

6) $\{\vec{a}, \vec{b}\} \in L, I$



$$\vec{AC} = \vec{AD} + \vec{DC}$$

$$\vec{AD} = -\vec{a} + \vec{c}$$

$$\vec{AC} = -\vec{a} - \vec{b} + 5\vec{a} + \vec{b}$$

$$\vec{AC} = 4\vec{a} + (x-2)\vec{b}$$

$$\vec{BC} = \vec{BD} + \vec{DC}$$

$$\vec{BC} = -\vec{a} + \vec{c}$$

$$\vec{BC} = -3\vec{a} + 2\vec{b} + 5\vec{a} + \vec{b}$$

$$\vec{BC} = 2\vec{a} + (x-2)\vec{b}$$

$\{\vec{AC}, \vec{BC}\} \in L, D$

$$\forall \lambda \in \mathbb{R} / \vec{AC} = \lambda \vec{BC}$$

$$4\vec{a} + (x-2)\vec{b} = \lambda (2\vec{a} + (x-2)\vec{b})$$

$$4\vec{a} + (x-2)\vec{b} = 2\vec{a}\lambda + \lambda(x-2)\vec{b}$$

$$(4\vec{a} - 2\vec{a}\lambda) + ((x-2)\vec{b} - \lambda(x-2)\vec{b}) = \vec{0}$$

$$\vec{a}(4 - 2\lambda) + \vec{b}[(x-2) - \lambda(x-2)] = \vec{0}$$

Lemma $\{\vec{a}, \vec{b}\} \in L, I$

$$\begin{cases} 4 - 2\lambda = 0 \longrightarrow \lambda = 2 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} (x-2) - \lambda(x-2) = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$(x-2) - 2(x-2) = 0$$

$$(x-2) - 2x + 4 = 0$$

$$-x + 2 = 0$$

$$x = 2$$



7)



A, B, C são colineares $\Leftrightarrow \{\vec{AB}, \vec{AC}\} \in L.D$

$$\vec{AB} = \vec{AO} + \vec{OB}$$

$$\vec{AO} = \vec{AM} + \vec{ON}$$

$$\vec{AB} = -\vec{OM} + \vec{ON} + \vec{OB}$$

$$\vec{AM} = \vec{AN} + \vec{ON}$$

$$\vec{AB} = -\vec{OM} + \vec{ON} + \frac{1}{m}\vec{ON}$$

$$\vec{AN} = -\vec{OM} + \vec{ON}$$

$$\vec{AC} = \vec{OC} + \vec{OA}$$

$$\vec{AC} = \frac{1}{1+m}\vec{OM} - \vec{OA}$$

$$\vec{AC} = \frac{1}{1+m}\vec{OM} - \vec{OA}$$

$$\vec{AC} = \frac{1}{1+m}\vec{OM} + \vec{AO}$$

$$\vec{AC} = \frac{1}{1+m}\vec{OM} - \vec{OA}$$

$$\vec{AC} = -\frac{m}{1+m}\vec{OM} + \vec{ON}$$

$$\{\vec{AB}, \vec{AC}\} \in L.D \Leftrightarrow \exists \lambda \in \mathbb{R}^* / \vec{AB} = \lambda \vec{AC}$$

$$\Rightarrow -\vec{OM} + \vec{ON} + \frac{1}{m}\vec{ON} = \lambda \left(-\frac{m}{1+m}\vec{OM} + \vec{ON} \right)$$

$$\left(-1 - \frac{\lambda m}{1+m} \right) \vec{OM} + \vec{ON} \left(1 + \frac{\lambda}{m} - \lambda \right) = \vec{0}$$

$\{\vec{OM}, \vec{ON}\} \in L.B$, portanto:

$$\begin{cases} -1 - \frac{\lambda m}{1+m} = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{\lambda m}{1+m} = -1 \Rightarrow \lambda = -\frac{1+m}{m} \\ \left(1 + \frac{\lambda}{m} - \lambda \right) = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda = \frac{m+1}{m} \end{cases}$$

Conclusão: $\vec{AB} \parallel \vec{AC}$ \Leftrightarrow colineares

FORUM:

8) $\{\vec{u}, \vec{v}\}$ é base para plano π e $\{\vec{u}, \vec{v}\}$ é l.i.
 portanto para $\{2\vec{u} + \vec{v}, \vec{u} - 2\vec{v}\}$ ser plano tem que ser
 também l.i.

