

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

$$C(A) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad R(A) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$N(A) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} = 0$$

$$x_1 \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} + x_2 \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} + x_3 \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = 0$$

$$N(A) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

2. $R = m = n$: A_1 é $n \times n$, com n colunas LI, ou seja, $\det \neq 0$ e uma solução.

$R = m < n$: Para que o sistema $Ax = b$ possua ∞ soluções, A_2 deve possuir m colunas LI e $n-m$ colunas LD e o rank $R = m$. O fato de mapear $L: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$ faz com que o sistema tenha ∞ soluções.

$R = n < m$: Segue o raciocínio de A^2 , porém $A^3 = A^T$.

$R < m, R < n$: A_4 possui $\min(m, n)$ linhas LI, ou seja, o sistema tem coordenadas que se influenciam, o que possibilita nenhuma, ou ∞ soluções.

Exemplos:

$$A_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}_{2 \times 2}$$

$$A_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}_{2 \times 3}$$

$$A_3 = A_2^T = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}_{3 \times 2}$$

$$A_4 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}_{2 \times 2}$$

$$3. A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$Ax = \lambda x$$

$$M = A - \lambda I \\ = \begin{bmatrix} 1-\lambda & 0 \\ 1 & 1-\lambda \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\det(M) = 0 \\ (1-\lambda)^2 - 0 = 0 \\ 1 - 2\lambda - \lambda^2 = 0$$

$$\lambda^2 - 2\lambda + 1 = 0$$

$$\boxed{\lambda = 1}$$

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

$$M = B - \lambda I \\ = \begin{bmatrix} 1-\lambda & 2 \\ 0 & 1-\lambda \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\det(M) = 0$$

$$(1-\lambda)^2 = 0$$

$$1 - 2\lambda - \lambda^2 = 0$$

$$-\lambda^2 - 2\lambda + 1 = 0$$

$$\boxed{\lambda = 1}$$

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

$$M = AB - \lambda I \\ \begin{bmatrix} 1-\lambda & 2 \\ 1 & 3-\lambda \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\det(M) = 0$$

$$(1-\lambda)(3-\lambda) - 2 = 0$$

$$3 - \lambda - 3\lambda + \lambda^2 - 2 = 0$$

$$\lambda^2 - 4\lambda + 1 = 0$$

$$\boxed{\lambda' = 2 + \sqrt{3}} \\ \boxed{\lambda'' = 2 - \sqrt{3}}$$

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

$$M = BA - \lambda I \\ = \begin{bmatrix} 3-\lambda & 2 \\ 1 & 1-\lambda \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\det(M) = 0$$

$$(3-\lambda)(1-\lambda) - 2 = 0$$

$$3 - 3\lambda - \lambda + \lambda^2 - 2 = 0$$

$$\lambda^2 - 4\lambda + 1 = 0$$

$$\boxed{\lambda' = 2 + \sqrt{3}} \\ \boxed{\lambda'' = 2 - \sqrt{3}}$$

A) Não

B) Sim

$$4. \quad A = \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \det(A - \lambda I) &= \det \begin{pmatrix} a - \lambda & b \\ c & d - \lambda \end{pmatrix} \\ &= (a - \lambda)(d - \lambda) - bc \\ &= ad - a\lambda - d\lambda + \lambda^2 - bc \\ \det(A - \lambda I) &= \lambda^2 - a\lambda - d\lambda + ad - bc \end{aligned}$$

$$A^T = \begin{bmatrix} a & c \\ b & d \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \det(A^T - \lambda I) &= \det \begin{pmatrix} a - \lambda & c \\ b & d - \lambda \end{pmatrix} \\ &= (a - \lambda)(d - \lambda) - bc \\ &= ad - a\lambda - d\lambda + \lambda^2 - bc \\ \det(A^T - \lambda I) &= \lambda^2 - a\lambda - d\lambda + ad - bc \end{aligned}$$

Portanto, $\det(A - \lambda I) = \det(A^T - \lambda I)$