

$$3) \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -5 & | & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & | & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & k-2 & | & k-2 \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{Car}(A) = \text{Car}(A|B) = m=3,$$

$$k^2 - 4 \neq 0 \quad \wedge \quad k - 2 \neq 0$$

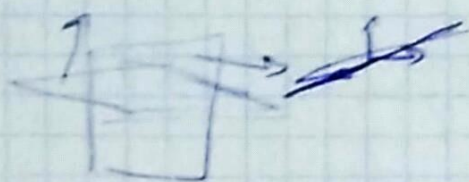
$$k^2 \neq 4 \quad \wedge \quad k \neq 2$$

$$k \neq \pm\sqrt{4} \quad \wedge \quad k \neq 2$$

$$k \neq \pm 2 \quad \wedge \quad k \neq 2$$

$$k \neq 2 \wedge k \neq -2 \wedge k \neq 2$$

$$k \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{-2, 2\}$$



b) producto escalar los  
vectores  
de recta y pto.

$$(1, 1, (k^2 - 5)) \quad (1, \frac{2}{3}, \frac{1}{3})$$

$$1 + \frac{2}{3} + \frac{1}{3}(k^2 - 5) = 0$$

$$\frac{2}{3} + \frac{2}{3} + \frac{1}{3}k^2 - \frac{5}{3} = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{3}k^2 = 0$$

$$k = 0$$

vector de recta

$$(1, 1, -1) \cdot (a, b, c) = 0 \quad (=)$$

$$(1, 2, 1) \cdot (a, b, c) = 0$$

$$a + b - c = 0$$

$$a + 2b + c = 0$$

$$\text{Sea } a = 1$$

$$1 + b - c = 0$$

$$1 + 2b + c = 0$$

$$b = c - 1$$

$$c = -2b - 1$$

$$b = c - 1$$

$$c = -2(c - 1) - 1$$

$$b = c - 1$$

$$c = -2c + 2 - 1$$

$$b = c - 1$$

$$3c = 1$$

$$b = \frac{1}{3} - 1$$

$$c = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$b = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$c = \frac{1}{3}$$

5) a) Recta que pasa por  $A(1, 0, 1)$

$$M(-3, 2, 1)$$

$$(x, y, z) = (1, 0, 1) + k(-3, 2, 1), \quad k \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$8) \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & | & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & -2 & | & 3 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 & | & 2 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{\substack{L_2 \leftarrow L_2 - L_1 \\ L_3 \leftarrow L_3 - 2L_1}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & | & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -3 & | & 2 \\ 0 & -1 & -1 & | & 0 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{L_2 \leftrightarrow L_3} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & | & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & -1 & | & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -3 & | & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$x + y + z = 1$$

$$-y - z = 0$$

$$-3z = 2$$

$$y = -z$$

$$z = -\frac{2}{3}$$

$$y = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$y = -z$$

$$z = -\frac{2}{3}$$

$$y = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$x + \frac{2}{3} - \frac{2}{3} = 1$$

$$x = 1$$

$$x = 1$$



$$\begin{cases} x=1 \\ y=\frac{2}{3} \\ z=\frac{2}{3} \end{cases}$$

$$C.S. = \left\{ 1, \frac{2}{3}, -\frac{2}{3} \right\}$$

Teste 1-2014

$$\begin{aligned} a) \det(2M^{-1} \cdot M^T) &= 2^4 \cdot \det(M^{-1}) \cdot \det(M^T) = \\ &= 2^4 \times \frac{1}{\det(M)} \times \det(M) = 2^4 = 16 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{matrix} 2 \times 2 & 2 \times 2 & 2 \times 2 \\ \swarrow & \downarrow & \searrow \\ 8 & & 8 \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ 16 \end{matrix}$$

$$b) \begin{vmatrix} 5a_2 - 3b_2 & a_2 & -9 & -2 \\ 5a_1 - 3b_1 & a_1 & -5 & 2 \\ 5a_3 - 3b_3 & a_3 & -1 & 5 \\ 5a_4 - 3b_4 & a_4 & -4 & 6 \end{vmatrix} = - \begin{vmatrix} 5a_1 - 3b_1 & a_1 & -5 & 2 \\ 5a_2 - 3b_2 & a_2 & -9 & -2 \\ 5a_3 - 3b_3 & a_3 & -1 & 5 \\ 5a_4 - 3b_4 & a_4 & -4 & 6 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= - \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & a_1 & -5 & 2 \\ 5a_2 & a_2 & -9 & -2 \\ a_3 & a_3 & -1 & 5 \\ a_4 & a_4 & -4 & 6 \end{vmatrix} - 3 \begin{vmatrix} b_1 & a_1 & -5 & 2 \\ b_2 & a_2 & -9 & -2 \\ b_3 & a_3 & -1 & 5 \\ b_4 & a_4 & -4 & 6 \end{vmatrix}^T =$$

