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Lista 5 - GrA

1.

a)  $\vec{BF}$  (índo de B até F)

$$= \vec{BA} + \vec{AF} = -\vec{AB} + \vec{AF} = -\vec{b} + \vec{f}$$

b)  $\vec{AG}$  (índo de A até G)

$$\begin{aligned} &= \vec{AF} + \vec{FG} = \vec{AF} + \vec{BC} = \vec{AF} - \vec{AB} + \vec{AC} \\ &= \vec{f} - \vec{b} + \vec{c} \end{aligned}$$

c)  $\vec{AE}$  (índo de A até E)

$$= \vec{AF} + \vec{FE} = \vec{AF} - \vec{AB} = \vec{f} - \vec{b}$$

d)  $\vec{BG}$  (índo de B até G)

$$\begin{aligned} &= \vec{BC} + \vec{CG} = -\vec{AB} + \vec{AC} + \vec{BF} = -\vec{AB} + \vec{AC} - \vec{AB} + \vec{AF} \\ &= -\vec{b} + \vec{c} - \vec{b} + \vec{f} \end{aligned}$$

e)  $\vec{MB}$  (índo de M até B)

$$\begin{aligned} &= \vec{MD} + \vec{DA} + \vec{AB} = -\vec{BF} - \vec{BC} + \vec{AB} \\ &= -(-\vec{AB} + \vec{AF}) - (-\vec{AB} + \vec{AC}) + \vec{AB} \\ &= \vec{AB} - \vec{AF} + \vec{AB} - \vec{AC} + \vec{AB} = \vec{b} - \vec{f} + \vec{b} - \vec{c} + \vec{b} \end{aligned}$$

f)  $\vec{AB} + \vec{FG}$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \vec{AB} + \vec{BC} = \vec{AB} - \vec{AB} + \vec{AC} = \vec{b} - \vec{b} + \vec{c} \\ &= \vec{c} \end{aligned}$$



$$y) \overrightarrow{AD} + \overrightarrow{MG}$$

$$= \overrightarrow{BC} + \overrightarrow{AB} = -\overrightarrow{AB} + \overrightarrow{AC} + \overrightarrow{AB} = \overrightarrow{C}$$

$$h) \overrightarrow{MF} + \overrightarrow{AG} - \overrightarrow{EF}$$

$$= \overrightarrow{MG} + \overrightarrow{GF} + \overrightarrow{AG} - \overrightarrow{EF} = \overrightarrow{MG} + \overrightarrow{CB} + \overrightarrow{AF} + \overrightarrow{FG} - \overrightarrow{EF}$$

$$= \overrightarrow{AB} + \overrightarrow{AB} - \overrightarrow{AC} + \overrightarrow{AF} - \overrightarrow{AB} + \overrightarrow{AC} - \overrightarrow{AB} = \overrightarrow{f}$$

$$i) 2\overrightarrow{AD} - \overrightarrow{FG} - \overrightarrow{BM} + \overrightarrow{GM}$$

$$= 2\overrightarrow{BC} - \overrightarrow{BC} + \overrightarrow{MB} - \overrightarrow{AB} = 2(-\overrightarrow{AB} + \overrightarrow{AC}) + \overrightarrow{AB} - \overrightarrow{AC}$$

$$+ \overrightarrow{AB} - \overrightarrow{AF} + \overrightarrow{AB} - \overrightarrow{AC} + \overrightarrow{AB} - \overrightarrow{AB} - \overrightarrow{AB} = -2\overrightarrow{AB} + 2\overrightarrow{AC} + 3\overrightarrow{AB} - 2\overrightarrow{AC}$$

$$- \overrightarrow{AF} = \overrightarrow{AB} - \overrightarrow{AF} = \overrightarrow{l} - \overrightarrow{f}$$

2.

