

treira Branca - discussão de sistemas lineares

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$$\textcircled{3} \quad \begin{cases} ax + by = 1 \\ x + 2y = b \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} a & b : 1 \\ 1 & 2 : B \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} \dots & \dots \\ 0 & 4-2a : 1-ab \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{a) } B = 3/2, \text{ S.P.D} \rightarrow D(\text{dominância}) \neq 0 \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} (4-2a)y = 1-a \cdot B \\ y = \frac{1-aB}{4-2a} \\ B \end{array} \right.$$

$$\begin{array}{l} D \neq 0 \\ 4-2a \neq 0 \\ 2a \neq 4 \end{array} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} a \neq \frac{4}{2} \\ a \neq 2 \end{array} \right. \text{ (Falso)}$$

'o' Precisa ser diferente de 2

$$\text{b) se } A=2, \text{ S.P.I} \rightarrow N(\text{numerador})=0, D=0$$

$$\frac{N}{D} = \frac{1-ab}{(4-2a)} \rightarrow \begin{array}{l} N=0 \\ 1-ab=0 \end{array} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 2B=1 \\ b=\frac{1}{2} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 4-2a=0 \\ 2a=4 \end{array} \right. \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} a=\frac{4}{2} \\ a=2 \end{array} \right. \quad \text{ (verdadeiro)}$$

\hookrightarrow com $A=2$ a solução pode ser indeterminada

c) explicação na questão A)

↳ Para ter uma solução possível determinada, $A \neq L$
(não é um valor único)

d) explicação na questão B)

↳ $A = 2 \rightarrow$ solução pode ser indeterminada

e) explicação na questão d)

↳ $A = 2$ solução pode ser indeterminada

* Resposta ⑤

$$\textcircled{2} \quad \begin{cases} x + ky = 1 \\ kx + y = 1-k \end{cases} \quad \xrightarrow{\text{L}} \left(\begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & k & 1 \\ k & 1 & 1-k \end{array} \right)$$

$$\sim \left(\begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & k & 1 \\ 0 & 1-k^2 & 1-2k \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{(1-k^2)y = 1-2k} y = \frac{1-2k}{1-k^2}$$

$$\text{I. SPI} \rightarrow D=0 \quad e \quad n=0$$

$$\frac{N}{D} = \frac{1-2k}{1-k^2} \rightarrow N=0 \quad \begin{cases} 1-2k=0 \\ 1-k^2 \neq 0 \end{cases} \rightarrow k=\frac{1}{2}$$

$$D=0 \rightarrow 1-k^2=0$$

$$k^2=1$$

$k = \sqrt{1} = \pm 1$ (Falso) \rightarrow não é 1 único valor

II Si (sistema impossível) $\rightarrow D=0, N \neq 0$

$$\frac{N}{D} = \frac{1-2k}{1-k^2} \rightarrow N \neq 0 : 1-2k \neq 0$$

$$\begin{cases} 2k \neq 1 \\ k \neq \frac{1}{2} \end{cases} \quad (\text{Falso})$$

$$D=0 \rightarrow k = \pm 1$$

(Pente)

$\hookrightarrow k \neq \frac{1}{2}$: Sistema impossível. Então não é sempre que tem solução

III S.P. D \rightarrow D $\neq 0$

$$D \neq 0$$

$$1-k^2 \neq 0$$

$$k^2 \neq 1$$

$$k \neq \sqrt{1}$$

$$k \neq \pm 1$$

1 (falso) tem solução única para

2 valores de k

Resposta

④

$$\textcircled{3} \quad \text{A) } \begin{cases} x + xy + c_2 = 1 \\ y + 2 = 2 \\ 3x + 2y + k_2 = 1 \end{cases} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & c \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 3 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \\ 3(6+2+0) = 36+2 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\det A = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & c & | & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & | & 0 & 1 \\ 3 & 2 & -2 & | & 3 & 2 \end{vmatrix} \begin{array}{l} = 8 - (3c+2) \\ = 8 - 3c - 2 \\ = 6 - 3c \\ 2+6+0=8 \end{array}$$

