

sistema possível e determinado (SPD):

Redundância: $x+y=2$

LISTA 3 - GA

$$A \cdot X = B$$

$$X = B \cdot A^{-1}$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \cdot 1 - 1 & 1+2 & 1+3 \\ 1-2 & 2 \cdot 2 - 2 & 2+3 \\ 1-3 & 2-3 & 2 \cdot 3 - 3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 & 4 \\ 1 & 2 & 5 \\ 2 & 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 5 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 3 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{\ell_2 \leftarrow \ell_2 - \ell_1} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 3 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{\ell_3 \leftarrow \ell_3 - 2\ell_1} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -5 & -5 & -2 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{\ell_2 \leftarrow \ell_2 \cdot (-1)} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -5 & -5 & -2 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\ell_3 \leftarrow \ell_3 + 5\ell_2 \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 7 & -2 & 5 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 3 & -5 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{\ell_3 \leftarrow \ell_3 + 5\ell_2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 7 & -2 & 5 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 & -5 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{\ell_3 \leftarrow \ell_3 / 3} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 7 & -2 & 5 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -5/3 & 1/3 & 1/3 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{\ell_2 \leftarrow \ell_2 + \ell_3} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 7 & -2 & 5 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -5/3 & 1/3 & 1/3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 7 & -2 & 5 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 7/10 & -1/2 & -1/10 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -3/10 & 1/2 & -1/10 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{\ell_1 \leftarrow \ell_1 - 7\ell_3} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1/10 & -1/2 & 7/10 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 7/10 & -1/2 & -1/10 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -3/10 & 1/2 & -1/10 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 1/10 & -1/2 & 7/10 \\ 7/10 & -1/2 & -1/10 \\ -3/10 & 1/2 & -1/10 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A^{-1} \cdot B = \begin{bmatrix} 0,1 & -0,5 & 0,7 \\ 0,7 & -0,5 & -0,1 \\ -0,3 & 0,5 & -0,1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ -3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{cases} 0,1 - 1 - 2,1 = x \\ 0,7 - 1 + 0,3 = y \\ -0,3 + 1 + 0,3 = z \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = -3 \\ y = 0 \\ z = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$2. a) A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 4 \\ 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix}; B = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$AX = B \Rightarrow X = B \cdot A^{-1}$$

$$A^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -4 \\ -2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \frac{1}{1 \cdot 3 - 2 \cdot 4} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -4 \\ -2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \frac{1}{-5} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} -3/5 & 4/5 \\ 2/5 & -1/5 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A^{-1} \cdot B = \begin{bmatrix} -3/5 & 4/5 \\ 2/5 & -1/5 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{cases} -6/5 - 4/5 = x \rightarrow x = -10/5 = -2 \\ 4/5 + 1/5 = y \rightarrow y = 5/5 = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$b) A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 5 & 5 \end{bmatrix}; B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 5 \end{bmatrix}; C = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 2 & 7 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A + BY = C$$

$$BY = C - A$$

$$Y = (C - A)B^{-1}$$

$$B^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & -2 \\ -3 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \frac{1}{5 \cdot 1 - (-3) \cdot (-2)} = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & -2 \\ -3 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \frac{1}{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} -5 & 2 \\ 3 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$Y = \left(\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 2 & 7 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 5 & 5 \end{bmatrix} \right) \begin{bmatrix} -5 & 2 \\ 3 & -1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ -3 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} -5 & 2 \\ 3 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$Y = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 4 \\ 0 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$Y = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ -3 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} y_{11} & y_{12} \\ y_{21} & y_{22} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{cases} y_{11} \cdot (-1) + y_{12} \cdot 0 = -1 \\ y_{21} \cdot (-1) + y_{22} \cdot 0 = -3 \\ y_{11} \cdot 0 + y_{12} \cdot 2 = 0 \\ y_{21} \cdot 0 + y_{22} \cdot 2 = 2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} y_{11} = 1 \\ y_{21} = 3 \\ y_{12} = 0 \\ y_{22} = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$c. A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & -1 & 0 \\ 2 & 3 & 1 \end{bmatrix}; B = \begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ 7 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A \cdot W = B$$

$$W = B \cdot A^{-1}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 3 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{\ell_2 \leftarrow \ell_2 - 2\ell_1} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & -2 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 3 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{\ell_3 \leftarrow \ell_3 - 2\ell_1} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & -2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{\ell_3 \leftarrow \ell_3 + 3\ell_2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & -2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -6 & 3 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$x = \frac{1}{\tilde{a}_{12} \tilde{a}_{22} \dots \tilde{a}_{n2}} |b_2|$$