$$a) \overrightarrow{DF}$$

~~$$\overrightarrow{D}\cancel{\overrightarrow{E}}\cancel{\overrightarrow{M}}\cancel{\overrightarrow{N}}\cancel{\overrightarrow{B}}\cancel{\overrightarrow{F}}$$~~

$$= \overrightarrow{DC} + 2\overrightarrow{DE}$$

$$b) \overrightarrow{DA}$$

$$= 2\overrightarrow{DC} + 2\overrightarrow{DE}$$

$$c) \overrightarrow{DB}$$

$$= \overrightarrow{DC} + \overrightarrow{CO} + \overrightarrow{OB} = \overrightarrow{DC} + \overrightarrow{DE} + \overrightarrow{DC} = 2\overrightarrow{DC} + \overrightarrow{DE}$$

$$d) \overrightarrow{DO}$$

$$= \overrightarrow{DC} + \overrightarrow{CO} = \overrightarrow{DC} + \overrightarrow{DE}$$

FORON:



l)  $\vec{EC}$

$$= \vec{EO} + \vec{OC} = \vec{DC} - \vec{DE}$$

f)  $\vec{EB}$

$$= \vec{EO} + \vec{OB} = \vec{DC} + \vec{DC} = 2\vec{DC}$$

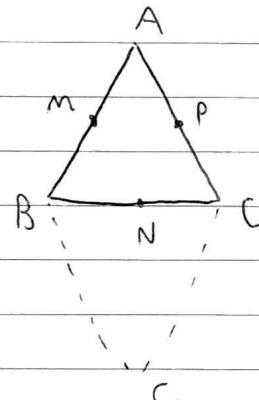
g)  $\vec{OB}$

$$= \vec{DC}$$

h)  $\vec{AF}$

$$= \vec{AB} + \vec{BO} + \vec{OF} = -\vec{DE} - \vec{DC} + \vec{DE} = -\vec{DC}$$

3.



$$\begin{aligned}\vec{BP} &= \vec{BA} + \vec{AP} \\ &= -\vec{AB} + \frac{1}{2}\vec{AC}\end{aligned}$$

$$\vec{AN} = \frac{1}{2}(\vec{AB} + \vec{AC})$$

$$\begin{aligned}\vec{CM} &= \vec{CA} + \vec{AM} \\ &= -\vec{AC} + \frac{1}{2}\vec{AB}\end{aligned}$$

4.

a)  $\vec{CD} = \vec{CB} + \vec{BA} + \vec{AD} = -\vec{BC} - \vec{AB} + \vec{AD}$   
 $= -3\vec{m} - 2\vec{v} + 5\vec{m} = 2\vec{m} - 2\vec{v}$

$$\begin{aligned}\vec{BD} &= \vec{BC} + \vec{CD} = 3\vec{m} + 2\vec{m} - 2\vec{v} \\ &= 5\vec{m} - 2\vec{v}\end{aligned}$$

$$\vec{CA} = \vec{CB} + \vec{BA} = -\vec{BC} - \vec{AB} = -3\vec{m} - 2\vec{v}$$

$$\frac{5}{5} = 1 \quad \frac{5-0}{6} = \frac{1}{6}$$

[ ] [ ]

$$5. \vec{DE} = \vec{DA} + \vec{AO} + \vec{OB} + \vec{BE}$$

$$\vec{DE} = -\frac{1}{4}\vec{c} - \vec{a} + \vec{b} + \frac{5}{6}\vec{a}$$

$$\vec{DE} = -\frac{1}{4}\vec{c} + \vec{b} - \frac{1}{6}\vec{a}$$

6.

$$\vec{AC} = \vec{AO} + \vec{OC} = -\vec{a} - 2\vec{b} + 5\vec{a} + x\vec{b}$$

$$= 4\vec{a} + \vec{b}(x-2)$$

$$\vec{BC} = \vec{BO} + \vec{OC} = -3\vec{a} - 2\vec{b} + 5\vec{a} + x\vec{b}$$

$$= 2\vec{a} + \vec{b}(x-2)$$

Hipótese:  ~~$\vec{AC}, \vec{BC}$  són L.I.~~  $\{\vec{a}, \vec{b}\}$  é L.I.

