

ÁLGEBRA LINEAR

Exercícios - Sistemas de Equações Lineares

1. Considere o seguinte sistema de quatro equações lineares, de coeficientes reais, nas incógnitas x_1, x_2, x_3 e x_4 :

$$\begin{cases} x_1 + 2x_2 & -x_4 = 1 \\ x_1 + x_2 + x_3 & -x_4 = 0 \\ 2x_1 + 2x_2 + 2x_3 & -x_4 = 0 \\ x_1 & + 2x_3 - x_4 = -1 \end{cases}$$

Diga, justificando, quais das seguintes afirmações são verdadeiras:

- (a) $(-1, 1, 0, 0)$ é solução do sistema; (V)
 - (b) $(2, -1, 1, 0)$ é solução do sistema; (F)
 - (c) $(-3, 2, 1, 0)$ é solução do sistema; (V)
 - (d) para quaisquer $a, b \in \mathbb{R}$, $a(-1, 1, 0, 0) + b(-3, 2, 1, 0)$ é solução do sistema; (F)
 - (e) para qualquer $a \in \mathbb{R}$, $(-1, 1, 0, 0) + a((-3, 2, 1, 0) - (-1, 1, 0, 0))$ é solução do sistema; (V)
 - (f) o conjunto de soluções do sistema é um conjunto finito. (F)
2. Resolva utilizando o método de Gauss e classifique os seguintes sistemas de equações lineares nas incógnitas x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4 :

$$\text{a) } \begin{cases} -x_1 & -x_3 & -x_4 = 1 \\ x_1 & & -x_4 = 0 \\ 3x_1 + x_2 & & +x_4 = 0 \\ & -2x_3 & -x_4 = -1 \end{cases} ;$$

$$\begin{aligned} [\text{Ab}] &= \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 & -1 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 3 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 & -1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{L_1+L_2} \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 & -1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & -2 & 1 \\ 3 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 & -1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{3L_1+L_3} \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 & -1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & -2 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -3 & -2 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 & -1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{L_2 \leftrightarrow L_3} \\ & \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 & -1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -3 & -2 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & -2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 & -1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{(-2)L_3+L_4} \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 & -1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -3 & -2 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & -2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 3 & -3 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{(1/3)L_4} \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 & -1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -3 & -2 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & -2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} . \\ & (x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4) = (-1, 4, 1, -1) \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{b) } \begin{cases} -x_1 & -x_3 & -x_4 = 0 \\ x_1 & & -x_4 = 0 \\ 3x_1 + x_2 & & +x_4 = 0 \\ & -2x_3 & -x_4 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$[\text{Ab}] = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 & -1 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 3 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \quad (\text{ver o processo acima})$$

$$\text{c) } \begin{cases} x_1 & +2x_2 & +x_3 & +x_4 = & 2 \\ -2x_1 & & & -x_4 = & 0 \\ x_1 & & +3x_3 & -x_4 = & -1 \end{cases} ;$$

$$[\text{Ab}] = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 & 1 & 2 \\ -2 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 3 & -1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{2L_1+L_2, L_3-L_1} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 4 & 2 & 1 & 4 \\ 0 & -2 & 2 & -2 & -3 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{L_2 \leftrightarrow L_3} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & -2 & 2 & -2 & -3 \\ 0 & 4 & 2 & 1 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow{2L_2+L_3} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & -2 & 2 & -2 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 6 & -3 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{cases} x_1 & +2x_2 & +x_3 & +x_4 = & 2 \\ & -2x_2 & +2x_3 & -2x_4 = & -3 \\ & & 6x_3 & -3x_4 = & -2 \end{cases} \iff \begin{cases} x_1 & +2x_2 & +x_3 & = & 2 - x_4 \\ & -2x_2 & +2x_3 & = & -3 + 2x_4 \\ & & 6x_3 & = & -2 + 3x_4 \end{cases} \xLeftrightarrow{x_4=\alpha}$$

$$\begin{cases} x_1 = & -\frac{1}{2}\alpha \\ x_2 = & \frac{7}{6} - \frac{1}{2}\alpha \\ x_3 = & -\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{2}\alpha \\ x_4 = & \alpha \end{cases}, \quad \alpha \in \mathbb{R}.$$