$$= 3 \begin{vmatrix} b_1 & b_2 & b_3 & b_4 \\ a_1 & a_2 & a_3 & a_4 \\ -5 & -9 & -1 & -4 \\ 2 & -2 & 5 & 6 \end{vmatrix} = -3 \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & a_2 & a_3 & a_4 \\ b_1 & b_2 & b_3 & b_4 \\ -5 & -9 & -1 & -4 \\ 2 & -2 & 5 & 6 \end{vmatrix} =$$

$$= (-1)(-3) \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & a_2 & a_3 & a_4 \\ b_1 & b_2 & b_3 & b_4 \\ -5 & -9 & -1 & -4 \\ -2 & 2 & -5 & -6 \end{vmatrix} = (-1)(-3)(-2) = 3(-2) = -6$$

$$2) \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & -2 & 0 & 3 \\ 3 & -6 & 2 & 9 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{L_2(-1)} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 3 & -6 & 2 & 9 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{L_3(-3L_2)} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 9 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$a+3=1 \wedge b-a=2 \Leftrightarrow a=1-3 \wedge b-a=2 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$a=-2 \wedge b+2=2 \Leftrightarrow a=-2 \wedge b=0$$



a)  $\dots$   $k \neq -1$

$$3) \left[ \begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & -2 & 0 & 3 & 5 \\ 0 & a+3 & 1 & 0 & -b-1 \\ 0 & 0 & b-a & 0 & -2(1+b) \end{array} \right]$$

no caso ~~em que~~  $\neq 0$  sistema é impossível

$$\text{Car}(A) = 2, \quad b-a=0$$

$$\text{Car}(A|B) = 3, \quad -2(1+b) \neq 0$$

$$\text{mul}(A) = 4-2=2$$

~~no caso em que o sistema~~

O sistema não é possível e determinado

$$\text{Car}(A) = 3 \wedge \text{Car}(A|B) = 3 \neq 4 \text{ por tanto}$$

O sistema não é possível determinado

~~O sistema é possível e indeterminado~~

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

$$b-a=0 \quad 1-2(1+b)=0 \Leftrightarrow b-a=0 \quad 1-2+2b=0$$

$$b=-1$$

$$-1-a=0$$

$$-a=1$$

$$a=-1$$

$$\wedge b=-1$$

$D \in \mathcal{C}(C)$

$$\left[ \begin{array}{cccc|c} 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 1 & -2 & 0 & 3 & 5 \\ 3 & -6 & 2 & 9 & 13 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{R_1 \leftrightarrow R_2} \left[ \begin{array}{cccc|c} 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 1 & -2 & 0 & 3 & 5 \\ 0 & 6 & 2 & 0 & -2 \end{array} \right] \sim$$

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

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

O sistema

é possível

logo  $D \in \mathcal{C}(C)$

$$Q = \begin{bmatrix} -2 & -3 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 \\ k & 3 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\det(Q) = \begin{vmatrix} -2 & -3 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 \\ k & 3 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = 2+6-3k$$

$$= 14-4k$$

$$\mathbb{R} \setminus \left\{ \frac{14}{4} \right\}$$

$$14-4k \neq 0$$

$$-4k \neq -14 \quad k \neq \frac{14}{4}$$



6) ~~Matrizen~~ Matrizen  $\rightarrow$  Gauß-Verfahren

$$\left[ \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} -2 & -3 & 1 & 9 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{L_2 \leftarrow L_2 + L_1} \left[ \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} -2 & -3 & 1 & 9 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & 1 & 9 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right] \sim$$

$$\xrightarrow{L_3 \leftarrow L_3 + \frac{3}{2}L_2} \left[ \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} -2 & -3 & 1 & 9 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & 1 & 9 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{13}{2} & \frac{3}{2} & 1 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{L_3 \leftarrow -2L_3} \left[ \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} -2 & -3 & 1 & 9 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & 1 & 9 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -13 & -3 & -2 \end{array} \right]$$

