

$$\textcircled{1} \quad \begin{vmatrix} P & 2 & 2 \\ P & 4 & 4 \\ P & 4 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = -18$$

$$\begin{aligned} & (4P + 8P + 8P) - (8P + 16P + 2P) \\ & 20P - 26P = -6P = 18P \\ & P = -18 / -6 = 3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} P & -1 & 2 \\ P & -2 & 4 \\ P & -2 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 3 & -1 & 2 \\ 3 & -2 & 4 \\ 3 & -2 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{aligned} & (-6 - 12 - 12) - (-12 - 4 - 3) \\ & -30 + 39 = 9 \\ & \det = 9 \quad \textcircled{E} \end{aligned}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad \det A_{(4 \times 4)} = -6 \quad -96 = x - 97$$

$$x = 97 - 96$$

$$\det(k \cdot A) = k^n \cdot \det A$$

$$\det 2A = 2^4 \cdot -6 = -96$$

$$x = 1 \quad \textcircled{C}$$

$$\det B = B \cdot \det A$$

$$\frac{1}{x} = \det A$$

$$\frac{y \cdot \det A}{x} = \frac{\det A}{y} \quad \textcircled{C}$$

$$y \cdot \frac{1}{x} = \det A$$

$$\textcircled{4} \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 \\ k & k & k \\ 1 & 2 & -2 \end{vmatrix} = 10 = -5k \rightarrow k = 10/-5$$

$$k = -2$$

$$(-4k + k) - (4k - 2) = -3k - 2k$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 \\ -2+4 & -2+3 & -2-1 \\ 1 & 2 & -2 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & -3 \\ 1 & 2 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & -3 \\ 1 & 2 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = (-4-3) - (-4-12)$$

$$= -7 + 16$$

$$\det = 9 \quad \textcircled{C}$$

$$\textcircled{5} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -11 & 6 \\ -2 & 4 & -3 \\ -3 & -7 & 2 \end{vmatrix}$$

A coluna 2 é uma combinação linear das colunas 1 e 3. tal que:

coluna 1 - 2 * coluna 3 > coluna 2

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ -3 \end{pmatrix} - 2 \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 6 \\ -3 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ -3 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 12 \\ -6 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -11 \\ 4 \\ -7 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\textcircled{6} \quad \begin{vmatrix} 1 & x & x^2 \\ 1 & 2 & 4 \\ 1 & -3 & 9 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

Se houverem duas linhas
paralelas iguais, o determinante da
matriz é zero

Por isso acontece: $x = -3$ ou $x = 2$

$$\textcircled{7} \quad \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 2 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 3 & 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 4 & 2 & 3 & -2 & 0 \\ 5 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 3 \end{vmatrix}$$

A determinante da matriz
triangular é igual à multiplicação
da diagonal principal

$$1 \cdot 2 \cdot 1 \cdot (-2) \cdot 3$$

$$= -12$$

$$\det = -12 \quad \textcircled{D}$$