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \alpha \vec{a} + \beta \vec{b} = \vec{0} \\ \Rightarrow \alpha = \beta = 0 \text{ (necessariamente)} \end{cases}$$

Excluise  ~~$W, Y$~~   $W, Y \in \mathbb{R}$  Tais que :

$$W \vec{AC} + Y \vec{BC} = \vec{0} \quad W(4\vec{a} + \vec{b}(x-2)) + Y(2\vec{a} + \vec{b}(x-2))$$

$$W\vec{a} + W\vec{b}(x-2) + 2Y\vec{a} + Y\vec{b}(x-2) = \vec{0}$$

$$(W+2Y)\vec{a} + (W+x-2)\vec{b} = \vec{0}$$

$$(W+2Y)\vec{a} + (W(x-2)+Y(x-2))\vec{b} = \vec{0}$$

Mas  $\{\vec{a}, \vec{b}\}$  é L.I., ou seja,

$$\begin{cases} W+2Y=0 \\ (W-2)W+(X-2)Y=0 \end{cases}$$

Sistema homogéneo: SPD ou SPI

(1) (2) (3)

Cramer:

$$\det \begin{vmatrix} 4 & 2 \\ x-2 & x-2 \end{vmatrix} = 4(x-2) - 2(x-2) \\ = 4x - 8 - 2x + 4 = 2x - 4$$

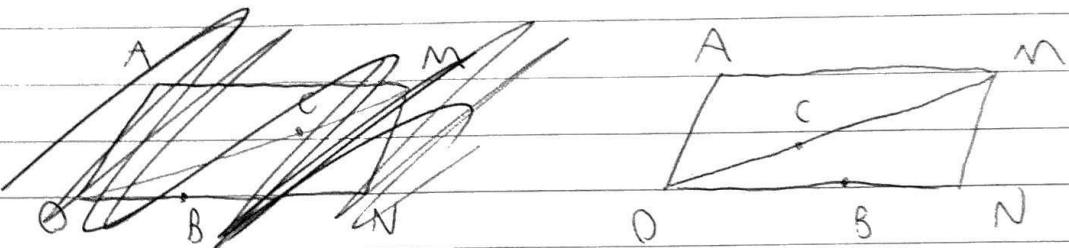
Para o sistema ser possível e indeterminado, admitindo assim infinitas soluções:

$$\det = 0$$

Para determinar  $x$  de modo que  $\vec{AC}$  e  $\vec{BC}$  sejam L.D.

$$2x - 4 = 0 \Rightarrow x = \frac{4}{2} \Rightarrow \underline{x = 2},$$

7.



$$\vec{OB} = \frac{1}{n} \vec{ON}; \vec{OC} = \frac{1}{1+n} \vec{OM}$$

Hipótese:  $\{\vec{ON}, \vec{OM}\}$  é L.I.

$$\begin{cases} \vec{ON} + \vec{OM} = \vec{0} \\ \Rightarrow \lambda = \mu = 0 \end{cases}$$

Escalar  $w, y \in \mathbb{R}$  tais que:

$$\vec{w} \vec{OB} + y \vec{OC} = \vec{0} \quad w\left(\frac{1}{n} \vec{ON}\right) + y\left(\frac{1}{1+n} \vec{OM}\right) = \vec{0}$$

**FORON:**  $\frac{1}{n} w \vec{ON} + \frac{1}{1+n} y \vec{OM} = \vec{0}$



$$\left( \frac{1}{n} w \right) \vec{ON} + \left( \frac{1}{1+n} Y \right) \vec{OM} = \vec{0}$$

mas  $\{\vec{ON}, \vec{OM}\}$  é L.I., ou seja,

$$\begin{cases} \frac{1}{n} w = 0 \\ \frac{1}{1+n} Y = 0 \end{cases}$$

Cramer:

$$\det \begin{vmatrix} 0 & \frac{1}{n} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{1+n} \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

Solução: Com o determinante resultando em 0, os pontos A, B e C estão alinhados, sendo colineares.

b.