$$\{\vec{u}, \vec{v}\} \text{ é l.i. } \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \alpha \vec{u} + \beta \vec{v} = \vec{0} \\ \alpha = \beta = 0 \text{ (necessariamente)} \end{cases}$$

considera $\vec{w} = 2\vec{u} + \vec{v}$ e $\vec{h} = \vec{u} - 2\vec{v}$

$$\{\vec{w}, \vec{h}\} \text{ é l.i. } \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \alpha_1 \vec{w} + \alpha_2 \vec{h} = \vec{0} \\ \alpha_1 = \alpha_2 = 0 \text{ (necessariamente)} \end{cases}$$

$$\alpha_1 \vec{w} + \alpha_2 \vec{h} = \vec{0}$$

$$\alpha_1 (2\vec{u} + \vec{v}) + \alpha_2 (\vec{u} - 2\vec{v}) = \vec{0}$$

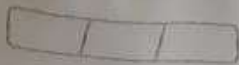
$$(2\alpha_1 + \alpha_2) \vec{u} + (\alpha_1 - 2\alpha_2) \vec{v} = \vec{0}$$

$$\begin{cases} 2\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 = 0 & \text{①} \\ \alpha_1 - 2\alpha_2 = 0 & \text{②} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{①} + \text{②} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 4\alpha_1 + 2\alpha_2 = 0 \\ \alpha_1 - 2\alpha_2 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 5\alpha_1 = 0 \\ \alpha_1 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{②} \Rightarrow 0 - 2\alpha_2 = 0 \Rightarrow \alpha_2 = 0 \quad \begin{cases} \alpha_1 = 0 \\ \alpha_2 = 0 \end{cases}$$

conclusão: $\{\vec{u}, \vec{v}\}$ é l.i. $\Rightarrow \{2\vec{u} + \vec{v}, \vec{u} - 2\vec{v}\}$ é l.i.



$$10- a- \vec{AB} = (1, 0, -1) - (1, 1, 2) = (1-1, 0-1, -1-2) = (0, -1, -3)$$

$$11- \vec{BC} = (1, 1, 0) - (1, 0, -1) = (1-1, 1-0, 0-(-1)) = (0, 1, 1)$$

$$12- \vec{CA} = (1, 2, 2) - (1, 1, 0) = (1-1, 2-1, 2-0) = (0, 1, 2)$$

$$b- \vec{AB} + 2 \vec{BC} = (0, -1, -3) + (0, 2, 2) = (0+0, -1+2, -3+2) = (0, 1, -1)$$

$$c- \vec{C} + \frac{1}{2} \vec{AB} = (1, 1, 0) + (0, -\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{3}{2}) = (1, \frac{1}{2}, -\frac{3}{2})$$

$$d- \vec{A} - 2 \vec{BC} = (1, 3, 0) - (0, 2, 2) = (1, 1, -2)$$

$$11- a- \{(2, 3), (0, 2)\} \in L_2?$$

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha(2, 3) + \beta(0, 2) &= (0, 0) \\ \alpha + 0\beta &= 0 \\ 3\alpha + 2\beta &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{a) } \begin{cases} 2\alpha = 0 \\ 3\alpha + 2\beta = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \alpha = 0$$

$$\text{b) } \begin{cases} 2\alpha = 0 \\ 3\alpha + 2\beta = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \alpha = 0 \\ \beta = 0 \end{cases}$$

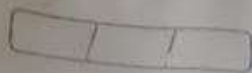
$$\text{conclusão: } \{(2, 3), (0, 2)\} \in L_2$$

$$b- \{(3, 0), (-2, 0)\} \in L_3?$$

$$\text{matriz coefficients: } \begin{vmatrix} 3 & -2 \\ -2 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 0 - 0 = 0$$