Sistema possível e determinado (SPD):

→ Retas ou planos concorrentes (uma única solução)

$$b) \begin{cases} x+y=2 \quad (1) \\ x+2y=3 \quad (2) \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} x+y=2 \\ x+2y=3 \end{cases}$$

→ Redundância: $x+y=2$

Seja $x=\lambda$, $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}$ (um parâmetro)

$$\lambda+y=2 \Rightarrow y=2-\lambda$$

AD - e ATG!

$$U_2 \leftarrow U_2 - (-1) \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 2 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -6 & 3 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad A^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & -1 & 0 \\ -6 & 3 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & -1 & 0 \\ -6 & 3 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{cases} x=5 \\ y=20-7=13 \\ z=30+21+2=53 \end{cases}$$

3. a) $AX=B$

$$X=B \cdot A^{-1}$$

b) $A(B+X)=A$

$$B+X=A \cdot A^{-1}$$

$$I_n$$

$$X=I_n-B$$

$$X=-B$$

c) $ACX=B$

$$CX=B \cdot C^{-1}$$

$$CX=C \cdot A^{-1} \cdot B^{-1}$$

$$X=C \cdot A^{-1} \cdot B^{-1} \cdot C^{-1}$$

d) $(AB)^{-1}(AX)=C \cdot C^{-1}$

$$I_n$$

$$(AB)^{-1}(AX)=I_n$$

$$A^{-1} \cdot B^{-1} \cdot A \cdot X=I_n$$

$$A^{-1} \cdot A \cdot B^{-1} \cdot X=I_n$$

$$B^{-1} \cdot X=I_n$$

$$B \cdot B^{-1} \cdot X=I_n \cdot B$$

$$I_n$$

e) $AB^t X B^{-1} = A^t$

$$\underbrace{(B^t)^{-1}}_{I_n} \cdot \underbrace{B^t \cdot A^t \cdot X \cdot B^{-1}}_{I_n} = A^t \cdot (B^t)^{-1} \cdot A^{-1}$$

$$X \cdot B^{-1} = A^t (B^t)^{-1} \cdot A^{-1}$$

$$\underbrace{B \cdot B^{-1}}_{I_n} \cdot X = A^t \cdot B \cdot (B^t)^{-1} \cdot A^{-1}$$

$$X = A^t B (B^t)^{-1} \cdot A^{-1}$$

f) $2AX-X=3B$

$$(2A-I_n)X=3B$$

$$\underbrace{(2A-I_n)^{-1}}_{I_n} \cdot (2A-I_n)X=3B$$

$$X=3B(2A-I_n)^{-1}$$

b) $x+y+z=0$

c) $x+y+2z=0$

$$(AB^t)^{-1} \cdot AB^t \cdot X = A^t \cdot B \cdot (AB^t)^{-1} \cdot X$$

$$X = A^t \cdot B \cdot (AB^t)^{-1} \cdot Y$$

$$4. a) \begin{cases} 3x - 4y = 1 \\ 2x + 6y = 18 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 3 & -4 \\ 2 & 6 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 18 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\det(A) = \begin{vmatrix} 3 & -4 \\ 2 & 6 \end{vmatrix} = 3 \cdot 6 - 2 \cdot (-4) = 26$$

$$\det(Ax) = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -4 \\ 18 & 6 \end{vmatrix} = 1 \cdot 6 - (-4) \cdot 18 = 6 + 72 = 78$$

$$\det(Ay) = \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ 2 & 18 \end{vmatrix} = 3 \cdot 18 - 1 \cdot 2 = 54 - 2 = 52$$

$$x = \frac{\det(Ax)}{\det(A)} = \frac{78}{26} = 3$$

$$y = \frac{\det(Ay)}{\det(A)} = \frac{52}{26} = 2$$

$$\therefore \text{logg}(x, y) = (3, 2)$$

In

$$b) \begin{cases} 5x + 8y = 24 \\ 10x + 16y = 50 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 5 & 8 \\ 10 & 16 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 24 \\ 50 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\det(A) = \begin{vmatrix} 5 & 8 \\ 10 & 16 \end{vmatrix} = 5 \cdot 16 - 8 \cdot 10 = 80 - 80 = 0$$

$$\det(Ax) = \begin{vmatrix} 24 & 8 \\ 50 & 10 \end{vmatrix} = 24 \cdot 10 - (8 \cdot 50) = 240 - 400 = -160$$

$$\det(Ay) = \begin{vmatrix} 5 & 34 \\ 10 & 50 \end{vmatrix} = 5 \cdot 50 - (34 \cdot 10) = 250 - 340 = -90$$