$$(x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4) = (-\frac{1}{2}\alpha, \frac{7}{6} - \frac{1}{2}\alpha, -\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{2}\alpha, \alpha), \quad \alpha \in \mathbb{R}.$$

$$\text{d) } \begin{cases} 2x_1 & +2x_3 & +2x_4 = & 0 \\ x_1 & -x_2 & & = & 3 \\ -2x_1 & +x_2 & +x_3 & = & -1 \\ -x_1 & & -3x_3 & -2x_4 = & -2 \end{cases} ;$$

$$[\text{Ab}] = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & 2 & 2 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 3 \\ -2 & 1 & 1 & 0 & -1 \\ -1 & 0 & -3 & -2 & -2 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{L_1 \leftrightarrow L_2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 3 \\ 2 & 0 & 2 & 2 & 0 \\ -2 & 1 & 1 & 0 & -1 \\ -1 & 0 & -3 & -2 & -2 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{-2L_1 + L_2, 2L_1 + L_3, L_1 + L_4}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 2 & 2 & 2 & -6 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 & 5 \\ 0 & -1 & -3 & -2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{(1/2)L_2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & -3 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 & 5 \\ 0 & -1 & -3 & -2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{L_2 + L_3, L_2 + L_4} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 & -1 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow{L_3 + L_4} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}.$$

$$\begin{cases} x_1 & -x_2 & = & 3 \\ & x_2 & +x_3 & +x_4 = & -3 \\ & & 2x_3 & +x_4 = & 2 \end{cases} \iff \begin{cases} x_1 & -x_2 & = & 3 \\ & x_2 & +x_3 & = & -3 - x_4 \\ & & 2x_3 & = & 2 - x_4 \end{cases} \xLeftrightarrow{x_4=\alpha} \begin{cases} x_1 = & -1 - \frac{1}{2}\alpha \\ x_2 = & -4 - \frac{1}{2}\alpha \\ x_3 = & 1 - \frac{1}{2}\alpha \\ x_4 = & \alpha \end{cases},$$

$$\alpha \in \mathbb{R}.$$

$$(x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4) = (-1 - \frac{1}{2}\alpha, -4 - \frac{1}{2}\alpha, 1 - \frac{1}{2}\alpha, \alpha), \quad \alpha \in \mathbb{R}.$$

$$\text{e) } \begin{cases} 2x_1 & +2x_3 & +2x_4 & = & 1 \\ x_1 & -x_2 & & = & 3 \\ -2x_1 & +x_2 & +x_3 & = & -1 \\ -x_1 & & -3x_3 & -2x_4 & = & -2 \end{cases};$$

$$[\text{Ab}] = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & 2 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 3 \\ -2 & 1 & 1 & 0 & -1 \\ -1 & 0 & -3 & -2 & -2 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{L_1+L_3, L_2+L_4} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & 2 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & -3 & -2 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{L_3+L_4} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & 2 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$C(A) \neq C(\text{Ab})$ sistema impossível.

$$\text{f) } \begin{cases} 2x_1 & +2x_3 & +2x_4 & = & 0 \\ x_1 & -x_2 & & = & 0 \\ -2x_1 & +x_2 & +x_3 & = & 0 \\ -x_1 & & -3x_3 & -2x_4 & = & 0 \end{cases}.$$

$$[\text{Ab}] = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & 2 & 2 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ -2 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & -3 & -2 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{L_1+L_3, L_2+L_4} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & 2 & 2 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 & 2 \\ 0 & -1 & -3 & -2 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{L_3+L_4} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & 2 & 2 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{(1/2)L_1}$$

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

$$\begin{cases} x_1 & +x_3 & +x_4 & = & 0 \\ & -x_2 & -x_3 & -x_4 & = & 0 \\ & & 2x_3 & +x_4 & = & 0 \end{cases} \iff \begin{cases} x_1 & +x_3 & = & -x_4 \\ & x_2 & +x_3 & = & -x_4 \\ & & 2x_3 & = & -x_4 \end{cases} \xrightarrow{x_4=\alpha} \begin{cases} x_1 & = & -\frac{1}{2}\alpha \\ x_2 & = & -\frac{1}{2}\alpha \\ x_3 & = & -\frac{1}{2}\alpha \\ x_4 & = & \alpha \end{cases},$$

