

## UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DA GRANDE DOURADOS Prof. Adriano Barbosa

## Álgebra Linear e Geometria Analítica — Avaliação P1

| 1     |  |
|-------|--|
| 2     |  |
| 3     |  |
| 4     |  |
| 5     |  |
| Total |  |

(1) Mostre que se o sistema

$$\begin{cases} x+y+2z = a \\ x + z = b \\ 2x+y+3z = c \end{cases}$$

tem solução, então as constantes a, b e c devem satisfazer c = a + b.

(2) Sendo

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}, B = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & -1 \\ 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix}, C = \begin{bmatrix} 6 & 1 & 3 \\ -1 & 1 & 2 \\ 4 & 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

- (a) Calcule  $\operatorname{tr}(2C^T)$ .
- (b) Calcule  $\operatorname{tr}(B^{-1}A)$ .
- (c) Calcule  $\operatorname{tr}(2C^T + B^{-1}A)$ , se possível. Justifique.

(3) Mostre que, para qualquer  $\theta \in \mathbb{R}$ ,

$$\begin{vmatrix} \operatorname{sen}(\theta) & \cos(\theta) & 0 \\ -\cos(\theta) & \operatorname{sen}(\theta) & 0 \\ \operatorname{sen}(\theta) - \cos(\theta) & \operatorname{sen}(\theta) + \cos(\theta) & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 1$$

(4) Determine o valor de n para que o ângulo entre as retas seja  $\frac{\pi}{6}$ :

$$r_1: \frac{x-2}{4} = \frac{y}{5} = \frac{z}{3}$$
 e  $r_2: \begin{cases} y = nx + 5\\ z = 2x - 2 \end{cases}$ 

(5) Encontre a equação implícita do plano que contém as retas 
$$r_1: \left\{ \begin{array}{ll} y=2x-3 \\ z=-x+2 \end{array} \right. \text{ e } \quad r_2: \left\{ \begin{array}{ll} \frac{x-1}{3}=z-1 \\ y=-1 \end{array} \right.$$

Boa Prova!

Substituindo @ em O e 3:

(2) a) 
$$tr(2c^{T}) = 2tr(c^{T}) = 2tr(c) = 2(6+\lambda+3) = 20$$

b) 
$$B' = \frac{1}{8} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 4 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1/4 & 1/8 \\ 0 & 1/2 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow BA = \begin{bmatrix} 1/4 & 1/8 \\ 0 & 1/2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 5/8 & 1/4 \\ -1/2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow tr(B'A) = \frac{5}{8} + 1 = \frac{13}{8}$$

c) Now é possível calcular, pois as matrizes 2CT e B'A têm tamanho diferente.

$$A = (2,0,0) \in \mathbb{I}_1$$
  $\Rightarrow U_A = \overrightarrow{AB} = B - A = (4,5,3) \Rightarrow ||U_A|| = \sqrt{16 + 25 + 9} = \sqrt{50}$   
 $B = (6,5,3) \in \mathbb{I}_1$ 

Calculando "" vitor diretor 
$$\sigma_2$$
 de  $\sigma_2$ :

Toma  $\sigma_2$  pontos da  $\sigma_2$ :

 $\sigma_2 = (\sigma_1, \sigma_2) \in \sigma_2$ 
 $\sigma_3 = (\sigma_1, \sigma_2) \in \sigma_2$ 
 $\sigma_4 = (\sigma_1, \sigma_2) = (\sigma_1, \sigma_2) = (\sigma_2, \sigma_3) = (\sigma_1, \sigma_2) = (\sigma_1, \sigma_2) = (\sigma_2, \sigma_3) = (\sigma_1, \sigma_2) = (\sigma_1, \sigma_2) = (\sigma_2, \sigma_3) = (\sigma_1, \sigma_2) = (\sigma_1, \sigma_2) = (\sigma_2, \sigma_3) = (\sigma_1, \sigma_2) = (\sigma_1, \sigma_2) = (\sigma_2, \sigma_3) = (\sigma_1, \sigma_2) = (\sigma_1, \sigma_2) = (\sigma_2, \sigma_3) = (\sigma_1, \sigma_2) = (\sigma_1, \sigma_2) = (\sigma_2, \sigma_3) = (\sigma_1, \sigma_2) = (\sigma_2, \sigma_3) = (\sigma_1, \sigma_2) = (\sigma_1, \sigma_2) = (\sigma_2, \sigma_3) = (\sigma_2, \sigma_3) = (\sigma_1, \sigma_2) = (\sigma_2, \sigma_3) = (\sigma_2, \sigma_3) = (\sigma_1, \sigma_2) = (\sigma_2, \sigma_3) = (\sigma_2, \sigma_3) = (\sigma_1, \sigma_2) = (\sigma_2, \sigma_3) = (\sigma_2, \sigma_3) = (\sigma_2, \sigma_3) = (\sigma_3, \sigma_3) = ($ 

Para que r, e re façam ângulo de I, devenus tir:

$$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = \cos \frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{\langle \sigma_{11} \sigma_{22} \rangle}{\|\sigma_{11}\| \cdot \|\sigma_{21}\|} = \frac{4 + 5n + 6}{\sqrt{50} \cdot \sqrt{n^{2} + 5}} = \frac{5n + 10}{\sqrt{50(n^{2} + 5)}} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{(5n+10)^{2}}{50(n^{2}+5)} = \frac{3}{4} \Rightarrow \frac{25(n+2)^{2}}{50(n^{2}+5)} = \frac{3}{4} \Rightarrow 4(n^{2}+4n+4) = 6(n^{2}+5)$$

$$4n^{2} + 16n + 16 = 6n^{2} + 30 \Rightarrow 2n^{2} - 16n + 14 = 0 \Rightarrow n^{2} - 8n + 7 = 0 \Rightarrow |n = 1| \text{ ou} |n = 7$$

(5) Calculando vetores diretores das retas:

rn:

Y2:

$$A = (0, -3, 2)$$

$$D = (4, -1, 2)$$

$$\mathcal{G}_{\lambda} = \overrightarrow{AB} = (\lambda_1 2_1 - \lambda)$$
 $\mathcal{G}_{2} = (3,0,1)$ 

$$V_2 = (3,0,1)$$

Un e Uz saw vetores diretures de r, e rz, respectivamente. Dessa formo, podemos tomar n = 5, x 52:

$$n = \begin{vmatrix} i & j & k \\ 1 & 2 & -1 \\ 3 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = (2, -4, -6)$$

Portanto, a eq. implícita do plano Trerá: 2x-4y+63=da, on de d = 2.1 - 4(-1) + 6.1 = 0 (usando B)

$$\pi: 2x - 4y - 6z = 0$$

Verificando a resposta em Q:

$$n = 1$$
:  $U_{\Lambda} = (4,5,3) | U_{2} = (1,1,2) = 0$   $| U_{3} | | | = \sqrt{50}$   $| | U_{2} | | = \sqrt{6}$ 

$$\therefore \cos \theta = \frac{15}{\sqrt{300}} = \frac{15}{10\sqrt{3}} = \frac{15\sqrt{3}}{10\cdot 3} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$n=4$$
:  $S_{\lambda}=(4,5,3)$ ,  $S_{2}=(1,7,2)=$   $(5,1)$ 

$$\therefore \cos \theta = \frac{45}{\sqrt{2700}} = \frac{45}{30\sqrt{3}} = \frac{45}{30\cdot 3} = \frac{13}{2}$$