TAREFA: MATRIZ INVERSA

A=	21	3	3	-5		_		7	A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR	1000	
	5 3		-1	X.			-		-1	2	
	X	, 2				X.	4)	A 0 45	Se YO	-tr	-

2+(-5)=-3

R: (C)

2.

	1+3×							
A=	10	1	STORY.	1 + 0	SCHOOL PROPERTY.			
	K 1		= 0	KI	3	K1 = 0 = 1+3K-(3+K2)		
The second second	1 %			XX	3	1K -K-3K-a=0		
	100			NO TO	-	3+ K2		

A:-1 8:3 C:-2

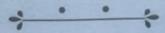
		Se 15 5 4 25 - 24
z=-3 + \32-412	x'=-3+1- f	
7.1	-2	Marie Land

V= {1,2}

$$z = -3!\sqrt{9-8}$$

$$-2\sqrt{5+x} \cdot 8+\sqrt{5+x} = \sqrt{-2}$$
C

x=-3+\1 (A)



••••••	•••••
3. 35 - 2 4 -2 -2 -2 -2 -2 -2 -2 -2 -2 -2 -2 -2 -2	TARES A 2 HAT
A= 2 4	Ā = -2 3
F. -	
$B = 2 \frac{3}{2}$	
-1 3/2 6 -1 - 0 - 0	C C L LAX TA
2 1- 2 1-	12 1 0 6 1
4. 20+2x+3x	
x 12 21 - (2) - 2	B C C Y

4		À		20+27	c+3x	公子头		2 6 2
	×	1	2	21		2+(5	2 2/3	CSEY-
A=	3	1	2	31	+0	22+	26-(20+5x	
	10	1	×	01	A/E	+ 4%	x2+26-20-52 =0	
				2+2	0+6		x2-5x+6 +0	2.

 $x = -(-5)^{\frac{1}{2}}\sqrt{(-5)^2 - 4.1.6}$ 2.1

x=5+VT

 $\frac{1}{x^2 + 5 + 1} = 3 \qquad \frac{1}{x^2 + 5 + 1} = 2$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{x^2 + 3} = \frac{1}{x^2 + 2}$ $\frac{1}{x^2 + 3} = \frac{1}{x^2 + 2}$ $\frac{1}{x^2 + 3} = \frac{1}{x^2 + 2}$ $\frac{1}{x^2 + 3} = \frac{1}{x^2 + 2}$

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5. 2+2+2	1-20-US - 3 F SU-OS - 4
-1-124-14-6	blick the same of
A= 2 1-2 2 1 = 7-6=1	
11-111	Charles and A
1+2+4	
	A + A = =
Ā-101 110	The state of the s
A= 101 110 110 1-10 12:1	002
021 101	200 R: B
(No.	210
t	
6. (xA) = B → (x.A) =	1 = (2+24) - 2(+4)=1
	36/46) (24/26) (24/26)
B > xA = B > x.A.A	DETARTANT ATTE
Bt.A' = x = B.A' B	OT CTANT AP
4.	Hara San Pag
101-100-01 -1	a second
7. 45 2 44 + 54	AM=4x=4 A=6-5
A= 5 6 Y 5Y + 6Y	x 54
	A12 = 5 y = 5
	Y A-1 = 6 - 5
e la company de	A21 = 5 = 5 -5 4
TO SECTION AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY OF THE P	8 %
DE RECEIVE AND A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE P	A22 = 6x = 6
	Y
entered de de de de	

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•••••	••••						
Det A = 45 = 24-2	5 = -1 [-6]	5 0					
$\frac{8. 2 \times \rightarrow \text{Det } A = }{A = (2 \ 1)}$	2 x = 2 + 2 x	Prest					
$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & x \\ -2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow A^{t} = \begin{pmatrix} 1+2 \\ -x & 2 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow A^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & x \\ 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix} = 2 + 2 x$							
$A^{-1} = 1/2+2\kappa - \kappa/2+2\kappa = 1$ $1/1+\kappa - 01/1+\kappa - 2(1+\kappa)$							
1 > (2+2x).2(1+K)=1	16.1 = 8 = 19.1 d					
$\frac{2(1+k)}{2(1+k)} \frac{(2+2k)\cdot(2+2k)=1}{(2+4k)+4k+4k^2=1}$							
4x2+8x+3=0							
a:4 b:8 c:3	x=8±4	x'+ x" = -0,5+(-1,5)					
x= -8 + \82-4.4.3	8	z'+z'=-2					
2.4	x'=-8+4 =-0,5	A-5 2 / 1 Si					

2.7	7 = - 8 - 1 = - 0,5	No. of the last of
	= 8	
x= -8+ \64-48	The state of the s	
8	2"=8-4=-1,5	
	8	
x=-8± V16	a la desira	
8		

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