

Exemplo

$$\begin{cases} 8x_1 + 3x_2 + x_3 = 7 \\ 8x_2 + x_3 = 5 \\ x_3 = 4 \end{cases}$$

$$B = \begin{bmatrix} 7 \\ 5 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix} \quad A = \begin{bmatrix} 8 & 3 & 1 \\ 0 & 8 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Folha Prática 1

15

(a) $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 3 & 3 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

Não é escalonada
por linhas

(b) $\begin{bmatrix} 3 & 4 & 5 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 5 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$

\rightarrow esta
linha não
tem pivot

é escalonada por
linhas. Não é
escalonada por
colunas
reduzida (porque os pivots
não são todos)

$$\left[\begin{array}{cccc|c} 0 & 2 & 3 & -4 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 2 & 2 & -5 & 2 & 4 \\ 2 & 0 & -6 & 9 & 7 \end{array} \right] \sim \left[\begin{array}{cccc|c} 2 & 2 & -4 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 0 & 2 & 3 & -4 & 1 \\ 2 & 0 & -6 & 9 & 7 \end{array} \right]$$

$L_1 \leftrightarrow L_3$

$$\sim L_1 \leftarrow L_1 - L_2 \left[\begin{array}{cccc|c} 2 & 2 & -5 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 0 & 2 & 3 & -4 & 1 \\ 0 & -2 & -1 & 7 & 3 \end{array} \right] \sim L_2 \leftarrow L_3 \left[\begin{array}{cccc|c} 2 & 2 & -5 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 3 & -4 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 0 & -2 & -1 & 7 & 3 \end{array} \right] \sim L_1 \leftarrow L_1 + L_2 \left[\begin{array}{cccc|c} 2 & 2 & -5 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 3 & -4 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 3 & 4 \end{array} \right]$$

$$\sim L_1 \leftarrow L_1 - L_3 \left[\begin{array}{cccc|c} 2 & 2 & -5 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 3 & -4 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right] \quad L_1 = \frac{L_1}{2} = \left[\begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 1 & -\frac{5}{2} & 1 & \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 1 & \frac{3}{2} & -2 & \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right]$$

$L_2 = \frac{L_2}{2}$ $L_3 = \frac{L_3}{4}$

15 a)

$$\left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 3 & 3 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{array} \right] \sim \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{array} \right] \sim \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{array} \right] \sim \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{array} \right]$$

Matriz escalonada para linhas reais

Teorema: Se $[A|B] \sim [C|D]$

então o sistema $Ax = B$ tem o mesmo conjunto de solução que o sistema $Cx = D$

Exemplo

$$\begin{cases} 2x = 8 \\ x + y = 5 \end{cases} \quad (\Leftrightarrow) \quad \begin{cases} x = 4 \\ x + y = 5 \end{cases} \quad (\Leftrightarrow) \quad \begin{cases} x = 4 \\ y = 1 \end{cases}$$

Matriz ampliada

$$\left[\begin{array}{cc|c} 2 & 0 & 8 \\ 1 & 1 & 5 \end{array} \right] \quad x = \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix}$$

$A \quad | \quad B$

$$\sim$$

$$l_1 \leftarrow \frac{1}{2} \left[\begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & 0 & 4 \\ 1 & 1 & 5 \end{array} \right] \sim l_2 \leftarrow l_2 - l_1 \left[\begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & 0 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{array} \right]$$

Matriz escalonada reduzida

Example Gauss

$$\begin{cases} 2x - 3y + 4z = 3 \\ x + z = 0 \\ 4y - 2z = 2 \end{cases}$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 2 & -3 & 4 & 3 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 4 & -2 & 0 & 2 \end{array} \right] \sim \dots \sim \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -\frac{2}{3} & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{2}{3} & 6 \end{array} \right]$$

Matrix
escalada
por
filas

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 107 \end{pmatrix}$$

Escrer

$$Cx = D$$

resolver

$$\left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 1 & 7 \\ 0 & 1 & -\frac{2}{3} & 9 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{2}{3} & 7 \end{array} \right] \left[\begin{array}{c} x \\ y \\ z \end{array} \right] = \left[\begin{array}{c} 0 \\ -1 \\ 6 \end{array} \right]$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{c} x+z \\ y - \frac{2}{3}z \\ \frac{2}{3}z \end{array} \right] = \left[\begin{array}{c} 0 \\ -1 \\ 6 \end{array} \right]$$

$$(z) \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x + z = 0 \\ y - \frac{2}{3}z = -1 \\ \frac{2}{3}z = 6 \end{array} \right. \quad \left(\Rightarrow \right) \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = -9 \\ y = 5 \\ z = 9 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\text{Sol. } (-9, 5, 9)$$

Gauss-Jordan

1º matriz ampliada

$$\left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 2 & -3 & 4 & 3 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 4 & -2 & 2 \end{array} \right]$$

2º $[A|B]$ numa matriz escalonada reduzida por linhas

$$\left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 2 & -3 & 4 & 3 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 4 & -2 & 2 \end{array} \right] \sim \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 0 & -9 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 5 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 9 \end{array} \right]$$

3º Escrever $\hat{E}x = F$

$$\left[\begin{array}{ccc} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right] \left[\begin{array}{c} u \\ v \\ z \end{array} \right] = \left[\begin{array}{c} -9 \\ 5 \\ 9 \end{array} \right] \quad (\div) \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} u = -9 \\ v = 5 \\ z = 9 \end{array} \right.$$