FOROM:

conclusão: conjunto $\{(3, 0), (-2, 0)\} \in L_3$



$$9) a = \{\vec{u}, \vec{v}, \vec{w}\} \in L \cap I$$

$$\left\{ \frac{\vec{u}+\vec{v}}{2}, \frac{\vec{u}-\vec{v}+\vec{w}}{2}, \frac{\vec{u}+\vec{v}+\vec{w}}{2} \right\} \in L \cap I \Rightarrow \alpha_1 \vec{a} + \alpha_2 \vec{b} + \alpha_3 \vec{c} = \vec{0}$$

$$\begin{cases} \alpha_1 \vec{a} + \alpha_2 \vec{b} + \alpha_3 \vec{c} = \vec{0} \\ \alpha_1 = \alpha_2 = \alpha_3 = 0 \text{ (trivial solution)} \end{cases}, \alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3 \in \mathbb{R}^*$$

$$\alpha_1 \vec{a} + \alpha_2 \vec{b} + \alpha_3 \vec{c} = \vec{0}$$

$$\alpha_1 (\vec{u}+\vec{v}) + \alpha_2 (\vec{u}-\vec{v}+\vec{w}) + \alpha_3 (\vec{u}+\vec{v}+\vec{w}) = \vec{0}$$

$$(\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \alpha_3) \vec{u} + (\alpha_1 - \alpha_2 + \alpha_3) \vec{v} + (\alpha_2 + \alpha_3) \vec{w} = \vec{0}$$

$$\begin{cases} \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \alpha_3 = 0 \dots 0 & 0 \text{ can be } \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \alpha_3 = 0 \\ \alpha_1 - \alpha_2 + \alpha_3 = 0 \dots 0 & \alpha_1 + 0 = 0 \\ \alpha_2 + \alpha_3 = 0 \dots 0 & \alpha_2 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} 0(\alpha_1 + \alpha_2) + \alpha_3 = 0 \\ 0 + 0 + \alpha_3 = 0 \\ \alpha_3 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \alpha_1 = 0 \\ \alpha_2 = 0 \\ \alpha_3 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{conclusion: } \{\vec{u}, \vec{v}, \vec{w}\} \in L \cap I \Rightarrow \{\vec{u}, \vec{v}, \vec{w}\} \in L \cap I$$

$$b = \{\vec{u}+\vec{v}, \vec{v}+\vec{w}, \vec{u}+\vec{v}+\vec{w}\} \in L \cap I \Rightarrow a+b+c \neq 1$$

$$\text{Suppose } x, y, z \in \mathbb{R} / x(\vec{u}+\vec{v}) + y(\vec{v}+\vec{w}) + z(\vec{u}+\vec{v}+\vec{w}) = \vec{0}$$

$$x(\vec{u}+\vec{v}) + y(\vec{v}+\vec{w}) + z(\vec{u}+\vec{v}+\vec{w}) = \vec{0}$$

$$x(\vec{u}(1+z) + \vec{v}(1+y) + \vec{w}(y+z)) = \vec{0}$$

$$\text{conclusion: } \{\vec{u}, \vec{v}, \vec{w}\} \in L \cap I$$

FORONI:

$$\vec{u}[(1+a)x + by + az] + \vec{v}[bx + (1+b)y + cz] + \vec{w}[cx + cy + (1+c)z] = \vec{0}$$

$$\vec{u}[(1+a)x + by + az] + \vec{v}[bx + (1+b)y + cz] + \vec{w}[cx + cy + (1+c)z] = \vec{0}$$

$$\begin{cases} (1+a)x + by + az = 0 \\ bx + (1+b)y + cz = 0 \\ cx + cy + (1+c)z = 0 \end{cases}$$

Determinante matricial:

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1+a & a & a \\ b & 1+b & b \\ c & c & 1+c \end{vmatrix} = (1+a)(1+b)(1+c) + abc + abc - a^2(1+b) - bc(1+a) - ab(1+c)$$

$$= (1+a)(1+b)(1+c) + abc - a^2(1+b) - bc(1+a) - ab(1+c)$$

$$= 1 + a + b + c + ab + ac + bc + abc - a^2 - a^2b - bc - abc - ab - abc$$

$$= a + b + c + 1$$

conclusão: $\vec{u} + \vec{v} + \vec{w} = \vec{0}$ se e só se $a + b + c + 1 = 0$, ou seja, $x = y = z = 0$ é a única solução possível do sistema.

$$c = \{(2, 3, 4), (0, 3, 3)\} \in L? \quad -1$$

$$(2, 3, 4) = \lambda (0, 3, 3)$$

$$\begin{cases} 3\lambda = 3 \Rightarrow \lambda = 1 & \text{assume 2 valores} \\ 3\lambda = 4 \Rightarrow \lambda = 4/3 & \text{diferentes, portanto} \\ 0 = 2 & \text{impossível} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \text{não é L.D.}$$

$$\{(0, 3/4), (0, 3, 3)\} \in L?$$

$$d = \{(1, -1, 2), (1, 1, 0), (1, -1, 1)\} \in L? \quad -0$$

$$x(1, -1, 2) + y(1, 1, 0) + z(1, -1, 1) = (0, 0, 0)$$

$$\begin{cases} x - y + z = 0 \\ -x + y - z = 0 \\ 2x + z = 0 \end{cases} \quad \text{det. matriz:}$$