$\alpha \in \mathbb{R}.$

$$(x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4) = (-\frac{1}{2}\alpha, -\frac{1}{2}\alpha, -\frac{1}{2}\alpha, \alpha), \quad \alpha \in \mathbb{R}.$$

3. Classifique os sistemas de equações lineares, de coeficientes reais, nas incógnitas

x_1, x_2, x_3 e x_4 :

$$\text{(a) } \begin{cases} x_1 & & -x_3 & +x_4 & = & 0 \\ x_1 & +x_2 & -x_3 & +x_4 & = & 1 \\ -x_1 & +x_2 & & +x_4 & = & 0 \\ -x_1 & +2x_2 & -x_3 & -x_4 & = & -1 \\ x_1 & +x_2 & & +2x_4 & = & 0 \\ x_1 & -x_2 & -x_3 & +2x_4 & = & 0 \end{cases},$$

$$\begin{aligned}
[Ab] &= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 & -1 & -1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & -1 & 2 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{-L_1+L_2, L_1+l_3, L_1+L_4, -L_1+L_5, -L_1+L_6} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & -2 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \\
&\xrightarrow{-L_2+L_3, -2L_2+l_4, -L_2+L_5, L_2+L_6} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 & 0 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{-2L_3+l_4, L_3+L_5} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -4 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 3 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \\
&\xrightarrow{L_4 \leftrightarrow L_6} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 3 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -4 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{-3L_4+l_5, 4L_4+L_6} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -5 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{-(-1/5)l_5, (1/3)L_6} \\
&\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{-L_5+L_6} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}. \quad C(A) \neq C(Ab) \text{ sistema}
\end{aligned}$$

impossível.

$$(b) \begin{cases} 2x_1 & -2x_2 & +3x_3 & & = & 0 \\ 6x_1 & +5x_2 & -3x_3 & +8x_4 & = & 0 \\ & 2x_2 & +2x_3 & +6x_4 & = & 0 \end{cases}.$$

$$\begin{aligned}
[Ab] &= \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -2 & 3 & 0 \\ 6 & 5 & -3 & 8 \\ 0 & 2 & 2 & 6 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{-3L_1+l_2} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -2 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 11 & -12 & 8 \\ 0 & 2 & 2 & 6 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{L_4 \leftrightarrow L_6} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -2 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 2 & 6 \\ 0 & 11 & -12 & 8 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{(1/2)L_2} \\
&\begin{bmatrix} 2 & -2 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 11 & -12 & 8 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{-11L_2+L_3} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -2 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & -23 & -25 \end{bmatrix}
\end{aligned}$$

$C(A) = (Ab) < n = 4$ possível e indeterminando.

4. Utilizando o método de Gauss ou de Gauss-Jordan, determine o conjunto de soluções dos seguintes sistemas homogêneos de equações lineares e de coeficientes reais:

$$\text{a) } \begin{cases} x_1 + x_2 - 3x_3 + x_4 - 5x_5 = 0 \\ x_2 + x_4 + 3x_5 = 0 \\ 2x_1 + 2x_3 = 0 \\ x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + x_4 + 3x_5 = 0 \\ 2x_1 + 2x_2 - 2x_3 + 2x_4 - 2x_5 = 0 \end{cases};$$

$$[\text{Ab}] = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & -3 & 1 & -5 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 3 \\ 2 & 0 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 3 \\ 2 & 2 & -2 & 2 & -2 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{(1/2)L_3, l(1/2)_5} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & -3 & 1 & -5 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 3 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 3 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 & 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{-L_1+L_3, -L_1+l_4, -L_1+L_5}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & -3 & 1 & -5 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & -1 & 4 & -1 & 5 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 & 0 & 8 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 0 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{L_2+L_3} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & -3 & 1 & -5 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 & 0 & 8 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 & 0 & 8 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 0 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \longrightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & -3 & 1 & -5 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{cases} x_1 + x_2 - 3x_3 + x_4 - 5x_5 = 0 \\ x_2 + x_4 + 3x_5 = 0 \\ x_3 + 2x_5 = 0 \end{cases} \iff \begin{cases} x_1 + x_2 - 3x_3 = -x_4 + 5x_5 \\ x_2 = -x_4 - 3x_5 \\ x_3 = -2x_5 \end{cases}.$$