$$3 - 1 \cdot 4n = 0$$

$$2n = -3$$

$$\lambda = -\frac{3}{2}$$

$$\xrightarrow{L_2 \leftarrow L_2 + \frac{1}{2}L_3} \left[ \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} -2 & -3 & 1 & 9 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & 1 & 9 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -13 & -3 & -2 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{L_1 \leftarrow -\frac{1}{2}L_1} \left[ \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & \frac{3}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} & -\frac{9}{2} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & 1 & 9 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -13 & -3 & -2 \end{array} \right]$$

$$\xrightarrow{L_1 \leftarrow L_1 - \frac{3}{2}L_2} \left[ \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & \frac{3}{2} & -\frac{3}{2} \\ 0 & -2 & 1 & 9 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -13 & -3 & -2 \end{array} \right]$$

$$Q^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \frac{3}{2} & -\frac{3}{2} \\ -2 & -2 & -\frac{3}{2} \\ -3 & -3 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$Q^{-1} X^T = C$$

$$Q Q^{-1} X^T = Q C$$

$$X^T = Q \cdot C$$

$$X^T = \begin{bmatrix} -2 & -3 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & -2 & 0 & 3 \\ 3 & -6 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

(3x3)                      (3x4)

$$X^T = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

(3x4)

$$X = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 & 0 \end{bmatrix}^T \Rightarrow X = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & -2 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$



$$a) M = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & k-8 \\ 0 & k-9 \\ 0 & 1-5 \end{bmatrix} = 5k+9 \quad (4)$$

→ T.A. 1-2013 ←

$$5k+9 \neq 0 \Leftrightarrow 5k \neq -9 \Leftrightarrow k \neq -\frac{9}{5}$$

$$\mathbb{R} \setminus \left\{ -\frac{9}{5} \right\}$$

b) ~~no exist~~

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & k-8 \\ 0 & k-9 \\ 0 & 1-5 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & k-8 \\ 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1-5 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & k-8 \\ 0 & k-9 \\ 0 & 1-5 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 & -2 \\ 0 & -5 & -9 \\ 0 & 1 & -k \end{bmatrix} = I_m$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2-5k-8 & -2-9k+8k \\ 0 & -5k-9 & -9k+9k \\ 0 & 0 & -9-5k \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$-9-5k = 1$$

$$-5k = 10$$

$$k = \frac{10}{-5} = -2$$

$$-2-5(-2)-8 = -2-8+10 = 0$$

$$2a) \begin{cases} x + 8y + \beta z = 3(\alpha-3) \\ 0x + 4y + z = -4 \\ 0x + 0 - 4z = -2\beta \end{cases}$$

$$\left[ \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 8 & \beta & 3(\alpha-3) \\ 0 & 4\alpha & 1 & -4 \\ 0 & 0 & -4 & -2\beta \end{array} \right]$$

P.D.

$$\cancel{\alpha} - 2\beta \neq 0 \quad \beta \neq 0$$

$$4\alpha \neq 0 \quad \alpha \neq 0$$

$$3(\alpha-3) \neq 0 \quad \alpha-3 \neq 0 \\ \alpha \neq 3$$

~~IR~~



$$3a) \mathcal{N}(A) \left[ \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & -3 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 4 & 0 \\ -1 & -3 & -9 & 0 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{L_3 + L_1} \left[ \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & -3 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 4 & 0 \\ 0 & -3 & -12 & 0 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{L_3 \sim L_3 + 3L_2}$$

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

$$\begin{cases} x - 3z = 0 \\ y + 4z = 0 \end{cases} \quad (\Rightarrow)$$

$$(\Rightarrow) \begin{cases} x = 3t \\ y = -4t \\ z = t \end{cases}$$

$$\mathcal{N}(A) = \{ \langle 3t, -4t, t \rangle, t \in \mathbb{R} \}$$

$$b) B = 6C_1 + 5C_2 - 9C_3$$

$$c) B = \begin{bmatrix} 6 \\ 5 \\ -15 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 6 \\ 0 \\ -6 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 27 \\ -36 \\ 81 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 33 \\ -31 \\ 60 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\left[ \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & -3 & 33 \\ 0 & 1 & 4 & -31 \\ -1 & -3 & 9 & 60 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{L_3 + L_1} \left[ \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & -3 & 33 \\ 0 & 1 & 4 & -31 \\ 0 & -3 & 6 & 93 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{L_3 \sim L_3 + 3L_2}$$