

1. Ache a matriz de eliminação E que reduz a matriz de Pascal em uma menor:

$$E \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 3 & 3 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}.$$

Qual matriz M reduz a matriz de Pascal à matriz identidade?

$$L_4 - L_3 \\ \hookrightarrow E_{34}(1)$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 3 & 3 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$E_{43}(1)$ $E_{32}(1)$ $E_{21}(1)$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$E_{ij}(l) \Rightarrow$ SUBTRAIO $l \cdot$ LINHA j DA LINHA i E SUBSTITUO LINHA i

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

ACHANDO $(P_{\text{Pascal}})^{-1}$

$$E_{43}(1)$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \left[\begin{array}{cccc|cccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 3 & 3 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right] = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \left[\begin{array}{cccc|cccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 1 \end{array} \right]$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \left[\begin{array}{cccc|cccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & -2 & 1 \end{array} \right] = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \left[\begin{array}{cccc|cccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & -2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & -2 & 1 \end{array} \right]$$

$E_{32}(1)$ $E_{43}(1)$

$$\left[\begin{array}{cccc|cccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & -2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 & 3 & -3 & 1 \end{array} \right] \\ \underbrace{\hspace{10em}}_{(P_{\text{As}})^{-1}}$$

2. Use o método de Gauss-Jordan para achar a inversa da matriz triangular inferior:

$$U = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & a & b \\ 0 & 1 & c \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}.$$

$$E_{12}(a)$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & a & b \\ 0 & 1 & c \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{L_2 - \frac{b}{c}L_1} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & a - \frac{b}{c} & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & c \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{L_2 - cL_3} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & a - \frac{b}{c} & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{L_1 - (a - \frac{b}{c})L_2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$E_{12}\left(\frac{b}{c}\right)$$

$$E_{23}(c)$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -\frac{b}{c} & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \left[\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & a & b & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & c & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right] = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \left[\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & a - \frac{b}{c} & 0 & 1 & -\frac{b}{c} & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & c & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right]$$

$$E_{12}\left(a - \frac{b}{c}\right)$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & a - \frac{b}{c} & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \left[\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & a - \frac{b}{c} & 0 & 1 & -\frac{b}{c} & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right] = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -a & ac - b \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -c \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

3. Para quais valores de a o método de eliminação não dará 3 pivôs?

$$\begin{bmatrix} a & 2 & 3 \\ a & a & 4 \\ a & a & a \end{bmatrix}.$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} a & 2 & 3 \\ a & a & 4 \\ a & a & a \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{L_3 - L_2} \begin{bmatrix} a & 2 & 3 \\ a & a & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & a - 4 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{L_2 - L_1} \begin{bmatrix} a & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & a - 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & a - 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$a = 0, a = 2 \text{ e } a = 4$$

4. Verdadeiro ou falso (prove ou forneça um contra-exemplo):

- (a) Se A^2 está bem definida, então A é quadrada.
- (b) Se AB e BA estão bem definidas, então A e B são quadradas.
- (c) Se AB e BA estão bem definidas, então AB e BA são quadradas.
- (d) Se $AB = B$, então $A = I$.

(a) $\rightarrow A_{n \times m} / n \neq m \Rightarrow A^2 = A_{\underbrace{n \times m} \cdot \underbrace{m \times n}}_{n \times m}$ ABSURDO! pois $n \neq m$, APENAS POSSÍVEL SE $n = m \wedge \rightarrow n = m \Rightarrow A_{n \times n}$ QUADRADA!

(b) NÃO NECESSARIAMENTE, $\rightarrow A_{2 \times 3} B_{3 \times 2} \Rightarrow B_{3 \times 2} A_{2 \times 3}$
AMBAS RETANGULARES COM PRODUTOS BEM-DEFINIDOS

(c) VERDADE, PARA $A_{m \times n}$ $B_{p \times q}$ E $B_{p \times q}$ $A_{m \times n}$ SEREM BEM DEFINIDAS, $n=p \wedge m=q$, LOGO $A_{m \times n} B_{n \times m} = C_{m \times m}$ E

$$B_{n \times m} A_{m \times n} = D_{n \times n}$$

(d) $AB=B \therefore A=I$ VERDADE, PASSANDO B PARA O OUTRO LADO, TEMOS $A=B \cdot B^{-1} = A=I$