$$(x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4, x_5) = (2\alpha, -\beta - 3\alpha, -2\alpha, \beta, \alpha), \quad \alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{R}.$$

$$\text{b) } \begin{cases} x_1 + x_3 - x_4 + x_5 = 0 \\ x_3 + x_4 - x_5 + 2x_6 = 0 \\ x_1 + 4x_3 + 2x_4 + x_5 + 3x_6 = 0 \\ x_2 + x_3 + x_4 + x_5 = 0 \\ x_1 + x_3 + x_4 + x_5 = 0 \\ x_1 + 2x_2 + 4x_3 + x_5 - x_6 = 0 \end{cases}.$$

$$[\text{Ab}] = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & -1 & 2 \\ 1 & 0 & 4 & 2 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 4 & 0 & 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{-L_1+L_3, -L_1+l_5, -L_1+L_6} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 & 3 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 3 & 1 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow{-2L_4+L_6, (1/3)L_3, (1/2)L_5} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 & -2 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{L_2 \iff L_4} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 & -2 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
-L_3+L_4, -L_1+l_6 & \xrightarrow{\quad} & \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -2 & -2 & -2 \end{bmatrix} \\
& & (-1/2)L_6, L_4 \longleftrightarrow l_5 \\
& & \xrightarrow{\quad} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \\
-L_4+l_6, L_5+L_6 & \xrightarrow{\quad} & \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix}
\end{array}$$

$C(A) = C(Ab) = n = 6$, possível e determinando, $(x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4) = (0, 0, 0, 0)$.

5. Utilizando o método de Gauss-Jordan, resolva os seguintes sistemas de equações lineares:

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{(a)} \quad & \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 \\ 4 & 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 4 \\ 2 & 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 18 \\ 12 \\ 7 \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{e} \quad \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 \\ 4 & 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 4 \\ 2 & 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}; \\
& [\text{Ab}] = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 & 4 \\ 4 & 2 & 0 & 18 \\ 1 & 0 & 4 & 12 \\ 2 & 1 & -1 & 7 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{-4L_1+l_2, -L_1+L_3, -2L_1+L_4} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 & 4 \\ 0 & -6 & 4 & 2 \\ 0 & -2 & 5 & 8 \\ 0 & -3 & 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{-3L_3, -2L_4} \\
& \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 & 4 \\ 0 & -6 & 4 & 2 \\ 0 & 6 & -15 & -24 \\ 0 & 6 & -2 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{L_2+l_3, L_2+L_4} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 & 4 \\ 0 & -6 & 4 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & -11 & -22 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \longrightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 & 4 \\ 0 & -6 & 4 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{(-1/2)L_2} \\
& \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 & 4 \\ 0 & 3 & -2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{2L_3+l_2, L_3+L_1} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 & 6 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{(1/3)L_2} \\
& \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 & 6 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{-2L_2+L_1} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}. \quad (x, y, z) = (4, 1, 2).
\end{aligned}$$

$$C(A) = n = 3, \quad (0, 0, 0) \text{ é única solução do } \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 \\ 4 & 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 4 \\ 2 & 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(b) \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \\ w \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ -2 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \text{ e } \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \\ w \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix};$$

$$\begin{aligned}
[Ab] &= \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 3 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 & -1 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{L_1 \leftrightarrow L_2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 & -1 & -2 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{-2L_1+L_2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 & -1 & -2 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 & 2 & 7 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \\
&\xrightarrow{L_2 \leftrightarrow L_3} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 & -1 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 & 2 & 7 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{-3L_2+L_3} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 & -1 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -3 & 5 & 7 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{(-1/3)L_3} \\
&\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 & -1 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -5/3 & -7/3 \end{bmatrix} \\
&\xrightarrow{-L_3+L_2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 & -1 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 2/3 & 7/3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -5/3 & -7/3 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{L_2+L_1} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & -1/3 & 1/3 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 2/3 & 7/3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -5/3 & -7/3 \end{bmatrix}.
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{cases} x & -\frac{1}{3}w = \frac{1}{3} \\ y & +\frac{2}{3}w = \frac{7}{3} \\ z & -\frac{5}{3}w = -\frac{7}{3} \end{cases}$$