1	-1	1		1	0
-1	1	-1		-1	0
2	0	1		0	0

$$\Rightarrow \begin{matrix} (2 \rightarrow 1) & (1 \rightarrow 1) \end{matrix}$$

$$= 0 - 0 - 1 = -1$$

$$\text{conclusão: } \{(1, -1, 2), (1, 1, 0), (1, -1, 1)\} \in L?$$

$$e = \{(1, -1, 1), (-1, 2, 2), (-1, 2, 2)\} \in L? \quad -1$$

$$x(1, -1, 1) + y(-1, 2, 2) + z(-1, 2, 2) = (0, 0, 0)$$

$$\begin{cases} x - y - z = 0 \\ -x + 2y + 2z = 0 \\ x + y + 2z = 0 \end{cases} \quad \text{det. matriz:}$$

1	-1	-1		1	0
-1	2	2		-1	0
1	1	2		0	0

$$\Rightarrow \begin{matrix} (1 \rightarrow 1) & (2 \rightarrow 1) \end{matrix}$$

$$= 0(1-2+2) = 0 - 2 + 2 = 0$$

$$\text{conclusão: } \{(1, -1, 1), (-1, 2, 2), (-1, 2, 2)\} \in L? \quad \text{FONTE}$$



$$f = \{x(1,0,1), y(0,1,1), z(0,0,1)\} \in \mathbb{R}^3$$

$$x(1,0,1) + y(0,1,1) + z(0,0,1) = (0,0,0)$$

$$\begin{cases} x + z = 0 \\ y = 0 \\ x + y + z = 0 \end{cases} \quad \text{det matriz} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$\text{conclusão: } \{x(1,0,1), y(0,1,1), z(0,0,1)\} \in \mathbb{R}^3$$

$$12) a - \vec{w} = (1,1) \quad \vec{u} = (2,-1) \quad \vec{v} = (1,1)$$

$$\begin{cases} 1 = \alpha + \beta \\ 1 = -\alpha + \beta \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} -\beta = 1 + \alpha \\ \beta = -1 - \alpha \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 2 \text{ em } 1: 2\alpha + (-1 - \alpha) &= 1 \\ \alpha - 1 &= 1 \\ \alpha &= 2 \\ \beta &= -3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{cases} \alpha = 2 \\ \beta = -3 \end{cases} \quad \text{solução única}$$

$$\text{conclusão: } \vec{w} = \alpha \vec{u} + \beta \vec{v} \Rightarrow \vec{w} = 2\vec{u} - 3\vec{v}$$

$$b - z = x\vec{a} + y\vec{b} + z\vec{c}$$

$$(1,2,3) = x(1,1,1) + y(0,1,1) + z(1,1,0)$$

$$\begin{cases} x + z = 1 \\ x + y + z = 2 \\ x + y = 3 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 0 = 3 - y + z \\ 0 = 3 - y \\ z = 2 - 3 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 1 \text{ em } 1: x + (3 - y) &= 1 \\ x - y &= -2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{FORONI: } x - 1 = 1 \Rightarrow x = 2$$

$$\begin{cases} x=2 \\ y=+1 \\ z=-1 \end{cases}, \vec{v}=(1,2,3) \text{ no base } \vec{a}^*, \vec{b}^*, \vec{c}^* \in \{2,1,-1\}$$