• Como os $\det(Ax)$ e $\det(Ay)$ tiveram um valor diferente de zero esse é um sistema sem solução

$$c) \begin{cases} x + 2y = 5 \\ 2x - 3y = -4 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & -3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ -4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\det(A) = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & -3 \end{vmatrix} = 1 \cdot (-3) - 2 \cdot 2 = -3 - 4 = -7$$

$$\det(Ax) = \begin{vmatrix} 5 & 2 \\ -4 & -3 \end{vmatrix} = 5 \cdot (-3) - (2 \cdot (-4)) = -15 + 8 = -7$$

$$\det(Ay) = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 5 \\ 2 & -4 \end{vmatrix} = 1 \cdot (-4) - 5 \cdot 2 = -4 - 10 = -14$$

$$x = \frac{\det(Ax)}{\det(A)} = \frac{-7}{-7} = 1$$

$$y = \frac{\det(Ay)}{\det(A)} = \frac{-14}{-7} = 2$$

$$\therefore \text{logg}(x, y) = (1, 2)$$

$$d) \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 2 & -5 \\ 2 & -4 & -2 \\ 1 & -2 & -3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 8 \\ -4 \\ -4 \end{bmatrix} \quad \bullet \det(D) = \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 2 & -5 & 3 & 2 \\ 2 & -4 & -2 & 2 & -4 \\ 1 & -2 & -3 & 1 & -2 \end{vmatrix} = -20 + 20 - 32 + 12 + 36 - 4 = 32$$

$$\bullet \det(D_x) = \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 2 & -5 & 8 & 2 \\ -4 & -4 & -2 & -4 & -4 \\ -4 & -2 & -3 & -4 & -2 \end{vmatrix} = 80 + 96 + 16 - 40 - 32 - 24 = 96$$

$$x = \frac{\det(D_x)}{\det(D)} = \frac{96}{32} = 3$$

$$\bullet \det(D_y) = \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 8 & -5 & 3 & 8 \\ 2 & -4 & -2 & 2 & -4 \\ 1 & -4 & -3 & 1 & -4 \end{vmatrix} = -20 - 24 - 16 + 40 + 36 + 48 = 64$$

$$y = \frac{\det(D_y)}{\det(D)} = \frac{64}{32} = 2$$

$$z = \frac{\det(D_z)}{\det(D)} = \frac{32}{32} = 1$$

$$\bullet \det(D_z) = \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 2 & 8 & 3 & 2 \\ 2 & -4 & -4 & 2 & -4 \\ 1 & -2 & -4 & 1 & -2 \end{vmatrix} = -24 - 8 - 32 + 32 + 16 + 48 = 32$$

$$\therefore \text{Lsgs. } (x, y, z) = (3, 2, 1)$$

$$c) \begin{cases} x+2y-z=2 \\ 2x-y+3z=9 \\ 3x+3y-2z=3 \end{cases} \quad \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 \\ 2 & -1 & 3 \\ 3 & 3 & -2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 9 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\bullet \det(E) = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 & | & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & -1 & 3 & | & 2 & -1 \\ 3 & 3 & -2 & | & 3 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = 2+18+8-6-9-3 = 10 //$$

$$\bullet \det(E_x) = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 2 & -1 & | & 2 & 2 \\ 9 & -1 & 3 & | & 9 & -1 \\ 3 & 3 & -2 & | & 3 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = 36+18+4-27-18-3 = 10 //$$

$$\bullet \det(E_y) = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 & | & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 9 & 3 & | & 2 & 9 \\ 3 & 3 & -2 & | & 3 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = -18-9-6+27+8+18 = 20 //$$

$$\bullet \det(E_z) = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 2 & | & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & -1 & 9 & | & 2 & -1 \\ 3 & 3 & 3 & | & 3 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = -27-12-3+12+54+6 = 30 //$$