A solução geral é $(x, y, z, w) = (\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3}\alpha, \frac{7}{3} - \frac{2}{3}\alpha, -\frac{7}{3} + \frac{5}{3}\alpha, \alpha)$, $\alpha \in \mathbb{R}$.

$$\text{A solução do } \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \\ w \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} :$$

$$(x, y, z, w) = (\frac{1}{3}\alpha, -\frac{2}{3}\alpha, \frac{5}{3}\alpha, \alpha), \alpha \in \mathbb{R}.$$

$$(c) \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 2 \\ 2 & 3 & -4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{e} \quad \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 2 \\ 2 & 3 & -4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}.$$

$$\begin{aligned}
1. [Ab] &= \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 2 & 0 & 4 \\ 2 & 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 3 & -4 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{(1/2)L_1} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 2 & 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 3 & -4 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \\
&\xrightarrow{-L_1+L_2, -L_1+L_3} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 2 & -4 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{2L_2+L_3} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -2 \end{bmatrix}
\end{aligned}$$

$C(A) = 2 \neq C(Ab) = 3$, impossível.

$$2. [A] = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 2 \\ 2 & 3 & -4 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{cases} x = -\alpha \\ y = 2\alpha \\ z = \alpha \end{cases}, \alpha \in \mathbb{R}.$$

6. Sejam $Ax = 0$ um sistema determinado, de m equações lineares em n incógnitas, e B uma matriz coluna com m linhas. Mostre que o sistema $Ax = b$ ou é impossível ou é possível e determinado.

$Ax = 0$ um sistema determinado, então, $C(A)=n$. Se $C(A) = C(Ab) = n$, o sistema $Ax = b$ é possível e determinado. Se $C(A) < C(Ab)$, o sistema $Ax = b$ é impossível.

7. Considere o sistema de equações lineares nas incógnitas x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4 e de coefici-

entes reais cuja matriz simples é $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 2 & 0 & -2 & 2 \\ 3 & 1 & -2 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$ e cuja matriz dos termos independentes é $b = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$.

(a) Resolva o sistema $Ax = 0$.

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

$(x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4) = (-\alpha + \beta, -\beta, \beta, \alpha), \alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{R}$.

(b) Verifique que $(-1, 1, 1, 2)$, é solução do sistema $Ax = b$.

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

(c) Classifique o sistema $Ax = b$. (possível e indeterminando)

(d) Determine o conjunto das soluções do sistema $Ax = b$.

$$(x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4) = (-1 - \alpha + \beta, 1 - \beta, 1 + \beta, 2 + \alpha), \alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{R}.$$

8. Considere o sistema de equações lineares $Ax = b$ onde

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 & -3 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \in \mathcal{M}_{4 \times 4}(\mathbb{R}), B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ -2 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \in \mathcal{M}_{4 \times 1}(\mathbb{R}) \text{ e } X = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \end{bmatrix}.$$

(a) Resolva o sistema $Ax = 0$.

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 & -3 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{L_1 \leftrightarrow L_4} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 & 3 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 & -3 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{Gauss}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & -3 & -2 & -9 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{4}{3} & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$C(A)=n=4$, $(0, 0, 0, 0)$ é solução única.

(b) Verifique se $(-1, 3/2, -1/2, -1/2)$ é solução de $Ax = b$.

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 & -3 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ \frac{3}{2} \\ -\frac{1}{2} \\ -\frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ -2 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \text{ Sim}$$

(c) Determine o conjunto de soluções de $Ax = b$.

$$(-1, 3/2, -1/2, -1/2) \text{ é solução única de } Ax = b.$$

9. Indique, caso exista, um sistema homogêneo com exatamente 2 equações lineares que seja equivalente ao sistema

$$\begin{cases} 2x_2 - x_3 + x_4 = 0 \\ x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + x_4 = 0 \\ x_1 - x_2 + 2x_3 = 0 \end{cases}.$$

Justifique.

