

Discussão sobre Sistemas Lineares - Sistema Linear Homogêneo

01. (MACK)

$$a) \begin{cases} ax + 4y = 1 \\ x + 2y = B \end{cases}$$

$$\times \begin{cases} 2x + 4y = 1 \\ x + 2y = B \end{cases}$$

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

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

$$\Delta x = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 4 \\ 1/2 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 2 - 2 = 0$$

$\Delta = 0$, então é indeterminado
Verdadeiro

$$\Delta y = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1/2 \end{vmatrix} = 0,5 - 1 = -0,5$$

C) Falso, porque os valores pode
ser alterado

$$x = \frac{\Delta x}{\Delta} = \frac{0}{-2} = 0$$

D) Falso, porque se $a = 2$ pode
haver outros valores ainda
assim pode ter solução.

$$y = \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta} = \frac{-0,5}{-2} = 0,25$$

E) Falso, porque $a = 2$ é
indeterminante.

Falso, valores diferentes

Resposta B

03. (VUNESP)

$$\begin{cases} x + 2y + cz = 1 \\ y + z = 2 \\ 3x + 2y + 2z = -1 \end{cases}$$

a) $D = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & c \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 3 & 2 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 6 - 3c$

$$2 \ 6 \ 0 = 8$$

$$3c \ 2 \ 0 = 3c + 2$$

$$8 - (3c + 2)$$

$$8 - 3c - 2$$

$$\boxed{6 - 3c}$$

b) $6 - 3c$ $\Delta A = 6 - 3 \cdot 2$

$$-6 = -3c$$

$$\Delta A = 6 - 6$$

$$c = \frac{-6}{-3}$$

$$\Delta A = 0 //$$

$$-3$$

$$\boxed{c = 2 //}$$

$D_2 = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 2 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = 12$

$$0 \ 1 \ 2 \ 0 \ 1 = 11 - 7 = 3$$

$$3 \ 2 \ -1 \ 3 \ 2$$

$D = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 8 - 8 = 0$

$$-1 \ 2 \ 2 \ -1 \ 2$$

$$2 - 2 \ 8 = 8$$

$$-2 \ 2 \ 8 = 8$$

$$-1 \ 12 \ 0 = 11$$

$$3 \ 4 \ 0 = 7$$

$D_3 = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 3 & -1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 11$

$$0 \ 2 \ 1 \ 0 \ 2 = 7 - 11 = -3$$

$$3 \ -1 \ 2 \ 3 \ -1$$

$$4 \ 3 \ 0 = 7$$

$$12 - 1 = 11$$

$$x = \frac{dx}{dy} = 0$$

$$y = \frac{dy}{dz} = -\frac{3}{0}$$

cer $\{-2\}$

$$z = \frac{dz}{dx} = \frac{9}{0}$$

04. (FAEC)

$$\begin{cases} x - y = K \\ 12x + K_y + 2 = 1 \\ 36x + K_z = 2 \end{cases}$$

$$a) \quad D = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 12 & -2 & 1 & 12 & -2 \\ 36 & 0 & 2 & 36 & 0 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$-4 - 36 \cdot 0 = -40 \quad \text{é Possível}$$

$$-72 \cdot 0 - 24 = 96$$

$$b) \quad D = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 12 & -3 & 1 & 12 & -3 \\ 36 & 0 & 3 & 36 & 0 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$-9 - 36 \cdot 0 = -45 \quad \text{é possível}$$

$$0 \cdot 0 - 36 = -36$$

$$d) \quad D = \begin{array}{ccc|cc} 1 & -1 & 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 12 & 4 & 1 & 12 & 4 \\ 36 & 0 & 4 & 36 & 0 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} \\ -20 - (-48) = 28 \\ \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} 16 - 360 = -20 \\ 0 \quad 0 - 48 = 48 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{É possível} \end{array}$$

$$D) \quad D = \begin{array}{ccc|cc} 1 & -1 & 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 12 & 5 & 1 & 12 & 5 \\ 36 & 0 & 5 & 36 & 0 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} \\ -16 - (-60) = 44 \\ \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} 20 - 36 + 0 = -16 \\ 0 \quad 0 - 60 = -60 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{É possível} \end{array}$$

$$e) \quad D = \begin{array}{ccc|cc} 1 & -1 & 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 12 & -6 & 1 & 12 & 6 \\ 36 & 0 & 6 & 36 & 0 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} \\ -72 - (-72) = 0 \\ \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} -36 - 36 \quad 0 = -72 \\ 0 \quad 0 \quad -72 = -72 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{É impossível} \end{array}$$

OS. (MACH)

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

$$\Delta = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 2 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = 1(-1) - 2(1) = -1 - 2 = -3 //$$

$$-1 \cdot 1 \cdot 4 = -4$$

$$1 \cdot -2 \cdot 2 = -4$$

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

$$-6 \cdot -5 \cdot -6 = -18$$

$$-5 \cdot -12 \cdot -3 = -180$$

$$\Delta_y = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 6 & 1 \\ 2 & -3 & -1 \\ 1 & -5 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = 1(-3) - 2(-10) = -3 + 20 = 17 //$$

$$3 \cdot -6 \cdot -10 = 18$$

$$-3 \cdot 5 \cdot -12 = 180$$

$$\Delta_z = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 & 6 \\ 2 & 1 & -3 \\ 1 & 2 & -5 \end{vmatrix} = 1(-1) - 2(-10) = -1 + 20 = 19 //$$

$$-5 \cdot 3 \cdot 24 = -360$$

$$-6 \cdot -6 \cdot 10 = 360$$

$$x = \frac{D_x}{D} = \frac{3}{3} = 1$$

$$x \cdot y \cdot z = 1 \cdot (-1) \cdot 4 = -4$$

$$y = \frac{D_y}{D} = \frac{-3}{3} = -1$$

Resposta B

$$z = \frac{D_z}{D} = \frac{12}{3} = 4$$

06. (MACK)

$$\begin{cases} x + y + z = k \\ kx + y + z = 1 \\ x + y - z = k \end{cases}$$

a) Substitua k por 2

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

$$\begin{aligned} -1 \cdot 1 \cdot 2 &= -2 \\ 1 \cdot 1 \cdot -2 &= -2 \end{aligned}$$