b) S.P.D $\Rightarrow D \neq 0$

$$\sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & c & | & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & | & 2 \\ 3 & 2 & 2 & | & -1 \end{pmatrix} \sim \text{(II)} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & c & | & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & | & 2 \\ 0 & -4 & 2-3c & | & -4 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & c & | & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & | & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 6-3c & | & -4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} D \neq 0 \\ 6-3c \neq 0 \\ 3c \neq 6 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} c \neq \frac{6}{3} \\ c \neq 2 \end{array} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{CEIR} / c \neq 2 \\ z = \frac{-4}{6-3c} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\textcircled{4} \quad \begin{cases} x - y = k \\ 12x - ky + 2 = 1 \\ 36x^2 + k^2 = 2 \end{cases} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{(I)} \\ \text{(II)} \\ \text{(III)} \end{array} \quad \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 & | & k \\ 12 & -k & 1 & | & 1 \\ 36 & 0 & k & | & 2 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 & | & k \\ 0 & -12+k^2 & 36 & | & 1-12k \\ 0 & 0 & k^2 & | & 2-36k \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 & | & k \\ 0 & -12+k^2 & 36 & | & 1-12k \\ 0 & 0 & k^2 & | & 2-36k \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 & | & k \\ 0 & -12+k^2 & 36 & | & 1-12k \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & | & 2-36k \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(-12k + k^2 + 36)y = -k + 12k^2 + 2 - 36k$$

$$y = \frac{12k^2 - 37k + 2}{k^2 - 12k + 36}$$

$$12k^2 - 37k + 2 = 0$$

S.P.N

$$\Delta = 144 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot 36$$

$$\Delta \neq 0$$

$$\Delta = 144 - 144 = 0$$

$$k_1 = \frac{12+0}{2} \neq 6$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} k_{11} = \frac{12-0}{2} + 6 \\ \text{Alternative} \end{array} \right. \quad \textcircled{C}$$

$$\textcircled{5} \quad \begin{cases} x - y + 2 = 6 \\ 2x + y - 2 = -3 \\ x + 2y - 2 = -5 \end{cases}$$

$$\Delta_2 = \begin{vmatrix} 6+6 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = 6+6+12=10$$

$$-5+3+24=22$$

$$\Delta = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 & | & 1 & -1 \\ 2 & 1 & -1 & | & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 & | & 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 1 - 2 + 2 = 1$$

$$-1+1+4=4$$

$$-5-12-3=-20$$

$$x \cdot y \cdot z = ?$$

$$\frac{\Delta_x}{\Delta} \cdot \frac{\Delta_y}{\Delta} \cdot \frac{\Delta_z}{\Delta} = ?$$

$$\Delta_x = \begin{vmatrix} 6 & -1 & 1 & | & 1 & -1 \\ -3 & 1 & -1 & | & -3 & 1 \\ -5 & 2 & -1 & | & -9 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 6 - (-12) = 18$$

$$-6 - 5 - 6 = -17$$

$$\frac{3}{3} \cdot \frac{(-3)}{3} \cdot \frac{12}{3} =$$

$$\Delta_y = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 6 & 1 & | & 1 & 6 \\ 2 & -3 & -1 & | & 2 & -3 \\ 1 & -5 & -1 & | & 1 & -5 \end{vmatrix} = -3 + 5 - 12 = -10$$

$$3 - 6 - 10 = -13$$

$$1 \cdot 1 \cdot 1 \cdot 4 = \boxed{4}$$

Alternative B

$$\textcircled{6} \quad \begin{cases} x+y+2=k \\ kx+y+2=1 \\ x+y-2=k \end{cases} \quad \xrightarrow{\text{L}_1 - L_2} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & 1 & k \\ k & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 & k \end{array} \right) \sim$$

$$\sim \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 0 & 1-k & 1-k & 1-k^2 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 & 0 \end{array} \right) \quad \begin{array}{l} -2z=0 \\ z=0 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{aligned} y & (1-k) + (1+k) \cdot 0 = 1-k^2 \\ y &= \frac{1-k^2}{1-k} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{s.t. } \rightarrow D=0, N \neq 0$$

$$\frac{N}{D} \rightarrow \frac{1-k^2 \neq 0}{k^2 \neq 1} \quad \begin{array}{l} k \neq \sqrt{1} \\ k \neq \pm 1 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{a)} \text{ Falso} \\ N \neq 0 \text{ é valor} \\ \text{único} \end{array}$$