Dado:  $\{\vec{u}, \vec{v}\}$  é L.I.  $\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \alpha \vec{u} + \beta \vec{v} = \vec{0} \\ \Rightarrow \alpha = \beta = 0 \end{cases}$

Logo,  $\{2\vec{u} + \vec{v}, \vec{u} - 2\vec{v}\}$  é L.I.

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \alpha(2\vec{u} + \vec{v}) + \beta(\vec{u} - 2\vec{v}) = \vec{0} \\ \Rightarrow \alpha = \beta = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\alpha(2\vec{u} + \vec{v}) + \beta(\vec{u} - 2\vec{v}) = \vec{0}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 2\alpha\vec{u} + \alpha\vec{v} + \beta\vec{u} - 2\beta\vec{v} = \vec{0}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (2\alpha + \beta)\vec{u} + (\alpha - 2\beta)\vec{v} = \vec{0}$$

Mas  $2\alpha + \beta = 0$  e  $\alpha - 2\beta = 0$ , então  $\{\vec{u}, \vec{v}\}$  é L.I.

Conclusão:  $\{2\vec{u} + \vec{v}, \vec{u} - 2\vec{v}\}$  L.I.  
 $\Rightarrow \{\vec{u}, \vec{v}\}$  L.I

FORON:

9.

a)

Dreieck:  $\{\vec{u}, \vec{v}, \vec{w}\}$  L.I

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \alpha \vec{u} + \beta \vec{v} + \gamma \vec{w} = \vec{0} \\ \Rightarrow \alpha = \beta = \gamma = 0 \end{cases}$$

Sei,  $\{\vec{u} + \vec{v}, \vec{u} - \vec{v} + \vec{w}, \vec{u} + \vec{v} + \vec{w}\}$  L.I

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \alpha(\vec{u} + \vec{v}) + \beta(\vec{u} - \vec{v} + \vec{w}) + \gamma(\vec{u} + \vec{v} + \vec{w}) = \vec{0} \\ \Rightarrow \alpha = \beta = \gamma = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\alpha(\vec{u} + \vec{v}) + \beta(\vec{u} - \vec{v} + \vec{w}) + \gamma(\vec{u} + \vec{v} + \vec{w}) = \vec{0}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \alpha \vec{u} + \alpha \vec{v} + \beta \vec{u} - \beta \vec{v} + \beta \vec{w} + \gamma \vec{u} + \gamma \vec{v} + \gamma \vec{w} = \vec{0}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (\alpha + \beta + \gamma) \vec{u} + (\alpha - \beta + \gamma) \vec{v} + (\beta + \gamma) \vec{w} = \vec{0}$$

Nur  $\alpha + \beta + \gamma = 0$ ,  $\alpha - \beta + \gamma = 0$  &  $\beta + \gamma = 0$ , entweder: $\{\vec{u}, \vec{v}, \vec{w}\}$  L.I  $\Rightarrow \{\vec{u} + \vec{v}, \vec{u} - \vec{v} + \vec{w}, \vec{u} + \vec{v} + \vec{w}\}$  L.I.

b)

$$\vec{x} = \alpha \vec{u} + \beta \vec{v} + \gamma \vec{w}$$

 $\{\vec{u} + \vec{x}, \vec{v} + \vec{x}, \vec{w} + \vec{x}\}$  ist L.I.