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 2 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 2 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \quad C(A)=3, \text{ não existe.}$$

10. (a) Caso exista, construa um sistema de equações lineares, de coeficientes reais, de quatro equações a três incógnitas que seja:
- possível e determinado;
 - possível e indeterminado;
 - impossível.
- (b) Caso exista, construa um sistema de equações lineares, de coeficientes reais, de quatro equações a seis incógnitas que seja:
- possível e determinado;
 - possível e indeterminado;
 - impossível.
11. Para cada $k \in \mathbb{R}$, considere o sistema de equações lineares, de coeficientes reais, nas incógnitas x_1, x_2, x_3 ,

$$\begin{cases} x_1 - 2x_2 + 3x_3 = 1 \\ 2x_1 + kx_2 + 6x_3 = 6 \\ -x_1 + 3x_2 + (k-3)x_3 = 0 \end{cases}$$

Determine o conjunto dos valores de $k \in \mathbb{R}$ para os quais o sistema é:

- impossível;
- possível determinado;
- possível indeterminado.

$$[Ab] = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 & 3 & 1 \\ 2 & k & 6 & 6 \\ -1 & 3 & k-3 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{-2L_1+L_2, L_1+L_3} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 & 3 & 1 \\ 0 & k+4 & 0 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & k & 1 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{L_2 \leftrightarrow L_3} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 & 3 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & k & 1 \\ 0 & k+4 & 0 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow{-(k+4)L_2 + L_3} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 & 3 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & k & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -k(k+4) & -k \end{bmatrix}.$$

- a: $k = -4$; $C(A) = 2 \neq C(Ab) = 3 = n$, impossível;
 b: $k \neq -4, 0$; $C(A) = C(Ab) = 3 = n$, possível determinado;
 c: $k = 0$; $C(A) = 2 = C(Ab) < n = 3$, possível indeterminado.

12. Discuta o seguinte sistema de equações lineares, de coeficientes reais, nas incógnitas x_1, x_2, x_3 , em função do parâmetro μ :

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & \mu \\ 1 & \mu & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ \mu \end{bmatrix}.$$

$$[Ab] = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & \mu & 1 \\ 1 & \mu & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & \mu \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{-L_1+L_2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & \mu & 1 \\ 0 & \mu & -1-\mu & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & \mu \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{L_2 \leftrightarrow L_3} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & \mu & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & \mu \\ 0 & \mu & -1-\mu & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$-\mu \xrightarrow{L_2} L_3 \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & \mu & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & \mu \\ 0 & 0 & -1-\mu & -(1+\mu^2) \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{-1 \times L_3} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & \mu & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & \mu \\ 0 & 0 & 1+\mu & (1+\mu^2) \end{bmatrix}.$$

a: $\mu \neq -1$; $C(A) = 3 = C(Ab) = n$, possível determinado;

b: $\mu = -1$; $C(A) = 2 \neq C(Ab) = 3 = n$, impossível.

13. Para cada $\alpha \in \mathbb{R}$ e cada $\beta \in \mathbb{R}$, considere o sistema de equações lineares, de coeficientes reais, nas incógnitas x_1, x_2, x_3 ,

$$\begin{cases} x_1 + x_2 - x_3 = 1 \\ -x_1 - \alpha x_2 + x_3 = -1 \\ -x_1 - x_2 + (\alpha + 1)x_3 = \beta - 2 \end{cases}$$

Discuta o sistema, em função de α e β .

$$[Ab] = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ -1 & -\alpha & 1 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 & (\alpha + 1) & \beta - 2 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{L_1+L_2, L_1+L_3} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & -\alpha+1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \alpha & \beta-1 \end{bmatrix}.$$

a: $\alpha \neq 0, 1$; $C(A) = 3 = C(Ab) = n$, possível determinado;

b: $\alpha = 1$; $C(A) = 2 = C(Ab) < n = 3$, possível indeterminado;

c: $\alpha = 0$; $\beta = 1$, $C(A) = 2 = C(Ab) < n = 3$, possível indeterminado;

d: $\alpha = 0$; $\beta \neq 1$, $C(A) = 2 \neq C(Ab) = n = 3$, impossível.

