Gobriel Catigoni Faris Oliners - 20.1.4004 Hato: 27/10/2022 Termino: 17:59 1) de A é umo motriz nx n mos invertisel (singular), entos o sistemo linear AX = 0 $|dtA| = \begin{bmatrix} 7 & 6 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = 8 \cdot dot[10] - 7 \cdot dot[20] + 6[21] \\ 5 & 4 & 3 \end{bmatrix} = 8 \cdot 3 - 7 \cdot 6 + 6 \cdot (3) = 24 - 42 + 18$ Como det(A) = 0, a notry A e' singular. le ocondo com o teoremo 2.8 do Reginaldo, quando o o motrizió singular, o sistema homogeneo AX = 0 tem solução mão trivia ou rejo, temos umo solução olim do O. le temos mais de un solución, temor infinitar.

3)

JO determinante de umo matriz quadrado triangular inferior A i o romo dos entradas dos disponais A

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 4 \\ 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

Tolo

Somo do. entradar das diagonas de A = 7 + 4 = 17

3) The
$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$
, entre $A^2 - 3I_3$ é ignal o?

$$\begin{bmatrix}
0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\
1 & 0 & 1 \\
1 & 1 & 0
\end{bmatrix} - 3 \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 1 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 1
\end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & 1 \\
1 & 2 & 1 \\
1 & 1 & 2
\end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = A^{-1}$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = A^{-1}$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = A^{-1}$$

610/A-7

Reports B

Golomb extract Chineses - 20.17004

$$\begin{bmatrix}
0 & 1 & | & 1 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0$$

A

The A; uno matriz quadrado que A= In, entre A' i igual: $A^{2} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}^{2} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ so moting de enquerdo jo esta escolamada Como o inneiro do motro identi- $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ $A A^{-1}$ dade , o próprio identidade, reemon gue A-1 = A c)00 (moting mula) oloA + I d) A w blod A 5) lobendo que m! = m(m-1)...3, 2, 1, ne A = [1! 2! 3!] $\begin{bmatrix} 2! & 3! & 4! \\ 3! & 4! & 5! \end{bmatrix}$ então det (A) é igual o: det A = 1 (3! 4!) - 2 / 2! 3! | +6 / 2! 3! | 4 | 3! 4! |

$$= 1 (6 34) - 2 (24 120) + 6 (48-36)$$

$$= 1 (720 - 576) - 2 (240 - 144) + 6 (48-36)$$

$$= 144 - 192 + 12 = 24$$

quair me or ponneir valorer le x?

$$dt(8) = (6 - 2) = 18 - 141 = 32$$

$$dit(A) = (2x5) = (2x \cdot x) - (85) = 2x^2 - 40$$

$$2x^2-40=det(8)$$

$$2x^2-40=32$$

$$x = \pm \sqrt{36}$$
 $x = -6$