13) a) $\{\vec{u}, \vec{v}\} \in \text{L.D.} \Leftrightarrow \lambda \in \mathbb{R}^+ / \vec{u} = \lambda \vec{v}$

$$\vec{u} = (1, m-1, m+1) \quad \vec{v} = (1, m+1, m) = 2(m, 2m+1)$$

$$\vec{u} = (m, 2m, 1)$$

$$\begin{cases} \text{I} \quad \lambda m = 1 \\ \text{II} \quad \lambda 2m = m-1 \\ \text{III} \quad \lambda = m \end{cases} \rightarrow \lambda = \frac{m}{2} \rightarrow \frac{m}{2} = \frac{1}{m} \rightarrow m = \pm 2$$

$$\text{III} \quad m = \frac{1}{\lambda} \rightarrow m = \pm 2$$

$$\vec{u} = (1, m-1, m+1) \rightarrow m = \pm 2 \rightarrow \vec{u} = (1, 1, 3) \text{ or } (1, -1, 1)$$

$$\text{II} \quad \frac{1}{\lambda} 2m = m-1 \rightarrow \frac{2}{\lambda} = 1 - \frac{1}{m} \rightarrow \frac{2}{\lambda} = \frac{m-1}{m} \rightarrow \lambda = \frac{2m}{m-1}$$

$$m = \pm 2$$

conclusão: $\{\vec{u}, \vec{v}\} \in \text{L.D.} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} m = \pm 2 \\ \lambda = \frac{2m}{m-1} \end{cases}$

b) $\{\vec{u}, \vec{v}\} \in \text{L.D.} \Leftrightarrow \lambda \in \mathbb{R}^+ / \vec{u} = \lambda \vec{v}$

$$\vec{u} = (1, m, m+1) \quad \vec{v} = (1, m+1, m) = 2(m, m+1, m)$$

$$\vec{u} = (m, m+1, m)$$

$$\begin{cases} \text{I} \quad \lambda m = 1 \\ \text{II} \quad \lambda(m+1) = m+1 \\ \text{III} \quad \lambda m = m \end{cases} \rightarrow \lambda = \frac{1}{m} \rightarrow \frac{1}{m} = \frac{m+1}{m} \rightarrow m = -1$$

FORUM



$$\textcircled{1} \text{ em } \textcircled{1}: \frac{1}{m} \cdot (m+1) = m$$

$$m=2 \text{ em } \textcircled{2}: m+1 = m^2$$

$$m+1 = m^2$$

$$\frac{m+1}{m} = m \Rightarrow \frac{m+1}{m} = m$$

$$m+1 = m^2$$

$$m+1 = 4$$

$$m+1 = m^2$$

$$m = 4 - 1$$

$$m = 3$$

$$\textcircled{2} \text{ em } \textcircled{2}: \frac{1}{m} \cdot 8 = m^2$$

$$\frac{1}{m} \cdot 8 = m^2$$

$$\begin{cases} m=2 \\ m=3 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} m=2 \\ m=3 \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{8}{m} = m^2 \Rightarrow m^3 = 8$$

$$m = \sqrt[3]{8} = 2$$

$$\text{conclusão: } \{ \vec{u}, \vec{v}, \vec{w} \} \in \text{L.I.} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} m=2 \\ m=3 \end{cases}$$

$$14) \{ \vec{u}, \vec{v}, \vec{w} \} \in \text{L.I.} \text{ para todo } m \in \mathbb{R}$$

Determinante das coordenadas:

$$\begin{vmatrix} m-1 & m^2+1 \\ m+1 & 0 \\ m & 1 \end{vmatrix} = m^2+1 \cdot (m^2+1)^2 - m^2(m^2+1) + m^2 \cdot 1$$

$$= m^2+1 \cdot m^4 + m^2+1 - m^4 - m^2 + m^2+1$$

$$= 3m^2+2$$

$$\textcircled{0} \text{ conjunto } \{ \vec{u}, \vec{v}, \vec{w} \} \in \text{L.D.} \Leftrightarrow 3m^2+2=0$$

$$m^2 = -\frac{2}{3} \Rightarrow \nexists m \in \mathbb{R} / 3m^2+2=0$$

$$\text{conclusão: } \{ \vec{u}, \vec{v}, \vec{w} \} \in \text{L.I.} \text{ para todo } m \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$(3m^2+2 \neq 0 \text{ sempre})$$

FORONI

15) a. $C = (\vec{v}_1, \vec{v}_2, \vec{v}_3) = \{(1, 1, 0), (1, 1, 1), (1, 1, -1)\} \in \mathbb{R}^3$

det matriz coef.:

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = (1+1+0) - (1+1+1) = 1 - 1 = 0$$

det $\neq 0 \Rightarrow L.I$

conclusão: visto que o conjunto dos vetores $\in L.I$, e possui 3 vetores, forma uma base $\forall \mathbb{R}^3$

b - $\vec{u} = (6, 2, 7) \in$ uma base B , onde $C = (\vec{v}_1, \vec{v}_2, \vec{v}_3)$

Relação entre $\vec{u} \in C$.