14. Diga quais das seguintes matrizes reais são invertíveis e, nesse caso, determine a respectiva inversa

a) $\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$, inversa: $\begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & -1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$; b) $\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 6 \\ 3 & 9 \end{bmatrix}$; não invertível

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

$$[CI] = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{L_1 \leftrightarrow L_2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{-2L_1+L_2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 2 & 1 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow{2L_3+L_2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & 1 & -2 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{(\frac{1}{2})L_2+L_1} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & 1 & -2 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow{(\frac{1}{2})L_2, (-1)L_3} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{inversa da C: } \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & 0 & 1 \\ \frac{1}{2} & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}.$$

d) $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 \\ -1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$; inversa: $\begin{bmatrix} -\frac{2}{3} & -\frac{2}{3} & 1 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \\ \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} & 0 \end{bmatrix}$

$$e) \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 3 & -1 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \text{ inversa: } \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{1}{7} & \frac{2}{7} & \frac{3}{7} \\ \frac{5}{7} & -\frac{3}{7} & -\frac{1}{7} \\ \frac{4}{7} & -\frac{1}{7} & -\frac{5}{7} \end{bmatrix};$$

$$f) \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 & 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 2 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 2 & 2 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 & 4 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{-L_1+L_3} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 & 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 2 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 & 4 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{-L_2+L_3, -3L_2+L_4} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 & 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 2 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -2 & -1 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -2 & -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{-L_3+L_4} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 & 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 2 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -2 & -1 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -2 & -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}.$$

não invertível.

$$g) [1 - (i - j)^2]_{\substack{i=1,2,3,4 \\ j=1,2,3,4}} \cdot G = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -3 & -8 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -3 \\ -3 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -8 & -3 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \text{ não invertível}$$

$$15. \text{ Sejam } A = [6 - 2(i + j)]_{\substack{i=1,2,3 \\ j=1,2,3}}, B = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 2 & 0 \\ 3 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \text{ e } C = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}.$$

(a) Verifique se A é uma matriz simétrica.

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & -2 & -4 \\ -2 & -4 & -6 \end{bmatrix} \text{ Sim}$$

(b) Verifique que B é invertível e calcule a inversa de B .

$$B = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 2 & 0 \\ 3 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \text{ inversa: } \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ -\frac{1}{4} & \frac{1}{4} & \frac{1}{4} \\ 2 & 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

(c) Determine a matriz X tal que $B \cdot (X + I_3) = A + C \cdot C^T$.

$$(X + I_3) = B^{-1}(A + C \cdot C^T), \quad X = B^{-1}(A + C \cdot C^T) - I_3$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ -\frac{1}{4} & \frac{1}{4} & \frac{1}{4} \\ 2 & 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \left(\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & -2 & -4 \\ -2 & -4 & -6 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \right) -$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -3 & -\frac{5}{2} & \frac{3}{2} \\ -1 & -\frac{9}{4} & -\frac{7}{4} \\ 7 & 5 & -5 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$16. \text{ Sejam } A = [-2 + 2(i - j)^2]_{\substack{i=1,2,3 \\ j=1,2,3}}.$$

- (a) Verifique se A é uma matriz simétrica.

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 0 & 6 \\ 0 & -2 & 0 \\ 6 & 0 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$$

- (b) Verifique que A é invertível e calcule a inversa.

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 0 & 6 \\ 0 & -2 & 0 \\ 6 & 0 & -2 \end{bmatrix}, \text{ inversa: } \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{16} & 0 & \frac{3}{16} \\ 0 & -\frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ \frac{3}{16} & 0 & \frac{1}{16} \end{bmatrix}$$

- (c) Resolva o sistema $Ax = b$, onde $b = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 4 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$.

$$x = A^{-1}b = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{16} & 0 & \frac{3}{16} \\ 0 & -\frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ \frac{3}{16} & 0 & \frac{1}{16} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 4 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \\ -2 \\ \frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix}.$$