## Universidade Federal de Viçosa Centro de Ciências Exatas e Tecnológicas Departamento de Matemática

## Gabarito $3^{\underline{a}}$ Lista - MAT 137 - Introdução à Álgebra Linear

1. 
$$(a)a = -2, b = -9, (b)a = 4/5, b = -2, (c)a = -6, b = 8.$$

2. 
$$(a)a = 7, b = -3, c = -2,$$
  $(b)a = 9, b = -6, c = -12,$   $(c)a = 1, b = 1, c = 6.$ 

3. 
$$c_1 = 2, c_2 = -1, c_3 = 2$$
.

4. 
$$c_1 = c_2 = c_3 = 0$$
.

5. (a) e (b) não são espaços vetorias com estas operações.

6.

7. (a) e (c) são espaços vetoriais, mas (b) e (d) não são espaços vetoriais.

8. d = 0 e a, b, c quaisquer números reais.

9.

10. (a) 
$$w = 3u - v$$

(c) 
$$k = 12$$

(d) 
$$c = 16a + 10b$$

11. Somente o ítem (a) é subespaço vetorial.

12. 
$$v_1 = 1u + \frac{11}{3}v + \frac{16}{3}w$$
;  $v_2 = 3u - \frac{11}{3}v - \frac{10}{3}w$ ;  $v_3 = 0u + 0v + 0w$ .

13. (i) 
$$E = 2A - B + 2C$$
;

(ii) Não é possível.

14. 
$$(x, y, z) = x(1, 1, 1) + \frac{-2x + y + z}{2}(0, 1, 1) + \frac{y - z}{2}(0, 1, -1).$$

15. 
$$c = \frac{2a}{3} - \frac{4b}{3}$$
.

16. 
$$k = -8$$
.

17. 
$$-a + 3b + 5c = 0$$
.

18.

19. Não.

20. Sim.

21.

22. (a) 
$$\{(2,1,0),(0,0,1)\}$$

(b) 
$$\{(2,1,-2)\}$$

(c) 
$$\{(2,1,-2)\}$$

A resposta não é única.

23. 
$$\{(2, -5, 0)\}.$$

24.

25.

- 26. (a) Sim;
  - (b) Não;
  - (c)  $\{(1,0,1,0),(0,1,2,0)\}.$

27. 
$$s = \{(x, y, z, t) \in \mathbb{R}^4; -17x + 9y + 7z = 0\}.$$

- 28. Não.
- 29. (a) L.I. se  $k \neq 8$  e L.D. se k = 8.
  - (b) Os vetores são sempre L.D.
- 30. L.I.
- 31. (a) L.D.
  - (b) L.D.
  - (c) L.I.
  - (d) L.D.
  - (e) L.D.
- 32.
- 33.
- 34.
- 35.
- 36.
- 37.
- 38.
- 39.  $\lambda = -4$ .

41. (a) 
$$dim(W_1) = 3 \text{ e } B = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$$

- (b)  $dim(W_2) = 1 e B = \{(1,1)\}$
- (c)  $dim(W_3) = 2 e B = \{(1, 2, 3), (0, 0, 2)\}$
- (d)  $dim(W_4) = 2 e B = \{(1, 1, 1, 0), (-1, -1, 0, 1)\}.$

- 42.  $v_2 = (0, 1)$ . Basta tomar qualquer vetor que não seja múltiplo de  $v_1$ .
- 43. (a) Não é base.
  - (b) É base. Podemos escrever (x, y, z) = y(2, 1, -1) + (2y x)(-1, 0, 1) + (x y + z)(0, 0, 1).
  - (c) É base. Podemos escrever  $(x, y, z) = \frac{1}{16}(x + 4y 2z)(2, 3, -1) + \frac{1}{16}(-3x + 4y + 6z)(-2, 1, 1) + \frac{1}{4}(x + 2z)(2, 0, 1).$

44.

45.

