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

Gabarito $1^{\underline{a}}$ Lista - MAT 137 - Introdução à Álgebra Linear

2.
$$A_{5\times 6}$$

$$B_{3\times 6}$$
.

$$C_{3\times4}$$

2.
$$A_{5\times 6}$$
, $B_{3\times 6}$, $C_{3\times 4}$, $D_{4\times 3}$, e $E_{3\times 5}$

3. a)
$$A_{4\times 5}$$

3. a)
$$A_{4\times 5}$$
, b) $a_{23} = 11$, $a_{35} = 3$, $a_{43} = -4$.

4.
$$A_{3\times 2}$$
,

$$B_{2\times 3}$$

$$C_{3\times 2}$$
,

$$B_{2\times 3}, \qquad C_{3\times 2}, \qquad D_{2\times 3},$$

$$E_{3\times 3}$$

5.
$$c_{32} = 18$$
, $d_{43} = 23$.

$$6. A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -4 & -7 & -10 \\ -2 & 8 & -5 & -8 \\ -5 & -1 & 15 & -6 \\ -8 & -4 & 0 & 24 \end{bmatrix}$$

7. a)
$$A^2 = I$$
, b) $A^3 = A$, c) $A^{31} = A$, d) $A^{42} = I$

b)
$$A^3 = A$$
,

c)
$$A^{31} = A$$

d)
$$A^{42} = 1$$

8.
$$d_{35,2} = 286$$
.

9.
$$x = -1, y = 1$$

$$y = 1$$

10. a)
$$x = 4$$
,

b)
$$x = 12$$
, $y = -8$, $z = -4$,

10. a)
$$x = 4$$
, b) $x = 12$, $y = -8$, $z = -4$, c) $\begin{cases} x = 2, & y = -7, & z = -2 \\ x = -2, & y = -3, & z = 10 \end{cases}$

11. a)
$$\begin{bmatrix} 22 & -6 & 8 \\ -2 & 4 & 6 \\ 10 & 0 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$
, b) $\begin{bmatrix} 7 & 2 & 4 \\ 3 & 5 & 7 \end{bmatrix}$, c) $A = \begin{bmatrix} 9 & -13 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \\ -1 & -4 & -6 \end{bmatrix}$, d) $\begin{bmatrix} 10 & -6 \\ -14 & 2 \\ -1 & -8 \end{bmatrix}$

12. a)
$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$
, $\begin{bmatrix} -1 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$

b) 4 matrizes:
$$\begin{bmatrix} \sqrt{5} & 0 \\ 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$
, $\begin{bmatrix} -\sqrt{5} & 0 \\ 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$, $\begin{bmatrix} \sqrt{5} & 0 \\ 0 & -3 \end{bmatrix}$, $\begin{bmatrix} -\sqrt{5} & 0 \\ 0 & -3 \end{bmatrix}$

c) Não,
$$A = \begin{bmatrix} -4 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

13.

14.

15. a)
$$\pm 1$$
, b) $\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ e $\begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$

16.

17.
$$m = \pm 1$$

- 18. Ortogonais: $A, C \in D$. Não ortogonais: B.
- 19.
- 20.
- 21.
- 22.
- 23. A matrix A também é diagonal.

$$24. \ A^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11}^{-1} & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & a_{12}^{-1} & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & a_{nn}^{-1} \end{bmatrix}$$

- 25.
- 26. Sim
- 27.
- $28.\ a)F,\quad b)V,\quad c)V,\quad d)V,\quad e)F,\quad f)V,\quad g)V,\quad h)F,\quad i)V$
- 29. a) 4^5 , b)P é inversível, c)-9, d)Q é inversível
- 30. -5
- 31. a)576,

$$\mathbf{b})A^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \frac{5}{2} & \frac{17}{8} & -\frac{31}{12} \\ 0 & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{3}{8} & -\frac{5}{12} \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{4} & \frac{1}{6} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{3} \end{bmatrix},$$

$$c)B^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{1}{3} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -\frac{1}{4} & -\frac{1}{4} & 0 & 0 \\ -\frac{7}{6} & -\frac{1}{2} & -1 & 0 \\ -\frac{25}{24} & -\frac{3}{8} & -\frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix},$$

$$\mathbf{d})(AB)^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{215}{288} & -\frac{37}{288} & -\frac{67}{144} & -\frac{25}{72} \\ -\frac{23}{32} & -\frac{5}{32} & -\frac{3}{16} & -\frac{1}{8} \\ -\frac{5}{6} & -\frac{1}{6} & -\frac{1}{3} & -\frac{1}{6} \\ \frac{31}{24} & \frac{5}{24} & -\frac{1}{12} & -\frac{1}{6} \end{bmatrix},$$

e)
$$\det C = 0$$
 ou $\det C = \frac{1}{16}$.