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \alpha(\vec{u} + \vec{x}) + \beta(\vec{v} + \vec{x}) + \gamma(\vec{w} + \vec{x}) = \vec{0} \\ \Rightarrow \alpha = \beta = \gamma = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\alpha \vec{u} + \alpha \vec{x} + \beta \vec{v} + \beta \vec{x} + \gamma \vec{w} + \gamma \vec{x} = \vec{0}$$

$$(\alpha) \vec{u} + (\beta) \vec{v} + (\gamma) \vec{w} + (\alpha + \beta + \gamma) \vec{x} = \vec{0}$$

FORON: Nur  $\alpha = 0$ ,  $\beta = 0$ ,  $\gamma = 0$ ,  $\alpha + \beta + \gamma = 0$ , entweder:

$$\frac{2}{3} - \frac{3}{3} = \frac{2-9}{3} = \frac{-7}{3}$$



$\{\vec{u}, \vec{v}, \vec{w}, \vec{x}\}$  L.I.

10.

a)

$$\begin{aligned} AB &= B - A = \vec{OB} - \vec{OA} = (1, 0, -1)_{E_3} - (1, 3, 2)_{E_3} \\ &= (1-1, 0-3, -1-2)_{E_3} = (0, -3, -3)_{E_3} \end{aligned}$$

b)

$$\begin{aligned} BC &= C - B = \vec{OC} - \vec{OB} = (1, 1, 0)_{E_3} - (1, 0, -1)_{E_3} \\ &= (1-1, 1-0, 0-(-1))_{E_3} = (0, 1, 1)_{E_3} \end{aligned}$$

c)

$$\begin{aligned} CA &= A - C = \vec{OA} - \vec{OC} = (1, 3, 2)_{E_3} - (1, 1, 0)_{E_3} \\ &= (1-1, 3-1, 2-0)_{E_3} = (0, 2, 2)_{E_3} \end{aligned}$$

d)

$$\begin{aligned} AB + \frac{2}{3} BC &= B - A + \frac{2}{3} C - B = \vec{OB} - \vec{OA} + \frac{2}{3} (\vec{OC} - \vec{OB}) \\ &= (1, 0, -1)_{E_3} - (1, 3, 2)_{E_3} + \frac{2}{3} (1, 1, 0)_{E_3} - (1, 0, -1)_{E_3} \\ &= (1-1, 0-3, -1-2)_{E_3} + \left(\frac{2}{3}-1, \frac{2}{3}-0, 0-(-1)\right)_{E_3} \\ &= (0, -3, -3)_{E_3} + \left(-\frac{1}{3}, \frac{2}{3}, 1\right)_{E_3} \\ &= \left(-\frac{1}{3}, -\frac{7}{3}, -2\right)_{E_3} \end{aligned}$$

e)

$$\begin{aligned} C + \frac{1}{2} AB &= (1, 1, 0)_{E_3} + \frac{1}{2} (0, -3, -3)_{E_3} \\ &= (1+0, 1-\frac{3}{2}, 0-\frac{3}{2})_{E_3} = (1, -\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{3}{2})_{E_3} \end{aligned}$$

f)

$$A - 2BC = (1, 3, 2)_{E_3} - 2(0, 1, 1)_{E_3}$$

$$= (1-0, 3-2, 2-2)_{E_3} = (1, 1, 0)_{E_3}$$



$$2 - \frac{3}{2} = \frac{4-3}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

11.

a)  $\{(2, 3), (0, 2)\}$

$$\{(2, 3), (0, 2)\} \text{ é L.I. se } \det \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 2 \end{vmatrix} \neq 0$$

$$\det \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = (2 \cdot 2 - 3 \cdot 0) = 4 \neq 0$$

Conclusão:  $\{(2, 3), (0, 2)\}$  é L.I.

b)  $\{(3, 0), (-2, 0)\}$

$$\det \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 0 \\ -2 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = (3 \cdot 0 - 0 \cdot (-2)) = 0$$

Conclusão:  $\{(3, 0), (-2, 0)\}$  não é L.I.

c)  $\{(2, 3, 4), (0, 3, 3)\}$

$$\begin{array}{c} \det \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 0 & 3 & 3 \end{vmatrix} \stackrel{l_1 \leftarrow l_1 - l_1/2}{=} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & \frac{3}{2} & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \stackrel{l_1 \leftarrow l_1 - \frac{3}{2}l_2}{\sim} \\ \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \end{array}$$

Conclusão: Como a forma escalonada reduzida não tem uma linha de zeros, os vetores são L.I.

