

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

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

02-  $a_{ij} = \begin{cases} -3, & \text{if } i=j \\ 0, & \text{if } i \neq j \end{cases}$

-3	0	0
0	-3	0
0	0	-3

$A = \begin{vmatrix} -3 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -3 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{det} A = -27 - 0 = -27}$

(A)

03-  $\begin{vmatrix} x & 1 & x \\ 3 & x & 4 \\ 1 & 3 & 3 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{det} A = x^2(x^2 + 4 + 9x) - (x^2 + 12x + 9) = -3}$

$\begin{matrix} 3x^2 - x^2 - 12x + 9x + 4 + 3 = 0 \\ 2x^2 - 3x + 7 = 0 \\ x = (-3)^2 - 4 \cdot 2 \cdot 7 = -2 \end{matrix}$

$\Delta = 9 + 16$   
 $\Delta = 25$

(E)  $x_1 = \frac{-(-3) + \sqrt{25}}{2 \cdot 2} = \frac{3+5}{4} = \frac{8}{4} = 2$

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

(4)  $\begin{vmatrix} a & b & c \\ x-1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & x+3 & -1 \\ -2 & -1 & x+1 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{det} A = (x-1)(x+1)(x+3)}$   
 $\xrightarrow{a = x^2 + x - x - 1 = x(x+1)}$   
 $\xrightarrow{b = 0 \cdot (-1) - 0 = 0}$   
 $\xrightarrow{c = 2 \cdot (-1) \cdot (-1) = 2}$   
 $\xrightarrow{d = 2 \cdot (x+1) \cdot 0 = 2x}$   
 $\xrightarrow{e = (-1) \cdot (-1) \cdot (-1) = -1}$   
 $\xrightarrow{f = 0 \cdot (x+1) \cdot x+1 = 1}$

$x^2 - x - 1 + 0 + 2 + 2x - 1 + 1 = 2$   
 $x^2 - x + 2x + 0 + 2 - 1 + 1 - 2 = 0$   
 $x^2 + x = 0$   
 $x(x+1) = 0$   
 $x=0 \Rightarrow x=-1$   
 $-1+0 = -1$

(C)

$$05 - A \rightarrow a_{ij} = 2i - 3j \quad B + b_{ij}k = K - j$$

A

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -4 \\ 1 & -2 \\ 3 & -3 \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{array}{l} a_{11} = 2 \cdot 1 - 3 \cdot 1 = -1 \\ a_{21} = 2 \cdot 2 - 3 \cdot 1 = 1 \\ a_{31} = 2 \cdot 3 - 3 \cdot 1 = 3 \end{array}$$

$3 \times 2$

B

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 2 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{array}{l} b_{11} = 1 - 1 = 0 \\ b_{21} = 1 - 2 = -1 \end{array}$$

$2 \times 3$

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

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

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

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

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

$3 \times 3$

(C)

$$\det AB = (18+0-36) - (19+0-6)$$

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

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

$2 \times 3 \quad 3 \times 2$

(D)

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