Falso

B) Substituir x por 2

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

$$-2 \cdot 2 \cdot 1 = 1$$

$$2 \cdot 2 \cdot -1 = 3$$

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

$$-1 \cdot 2 \cdot 4 = 5$$

$$1 \cdot 2 \cdot 4 = -1$$

$$\Delta z = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$2 \cdot 1 \cdot 4 = 7$$

$$2 \cdot 1 \cdot 4 = 7$$

$$x = \frac{\Delta x}{\Delta} = \frac{-2}{0}$$

$$y = \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta} = \frac{6}{0}$$

$$z = \frac{\Delta z}{\Delta} = \frac{0}{0}$$

Falso, tem soluções diferentes

c) Falso, como no exemplo A e B se utiliza um número qualquer que seja $\neq 0$ vamos obter valores diferentes.

d) Verdadeira, como no exemplo A e B que obtemos mais de uma solução.

e) Falso, não consegue obter uma solução nula mesmo admitindo $k=0$.

07. (MACK)

$$\begin{cases} x + y + z = 1 \\ mx - 2y + 4z = 5 \\ m^2x + 4y + 16z = 25 \end{cases}$$

a)

1	1	1	1	1
1	-2	4	1-2 = -24	-30 = 54
1	4	16	14	

$-32 \quad 4 \quad 4 = -24$ \tilde{E} possível
 $-2 \quad 16 \quad 16 = 30$

b)

1	1	1	1	1
2	-2	4	2-2 = 0	
4	4	16	44	

Admite outras soluções

Sistema Linear Homogêneo

01. (MACK)

a)

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

$$x = \frac{Dx}{D} = 0,25$$

$$Dx = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 7 \\ 2 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 2 - 14 = -12$$

$$\text{Falso } y = \frac{Dy}{D} = 0,25$$

$$Dy = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 7 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 2 - 14 = -12$$

$$x = \frac{Dx}{D} = 0,5$$

$$b) Dx = \begin{vmatrix} 4 & 7 \\ 4 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 4 - 28 = -24$$

$$\text{Falso } y = \frac{Dy}{D} = 0,5$$

$$Dy = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 4 \\ 7 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = 4 - 28 = -24$$

$$c) Dx = \begin{vmatrix} 5 & 7 \\ 5 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 5 - 35 = -30$$

$$\text{Falso } x = \frac{Dx}{D} = 0,62$$

$$Dy = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 5 \\ 7 & 5 \end{vmatrix} = 5 - 35 = -30$$

$$y = \frac{Dy}{D} = 0,62$$

$$b) \Delta x = \begin{vmatrix} 6 & 7 \\ 6 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 6 - 42 = -36$$

$$x = \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta} = 0,75$$

Falsch

$$\Delta y = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 6 \\ 7 & 6 \end{vmatrix} = 6 - 42 = -36$$

$$y = \frac{\Delta x}{\Delta} = 0,75$$

2)

$$\Delta x = \begin{vmatrix} 8 & 7 \\ 8 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 8 - 56 = -48$$

$$x = \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta} = 1$$

Richtig

$$\Delta y = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 8 \\ 7 & 8 \end{vmatrix} = 8 - 56 = -48$$

$$y = \frac{\Delta x}{\Delta} = 1$$

02. (VGL)

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

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

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

$$1 \cdot 9 \cdot 0 = 10$$

Resposta D

03. (VFRGS)

$$\begin{cases} x + y + z = 0 \\ 4x + 3y + 4z = 0 \\ x + 4y + 3z = 0 \end{cases}$$

c)

$$D = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = 17 - 17 = 0$$

$$9 \cdot 4 \cdot 4 = 17$$

$$3 \cdot 8 \cdot 6 = 17$$

$$D_y = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 2 & 0 & 4 \\ 1 & 0 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = 10$$

$$20 = 0$$

$$000 = 0$$

$$000 = 0$$

$$D_x = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 3 & 4 \\ 0 & 2 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$000 = 0$$

$$000 = 0$$

$$D_z = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 3 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 11$$

$$23 = 0$$

$$12 = 0$$

$$000 = 0$$

$$000 = 0$$

Resposta C

4. (PUCSP)
$$\begin{cases} x + ky = 0 \\ kx + y = 0 \\ x + ky = 0 \end{cases}$$

a)

$$D = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 0 \quad D = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$D = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 0 \quad V = \{k \in \mathbb{R} / k \neq 0, k \neq 1, k \neq -1\}$$

Resposta A

05. (PUCCAMP)
$$\begin{cases} -x + 2y - 3 = 0 \\ 3x - y + 3 = 0 \\ 2x - 4y + 6 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$D = \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 2 & -3 \\ 3 & -1 & 3 \\ 2 & -4 & 6 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} +6 + 12 + 36 &= 54 \\ +6 + 12 + 36 &= 54 \end{aligned} \quad \text{Resposta B}$$