Ficha Prática 1 // //

17

a) Resuelve o sistema

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 4x + 3y + 2z = 1 \\ x + 3y + 5z = 1 \\ 3x + 6y + 9z = 2 \end{array} \right.$$

1º Escrever $Ax = B$

$$\left[\begin{array}{ccc} 4 & 3 & 2 \\ 1 & 3 & 5 \\ 3 & 6 & 9 \end{array} \right] \left[\begin{array}{c} u \\ v \\ z \end{array} \right] = \left[\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{array} \right]$$

Matriz ampliada $[A|B]$

$$\left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 4 & 3 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 & 5 & 1 \\ 3 & 6 & 9 & 2 \end{array} \right]$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 4 & 3 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 & 5 & 1 \\ 3 & 6 & 9 & 2 \end{array} \right] \sim \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 4 & 3 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 & 5 & 1 \\ 3 & 6 & 9 & 2 \end{array} \right] \sim \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 3 & 5 & 1 \\ 0 & -9 & -18 & -3 \\ 0 & -3 & -6 & -1 \end{array} \right]$$

$L_2 = L_2 - 4L_1$
 $L_3 = L_3 - 3L_1$

$$N \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 3 & 5 & 1 \\ 0 & 3 & 6 & 1 \\ 0 & -3 & -6 & -1 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{l_3 \leftarrow l_3 + l_2} \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 3 & 5 & 1 \\ 0 & 3 & 6 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right]$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right] \left[\begin{array}{c} x \\ y \\ z \end{array} \right] = \left[\begin{array}{c} 0 \\ \frac{1}{3} \\ 0 \end{array} \right]$$

$$(1) \quad \left[\begin{array}{cc|c} x - z & & 1 \\ y + 2z & & \frac{1}{3} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right] \Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x - z = 0 \\ y + 2z = \frac{1}{3} \\ 0 = 0 \end{array} \right. \quad \left(\begin{array}{l} x = z \\ y = \frac{1}{3} - 2z \end{array} \right)$$

Soluções

$$\left\{ \left(z, \frac{1}{3} - 2z, z \right) \mid z \in \mathbb{R} \right\} \text{ Possivelmente}$$

$$\text{se } z = 0 \quad (0, \frac{1}{3}, 0), \quad z = \frac{1}{3} \quad \left(\frac{1}{3}, -\frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{3} \right)$$

Seja A uma matriz de ordem $m \times n$ a $\text{cr}(A)$ é
o n.º de pivôs da matriz escalonada por linhas
equivalente a A

16 - (Folha 1)

$$a) \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 4 & 3 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 & 5 & 0 \\ 3 & 6 & 9 & 0 \end{array} \right] \sim \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 3 & 5 & 1 \\ 0 & 3 & 6 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right] \quad \text{car}(A) = 2$$

porque a matriz
escalonada
é equivalente
à matriz A com 2 pivôs

Nota $\text{Car}(A) \leq n$

Exemplos

(1) sistema impossível

$$[A|B] \sim \left[\begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right] \left[\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{array} \right] \left[\begin{array}{c} x \\ y \\ z \end{array} \right] = \left[\begin{array}{c} 2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{array} \right]$$

impossível $\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x = 2 \\ 0 = 1 \end{cases}$
 $\text{Car}(A) < \text{Car}(A|B)$

(2) sistema poss. det.

$$[A|B] \sim \left[\begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{array} \right] \left[\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{array} \right] \left[\begin{array}{c} u \\ y \\ z \end{array} \right] = \left[\begin{array}{c} 2 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{array} \right]$$

$$\text{Car}(A) = 2 \quad \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x + 2y = 2 \\ y = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{Car}(A) = \text{Car}(A|B) = n$$

(3) sistema poss. ind

$$[A|B] \sim \left[\begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right] \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x + y = 1 \\ \Rightarrow x = 1 - y \end{array} \right.$$

$$\text{Car}(A) = 1$$

$$\{(1-y, y) \mid y \in \mathbb{R}\}$$

$$\text{Car}(A|B) = 1$$

$$\text{Car}(A) = \text{Car}[A|B] < n^{\text{varios}}$$

FP 1

$$17 \quad \begin{cases} \alpha x + y = 1 \\ x + \alpha y = 1 \end{cases} \quad \alpha \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{cc|c} \alpha & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & \alpha & 1 \end{array} \right] \sim \left[\begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & \alpha & 1 \\ \alpha & 1 & 1 \end{array} \right] \sim \left[\begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & \alpha & 1 \\ 0 & 1-\alpha^2 & 1-\alpha \end{array} \right]$$

$L_1 \leftrightarrow L_2 \quad L_2 = L_2 - \alpha L_1$

$$1 = \text{car}(A) \leq \text{car}([A|B]) = 2$$

$$A \text{ car}(A) = 1 \text{ quando } 1 - \alpha^2 = 0$$

$\Leftrightarrow \alpha = \pm 1$

$$\text{car}(A) = 2 \text{ quando } 1 - \alpha \neq 0$$

$\Leftrightarrow \alpha \neq \pm 1$

Poss. determinado

$$\text{car}(A) = \text{car}([A|B]) = 2$$

A car(A) é 2 quando $1 - \alpha^2 \neq 0 \Leftrightarrow \alpha \neq \pm 1$

Poss. indeterminado

$$9 \vdash \text{car}(A) = \text{car}([A|B]) \leq 2 \text{ quando } 1 - \alpha^2 = 0$$