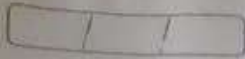
$$\begin{cases} \vec{v}_1 = (1, 1, 0) = \vec{e}_1 + \vec{e}_2 \\ \vec{v}_2 = (1, 1, 1) = \vec{e}_1 + \vec{e}_2 + \vec{e}_3 \\ \vec{v}_3 = (1, 1, -1) = \vec{e}_1 + \vec{e}_2 - \vec{e}_3 \end{cases} \quad \begin{pmatrix} \vec{v}_1 \\ \vec{v}_2 \\ \vec{v}_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \vec{e}_1 \\ \vec{e}_2 \\ \vec{e}_3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow (\vec{v}_1 \ \vec{v}_2 \ \vec{v}_3) = (\vec{e}_1 \ \vec{e}_2 \ \vec{e}_3) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\vec{u} = (6, 2, 7) \in \Rightarrow (\vec{v}_1 \ \vec{v}_2 \ \vec{v}_3) \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \\ 7 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= (\vec{e}_1 \ \vec{e}_2 \ \vec{e}_3) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \\ 7 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= (\vec{e}_1 \ \vec{e}_2 \ \vec{e}_3) \begin{pmatrix} 12 \\ 8 \\ -4 \end{pmatrix} = (12, 8, -4) \in B$$



c) $\vec{v} = (2, 3, 2)^T$ no base C , onde $B = (\vec{e}_1, \vec{e}_2, \vec{e}_3)$

$$(\vec{f}_1, \vec{f}_2, \vec{f}_3) = (\vec{e}_1, \vec{e}_2, \vec{e}_3) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow (\vec{e}_1, \vec{e}_2, \vec{e}_3) = (\vec{f}_1, \vec{f}_2, \vec{f}_3) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}^{-1}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} = \left[\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{\text{det } A} \begin{array}{l} \text{det } A = 1 \\ \text{det } A = 1 \end{array}$$

$$\text{det}(A) = 1, a_{11} = (-1)^{1+1} \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = 1, (-1) = -1$$

$$\vec{v} = (2, 3, 2)^T = \vec{f}_1 \vec{f}_2 \vec{f}_3 \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$a_{12} = (-1)^{1+2} \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = (-1) \cdot (-1) = 1$$

$$a_{13} = (-1)^{1+3} \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 1 \cdot 1 = 1$$

$$a_{21} = (-1)^{2+1} \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = -1 \cdot (-1) = 1$$

$$a_{22} = (-1)^{2+2} \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = 1 \cdot (-1) = -1$$

$$a_{23} = (-1)^{2+3} \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = -1 \cdot 1 = -1$$

$$a_{31} = (-1)^{3+1} \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 1 \cdot (-1) = -1$$

FORUM:

$$a_{22} = (-1)^{3+2} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = -1 \cdot 0 = 0$$

$$a_{23} = (-1)^{3+3} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 1 \cdot (-1) = -1$$

$$\text{adjunta}(A) = [\text{cof}(A)]^t \therefore \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & -1 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}^t = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

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

$$\begin{pmatrix} \vec{e}_1^0 & \vec{e}_2^0 & \vec{e}_3^0 \end{pmatrix} = (\vec{f}_1^0 \ \vec{f}_2^0 \ \vec{f}_3^0) \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \\ 8 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= (\vec{f}_1^0 \ \vec{f}_2^0 \ \vec{f}_3^0) \begin{pmatrix} 11 \\ -1 \\ -8 \end{pmatrix} = (1, -1, -8) \in$$

For

Lista - 5

$$\vec{AB} = \vec{b}, \vec{AC} = \vec{c}, \vec{AF} = \vec{f}$$

1 - a) $\vec{BF} = \vec{v}$ $\vec{AC} + \vec{CF} = \vec{AF} \Rightarrow \vec{BF} = \vec{AF} - \vec{AC}$
 $\vec{BF} = \vec{f} - \vec{c}$

b) $\vec{AG} \rightarrow \vec{AC} + \vec{CG} = \vec{AG} \Rightarrow \vec{AG} = \vec{AC} + \vec{BF}$ $\vec{BF} = \vec{CG}$
 $\vec{AG} = \vec{AC} + \vec{f} - \vec{c}$
 $\vec{AG} = \vec{c} + \vec{f} - \vec{c}$