5. Mostre que se $BA = I$ e $AC = I$, então $B = C$.

$$BA = AC \Rightarrow B(\cancel{A} \underset{I}{\overset{I}{A}^{-1}}) = C \Rightarrow B = C$$

6. Ache uma matriz não-zero A tal que $A^2 = 0$ e uma matriz B com $B^2 \neq 0$ e $B^3 = 0$.

$$A^2 = B \rightarrow B = 0 \Rightarrow \text{linha } i \text{ de } B = \text{linha } i \text{ de } A \cdot A$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} a_1 & a_2 \\ a_3 & a_4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a_1 & a_2 \\ a_3 & a_4 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} a_1^2 + a_2 a_3 & a_2(a_1 + a_4) \\ a_3(a_1 + a_4) & a_3 a_2 + a_4^2 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

7. Ache as inversas de

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 4 & 3 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 6 & 5 \\ 0 & 0 & 7 & 6 \end{bmatrix} \text{ e } B = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 5 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \left[\begin{array}{cccc|cccc} 3 & 2 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 4 & 3 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 6 & 5 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 7 & 6 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{L_2 - \frac{4}{3}L_1} \left[\begin{array}{cccc|cccc} 3 & 2 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{3} & 0 & 0 & -\frac{4}{3} & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 6 & 5 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 7 & 6 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{L_1 - 6L_2} \\ & \rightarrow \left[\begin{array}{cccc|cccc} 3 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 9 & -6 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{3} & 0 & 0 & -\frac{4}{3} & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 6 & 5 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 7 & 6 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{L_4 - \frac{7}{6}L_3} \left[\begin{array}{cccc|cccc} 3 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 9 & -6 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{3} & 0 & 0 & -\frac{4}{3} & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 6 & 5 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{6} & 0 & 0 & -\frac{7}{6} & 1 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{L_3 - 30L_4} \\ & \rightarrow \left[\begin{array}{cccc|cccc} 3 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 9 & -6 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{3} & 0 & 0 & -\frac{4}{3} & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 6 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 36 & -30 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{6} & 0 & 0 & -\frac{7}{6} & 1 \end{array} \right] \Rightarrow \left[\begin{array}{cccc|cccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 3 & -2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & -4 & 3 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 6 & -5 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & -7 & 6 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{A^{-1}} \end{aligned}$$

A I

$$\begin{aligned} & \left[\begin{array}{cccc|cccc} 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 5 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{L_4 \leftrightarrow L_1} \left[\begin{array}{cccc|cccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 5 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right] \\ & \xrightarrow{L_3 \leftrightarrow L_2} \left[\begin{array}{cccc|cccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 5 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{\substack{\div 5 \\ \div 3 \\ \div 2}} \left[\begin{array}{cccc|cccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{5} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{3} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & \frac{1}{2} & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right] \end{aligned}$$

8. Verifique que a inversa de $M = I - \mathbf{u}\mathbf{v}^T$ é dada por $M^{-1} = I + \frac{\mathbf{u}\mathbf{v}^T}{1 - \mathbf{v}^T\mathbf{u}}$. Verifique também que a inversa de $N = A - \mathbf{U}\mathbf{W}^{-1}\mathbf{V}$ é dada por $N^{-1} = A^{-1} + A^{-1}\mathbf{U}(\mathbf{W} - \mathbf{V}A^{-1}\mathbf{U})^{-1}\mathbf{V}A^{-1}$.

