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Tarefa Básica - Determinantes de matrizes de ordem 1, 2 e 3

01.

a) $\begin{vmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 5 \end{vmatrix}$ $\det = 10 - 3 = 7$

b) $\begin{vmatrix} -2 & -4 \\ 3 & 6 \end{vmatrix}$ $\det = -12 - (-12) = 0$

c) $\begin{vmatrix} 3 & -1 & 1 & 3 & -1 \\ 2 & 1 & -1 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 4 & -2 & 1 & 4 \end{vmatrix}$ $\det = 3 - (-7) = 10$

d) $\begin{vmatrix} 3 & 2 & -1 & 3 & 2 \\ 2 & 3 & 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 1 & 4 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$ $\det = 36 - 16 = 20$

02. $A = (a_{ij})$ $a_{ij} = \begin{cases} -3, & \text{se } i = j \\ 0, & \text{se } i \neq j \end{cases}$

$A = \begin{bmatrix} -3 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -3 \end{bmatrix}_{3 \times 3}$

$\begin{vmatrix} -3 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -3 \end{vmatrix}$ $\det = -27 + 0 + 0 = -27$

$\det A = -27$

Letra A

S	T	Q	Q	S	S	D
L/M	M/T	M/W	J/T	V/F	S/S	D/S

03.

$$\begin{vmatrix} x & 1 & x \\ 3 & x & 4 \\ 1 & 3 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = -3$$

$$3x^2 + 9x + 4 - (x^2 + 12x + 9) = -3$$

$$3x^2 + 9x + 4 - x^2 - 12x - 9 + 3 = 0$$

$$2x^2 - 3x - 2 = 0$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} x & 1 & x \\ 3 & x & 4 \\ 1 & 3 & 3 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{3x^2 + 4 + 9x} x^2 + 12x + 9 =$$

$$\Delta = (-3)^2 - 4 \cdot 2 \cdot (-2)$$

$$\Delta = 9 + 16$$

$$\Delta = 25$$

$$S = \{-\frac{1}{2}, 2\}$$

$$x = \frac{-(-3) \pm \sqrt{25}}{2 \cdot 2} = \frac{3 \pm 5}{4} =$$

$$x_1 = \frac{3+5}{4} = 2$$

Letra E

$$x_2 = \frac{3-5}{4} = -\frac{1}{2}$$

04.

$$\begin{vmatrix} x-1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & x+1 & -1 \\ 2 & -1 & x+1 \end{vmatrix} = 2$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} x-1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & x+1 & -1 \\ 2 & -1 & x+1 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{0+x-1+0 = x-1} x^3 + x^2 - x + 1 + 2 + 0 = x^3 + x^2 - x + 1$$

$$x^3 + x^2 - x + 1 - (x-1) = 2$$

$$x^3 + x^2 - x + 1 - x + 1 = 2$$

$$x^3 + x^2 - 2x + 2 = 2$$

$$x^3 + x^2 - 2x = 0$$

$$x(x^2 + x - 2) = 0$$

A soma das raízes é:

$$0 + 1 - 2 = -1$$

$$x = 0 \text{ ou } x^2 + x - 2 = 0$$

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

$$\Delta = 1 + 8$$

$$\Delta = 9$$

$$x = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{9}}{2} = \frac{-1 \pm 3}{2}$$

$$x_1 = 1$$

$$x_2 = -2$$

05. $A_{3 \times 2} = a_{ij} = 2i - 3j$ $B_{2 \times 3} = b_{jk} = k - j$

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

$$AB = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & -1 & -6 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 6 \end{bmatrix} \begin{matrix} \nearrow 0+0-12 = -12 \\ \nearrow 4 \quad -1 \\ \searrow 24+0-36 = -12 \end{matrix} \quad \det AB = -12 - (-12) = 0$$

Letra C

06.

$$A \cdot B = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2+0+0 & -2+0-2 \\ -1-1+0 & +1+1+0 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow$$

$$AB = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -4 \\ -2 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{matrix} \nearrow 8 \\ \searrow 4 \end{matrix} \quad \det AB = 4 - 8 = -4$$

Letra D