

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

01 - a) $\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 5 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \det = (2 \cdot 5) - (1 \cdot 3)$
 $\det = 10 - 3 = 7 //$

b) $\begin{bmatrix} -2 & -4 \\ 3 & 6 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \det = (3 \cdot (-4)) - ((-2) \cdot 6)$
 $\det = -12 + 12 = 0 //$

c) $\begin{bmatrix} 3 & -1 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 4 & -2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{matrix} 1 & -12 & 4 \\ 3 & -1 \\ 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 4 \end{matrix}$
 $\det = (-6 + 1 + 8) - (1 - 12 + 4)$
 $\rightarrow \det = 3 - (-7)$
 $\det = 3 + 7 = 10 //$
 $\begin{matrix} -6 & 1 & 8 \end{matrix}$

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

02- $a_{ij} = \begin{cases} -3, & \text{if } i=j \\ 0, & \text{if } i \neq j \end{cases}$ $a_{11} = -3$ $a_{12} = 0$ $a_{13} = 0$
 $a_{21} = 0$ $a_{22} = -3$ $a_{23} = 0$
 $a_{31} = 0$ $a_{32} = 0$ $a_{33} = -3$

$A = \begin{bmatrix} -3 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -3 \end{bmatrix}$ $\det A = -27 - 0 = -27$

(A)

03- $\begin{vmatrix} x & 1 & x \\ 3 & x & 4 \\ 1 & 3 & 3 \end{vmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} x^2 & 1 \\ 3 & x \\ 1 & 3 \end{vmatrix}$ $(3x^2 + 4 + 9x) - (x^2 + 12x + 9) = -3$
 $3x^2 - x^2 - 12x + 9x + 4 + 3 = 0$
 $2x^2 + 3 - 3x = 0$
 $\Delta = (-3)^2 - 4 \cdot 2 \cdot (-2)$

$$\Delta = 9 + 16$$

$$\Delta = 25$$

$$x_1 = \frac{-(-3) + \sqrt{25}}{2 \cdot 2} = \frac{3+5}{4} = 2$$

$$x_2 = \frac{-(-3) - \sqrt{25}}{2 \cdot 2} = \frac{3-5}{4} = -\frac{1}{2}$$

④ $\begin{vmatrix} a & b & c \\ x-1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & x+1 & 1 \\ x & -1 & x+1 \end{vmatrix}$ $a = (x-1)(x+1)(x+1)$ $x^2 - x - 1 + 0 + 2 + 2x - 1 + 1 = 2$
 $a = x^2 + x - x - 1 + (x+1)$ $x^2 - x + 2x + 0 + 2 - 1 + 1 - 2 = 0$
 $a = x^2 - x - 1 + x + 1$ $x^2 + x = 0$
 $b = 0 \cdot (-1) \cdot 0 = 0$ $x(x+1) = 0$
 $c = 2 \cdot (-1) \cdot (-1) = 2$ $x = 0$ or $x = -1$
 $d = 2(x+1) \cdot 0 = 2x$ $-1 + 0 = -1$
 $e = (-1) \cdot (-1) \cdot (-1) = -1$
 $f = 0 \cdot (-1) \cdot (x+1) = 0$

(C)

05- $A + a_{ij} = 2i - 3j$ $B + b_{jk} = k - j$

A

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -4 \\ 1 & -2 \\ 3 & -3 \end{bmatrix}$$
 3×2

$$a_{11} = 2 \cdot 1 - 3 \cdot 1 = -1$$

$$a_{21} = 2 \cdot 2 - 3 \cdot 1 = 1$$

$$a_{31} = 2 \cdot 3 - 3 \cdot 1 = 3$$

$$a_{12} = 2 \cdot 1 - 3 \cdot 2 = -4$$

$$a_{22} = 2 \cdot 2 - 3 \cdot 2 = -2$$

$$a_{32} = 2 \cdot 3 - 3 \cdot 3 = -3$$

B

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

$$b_{11} = 1 - 1 = 0$$

$$b_{21} = 1 - 2 = -1$$

$$b_{12} = 2 - 1 = 1$$

$$b_{22} = 2 - 2 = 0$$

$$b_{13} = 3 - 1 = 2$$

$$b_{23} = 3 - 2 = 1$$

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

$$\det AB = (12 + 0 - 36) - (19 + 0 - 6)$$

$$\det AB = -24 + 24 = 0$$

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

$A \cdot B = \begin{bmatrix} 2+0-0 & -2+0-2 \\ -1-1+0 & 1+1+0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -4 \\ -2 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$ $\det AB = (2 \cdot 2) - (-2 \cdot (-4))$
 $\det AB = 4 - 8 = -4$