$$x = \frac{\det(E_x)}{\det(E)} = \frac{10}{10} = 1, \quad y = \frac{\det(E_y)}{\det(E)} = \frac{20}{10} = 2, \quad z = \frac{\det(E_z)}{\det(E)} = \frac{30}{10} = 3$$

$$\therefore \log_0(x, y, z) = (1, 2, 3) //$$

$$f) \begin{cases} x+3y+6z=-2 \\ 2x-4y=-4 \\ 3x-2y-5z=26 \end{cases} \quad \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 3 \\ 2 & -4 & 0 \\ 3 & -2 & -5 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ -4 \\ 26 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\bullet \det(F) = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 3 & | & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & -4 & 0 & | & 2 & -4 \\ 3 & -2 & -5 & | & 3 & -2 \end{vmatrix} = -12+20+36 = 44 //$$

$$\bullet \det(F_x) = \begin{vmatrix} -2 & 0 & 3 & | & -2 & 0 \\ -4 & -4 & 0 & | & -4 & -4 \\ 26 & -2 & -5 & | & 26 & -2 \end{vmatrix} = 812+24-160 = 176 //$$

$$\bullet \det(F_y) = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -2 & 3 & | & 1 & -2 \\ 2 & -4 & 0 & | & 2 & -4 \\ 3 & 26 & -5 & | & 3 & 26 \end{vmatrix} = 156+20+36-80 = 132 //$$

$$\bullet \det(F_z) = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & -2 & | & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & -4 & -4 & | & 2 & -4 \\ 3 & -2 & 26 & | & 3 & -2 \end{vmatrix} = -96-8-104+32 = -176 //$$

$$x = \frac{\det(F_x)}{\det(F)} = \frac{176}{44} = 4, \quad y = \frac{\det(F_y)}{\det(F)} = \frac{132}{44} = 3, \quad z = \frac{\det(F_z)}{\det(F)} = \frac{-176}{44} = -4$$

$$\therefore \log_0(x, y, z) = (4, 3, -4) //$$

$$\begin{cases} x + 2y + 3z = 10 \\ 3x + 4y + 6z = 23 \\ 3x + 2y + 3z = 10 \end{cases} \quad \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 3 & 4 & 6 \\ 3 & 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 10 \\ 23 \\ 10 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\det(G) = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 3 & 4 & 6 \\ 3 & 2 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = 0 //$$

$$\det(G_x) = \begin{vmatrix} 10 & 2 & 3 \\ 23 & 4 & 6 \\ 10 & 2 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = 0 //$$

$$\det(G_y) = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 10 & 3 \\ 3 & 23 & 6 \\ 3 & 10 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = -18 //$$

$$\det(G_z) = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 10 \\ 3 & 4 & 23 \\ 3 & 2 & 10 \end{vmatrix} = 60 + 138 + 40 - 120 - 46 - 60 = 12 //$$

\therefore Logo, esse sistema é sem solução.

$x + 2 \cdot 0 + 3 \cdot 0 = 0 \therefore$ Assim, esse sistema é SPI

Caso 1 \bar{J}_n

$$X = A^t B (B^t)^{-1} \cdot A^{-1}$$

$$\begin{cases} a_{11} \\ a_{21} \end{cases}$$

5. a) $\begin{cases} 3x_1 - 4x_2 = 0 \\ -6x_1 + 8x_2 = 0 \end{cases}$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 3 & -4 \\ -6 & 8 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

∴ Há infinitas soluções, logo é (SPI)

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

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 2 & 4 \\ 1 & 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

∴ Há infinitas soluções, então é (SPI)

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

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & -1 & -3 \\ 1 & 4 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

∴ Há infinitas soluções, logo (SPI)

do
is
dos.

$$6. a) \begin{cases} 3x + my = 2 \\ x - y = 1 \end{cases} \quad \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} 3 & m \\ 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}}_A \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix}}_X = \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}}_B$$

$$\det(A) = \begin{vmatrix} 3 & m \\ 1 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = 3 \cdot (-1) - (m \cdot 1) = -3 - m$$

$-3 - m \neq 0 \quad m \neq -3$

$$c) \begin{cases} x - y = 2 \\ x + my = -2 \\ -x + y - z = 4 \end{cases} \quad \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & m & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}}_C \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix}}_X = \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix}}_B$$

$$\det(C) = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & m & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = 1 \cdot (-1) \cdot (-1) - 1 \cdot (-1) \cdot (-1) - 0 \cdot (-1) \cdot (-1) - 1 \cdot (-1) \cdot (-1) - 1 \cdot (-1) \cdot (-1) - 0 \cdot (-1) \cdot (-1) = -1 - 1 - 0 - 1 - 1 - 0 = -4$$