VAMOS VERIFICAR QUE $M^{-1} = I + \frac{\mathbf{U}\mathbf{U}^T}{1 - \mathbf{V}^T\mathbf{U}} = J$

$\hookrightarrow MJ = I \rightarrow (I - \mathbf{u}\mathbf{v}^T)(I + \frac{\mathbf{u}\mathbf{v}^T}{1 - \mathbf{v}^T\mathbf{u}}) = I$

$$I + \frac{\mathbf{u}\mathbf{v}^T}{1 - \mathbf{v}^T\mathbf{u}} - \mathbf{u}\mathbf{v}^T - \frac{\mathbf{u}\mathbf{v}^T \cdot \mathbf{u}\mathbf{v}^T}{1 - \mathbf{v}^T\mathbf{u}} = I \xrightarrow{R} \frac{\mathbf{u}\mathbf{v}^T}{1 - \mathbf{v}^T\mathbf{u}} - \mathbf{u}\mathbf{v}^T - \frac{\mathbf{v}^T \cdot \mathbf{u} \cdot \mathbf{u}\mathbf{v}^T}{1 - \mathbf{v}^T\mathbf{u}}$$

$$\rightarrow -\cancel{u}^T + \cancel{u}^T \left(\frac{1 - u^T u}{1 - v^T u} \right) \rightarrow \boxed{0=0}$$

VERIFICAR A INVERSA DE $N = A - UW^{-1}V$

$$J = A^{-1} + A^{-1}U(W - VA^{-1}U)^{-1}VA^{-1}$$

SUPONDO DOIS VETORES x E y TAIS QUE

$$Nx = y \rightarrow Ax - UW^{-1}Vx = y$$

$$Jy = x \rightarrow A^{-1}y + A^{-1}U(W - VA^{-1}U)^{-1}VA^{-1}y = x$$

$$Ax - y = UW^{-1}Vx$$

$$A(A^{-1}y + A^{-1}U(W - VA^{-1}U)^{-1}VA^{-1}y) - y = UW^{-1}Vx$$

$$\cancel{Ax} + U(W - VA^{-1}U)^{-1}VA^{-1}y - \cancel{y} = UW^{-1}Vx$$

$$U(W - VA^{-1}U)^{-1}VA^{-1}y = UW^{-1}Vx$$

$$Ax - U(W - VA^{-1}U)^{-1}VA^{-1}y = y$$

$$\cancel{Ax} = y + U(W - VA^{-1}U)^{-1}VA^{-1}y \Rightarrow x = A^{-1}y + A^{-1}U(W - VA^{-1}U)^{-1}VA^{-1}y$$

9. Sabemos que a matriz de diferenças tem a seguinte inversa

$$L^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}.$$

Use essa propriedade (e sua versão triangular superior) para achar a inversa de

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

Dica: escreva T como produto de duas matrizes.

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

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 & : & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & : & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & 1 & : & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{L_3 + L_1} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 & : & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & : & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & : & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{\begin{matrix} L_2 + L_3 \\ L_1 + L_2 \end{matrix}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & : & 3 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & : & 2 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & : & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

T^{-1}

10. Mostre que $I + BA$ e $I + AB$ são ambas invertíveis ou singulares. Relacione a inversa de $I + BA$ com a inversa de $I + AB$, caso elas existam.

11. (Bônus) Mostre que se $\alpha_k A^k + \alpha_{k-1} A^{k-1} + \dots + \alpha_1 A + \alpha_0 I = 0$, com $\alpha_0 \neq 0$, então A é invertível

DADA A MATRIZ DE ELIMINAÇÃO E , SE A NÃO FOR INVERTÍVEL, TEMOS QUE EA GERA $n-k$ PIVÔS E k LINHAS DE 0.

$$E(\alpha_k A^k + \alpha_{k-1} A^{k-1} + \dots + \alpha_1 A + \alpha_0 I) = 0$$

$$\alpha_k EA^k + \alpha_{k-1} EA^{k-1} + \dots + \alpha_1 EA = -\alpha_0 E$$

Se A NÃO FOR INVERTÍVEL, TODA POTÊNCIA EA^i TEM k LINHAS 0 ($E \cdot A \cdot A^{i-1}$). OU SEJA, AO SOMAR TODAS, $-\alpha_0 E$ DEVE TER $n-k$ PIVÔS, O QUE É ABSURDO, POIS, POR DEFINIÇÃO, E POSSUI INVERSA, LOGO, ISSO SÓ PODE ACONTECER SE $\alpha_0 = 0$, OU SEJA, A DEVE TER n PIVÔS $\Rightarrow A$ É INVERTÍVEL.