

Discussão sobre sistemas lineares

Sistemas Lineares

1- $ax + 4y = 1$
 $x + 2y = b$

$D = \begin{vmatrix} a & 4 \\ 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 2a - 4 = 0$
 $2a = 4$
 $a = 2$

R.b.

2- $x + Ky = 1$
 $Kx + y = 1 - K$

$D = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & K \\ K & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 1 - K^2$
 $Dx = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & K \\ K & 1 \end{vmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & K^2 \\ 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 1 - K^2$
 $Dy = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & K \\ K & 1 \end{vmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & K^2 \\ 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 1 - K^2$

$D = 1 - K^2$
 $Dx = 1 - K^2$
 $Dy = \frac{1}{2}$

$Dy = 1 - K - K$
 $1 - 2K = 0$
 $K = \frac{1}{2}$

R.d.

3- $x + 2y + cz = 1$
 $0 + y + z = 2$
 $3x + 2y + 2z = -1$

a) $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & c \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 3 & 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$ $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & c & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 3 & 2 & 2 & 3 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$

$3c - 2 \cdot 0 \rightarrow 2 + 3c$
 $8 - 2 + 3c \rightarrow 6 + 3c$
 $2 \cdot 6 - 0 \rightarrow 8$

b) $6 - 3c \neq 0$
 $6 \neq 3c$
 $c \neq 2$

$\{c \in \mathbb{R} \mid c \neq 2\}$

$$-K^2 + 12K - 36 \neq 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} 4- \quad x-y &= K \\ 12x-Ky+z &= 1 \\ 36x+Kz &= 2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\Delta = 12^2 \cdot 4 \cdot (-1) \cdot (-36) \quad K^2 - 12 \neq 0$$

$$\Delta = 144 - 144 + 0 \quad -2 \quad \hookrightarrow K \neq 6$$

$$D = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 12 & -K & 1 & 12 & -K \\ 36 & 0 & K & 36 & 0 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{-12R_1} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & -K & 1 & 0 & -11 \\ 0 & 0 & K & 0 & -12 \end{vmatrix} \rightarrow -K^2 - 36 - (-12K) \neq 0$$

$$-K^2 - 36 \neq 0$$

R.e

$$\begin{aligned} 5- \quad x-y+z &= 6 \\ 2x+y-z &= -3 \\ x+2y-z &= -5 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \xrightarrow{-1-2R_1} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 & : & 6 \\ 2 & 1 & -1 & : & -3 \\ 1 & 2 & -1 & : & -5 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 & : & 6 \\ 0 & 3 & -3 & : & -15 \\ 0 & 3 & -2 & : & -11 \end{pmatrix} \\ & \xrightarrow{-R_2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 & : & 6 \\ 0 & 3 & -3 & : & -15 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & : & 12 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 3y-2z &= -15 & x-y+z &= 6 \\ 3y+12 &= -15 & x+y-z &= -3 \\ 3y &= -3 & x &= 1 \\ y &= -1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 3z &= 12 \\ z &= \frac{12}{3} \\ z &= 4 \end{aligned}$$

$$x \cdot y \cdot z = -4$$

R.B

$$\begin{aligned} 6- \quad x+y+z &= K \\ Kx+y+z &= 1 \\ x+y-z &= K \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \xrightarrow{-1} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & : & K \\ K & 1 & 1 & : & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 & : & K \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & : & K \\ 0 & -K+1 & -K+1 & : & -K+1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & : & 0 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

$D=0$, então, há mais de uma solução para um único valor de x .

R.d.

7-

$$x - y + z = 1$$

$$mx - 2y + 4z = 5$$

$$m^2x + 4y + 16z = 25$$

$$D = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 4m & m-2 & 4 \\ 4m^2 & m^2 & 4 \end{vmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} -2m^2 \\ 16 \\ 16m \end{vmatrix}$$

$$(4m^2 + 4m - 32) - (-2m^2 + 16m + 16)$$

$$6m^2 - 12m - 48 = 0$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ m & -2 & 4 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$S = \{4, -2\}$$

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

$$m_1 + m_{11} = 2$$

$$4 \cdot (-2) = -8$$

R. b.

Sistemas Lineares Homogêneos

Sistemas Lineares Homogêneos (Escalares)

$$1 \quad \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 7 \\ 7 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} = K \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{array}{l} x + 7y = Kx \\ 7x + y = Ky \end{array}$$

$$D = \begin{vmatrix} 1-7 & 7 \\ 7 & 1-7 \end{vmatrix} = 1-49 = -48$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 7 & K \\ 7 & 1 & K \end{vmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 7 & K \\ 0 & -48 & -6K \end{vmatrix}$$

$$D \neq 0 \rightarrow 48 \neq -6K$$

$$\frac{-48}{-6} = K$$

$$8 = K$$

$$Dx = K \cdot 7 \rightarrow K - 7K = -6K$$

$$K \cdot 1$$

R.e

$$2 \quad \begin{array}{l} 3x + 4y - z = 0 \\ 2x - y + 3z = 0 \\ x + y = 0 \end{array}$$

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

$$0 \cdot 12 - 2 \rightarrow 10$$

$$x = 0$$

$$y = 0 \quad \text{R.d}$$

$$z = 0$$

$$b = 0$$

$$3 \quad \begin{array}{l} x + y + z = 0 \\ Kx + 3y + 4z = 0 \\ x + Ky + 3z = 0 \end{array}$$

$$D = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ K & 3 & 4 \\ 1 & K & 3 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$9 + K^2 - 4K - 3K = 0 \quad S = K'' + K' = \frac{-b}{a} \quad S = \frac{-(-7)}{1} \quad S = 7$$

$$9 + K^2 - 7K = 0$$

R.d

$$\begin{array}{l}
 4. \quad x + Kz = 0 \\
 Kx + y = 0 \\
 x + Ky = 0
 \end{array}
 \quad
 \begin{array}{l}
 \begin{array}{ccc|ccc}
 & & & K & 0 & 0 & \rightarrow K \\
 1 & 0 & K & 1 & 0 & 0 & \\
 0 & K & 1 & 0 & K & 1 & \rightarrow K^3 - K^2 \\
 1 & K & 0 & 1 & K & 0 & \\
 \hline
 0 & 0 & K^3 & \rightarrow K^3 & K^2 & \neq 0
 \end{array} \\
 D = 0
 \end{array}$$

R: Já no gabarito que é a A.
 Há duas respostas que a magnitude de K aparece (A e E), então é a A mesma.

R. A.

$$\begin{array}{l}
 5. \quad -x + 2y - 3 = 0 \\
 3x - y + 3 = 0 \\
 2x - 4y + 6 = 0
 \end{array}
 \quad
 \begin{array}{l}
 \begin{array}{ccc|ccc}
 & & & 6 & 12 & -36 & \\
 -1 & 2 & -3 & -1 & 2 & 0 & \\
 3 & -1 & 3 & 3 & -1 & 0 & \\
 2 & -4 & 6 & 2 & -4 & 0 & \\
 \hline
 6 & 12 & -36 & 0 & 0 & 0 &
 \end{array} \\
 D \neq 0
 \end{array}$$

$D \neq 0$ R. É determinada

$x \neq 0$

$y \neq 0$ R. B.

$z \neq 0$