25)

9

$$|A| = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 2 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = 3 - 4 - (4) = -5 \neq 0$$
 (A é não rigular)

$$|B| = \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = 18 - 1 - (3 + 3) = 11 \neq 0$$
 (Be'net Figures)
$$\begin{vmatrix} 3 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$|C| = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 4 & 1 \\ -2 & -1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 8 - 2 - (-1 + 2) = 5 \neq 0$$
 (cé not singula)

b)
$$A + B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 3 & 1 \\ 2 & 3 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$|A+B| = \begin{vmatrix} 4 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 3 & 1 \\ 2 & 3 & 6 \end{vmatrix} = 72 + 2 - (6 + 12) = 56$$

$$2A - B + 3C = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & 4 \\ -2 & 2 & 0 \\ 4 & 4 & 6 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 3 & 0 \\ 3 & 12 & 3 \\ -6 & -3 & 6 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 2 & 5 \\ 0 & 12 & 2 \\ -2 & 0 & 9 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$|2A-B+3C| = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 2 & 5 \\ 0 & 12 & 2 \\ -2 & 0 & 9 \end{vmatrix} = 2 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 5 \\ 0 & 42 & 2 \\ -1 & 0 & 9 \end{vmatrix} = 4 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 5 \\ 0 & 6 & 2 \\ -1 & 0 & 9 \end{vmatrix} \leftarrow \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1$$

c) É evident que
$$|A+B| \neq |A| + |B|$$
 $|A+B| = 56$

$$|A| + |B| = -5 + 11 = 6$$

As propriedades des determinentes mostra que a adiças de determinentes é ume operaças que mas pode ser relacionede com a operaças adiças de metrizes (ver propriedade 9 dos determinentes).

Atendendo a que

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obtém-re

$$\left| \left(\frac{1}{5} A C^{T} \right) B \right| = \left| \frac{1}{5} \left(A C^{T} \right) \right| \left| B \right| = \left(\frac{1}{5} \right)^{3} \left| A C^{T} \right| \left| B \right| =$$

$$= \frac{1}{5^{3}} \left| A \right| \left| C^{T} \right| \left| B \right| = \frac{1}{5^{3}} \left| A \right| \left| C \right| \left| B \right| =$$

$$= \frac{-275}{125} = -\frac{11}{5}$$

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$$|D| = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1 & -1 & -2 \\ 3 & 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & b \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 3 & 1 & 3 & 3 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & b+2 \\ 1 & a & 5 & 9 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & b+2 \\ 1 & a & a+5 & 9+2a \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & b+2 \\ 1 & a & a+5 & 9+2a \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= (1) (-1) \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 3 & 3 \\ i & 1 & b+2 \\ 1 & a+5 & 9+2a \end{vmatrix} = - \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 3 & 3 \\ 1 & 1 & b+2 \\ 1 & a+5 & 9+2a \end{vmatrix} = - \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & b+2 \\ 1 & a+5 & 9+2a \end{vmatrix} = - \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & b+2 \\ 1 & a+5 & 9+2a \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= -3 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & b+2 \\ 1 & a+s & 9+2a \end{vmatrix} \leftarrow \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{4} = -3 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & b+1 \\ 0 & a+4 & 8+2a \end{vmatrix} =$$

$$= -3(1)(-1) \begin{vmatrix} 0 & b+1 \\ a+4 & 8+2a \end{vmatrix} = -3[-(b+1)(a+4)] =$$

D é nei rigular (=) |D| +0 (=) b +-1 1 a +-4

$$r(D) = 4 \Leftrightarrow |D| \neq 0 \Leftrightarrow b \neq -1 \land a \neq -4$$
 (1)

$$D = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & -1 & -2 \\ 3 & 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & b \\ 1 & a & 5 & 9 \end{bmatrix} \implies \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 & 1 & -2 \\ 2 & 3 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & b \\ 5 & 1 & a & 9 \end{bmatrix} \leftarrow L_{2} + 2L_{1} \implies \begin{pmatrix} \uparrow & \uparrow & \uparrow \\ C_{3} & C_{1} & C_{2} \end{pmatrix} \qquad (\Gamma(D) \ge 1)$$

$$=) \begin{bmatrix} (1) & 0 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & (3) & 3 & -3 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & b \\ 0 & 1 & a+s & -1 \end{bmatrix} \leftarrow \frac{L_2/3}{0} =) \begin{bmatrix} (1) & 0 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & (1) & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & b \\ 0 & 1 & a+s & -1 \end{bmatrix} \leftarrow \frac{L_3 - L_2}{0} \Rightarrow$$

$$(r(D) \geqslant 2)$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} (1) & 0 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & (1) & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & b+1 \\ 0 & 0 & a+4 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \leftarrow \begin{matrix} L_4 \\ \leftarrow L_3 \end{matrix} \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} (1) & 0 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & (1) & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & a+4 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & a+4 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & b+1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(r(D) \geqslant 2)$$

$$r(D) = 2$$
 (=) $a = -4 \land b = -1$

$$r(D) = 3$$
 (=) $(a \neq -4 \land b = -1) \lor (a = -4 \land b \neq -1)$

Tal como ja truhemos concluído em (1)

$$\Gamma(D) = 4 = a \neq -4 \land b \neq -1$$

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