

Prova 1 de Álgebra Linear

Sala 106 - CCT

Data: 12/04/2022

Hora: 14:00 às 16:00

Lista 2 - Álgebra Linear

Exercício 9. Calcular a inversa da seguinte matriz:

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2}(e^x + e^{-x}) & \frac{1}{2}(e^x - e^{-x}) \\ \frac{1}{2}(e^x - e^{-x}) & \frac{1}{2}(e^x + e^{-x}) \end{bmatrix}$$

Observação: $(a + b)^2 = a^2 + 2ab + b^2$

$$(a - b)^2 = a^2 - 2ab + b^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} \det(A) &= \frac{1}{2}(e^x + e^{-x})\frac{1}{2}(e^x + e^{-x}) - \frac{1}{2}(e^x - e^{-x})\frac{1}{2}(e^x - e^{-x}) \\ &= \frac{1}{4}(e^x + e^{-x})^2 - \frac{1}{4}(e^x - e^{-x})^2 \\ &= \frac{1}{4}(e^{2x} + 2e^xe^{-x} + e^{-2x}) - \frac{1}{4}(e^{2x} - 2e^xe^{-x} + e^{-2x}) \\ &= \frac{1}{4}e^{2x} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4}e^{-2x} - \frac{1}{4}e^{2x} + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{4}e^{-2x} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \\ &= 1 \end{aligned}$$

Logo,

$$A^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2}(e^x + e^{-x}) & -\frac{1}{2}(e^x - e^{-x}) \\ -\frac{1}{2}(e^x - e^{-x}) & \frac{1}{2}(e^x + e^{-x}) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2}(e^x + e^{-x}) & \frac{1}{2}(e^{-x} - e^x) \\ \frac{1}{2}(e^{-x} - e^x) & \frac{1}{2}(e^x + e^{-x}) \end{bmatrix}$$

Lista 3

Exercício 25. Calcular o determinante da seguinte matriz:

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 3 & 0 & 5 \\ 2 & 2 & 0 & -2 \\ 4 & 1 & -3 & 0 \\ 2 & 10 & 3 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

Solução

Escolhendo a terceira coluna da matriz A:

$$\text{Det}(A) = -3 \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 3 & 5 \\ 2 & 2 & -2 \\ 2 & 10 & 2 \end{vmatrix} - 3 \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 3 & 5 \\ 2 & 2 & -2 \\ 4 & 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= -(3)(2)(2) \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 3 & 5 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 5 & 1 \end{vmatrix} - (3)(2) \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 3 & 5 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 4 & 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\begin{array}{cc} L_1 \leftrightarrow L_2 & L_1 \leftrightarrow L_2 \\ = +12 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 3 & 3 & 5 \\ 1 & 5 & 1 \end{vmatrix} + 6 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 3 & 3 & 5 \\ 4 & 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{cc} L_2 \rightarrow L_2 - 3L_1 & L_2 \rightarrow L_2 - 3L_1 \\ L_3 \rightarrow L_3 - L_1 & L_3 \rightarrow L_3 - 4L_1 \\ = +12 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 8 \\ 0 & 4 & 2 \end{vmatrix} + 6 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 8 \\ 0 & -3 & 4 \end{vmatrix} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{cc} L_2 \leftrightarrow L_3 & L_2 \leftrightarrow L_3 & \text{Matrizes Triangulares} \\ = -12 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 4 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 8 \end{vmatrix} - 6 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & -3 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 8 \end{vmatrix} & \text{Superiores} \end{array}$$

$$= - (12)(1)(4)(8) - (6)(1)(-3)(8)$$

$$= -384 + 144 = -240$$