

Realize as operações a seguir:

• Multiplique a matriz $M = \begin{bmatrix} 9 & -7 \\ -3 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$ pelo escalar 1.

$$1 \times M = \begin{bmatrix} -9 & 7 \\ 3 & -5 \end{bmatrix}$$

• Subtraia as matrizes $A = \begin{bmatrix} 9 & -7 \\ -3 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$ e $B = \begin{bmatrix} -7 & 3 \\ -5 & 8 \end{bmatrix}$

$$A - B = \begin{bmatrix} 9 - (-7) & (-7) - 3 \\ (-3) - (-5) & 5 - 8 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A - B = \begin{bmatrix} 16 & -10 \\ 2 & -3 \end{bmatrix}$$

Encontre as matrizes transpostas e o produto externo.

$$H = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 5 \\ 6 & 7 \end{bmatrix}^T = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 6 \\ 5 & 7 \end{bmatrix} \quad V = \begin{bmatrix} 7 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}^T = \begin{bmatrix} 7 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$V = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}^T = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Produto interno entre

$$a = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \text{ e } b = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 2 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\langle a, b \rangle = \begin{bmatrix} 15 & -4 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$$

Multiplicação A e B

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \text{ e } B = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 2 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = C \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 1 \\ 8 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 2 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \text{ e } B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix} = C \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 4 \\ 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 2 & 5 \\ 3 & 4 & 6 \\ 4 & -1 & -7 \end{bmatrix} \text{ e } B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 6 \\ 2 & 0 & -1 \\ 3 & -1 & 10 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} 4 \quad 4 \quad 15 \quad 24 \\ C \quad 4 \cdot 1 + 2 \cdot 2 + 5 \cdot 3 \quad 4 + 0 - 5 \quad 4 \cdot 6 - 2 + 50 \\ \quad 3 \cdot 1 + 4 + 18 \quad 3 + 0 - 6 \quad 3 \cdot 6 - 4 + 60 \\ \quad 4 \cdot 1 - 2 - 21 \quad 4 \cdot 1 - 0 + 7 \quad 4 \cdot 6 + 1 - 70 \end{array}$$

$$C \begin{bmatrix} 23 & -1 & 72 \\ 29 & -3 & 74 \\ -19 & 11 & -45 \end{bmatrix}$$

Encontre a inversa das matrizes

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad A = \begin{bmatrix} 6 & 4 \\ 3 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \quad A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 5 \\ 2 & 7 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 7/2 & -5/2 \\ -1 & -7/2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$d = 0 \quad d = 12 - 12 = 0 \quad d = 7 - 10 = -3$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} -7/2 & 5/2 \\ 1 & -1/2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 5 \\ 2 & -7 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} -3/31 & -5/31 \\ -2/31 & 7/31 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$d = -21 - 10 \\ = -31$$

$$A' = \begin{bmatrix} 7/31 & 5/31 \\ 2/31 & -3/31 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & 3 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 4 & 2 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A' = \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & -2 & 1 \\ 2 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{array}{cccccc} 2 & 1 & 3 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 4 & 2 & 5 & 4 & 2 \end{array}$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A' = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -5 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -2 & 3 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{array}{cccccc} 1 & 2 & 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 3 & 2 & 1 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{cccccc} 4 & 2 & 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 3 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array}$$

$$d = (3 + 0 + 0) - (2 + 0 + 0)$$

$$d = 1$$

Verifique se as funções são lineares

$$f(x) = 2x + 1$$

* homogeneidade (1)

$$\begin{array}{l|l} f(a \cdot v) & a \cdot f(v) \\ \hline = 2(a \cdot v) + 1 & = a \cdot (2v + 1) \\ = 2av + 1 & = 2av + a \end{array}$$

não é linear!

$$f(x) = -x \quad \text{é linear!}$$

(1)

$$\begin{array}{l|l} f(av) & a \cdot f(v) \\ \hline = -av & = a \cdot -v \\ & = -av \end{array}$$

SATISFAZ (1)

Ad: $f(u+v)$

$$\begin{array}{l|l} f(a+v) & f(a) + f(v) \\ \hline = -(a+v) & = -a - v \\ = -a - v & \end{array}$$

SATISFAZ (2)

$f(x) = 5x \rightarrow$ É linear

(1)

$$\begin{aligned} f(av) &= \\ &= 5 \cdot (av) \\ &= 5av \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} a \cdot f(v) &= \\ &= a \cdot (5v) \\ &= 5av \end{aligned}$$

Satisfaz (1)

(2)

$$\begin{aligned} f(a+v) &= \\ &= 5(a+v), \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} f(a) + f(v) &= \\ &= (5a) + (5v) \\ &= 5(a+v), \end{aligned}$$

Satisfaz (2)

$f(x) = x^2 \rightarrow$ não é linear!

(1)

$$\begin{aligned} f(av) &= \\ &= (av)^2 \\ &= a^2v^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} a f(v) &= \\ &= a \cdot (v^2) \\ &= av^2 \end{aligned}$$

não satisfaz (1)

encontre a matriz a partir das equações lineares

$$x' = -1x + 2y \text{ e } y' = -2x + 2y$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x' \\ y' \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 2 \\ -2 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\bullet x' = -5x + 3y, y' = -4x + 7y + 9z \text{ e } z' = 2y$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x' \\ y' \\ z' \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -5 & 3 & 0 \\ -4 & 7 & 9 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\bullet x' = -y + z, y' = -x + 9z \text{ e } z' = 2y + 2x$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x' \\ y' \\ z' \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 & 9 \\ 2 & 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix}$$

• Ampliar duas vezes o ponto $a = (2, 4, -6)$
 $[4, 8, -12]$

• Reduzir por 1 tempo $a = (5, 3, 6)$
 $= \left(\frac{5}{3}, \frac{3}{3}, \frac{6}{3}\right) \rightarrow (5/3, 1, 2)$

Ex. Pontos rotacionados

$a(10, 12)$ rotacionado 30° ;

$$x' = 10 \cdot \cos(30^\circ) - y \cdot \sin(30^\circ)$$

$$= 10 \cdot 0,8660 - 12 \cdot 0,5$$

$$= 2,66$$

$$y' = 12 \cdot (\cos(30)) + 10 \cdot 0,5$$

$$= 10,3923 + 5$$

$$= 15,3923$$

$$a'(2,66, 15,39),,$$

$a(3, -10)$ rotacionado 10° ; $\rightarrow a'(4,68, -9,32)$

$$x' = 3 \cdot \cos(10) - (-10) \cdot \sin(10)$$

$$x' = 3,95 - (-1,73)$$

$$x' = 4,68,$$

$$y' = -10 \cdot \cos(10) + 3 \cdot \sin(10) = -9,32$$

$a(3, 7)$ rotacionado 45°

$$x' = 3 \cdot \cos(45) - 7 \cdot \sin(45)$$

$$= 2,12 - 4,94 = -2,82$$

$$y' = 7 \cdot \cos(45) - 3 \cdot \sin(45)$$

$$= 4,94 - 2,12 = 2,82.$$