32. $\det Q = (-2)^n$

33. a)58, b)58, c)3364 d)
$$A^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{25}{29} & -\frac{32}{29} & -\frac{13}{29} & \frac{10}{29} \\ \frac{7}{29} & -\frac{2}{29} & \frac{1}{29} & -\frac{3}{29} \\ -\frac{157}{58} & \frac{165}{58} & \frac{77}{58} & -\frac{14}{29} \\ -\frac{73}{58} & \frac{83}{58} & \frac{31}{58} & -\frac{3}{58} \end{bmatrix}$$

e)58, f)4698

34.
$$p(x) = x^3 - 2x^2 - x + 3 e A^{-1} = -\frac{1}{3}(A^2 - 2A - I).$$

36. a)
$$x = 0, -1, 1/2,$$
 b) $x = 40/11,$ c) $x = \frac{3}{4} \pm \frac{1}{4}\sqrt{33}.$

37.
$$\det(A) = a_{41}a_{32}a_{23}a_{14}$$
.

38.

$$39. \ a)A^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{29}{152} & \frac{11}{152} & -\frac{1}{8} \\ -\frac{21}{152} & \frac{13}{152} & \frac{1}{8} \\ \frac{27}{152} & \frac{5}{132} & \frac{1}{8} \end{bmatrix},$$

$$b)A^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} \cos \theta & -\sin \theta & 0 \\ \sin \theta & \cos \theta & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$\mathbf{c})A^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & 0 & \frac{1}{2} \\ \\ \frac{5}{2} & -\frac{5}{2} & 1 & -\frac{1}{2} \\ \\ -1 & 2 & -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$\mathbf{d})A^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{4} & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & \frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ \\ \frac{1}{6} & \frac{5}{6} & -\frac{13}{24} & 0 \\ \\ \frac{2}{9} & \frac{16}{9} & -\frac{53}{36} & \frac{1}{3} \end{bmatrix},$$

40.

$$41. \ a)A^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{1}{8} & \frac{3}{8} & -\frac{1}{8} \\ -\frac{1}{4} & 0 & \frac{1}{4} \\ \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{4} & 0 \end{bmatrix},$$
$$b)A^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{2}{7} & \frac{1}{14} \\ -\frac{1}{7} & \frac{3}{14} \end{bmatrix},$$

$$\mathbf{b})A^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{2}{7} & \frac{1}{14} \\ -\frac{1}{7} & \frac{3}{14} \end{bmatrix},$$

$$c)A^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -2 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & -2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 & 1 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$d)A^{-1} = \frac{1}{51} \begin{bmatrix} -5 & -28 & -6 \\ -2 & 16 & 1 \\ -2 & -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

42.
$$det(B) = 1 e B^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

- $43.\ a)F,\quad b)F,\quad c)V,\quad d)F,\quad e)F,\quad f)V,\quad g)V,\quad h)F.$
- 44. Para o item (a) faça o produto matricial AB, onde $A=\begin{bmatrix} 249 & 12 & 52 & 52 \end{bmatrix}$ e $B=\begin{bmatrix} 400 & 600 & 450 & 650 \\ 350 & 550 & 500 & 600 \\ 350 & 600 & 500 & 650 \\ 450 & 500 & 400 & 700 \end{bmatrix}.$ No item (b) basta somar 60% em cada entrada da matriz resultante.

45. a)
$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 20 & 15 & 30 \end{bmatrix}$$
. $\begin{bmatrix} 50 & 15 & 6 & 70 & 25 \\ 500 & 1 & 5 & 20 & 30 \\ 200 & 8 & 7 & 50 & 40 \end{bmatrix}$

b) Os elementos de AB representam o valor total de compra e o preço total de transporte de todos os materiais utilizados na construção de todos os estabelecimentos.

46. Faça os produtos
$$AB \in AC$$
, onde $A = \begin{bmatrix} 6 & 7 & 5 & 8 \end{bmatrix}$, $B = \begin{bmatrix} 25 & 15 & 70 \\ 30 & 25 & 40 \\ 60 & 10 & 55 \\ 15 & 30 & 60 \end{bmatrix}$ e $C = \begin{bmatrix} 7, 5 & 5 & 4, 5 & 6, 5 \end{bmatrix}$

- 47. Cada linha representa o custo total de cada produto e as colunas representam esses custos totais em cada cidade.
- $48.\ a)F,\quad b)F,\quad c)F,\quad d)V,\quad e)F,\quad f)F,\quad g)V,\quad h)F,\quad i)V,\quad j)V,\quad k)V,\quad l)F.$
- 49. a) Eu acredito na educação!
 - b)A matriz chave não é inversível.