$-4 \neq 0$
 $m \neq -1$

$$b) \begin{cases} 3x + 2(m-1)y = 1 \\ mx - 4y = 0 \end{cases} \quad \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} 3 & 2(m-1) \\ m & -4 \end{bmatrix}}_B \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix}}_X = \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}}_C$$

$$\det(B) = 3 \cdot (-4) - m(2(m-1)) \neq 0$$

$$= -12 - m(2m-2) = -12 - 2m^2 + 2m \neq 0$$

$$-2m^2 + 2m - 12 \neq 0 \quad m^2 - m + 6 \neq 0$$

$$\Delta = b^2 - 4ac = (-1)^2 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot 6 = 1 - 24 = -23$$

$\Delta = -23$

∴ Como o $\Delta = -23$ para todo $\det(B) \in \mathbb{R}$ há soluções possíveis e determinados.

$$d) \begin{cases} mx + y - z = 4 \\ x + my + z = 0 \\ x - y = 2 \end{cases} \quad \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} m & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & m & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}}_D \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix}}_X = \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 0 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}}_B$$

$$\det(D) = \begin{vmatrix} m & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & m & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = m \cdot (-1) \cdot (-1) - 1 \cdot (-1) \cdot (-1) - 1 \cdot (-1) \cdot (-1) - 1 \cdot (-1) \cdot (-1) - 1 \cdot (-1) \cdot (-1) - 1 \cdot (-1) \cdot (-1) = m - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 = m - 5$$

$m - 5 \neq 0$
 $m \neq 5$

7.) $x \rightarrow$ peças c/ defeito $y \rightarrow$ peças c/ defeito

$$\begin{cases} 6x - 2y = 950 & (1) \\ x + y = 225 & (2) \end{cases}$$

(1) $\div 2$ substituir com (2)

$$3x - y = 475$$

$$x = 225 - y$$

$$3(225 - y) - y = 475$$

$$675 - 3y - y = 475$$

$$-4y = -200$$

$$y = 50$$

$$x = 225 - 50 = 175$$

8.)

$$\begin{cases} 60m + 20c = 30000 & (1) \\ m + c = 540 & (2) \end{cases}$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{cases} 3m + c = 1500 & (1) \\ m + c = 540 & (2) \end{cases}$$

$$m = 540 - c$$

$$3(540 - c) + c = 1500$$

$$1620 - 3c + c = 1500$$

$$-2c = -120 \quad c = 60$$

$$m = 480$$

9) $x = 2$ reais $y = 10$ reais $z = 5$ reais

$$\begin{cases} x = y & (1) \\ 2x + 10y + 5z = 500 & (2) \\ x + y + z = 92 & (3) \end{cases}$$

(1) \rightarrow (2)

$$y + y + z = 92$$

$$2y + z = 92$$

(2) \rightarrow (3)

$$2y + 10y + 5z = 500$$

$$12y + 5z = 500$$

$$2y + z = 92$$

$$2y + 5z = 92$$

$$2y = 40$$

$$y = 20$$

$$x = 20$$

$$-6 \cdot (2y + z = 92) + (-12y - 5z = -552)$$

spiral

$$\begin{cases} 12y + 5z = 500 & (1) \\ -12y - 6z = -552 & (2) \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} 0y - z = -52 \\ z = 52 \end{cases}$$

30)

$$\begin{array}{lcl} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} K+A=109 \text{ ①} \\ K+T=142 \text{ ②} \\ T+A=97 \text{ ③} \end{array} \right. & \begin{array}{l} A=109-K \text{ ①} \rightarrow \text{③} \\ T+(109-K)=97 \\ T-K=97-109 \\ T-K=-12 \end{array} & \begin{array}{l} \text{②} \\ \left\{ \begin{array}{l} T-K=-12 \\ T+K=142 \end{array} \right. \\ 2T \setminus = 130 \\ T=65 \text{ kg} \end{array} \end{array}$$

$K+A=109 \quad -77+109=A$
 $A=32 \text{ kg}$
 $K=77 \text{ kg}$