46. 
$$(a)[(6,2)]_B = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$
,  $(b)[(6,2)]_B = \begin{bmatrix} -2/3 \\ 10/3 \end{bmatrix}$ ,  $(c)[(6,2)]_B = \begin{bmatrix} 6 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$ 

$$47. \ (a)[(2,-3,4)]_B = \begin{bmatrix} -2\\1\\4 \end{bmatrix}, \quad (b)[(2,-3,4)]_B = \begin{bmatrix} -3\\11\\6 \end{bmatrix}, \quad (c)[(2,-3,4)]_B = \begin{bmatrix} 0\\-1\\1 \end{bmatrix}$$

48.  $B = \{(1, 1, 1, 0), (1, 1, 2, 1), (2, 1, 0, 3), (0, 0, 0, 1)\}.$ 

$$49. \ (a)B = \left\{ \left( \begin{array}{cc} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \end{array} \right), \left( \begin{array}{cc} 0 & -1 \\ -3 & 0 \end{array} \right) \right\}, \quad (b)B = \left\{ \left( \begin{array}{cc} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{array} \right), \left( \begin{array}{cc} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \end{array} \right), \left( \begin{array}{cc} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) \right\}.$$

- 50. (i)  $B = \{(1, -2, 5, 3), (2, 3, 1, -4)\}$ 
  - (ii)  $\{(1, -2, 5, 3), (2, 3, 1, -4), (0, 0, 1, 0), (0, 0, 0, 1)\}$
  - (iii) Nenhum subconjunto da base canônica irá gerar W.
- 51.  $B = \{(-1, 3, 5, 0), (-2, 0, 7, 3)\}.$
- 52. (a)  $B_U = \{(0,1,0), (0,0,1)\}, B_V = \{(1,0,0), (0,2,1)\}, B_{U\cap V} = \{(0,2,1)\}.$

(b) 
$$B_U = \{(1, -1, 4)\}, \quad B_V = \{(1, 0, 0), (1, 0, 1)\}, \quad B_{U \cap V} = \emptyset.$$

53. 
$$B_U = \{(1, 1, 0, -1), (1, 2, 3, 0)\}, \quad B_W = \{(1, 2, 2, -2), (2, 3, 2, -3)\},$$
  
 $\dim U = \dim W = 2, \dim (U \cap W) = 1 \ e \ \dim (U + W) = 3$ 

54. 
$$B_U = \{t^3 + t^2, -t^3 + t, 1\}, \quad B_W = \{t^3 + 1, t^2 + 1, t + 1\},$$
  
 $B_{U+W} = \{t^3 + t^2, t^2 + t, t - 1, -2\}, \quad B_{U\cap W} = \{t^3 + t^2 + 2, -t^3 + t\}.$ 

- 55. (a) (i)  $\alpha = \{(1,0,-1),(0,1,-1)\}\ e\ \dim(U) = 2.$ 
  - (ii)  $\beta = \{ (1,0,0), (0,1,0) \}$ e dim(W) = 2.
  - (iii)  $\gamma = \{ (1, 0, -1), (0, 1, -1), (1, 0, 0) \} \text{ e dim}(U + W) = 3.$
  - (iv)  $\delta = \{ (-1, 1, 0) \}$ e dim $(U \cap W) = 1$ .
  - (b) (i)  $\alpha = \{(1, -1, 0, 0), (0, 0, 1, 1)\} \in \dim(U) = 2.$
  - (ii)  $\beta = \{ (1,0,0,0), (0,1,0,0) \} \text{ e dim}(W) = 2.$
  - (iii)  $\gamma = \{ (0,0,1,1), (1,0,0,0), (0,1,0,0) \}$ e dim(U+W) = 3.
  - $(iv) \dim(U \cap W) = 1.$
  - (c) (i)  $\alpha = \{(0, 1, 0), (0, 0, 1)\} \text{ e dim}(U) = 2.$
  - (ii)  $\beta = \{(2,2,0), (1,2,3), (7,12,21)\}$  e dim(W) = 3.
  - (iii)  $\gamma = \{ (1,0,0), (0,1,0), (0,0,1) \}$ e dim(U+W) = 3.

- (iv)  $\delta = \{ (0,1,0), (0,0,1) \}$  e dim $(U \cap W) = 2$ .
- $(d)\ (i)\ \alpha = \{\, (1,0,0,-1), (0,1,0,1), (0,0,1,-1) \,\} \ \mathrm{e} \ \mathrm{dim}(U) = 3.$
- $(ii) \ \beta = \{ \, (1,0,0,1), (0,1,0,1), (0,0,1,1) \, \} \ \mathrm{e} \ \dim(W) = 3.$
- $(iii)\ \gamma = \{\,(1,0,0,-1),(0,1,0,1),(0,0,1,-1),(1,0,0,1)\,\}\ \mathrm{e}\ \mathrm{dim}(U+W) = 4.$
- $(iv)\ \delta = \{\, (1,0,-1,0), (0,1,0,1) \,\} \ \mathrm{e} \ \dim(U \cap W) = 2.$