**FORON:**



d)  $\{(1, -1, 2), (1, 1, 0), (1, -1, 1)\}$

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

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

Conclusão:  $\{(1, -1, 2), (1, 1, 0), (1, -1, 1)\}$  é L.I.

e)  $\{(1, -1, 1), (-1, 2, 1), (-1, 2, 2)\}$

$$\det \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 \\ -1 & 2 & 1 \\ -1 & 2 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = -1 \cdot (-1)^{2+1} \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 1 \\ 2 & 2 \end{vmatrix} + 2 \cdot (-1)^{2+2} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 2 \end{vmatrix}$$

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

$$= 7 \neq 0$$

Conclusão:  $\{(1, -1, 1), (-1, 2, 1), (-1, 2, 2)\}$  é L.I.

f)  $\{(1, 0, 1), (0, 0, 1), (2, 0, 5)\}$

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

Conclusão:  $\{(1, 0, 1), (0, 0, 1), (2, 0, 5)\}$  não é L.I.



12.

a)  $\rightarrow$

$$\vec{m} = a \vec{u} + b \vec{v}$$

$$(1, 1) = a \cdot (2, -1) + b \cdot (1, -1)$$

$$\begin{cases} 2a + b = 1 \dots ① \\ -a - b = 1 \dots ② \end{cases} \quad \rightarrow \quad \begin{cases} 2a + b = 1 \\ -a - b = 1 \end{cases} \quad \leftarrow$$

$$\rightarrow b = -1 \quad 2a + (-1) = 1 \rightarrow 2a = 1 + 1 \\ a = 1$$

Logo:  $\vec{m} = 1 \cdot \vec{u} - 1 \cdot \vec{v}$

b)

$$\vec{z} = x \cdot \vec{u} + y \cdot \vec{b} + m \cdot \vec{c}$$

$$(1, 2, 3) = x \cdot (1, 1, 1) + y \cdot (0, 1, 1) + m \cdot (1, 1, 0)$$

$$\begin{cases} x + y + m = 1 \dots ① \\ 0 + y + m = 2 \dots ② \\ x + 0 + m = 3 \dots ③ \end{cases}$$

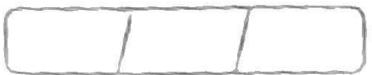
$$② \quad y = 2 - m \quad \rightarrow \quad ① \quad x + (2 - m) + m = 1 \rightarrow x + 2 = 1 \\ x = -1$$

$$③ \quad -1 + m = 3 \rightarrow m = 4 \quad ② \quad y + 4 = 2 \rightarrow y = -2$$

Logo:  $\begin{cases} x = -1 \\ y = -2 \\ m = 4 \end{cases}$ , now or componentes do vetor  $\vec{z}$ .

FORON:

$$\frac{1}{m} = \frac{1}{n}$$



13.

a) Para  $\{\vec{u}, \vec{v}\}$  ser L.D.:

$$\exists \lambda \in \mathbb{R} \text{ tal que } \vec{u} = \lambda \vec{v}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (1, m-1, m) = \lambda(m, 2n, 4)$$

$$(1, m-1, m) = (\lambda m, 2\lambda n, 4\lambda)$$

$$\begin{cases} 1 = \lambda m \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \lambda = \frac{1}{m}$$