$$\downarrow D=0 \quad \begin{array}{l} \rightarrow k=1 \\ 1-k=0 \end{array}$$

$$\text{s.p.d.} \rightarrow D \neq 0$$

$$D \neq 0 \quad \begin{array}{l} \rightarrow k \neq 1 \\ 1-k \neq 0 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{b)} \text{ Falsa: } N \neq 0 \text{ é valor único} \end{array}$$

$$\text{c)} \text{ solução } (k, 0, 0) \text{ se } k \neq 0 \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{falso: } N \neq 0 \text{ combinação} \\ \text{com } (k, 0, 0) \end{array}$$

$$y = \frac{1-k^2}{1-k} \rightarrow k=2 \text{ (p.exemplo)} \quad \begin{array}{l} \rightarrow \frac{1-4}{1-2} = \frac{-3}{-1} = 3 \end{array}$$

S.P.I $\rightarrow D=0, N=0$

$$\frac{N}{D} = y = \frac{1-k^2}{1-k} \rightarrow 1-k^2=0 \rightarrow k=\sqrt{1}$$

$$k^2=1 \rightarrow k=\pm 1$$

$$1-k=0$$

d) Verdadeiro

$$k=1$$

$$e) Z=0, y = \frac{1-k^2}{1-k} \rightarrow 0 = \frac{1-k^2}{1-k}$$

$$0 \cdot (1-k) = 1-k^2$$

$$1-k^2=0$$

$$k^2=1$$

$$k=\sqrt{1} = \pm 1$$

$$x+y-2=k$$

$$x+0=0 \Rightarrow 0=\pm 1$$

$$x = \pm 1 \quad \left(\begin{array}{l} \text{só houve 2 soluções} \\ \text{nula: Falsa} \end{array} \right)$$

Resposta ④

④ Soma valores de M2?

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x+y+2=1 \\ mx-2y+4=5 \end{array} \right.$$

$$m^2x+ny+16=25$$

S.P.I $\rightarrow D \neq 0, N=0$ F1 | F2 paralelos proporcionais
det=0

$$\left| \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ m & -2 & 4 & 5 \\ m^2 & 4 & 16 & 25 \end{array} \right|$$

$$\frac{N}{D} = \frac{0}{0} = \frac{0}{\text{Det}}$$

$$D_2: \left| \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ n & -2 & 4 & 5 \\ m^2 & 4 & 16 & 25 \end{array} \right| = (-50 + 5m^2 + nm) - (-2m^2 + 20 + 2nm)$$

$$D_2 : (-50 + 5m^2 + 4m) - (-2m^2 + 20 + 25m)$$

$$\sim 50 + 5m^2 + 4m + 2m^2 - 20 - 25m$$

$$D_2 = 7m^2 - 21m - 70$$

$$\frac{N}{\text{Det}} = \frac{D_2}{\text{Det}} \rightarrow D_2 = 0$$

$$7m^2 - 21m - 70 = 0 \quad (\div 7)$$

$$m^2 - 3m - 10 = 0$$

\swarrow

$$\text{Det} = 0$$

$$D = 9 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot (-10)$$

$$D = 9 + 40 = 49$$

$$m_1 = \frac{3 + \sqrt{49}}{2 \cdot 1} = \frac{3+7}{2} = \frac{10}{2} = 5$$

$$m_{11} = \frac{3 - \sqrt{49}}{2 \cdot 1} = \frac{3-7}{2} = \frac{-4}{2} = -2$$

* SOMA dos valores de m: $5 + (-2) \rightarrow 1 + \boxed{3}$ ③

TAREA BASICA - SISTEMAS LINEALES HOMOGENIOS

$$\textcircled{1} \quad \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 7 \\ 7 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = k \cdot \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x+7y \\ 7x+y \end{pmatrix} = k \cdot \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{cases} x+7y=kx \\ 7x+y=ky \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x - kx + 7y = 0 \\ 7x + y - ky = 0 \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} x(1-k) + 7y = 0 \\ 7x + y(1-k) = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\det; \begin{vmatrix} 1-k & 7 \\ 7 & 1-k \end{vmatrix} \rightarrow (1-k)^2 - 49 = 0 \quad k = 7+1 \\ (1-k)^2 = 49 \quad k = 8 \\ (1-k) = \sqrt{49} \\ 1-k = 7 \quad \text{Alternativa e}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad \begin{cases} 3x + 4y - 2 = 0 \\ 2x - y + 3z = 0 \\ x + y = 0 \end{cases} \quad \frac{N}{D} = \frac{0}{?} \quad \frac{0}{0} = \text{VARIAS SOLUÇÕES} \\ \frac{N}{D} = \frac{0}{0} \quad \text{SOLUÇÃO TRIVIAL}$$