c) $\vec{AE} \rightarrow \vec{AF} = \vec{AE} + \vec{EF} \Rightarrow \vec{AE} = \vec{AF} - \vec{EF}$ $\vec{EF} = \vec{AC}$
 $\vec{AE} = \vec{f} - \vec{c}$
 $\vec{AE} = \vec{f} - \vec{c}$

d) $\vec{BG} \rightarrow \vec{BC} + \vec{CG} = \vec{BG}$ $\vec{BC} = \vec{AC} - \vec{AB} = \vec{c} - \vec{b}$
 $\vec{BG} = \vec{c} - \vec{b} + \vec{f} - \vec{c}$ $\vec{CG} = \vec{BF} = \vec{f} - \vec{c}$
 $\vec{BG} = \vec{f} - \vec{b}$

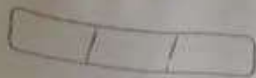
e) $\vec{HB} \rightarrow \vec{BD} + \vec{DH} = \vec{HB}$ $\vec{BD} = \vec{AD} + \vec{AB}$ $\vec{AD} = \vec{BC}$
 $\vec{HB} = \vec{c} - 2\vec{b} + \vec{f} - \vec{b}$ $\vec{BD} = \vec{AB} + \vec{BC}$ $\vec{DH} = \vec{CG} = \vec{BF}$
 $\vec{HB} = \vec{f} + \vec{c} - 3\vec{b}$ $\vec{AD} = -\vec{b} + \vec{c} - \vec{b}$
 $\vec{BD} = \vec{c} - 2\vec{b}$

f) $\vec{AB} + \vec{FG} = \vec{b} + \vec{c} - \vec{b}$ $\vec{FG} = \vec{BC} = \vec{c} - \vec{b}$
 $\vec{AB} + \vec{FG} = \vec{c} + \vec{b} - \vec{b} = \vec{c}$

g) $\vec{AD} + \vec{HG} = \vec{c} - \vec{b} + \vec{b}$ $\vec{AD} = \vec{BC} = \vec{c} - \vec{b}$
 $\vec{AD} + \vec{HG} = \vec{c} + \vec{b} = \vec{c}$ $\vec{HG} = \vec{BF} = \vec{f} - \vec{c}$

h) $\vec{HF} + \vec{AG} - \vec{EF} =$ $\vec{HF} = \vec{DB} = -\vec{BD} = -\vec{c} + 2\vec{b}$
 $= \vec{c} + 2\vec{b} + \vec{c} + \vec{f} - \vec{b} - \vec{c}$ $\vec{AG} = \vec{c} + \vec{f} - \vec{b}$
 $= \vec{f}$ $\vec{EF} = -\vec{AC} = -\vec{c}$

FORUM:



$$\vec{BC} = \vec{BA} + \vec{AB}$$

$$\vec{BD} = -\vec{AB} + \vec{AD}$$

$$\vec{BD} = -2\vec{u} + 5\vec{v}$$

$$\vec{CD} = 5\vec{u} - 2\vec{v}$$

$$\vec{EA} = \vec{CB} + \vec{BA}$$

$$\vec{CA} = -\vec{CB} + (-\vec{AB})$$

$$\vec{CA} = -2\vec{u} - 2\vec{v}$$

b) Para ser trapézio, em par de lados opostos devem ser paralelos.

$$\vec{AD} = 5\vec{u}$$

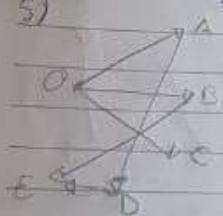
$$\vec{BC} = 3\vec{u}$$

$$\rightarrow \vec{AD} \parallel \vec{BC} \Leftrightarrow \vec{AD} = \alpha \vec{BC}$$

$$\hookrightarrow \vec{AD} = \alpha \vec{BC} \rightarrow 5\vec{u} = \alpha 3\vec{u} \rightarrow \alpha = \frac{5\vec{u}}{3\vec{u}} = \frac{5}{3}$$

Portanto: $\vec{AD} \parallel \vec{BC}$, visto que tanto o vetor \vec{AD} quanto o vetor \vec{BC} são múltiplos de \vec{u} , provando que possuem a mesma direção.