$$m-1 = 2\lambda n$$

$$m = 4\lambda \quad \Leftrightarrow \lambda = \frac{m}{4}$$

$$\frac{1}{m} > \frac{m}{4} \Rightarrow 4 = m^2 \Rightarrow m = \pm 2$$

$$p/m = +2$$

$$p/m = -2$$

$$2-1 = 2 \cdot \frac{2}{4} n \quad -2-1 = 2 \cdot \left(-\frac{2}{4}\right) n$$

$$n = 1$$

$$-3 = -n \rightarrow n = 3$$

Soluciones:  $\begin{cases} m = (-2, 2) \\ n = (1, 3) \end{cases}$

b) Para  $\{\vec{u}, \vec{v}\}$  ser L.D.:

$$\exists \lambda \in \mathbb{R} \text{ tal que } \vec{u} = \lambda \vec{v}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (1, m, n+1) = \lambda(m, n+1, 8)$$

$$(1, m, n+1) = (\lambda m, \lambda(n+1), 8\lambda)$$

**FORON:**  $\begin{cases} 1 = \lambda m \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \lambda = \frac{1}{m}$

$m = \lambda(n+1) \Leftrightarrow \cancel{\lambda} = \lambda \cdot \cancel{n+1} = 8\lambda^2 \quad \lambda = \frac{m}{(n+1)}$

$n+1 = 8\lambda$

[ ]

$$\frac{1}{m} \cancel{\times} \frac{m}{(n+1)} \rightarrow (n+1) = m^2 \rightarrow 8\lambda = m^2$$

$$8 \frac{1}{m} = m^2 \rightarrow \frac{8}{m} = m^2 \rightarrow m^3 = 8 \Rightarrow m = 2$$

$$p/m = 2$$

$$\gamma = \lambda m$$

$$\lambda = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$p/\lambda = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$n+1 = 8\lambda$$

$$n+1 = 4$$

$$n = 3$$

Solução:  $\begin{cases} m = 2 \\ n = 3 \end{cases}$

74.

$$u\vec{m} + l\vec{v} + c\vec{w} = \vec{0}$$

$$u(m, -1, m^2+1) + l(m^2+1, m, 0) + c(m, 1, 1) = \vec{0}$$

$$\begin{cases} um + l(m^2+1) + cm = 0 \\ -u + lm + c = 0 \\ u(m^2+1) + 0 + c = 0 \end{cases}$$

sendo  $\{\vec{m}, \vec{v}, \vec{w}\}$  L.I.:

$$\begin{cases} u = 0 \\ l = 0 \\ c = 0 \end{cases}$$

Conclusão: Por serem L.I. os vetores  $\vec{m}, \vec{v}, \vec{w}$  formam uma base para o espaço independentemente do valor de  $m$ .

15.

a) Para  $C = (\vec{f}_1, \vec{f}_2, \vec{f}_3)$  ser base de  $\mathbb{V}^3$ :

$\{\vec{f}_1, \vec{f}_2, \vec{f}_3\}$  é L.I.

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \alpha \vec{f}_1 + \beta \vec{f}_2 + \gamma \vec{f}_3 = \vec{0} \\ \Rightarrow \alpha = \beta = \gamma = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\alpha(1,1,0) + \beta(1,0,1) + \gamma(0,1,-1) = \vec{0}$$

$$\begin{cases} \alpha + \beta + \gamma = 0 \\ \alpha + 0 + \gamma = 0 \\ 0 + \beta - \gamma = 0 \end{cases} \quad \det \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \end{vmatrix} \neq 0 \text{ para m L.I.}$$

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

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

Concluimos:  $C = (\vec{f}_1, \vec{f}_2, \vec{f}_3)$  não é base de  $\mathbb{V}^3$ .

b)

$$\vec{v} = (2, 3, 7)_C = (\vec{e}_1, \vec{e}_2, \vec{e}_3) \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \\ 7 \end{pmatrix}$$

matrix de C para B:

FORON:

$$\begin{cases} \vec{f}_1 = \vec{e}_1 + \vec{e}_2 \\ \vec{f}_2 = \vec{e}_1 + \vec{e}_3 \\ \vec{f}_3 = \vec{e}_2 - \vec{e}_3 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} \vec{f}_1 \\ \vec{f}_2 \\ \vec{f}_3 \end{pmatrix}^T = \left[ \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \vec{e}_1 \\ \vec{e}_2 \\ \vec{e}_3 \end{pmatrix} \right]^T$$

$$(\vec{f}_1 \vec{f}_2 \vec{f}_3) = (\vec{e}_1 \vec{e}_2 \vec{e}_3) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$M = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Então:

$$= (\vec{f}_1 \vec{f}_2 \vec{f}_3) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \\ 7 \end{pmatrix}$$

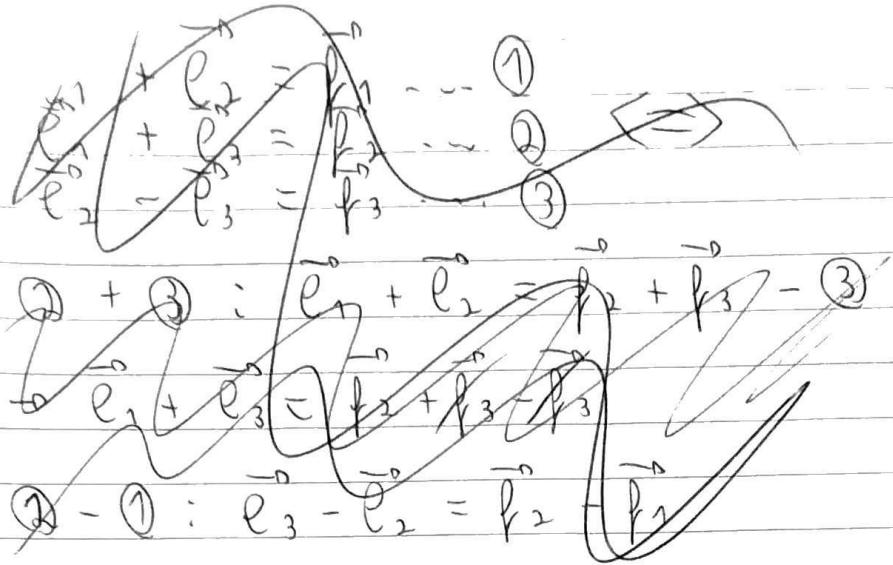
$$= (\vec{f}_1 \vec{f}_2 \vec{f}_3) \begin{pmatrix} 2+3+0 \\ 2+0+7 \\ 0+3-7 \end{pmatrix} = (\vec{f}_1 \vec{f}_2 \vec{f}_3) \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ 9 \\ -4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= (5, 9, -4)_B$$

c)

$$\vec{v} = (2, 3, 7)_B = (\vec{f}_1, \vec{f}_2, \vec{f}_3) \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \\ 7 \end{pmatrix}$$

Matriz de B para C:



Na base B:

$$V = 2 \cdot \vec{e}_1 + 3 \cdot \vec{e}_2 + 7 \cdot \vec{e}_3$$

Na base C:

$$V = x \cdot \vec{f}_1 + y \cdot \vec{f}_2 + z \cdot \vec{f}_3$$

$$\begin{cases} 2 \cdot \vec{e}_1 + 3 \cdot \vec{e}_2 + 7 \cdot \vec{e}_3 = x \cdot (1, 1, 0)_B + y \cdot (1, 0, 1)_B + z \cdot (0, 1, 1)_B \\ 2 \cdot \vec{e}_1 + 3 \cdot \vec{e}_2 + 7 \cdot \vec{e}_3 = (x+y, x+z, y-z)_B \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} 2 = x + y \rightarrow x = 2 - y \\ 3 = x + z \rightarrow z = 3 - 2 + y \\ 7 = y - z \rightarrow y - 3 + 2 - y = 7 \rightarrow y - y = 7 + 3 - 2 \end{cases}$$

$$x = 3 - z$$

$$3 - z = 2 - y \rightarrow z = 2 - y - 3$$

**FORON:**