

Tópico Básico: Propriedades dos determinantes

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$$\textcircled{1} \quad \begin{vmatrix} p & 2 & 2 \\ p & 4 & 4 \\ p & 4 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = -18 \quad ? \quad \begin{vmatrix} p & -1 & 2 \\ p & -2 & 4 \\ p & -2 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = ? \quad (\div -\frac{1}{2})$$

→ fator comum: $-\frac{1}{2} \cdot \begin{vmatrix} p & -1 & 2 \\ p & -2 & 4 \\ p & -2 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$

det = $-\frac{1}{2} \cdot (-18) = \boxed{9}$

alternativo \textcircled{1}

$$\textcircled{2} \quad A_{4 \times 4}, \det A = -6 \quad \det(2A) = x - 9y, \quad x = ?$$

$$\det(2A) = 2^4 \cdot \det A \quad \rightarrow x = -96 + 9y$$

$$x - 9y = 16 \cdot (-6) \quad \rightarrow x = \boxed{1}$$

$$x - 9y = -96$$

→ alternativo \textcircled{C}

$$\textcircled{3} \quad \text{matriz: } A$$

$$\det = \det A \div \frac{x}{y}$$

$$A \div x \rightarrow A \cdot \frac{1}{x} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} = A \cdot \frac{y}{x} \\ A \cdot y \end{array} \right\} = A \div \frac{x}{y} \rightarrow \text{alternativo } \textcircled{C}$$

$$\textcircled{4} \quad \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 \\ K & K & K \\ 1 & 2 & -2 \end{vmatrix} = 10, \quad \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 \\ K+4 & K+3 & K-1 \\ 1 & 2 & -2 \end{vmatrix} = ?$$

$$\left| \begin{array}{ccc} 2 & 1 & 0 \\ K+4 & K+3 & K-1 \\ 1 & 2 & -2 \end{array} \right| \rightarrow \left| \begin{array}{ccc} 2 & 1 & 0 \\ K & K & K \\ 1 & 2 & -2 \end{array} \right| + \left| \begin{array}{ccc} 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 4 & 3 & -1 \\ 1 & 2 & -2 \end{array} \right|$$

$$0-4-8 = -12$$

$$5 \cdot 10 + \left| \begin{array}{ccc} 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 4 & 3 & -1 \\ 1 & 2 & -2 \end{array} \right| \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Resposta: } \det = 10 + (-1) \\ \det = 10 - 1 \\ \det = 9 \end{array} \right\}$$

$-12 - 1 + 0 = -13$

$\det = -13 - (-10)$

$\det = -13 + 10 = -3$

Alternativa C

$$\textcircled{5} \quad \left| \begin{array}{ccc} 1 & -11 & 6 \\ -2 & 4 & -3 \\ -3 & -4 & 2 \end{array} \right| = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \cdot (-1) \cdot 0 = 0$$

$(\div 1) \quad (\div \frac{1}{2})$

alternativo \textcircled{d}

$$\frac{1}{2} \cdot (-1) \cdot \left| \begin{array}{ccc} 1 & -11 & 12 \\ -2 & 4 & -6 \\ -3 & -4 & 4 \end{array} \right| = 0$$

combinação

linear das demais parciais

* Justificativo de não ter ex. outras alternativas:

- A matriz não tem 2 linhas proporcionais
- A matriz não tem 2 colunas proporcionais
- Apesar ter elementos negativos não é suficiente para tornar o determinante de uma matriz nula.

vii) O matriz não tem 2 filas paralelas iguais.

$$\textcircled{6} \quad \begin{vmatrix} 1 & x & x^2 \\ -1 & 1 & 4 \\ 5 & 1 & -3 \end{vmatrix} = 0 \quad \rightarrow 1 \cdot \text{cf}(a_{11}) + 0 + 0$$

$$\rightarrow 1 \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 2-x & 4-x^2 \\ -5 & 5 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} -1 & 1 & x & x^2 \\ 1 & 2 & 4 \\ 0 & -5 & 5 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$(5 \cdot (2-x)) - (-5 \cdot (4-x^2))$$

$$10 - 5x - (-20 + 5x^2)$$

$$10 - 5x + 20 - 5x^2$$

$$-5x^2 - 5x + 30$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & x & x^2 \\ 0 & 2-x & 4-x^2 \\ 0 & -5 & 5 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$i+j = 1+1 = \text{par}$$

↓ fila excluída

$$\rightarrow \det = -5x^2 - 5x + 30$$

$$0 = -5x^2 - 5x + 30$$

$$5x^2 + 5x - 30 = 0 \quad (\div 5)$$

$$x^2 + x - 6 = 0$$

$$\Delta = 1^2 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot (-6)$$

$$\Delta = 1 + 24 = 25$$

$$\rightarrow x_1 = \frac{-1 + \sqrt{25}}{2 \cdot 1} = \frac{-1 + 5}{2} = 2$$

$$\rightarrow x_{11} = \frac{-1 - \sqrt{25}}{2 \cdot 1} = \frac{-1 - 5}{2} = -3$$

$$\text{Respostas} = \{-3, 2\}$$

$$\textcircled{7} \quad \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 2 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 3 & 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 4 & 2 & 3 & -2 & 0 \\ 5 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 3 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\det = 1 \cdot 2 \cdot 1 \cdot (-2) \cdot 3$$

$$\det = \underline{|-12|}$$

alternativo $\textcircled{1}$