5)



$$\vec{DE} = \vec{DA} + \vec{AE} = \vec{OA} - \vec{OD} + \vec{OE} - \vec{OA}$$

$$\vec{DE} = -\vec{OD} + \vec{OE}$$

$$\vec{DE} = -\frac{1}{4}\vec{c} - \vec{a} + \vec{b} + \frac{5}{6}\vec{a}$$

$$\vec{DE} = -\frac{1}{6}\vec{a} + \vec{b} - \frac{1}{4}\vec{c}$$

FORONI:

$$\begin{aligned} 1) 2\vec{AD} - \vec{FC} - \vec{EH} + 3\vec{AF} &= \\ &= 2\vec{OC} - 2\vec{OB} - \vec{C} - \vec{A} - (-\vec{F} - \vec{C} + 3\vec{B}) - \vec{B} \\ &= 2\vec{C} - 2\vec{B} - \vec{C} - \vec{A} + \vec{F} + \vec{C} - 3\vec{B} - \vec{B} \\ &= 2\vec{C} + \vec{F} - 7\vec{B} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \bullet 2\vec{AD} &= 2\vec{OC} = 2(\vec{C} - \vec{O}) \\ \bullet \vec{FC} &= \vec{OC} - \vec{OB} \\ \bullet \vec{EH} &= -\vec{AB} = -\vec{F} - \vec{C} + 3\vec{B} \\ \bullet \vec{EH} &= -\vec{AB} = -\vec{B} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 2-a) \vec{DF} &= \vec{DE} + \vec{EO} + \vec{OF} \\ \vec{DF} &= \vec{DC} + 2\vec{OE} \end{aligned}$$

$$c) \vec{EC} = -\vec{DE} + \vec{DC}$$

$$\begin{aligned} b) \vec{DA} &= \vec{DE} + \vec{EO} + \vec{OA} + \vec{BA} \\ \vec{DA} &= \vec{DC} + \vec{OE} + \vec{OC} + \vec{OE} \\ \vec{DA} &= 2\vec{DE} + 2\vec{OE} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} f) \vec{EB} &= \vec{EO} + \vec{OB} \\ \vec{EB} &= -\vec{DC} \end{aligned}$$

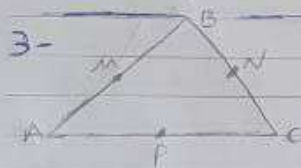
$$\begin{aligned} c) \vec{DE} &= \vec{DC} + \vec{CO} + \vec{OE} \\ \vec{DE} &= 2\vec{DC} + \vec{DE} \end{aligned}$$

$$g) \vec{OB} = \vec{OC}$$

$$\begin{aligned} d) \vec{DO} &= \vec{DE} + \vec{EO} \\ \vec{DO} &= \vec{DC} + \vec{OE} \end{aligned}$$

$$h) \vec{AF} = -\vec{DE}$$

3-



$$\vec{DP} = -\vec{AP} + \frac{1}{2}\vec{AC}$$

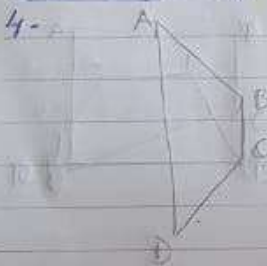
$$\begin{aligned} \bullet \vec{AM} &= \vec{AO} + \frac{1}{2}\vec{CB} \\ \vec{AM} &= \vec{AO} + \frac{1}{2}(\vec{C} - \vec{B}) + \vec{AO} \end{aligned}$$

$$\vec{AM} = -\vec{AC} + \frac{1}{2}\vec{AB}$$

$$\vec{AN} = \vec{AO} - \frac{1}{2}\vec{AC} + \frac{1}{2}\vec{BC}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \bullet \vec{C} + \vec{AO} &= \vec{CB} \\ &= \vec{AO} + \vec{AB} = \vec{CB} \end{aligned}$$

4-



$$\begin{aligned} a) \bullet \vec{CD} &= \vec{AD} - \vec{AC} \\ \vec{CD} &= 5\vec{u} - (2\vec{v} + 3\vec{w}) \\ \vec{CD} &= 5\vec{u} - 2\vec{v} - 3\vec{w} \\ \vec{CD} &= 2\vec{u} - 2\vec{v} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \bullet \vec{AB} &= \vec{AO} + \vec{OB} \\ \vec{AB} &= 2\vec{v} + 3\vec{w} \end{aligned}$$