K \end{cases}$$

$$D = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & | & 1 & 1 \\ K & 1 & 1 & | & K & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 & | & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$D = K + 2 + K$$

$$2K - 2$$

$$K$$

$$0$$

$$K=1$$

$$D=0$$

$$x + y + z = 1$$

$$x + y = 1$$

$$K = 1(1-y, y, 0)$$

$$x + y - z = K$$

$$x = 1 - y$$

$$K + 2 + K = 0$$

$$z = 0$$

$$K(K+1) = 1$$

$$R = (D)$$

$$\begin{cases} x + y + z = 1 \\ mx - 2y + 4z = 5 \\ m^2x + 4y + 16z = 25 \end{cases}$$

$$D = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ m & -2 & 4 \\ m^2 & 4 & 16 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ m & -2 & 4 \\ m^2 & 4 & 16 \end{vmatrix} = -32 + 4m^2 + 4m + 2m^2 - 16 - 16m$$

$$D = -32 + 4m^2 + 4m + 2m^2 - 16 - 16m$$

$$D = 6m^2 - 12m - 48 = 0$$

$$\Delta = (-12)^2 - 4 \cdot 6 \cdot (-48)$$

$$\Delta = 144 + 1152$$

$$\Delta = 1296$$

$$x = \frac{12 \pm 36}{12}$$

$$x_+ = \frac{12 + 36}{12} = \frac{48}{12} = 4$$

$$x_- = \frac{12 - 36}{12} = \frac{-24}{12} = -2$$

$$4 - 2 = 2$$

$$R = (B)$$

PARTE 2

Parte 2

$$\textcircled{1} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 7 \\ 7 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} = K \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{matrix} -7 & \cdot & (1 & 7 & | & K) \\ 7 & \cdot & (7 & 1 & | & K) \end{matrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 7 & | & K \\ 0 & -48 & | & 6K \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\textcircled{1} 48 \neq 6K$$

$$K \neq \frac{48}{6}$$

$$K \neq 8$$

R. (E)

$$\textcircled{2} \begin{cases} 3x + 4y - z = 0 \\ 2x - y + 3z = 0 \\ x + y = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\textcircled{1} = \begin{array}{ccc|cc} 3 & 4 & -1 & 3 & 4 \\ 2 & -1 & 3 & 2 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} 1 \cdot 9 = 10 \\ 12 - 2 = 10 \end{array} \quad D = 10 - 10 = 0$$

$$R: (D)$$

$$\textcircled{3} \begin{cases} x + y + z = 0 \\ Kx + 3y + 4z = 0 \\ x + Ky + 3z = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\textcircled{1} = \begin{array}{ccc|cc} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ K & 3 & 4 & K & 3 \\ 1 & K & 3 & 1 & K \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} 3 + 4K + 3K = 3 + 7K \\ D = 13 + K^2 - (3 + 7K) \\ K^2 - 7K + 10 \end{array}$$

$$\Delta = (-7)^2 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot 10$$

$$\Delta = 49 - 40$$

$$\Delta = 9$$

$$x = \frac{-(-7) \pm \sqrt{9}}{2 \cdot 1}$$

$$x_1 = \frac{7 + 3}{2} = \frac{10}{2} = 5$$

$$x_2 = \frac{7 - 3}{2} = \frac{4}{2} = 2$$

$$5 + 2 = 7$$

$$R: (D)$$



$$(4) \begin{cases} x + kz = 0 \\ kx + y = 0 \\ x + ky = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$(1) = \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} & & k & & & \\ 1 & 0 & k & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ k & 1 & 0 & k & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & k & 0 & 1 & k & 0 \end{array} \quad \begin{aligned} D &= k^3 - k \\ k(k-1)(k+1) &\neq 0 \\ k &\neq -1; k \neq 0; k \neq 1 \end{aligned}$$

$R(A)$

$$(5) \begin{cases} -x + 2y - 3 = 0 \\ 3x - y + 3 = 0 \\ 2x - 4y + 6 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$6 + 12 + 36 = 54$$

$$(1) = \begin{array}{ccc|cc} -1 & 2 & -3 & -1 & 2 \\ 3 & -1 & 3 & 3 & -1 \\ 2 & -4 & 6 & 2 & -4 \end{array} \quad \begin{aligned} D &= 54 - 54 \\ &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$6 + 12 + 36 = 54$$

$R(B)$