: Matrig Inversa:

$$\begin{bmatrix} x & 1 \\ 5 & 3 \end{bmatrix} * \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -1 \\ y & 2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{0.5} 3x + y = 1(x) \\ -x + 2 = 0(x) \\ 15 + 3y = 0(x) \\ -5 + 6 = 1(x) \end{bmatrix}$$

II
$$\Rightarrow \chi = 2$$
III $\Rightarrow \chi = -5$
II $\Rightarrow 3 + 2 - 5 = 1$
Confirmação

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

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 5 \\ 2 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$
 up det $A = 12 - 10 = 2$,

[2 4]

4) inversa da motriz:

A' =
$$\begin{bmatrix} 4-5 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix}$$
 \div 2 in entre $B = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -5/2 \\ -1 & 3/2 \end{bmatrix}$ ©

47 Se det \$0 + m - E

$$\begin{bmatrix}
-1 & -1 & 2 & 2 & 2 \\
2 & 1 & -2 & 2 & 2 \\
1 & 1 & 1 & 2 & 2 & 2
\end{bmatrix}$$

$$det = (1+4+2) - (2+2+2)$$

$$det = 7-6 = 1,$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & -1 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 & -2 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A' = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 2 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

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

$$A_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

 $A + A^{1} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 2 \\ 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$

troca de sinal direta

Dtranspor as dois lados:

$$((x.A)^t)^t = B^t \Rightarrow x.A = B^t$$

(2) multiplicar a matriz direte pela inversa de A:

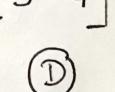
X. A. A - = B + A - 1 = B + A - 1

X=Bt.A-1

isolar a matriz X:

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 5 \\ 5 & 6 \end{bmatrix} = 24 - 25 = 1 \quad \begin{bmatrix} 6 & -5 \\ -5 & 4 \end{bmatrix} = 1 \quad \begin{bmatrix} -6 & 5 \\ 5 & -4 \end{bmatrix}$$





$$49 \det_{A}^{2} = 1 + 3 \det A = 1$$

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b)
$$(A+B)^2 = (A+B) \cdot (A+B) = A^2 + AB + BA + B^2$$

4) $A^2 + AB + BA + B^2 = A^2 + 2AB + B^2$
 $AB = BA$

Se
$$A = 2 \times 2$$
, $então$: $det(-A) = (-1)^2$. $det A$

$$\frac{det(A)}{det(-A)} = \frac{det(A)}{det(A)} = 1$$

d) Se
$$B = A^{-1}$$
, então $det(AB) = 1$ } $det B = \frac{1}{det A}$