

— ♥ — ♥ —

Tarefa básica

1. $A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -1 \\ 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$ $B = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 2 & 0 \\ 1 & -3 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$

$A \cdot B = \begin{bmatrix} 3(-1) & -1 & 3 \times 2 & -(-3) & -4 \\ 2 & 2(-3) & 2 \times 4 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -3 & -1 & 9 & -4 \\ 2 & -6 & 8 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -4 & 9 & -4 \\ 2 & -6 & 8 \end{bmatrix}$

$B \cdot A = \text{?}$

2. $A = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 2 & -1 \\ 7 & 4 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$ $B = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -2 \\ 1 & -3 \\ -4 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$

$A \cdot B = \begin{bmatrix} 5 \times 3 + 2(-4) & 5(-2) + 2(-3) \\ 7 \times 3 + 4(-4) & 7(-2) + 4(-3) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 15 + 2(-4) & -10 - 6 \\ 21 + 4(-4) & -14 - 12 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 21 & -16 \\ 13 & -26 \end{bmatrix}$

$B \cdot A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \times 5 - 2 \times 7 & 3 \times 2 - 2 \times 4 & 3(-1) - 2 \times 3 \\ 5 - 3 \times 7 & 2 - 3 \times 4 & -1 - 3 \times 3 \\ -4 \times 5 & -4 \times 2 & -4(-1) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 15 - 14 & 6 - 8 & -3 - 6 \\ 5 - 21 & 2 - 12 & -1 - 9 \\ -20 & -8 & 4 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 & -9 \\ -16 & -10 & -10 \\ -20 & -8 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$

3. $A = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$ $A^t = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$

$A \cdot A^t = \begin{bmatrix} -(-1) & -1 \\ 1 & 1 + 2 \times 2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 14 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$

(tilibra)

$$4. \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 5 \\ 3 & 4 & 6 \end{bmatrix} \quad B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1+2 \times 2+5 \times 3 \\ 3+4 \times 2+6 \times 3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1+4+15 \\ 3+8+18 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 20 \\ 29 \end{bmatrix} \quad R: (A)$$

$$5. A = \begin{bmatrix} 25 & 50 & 200 & 20 \\ 28 & 60 & 150 & 20 \end{bmatrix} \quad B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 8 & 10 \\ 0,8 & 0,8 \\ 1,5 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A \cdot B = \begin{bmatrix} 635 & 705 \\ 676 & 770 \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{array}{l} 1^\circ: 51 - R\$ 635 \\ 2^\circ: 51 - R\$ 676 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} 1^\circ: R\$ 705 \\ 2^\circ: R\$ 770 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} 705 - 635 = 70 \\ 770 - 676 = 94 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} 94 + 70 = 164 \\ R: Economia de 164 reais. \end{array}$$

$$6. \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ \alpha & 1 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} \alpha & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} 0 \cdot \alpha + \alpha \cdot 1 = 1 \\ 0 \cdot (-1) + \alpha \cdot 0 = 0 \\ -1 \cdot (\alpha) + 1 \cdot 1 = 0 \\ -1(\alpha) + 1 \cdot 0 = 1 \\ \alpha = 1,1 \end{array}$$

1. se. Trovamos as linhas por colunas e depois fazemos a soma entre elas para voltar a matriz original. (A)

$$3. \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 8 & 10 \\ 8 & 6 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A \cdot B = \begin{bmatrix} 5x + 8y + 10z \\ 8x + 6y + 4z \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 5x + 8y + 10z \\ 8x + 6y + 4z \end{bmatrix}$$

$$2. A = \begin{bmatrix} a & a \\ a & a \end{bmatrix}, B = \begin{bmatrix} b & b \\ b & b \end{bmatrix}, C = \begin{bmatrix} c & c \\ c & c \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(AB) C = A (BC)$$

$$4. \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 4 \\ 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} i & d & n \\ g & r & s \\ m & p & q \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 4 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} i & -1 \\ g & 4 \\ m & 2 \end{bmatrix} (c)$$