$$D = \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 4 & -1 & | & 3 & 4 \\ 2 & -1 & 3 & | & 2 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & | & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 10 - 10 = 0$$

$$0 + 12 - 2 = 10$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{N}{D} = 0 \\ \frac{0}{0} \end{cases} \quad \text{INFINITAS SOLUÇÕES}$$

Alt. \textcircled{2}

(3) S.P.I $\rightarrow D=0, N=0$ Soma de valores de k ?

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x+y+2=0 \\ kx+3y+4z=0 \\ x+k-y-3z=0 \end{array} \right. \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \\ \end{array} \right\} \quad N=0$$

$$\begin{aligned} D &= 1_3 + k^2 - (-3 + 7k) = 0 \\ 1_3 + k^2 - 3 - 7k &= 0 \\ k^2 - 7k + 10 &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$D=0$$

$$\begin{array}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|} \hline & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & \\ \hline 1 & \cancel{1} & \cancel{3} & \cancel{-3} & \cancel{k} & \\ \hline k & \cancel{1} & \cancel{k} & \cancel{3} & \cancel{-1} & \\ \hline 1 & \cancel{1} & \cancel{k} & \cancel{3} & \cancel{-1} & \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$3 + 4k + 3k = 3 + 7k$

$$9 + 4k + k^2 = 13k + k^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} D &= 49 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot 10 \\ D &= 49 - 40 = 9 \end{aligned}$$

$$k_1 = \frac{7 + \sqrt{9}}{2 \cdot 1} = \frac{7 + 3}{2} = \frac{10}{2} = 5$$

$$\begin{cases} k_{1,1} = \frac{7 - \sqrt{9}}{2 \cdot 1} \\ k_{1,2} = \frac{7 - 3}{2} = \frac{4}{2} = 2 \end{cases}$$

Soma dos valores de $k = 5 + 2 = 7$
Alt (d)

$$(4) \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x + k_1 + k_2 = 0 \\ kx + y = 0 \\ x + ky = 0 \end{array} \right. \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \\ \end{array} \right\} \quad N=0$$

Solução única $\frac{0}{10}$

$$\begin{array}{|c c c|c c|} \hline & & h+0,0,h \\ \hline k & p & h & 1 & p \\ \hline 1 & 1 & 0 & * & 1 \\ \hline k & k & 0 & 1 & k \\ \hline 0+0=k^3 & & & & \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$\therefore k^3 - k \neq 0 \rightarrow$ Valores que
 $k^3 \neq k$ elevados ao cubo
 continuam eles
 mesmo: 0, 1, -1

$$\left\{ k \in \mathbb{R} \mid k \neq 0, 1, -1 \right\}$$

nh ②

$$\textcircled{5} \quad \begin{cases} -x + 2y - 3 = 0 \\ 3x - y + 3 = 0 \\ 2x - 4y + 6 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\textcircled{4} \quad \begin{cases} -x + 2y = 3 \\ 3x - y = -3 \\ 2x - 4y = -6 \end{cases} \quad \begin{matrix} \text{I} \\ \text{II} \\ \text{III} \end{matrix} \quad \begin{matrix} \text{a) Falso - termos} \\ \text{independentes} \\ \geq 0 \end{matrix}$$

$$\text{I} : x = 2y - 3$$

$$3 \cdot (2y - 3) - y = -3$$

$$\text{II} \quad 3x - y = -3$$

$$y = 6y - 9 + 3$$

$$y = 6y - 6$$

$$-5y = -6$$

$$y = \frac{-6}{-5} = \frac{6}{5}$$

$$x = 2 \cdot \frac{6}{5} - 3$$

E

$$x = \frac{12}{5} - 3$$

$$\frac{5x}{5} = \frac{12 - 15}{5}$$

$$5x = -3$$

determinado

$$\boxed{\frac{-3}{5}}$$

Resposta B

B) verdadeiro