Nome: Paola Martins da Silva - CTII 317 - DATA: 24/06/21

TAREFA BÁSICA 7

MATRIZ INVERSA

(a)
$$(x \ 1) \cdot (3 \ 1) = (10) \rightarrow 3x + y = 1(t) \rightarrow x + 2 = 0 \text{ (a)}$$

If $+ x = 2$

If $+ 3y = 0 \neq 0$

If $+$

$$A = \begin{cases} 3 & 0 & 1 & 0 = 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 = 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$A = \begin{cases} 3 & 0 & 1 & 0 = 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 = 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$A = \begin{cases} 3^{2} - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot 2 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$A = \begin{cases} 3^{2} - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot 2 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$K = \begin{cases} -(-3) + \sqrt{1} \\ 2 \cdot 1 & 0 & 0 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$K = \begin{cases} 3 + 1 - 4 \\ 2 & 0 & 0 = 0 \end{cases}$$

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aplicando o macete para elter a inversa:
$$A' = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & -5 \\ -2 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \div 2$$
entab Bé:
$$B = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -5/2 \\ -1 & 3/2 \end{pmatrix} \sim \text{leta C}$$

principal excumodátic.

$$(x^{2}+26)-(5x+20)$$
 $x^{2}-5x+6\neq 0$
 $\Delta = (5^{2})-4.1.6$
 $\Delta = 25-24$
 $\Delta = 1$
 $X \neq 5 \neq 1$
 $X \neq 1$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & -1 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 & -2 \end{pmatrix} = A^{\frac{1}{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow A^{\frac{1}{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow A^{\frac{1}{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow A^{\frac{1}{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow A^{\frac{1}{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow A^{\frac{1}{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow A^{\frac{1}{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow A^{\frac{1}{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow A^{\frac{1}{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow A^{\frac{1}{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow A^{\frac{1}{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow A^{\frac{1}{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow A^{\frac{1}{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow A^{\frac{1}{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow A^{\frac{1}{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow A^{\frac{1}{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow A^{\frac{1}{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow A^{\frac{1}{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow A^{\frac{1}{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow A^{\frac{1}{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow A^{\frac{1}{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow A^{\frac{1}{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow A^{\frac{1}{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow A^{\frac{1}{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow A^{\frac{1}{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow A^{\frac{1}{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow A^{\frac{1}{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow A^{\frac{1}{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow A^{\frac{1}{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow A^{\frac{1}{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow A^{\frac{1}{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow A^{\frac{1}{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow A^{\frac{1}{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow A^{\frac{1}{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow A^{\frac{1}{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow A^{\frac{1}{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow A^{\frac{1}{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow A^{\frac{1}{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow A^{\frac{1}{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow A^{\frac{1}{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow A^{\frac{1}{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow A^{\frac{1}{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow A^{\frac{1}{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow A^{\frac{1}{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow A^{\frac{1}{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow A^{\frac{1}{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow A^{\frac{1}{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow A^{\frac{1}{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow A^{\frac{1}{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1$$

Personde que só houve a multiplicação:
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 5 \\ 5 & 6 \end{pmatrix}, B = \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = C$$

$$det = 24 - 25 = -1$$

$$A' = \begin{pmatrix} 6 - 5 \\ -5 + \end{pmatrix} = -1 \rightarrow A^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} -6 & 5 \\ 5 & -4 \end{pmatrix} \sim leta D$$

(08)
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & K \end{pmatrix}$$
 valous de K para $det A = det A^{-1}$

$$det A = 2 - 1 - 2K$$

$$det A = 2 + 2K$$

$$det A = det A^{-1} - det A = 1$$

$$det A^{2} = 1 - det A = 11$$

$$enta \hat{b}$$

$$2 + 2K = 1 \text{ ou } 2 + 2K = -1$$

$$2K = 1 - 2$$

$$K = -1 - 2$$

$$K = -1 - 2$$

$$K = -3$$

$$det A = det A^{-1} + (-1) + (-3) = 1$$

$$= -\frac{4}{3} = -2$$

$$-2 - et = 8$$

então:

entage:
$$A^{2} + AB + BA + B^{2} = A^{2} + 2AB + B^{2} - AB = BA$$

$$det A \cdot det B = 1$$

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C) A é uma matrig de ordem 2, entars:

punde assimo

d) Se B for inversa de A então det(AB) à 1.