

Introdução à Álgebra Linear - Turma 11 Teste 1 - Módulo 2 - 11/10/2023

Nome:	Mat.:
Nome:	Mat.:

Questão 1: Seja

$$V = M_2(\mathbb{R}) = \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{bmatrix} \mid a_{11}, a_{12}, a_{21}, a_{22} \in \mathbb{R} \right\}.$$

Considere em V as seguintes operações

$$A + B = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} b_{11} & b_{12} \\ b_{21} & b_{22} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} + b_{11} & a_{12} + b_{12} \\ a_{21} + b_{21} & a_{22} + b_{22} \end{bmatrix}$$
$$\alpha \cdot A = \alpha \cdot \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \alpha a_{11} & \alpha a_{12} \\ \alpha a_{21} & \alpha a_{22} \end{bmatrix}$$

para todos $A=\begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{bmatrix},\ B=\begin{bmatrix} b_{11} & b_{12} \\ b_{21} & b_{22} \end{bmatrix}\in V$ e todo $\alpha\in\mathbb{K}=\mathbb{R}$. Mostre que com essas operações $V=M_2(\mathbb{R})$ é um espaço vetorial sobre $\mathbb{K}=\mathbb{R}$. Solução:

De fato,

A1) Sejam

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{pmatrix}, B = \begin{pmatrix} b_{11} & b_{12} \\ b_{21} & b_{22} \end{pmatrix}.$$

Temos:

$$A + B = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} b_{11} & b_{12} \\ b_{21} & b_{22} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} + b_{11} & a_{12} + b_{12} \\ a_{21} + b_{21} & a_{22} + b_{22} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} b_{11} + a_{11} & b_{12} + a_{12} \\ b_{21} + a_{21} & b_{22} + a_{22} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} b_{11} & b_{12} \\ b_{21} & b_{22} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= B + A$$

A2) Sejam

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{pmatrix}, B = \begin{pmatrix} b_{11} & b_{12} \\ b_{21} & b_{22} \end{pmatrix}, C = \begin{pmatrix} c_{11} & c_{12} \\ c_{21} & c_{22} \end{pmatrix}.$$

Temos:

$$(A+B)+C = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} b_{11} & b_{12} \\ b_{21} & b_{22} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} c_{11} & c_{12} \\ c_{21} & c_{22} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} a_{11}+b_{11} & a_{12}+b_{12} \\ a_{21}+b_{21} & a_{22}+b_{22} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} c_{11} & c_{12} \\ c_{21} & c_{22} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} (a_{11}+b_{11})+c_{11} & (a_{12}+b_{12})+c_{12} \\ (a_{21}+b_{21})+c_{21} & (a_{22}+b_{22})+c_{22} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} a_{11}+(b_{11}+c_{11}) & a_{12}+(b_{12}+c_{12}) \\ a_{21}+(b_{21}+c_{21}) & a_{22}+(b_{22}+c_{22}) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} b_{11}+c_{11} & b_{12}+c_{12} \\ b_{21}+c_{21} & b_{22}+c_{22} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} b_{11} & b_{12} \\ b_{21} & b_{22} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} c_{11} & c_{12} \\ c_{21} & c_{22} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= A+(B+C).$$

A3) Tome

$$0_V = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

Para toda matriz

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{pmatrix},$$

temos

$$A + 0_V = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} + 0 & a_{12} + 0 \\ a_{21} + 0 & a_{22} + 0 \end{pmatrix}$$
$$= \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{pmatrix} = A.$$

Portanto a matriz

$$0_V = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

é o vetor nulo.

A4) Dada

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{pmatrix} \in \mathbb{M}_{2 \times 3}(\mathbb{Q}),$$

tome

$$-A = \begin{pmatrix} -a_{11} & -a_{12} \\ -a_{21} & -a_{22} \end{pmatrix} \in \mathbb{M}_{2 \times 3}(\mathbb{Q}).$$

Assim

$$A + (-A) = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} -a_{11} & -a_{12} \\ -a_{21} & -a_{22} \end{pmatrix}$$
$$= \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} - a_{11} & a_{12} - a_{12} \\ a_{21} - a_{21} & a_{22} - a_{22} \end{pmatrix}$$
$$= \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = 0_V.$$

Logo a matriz

$$-A = \begin{pmatrix} -a_{11} & -a_{12} \\ -a_{21} & -a_{22} \end{pmatrix}$$

é o vetor oposto.

M1) Sejam $\alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{Q}$ e

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{pmatrix} \in \mathbb{M}_{2 \times 3}(\mathbb{Q}).$$

Então:

$$(\alpha\beta) \cdot A = (\alpha\beta) \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} (\alpha\beta)a_{11} & (\alpha\beta)a_{12} \\ (\alpha\beta)a_{21} & (\alpha\beta)a_{22} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} \alpha(\beta a_{11}) & \alpha(\beta a_{12}) \\ \alpha(\beta a_{21}) & \alpha(\beta a_{22}) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \alpha \cdot \begin{bmatrix} \beta a_{11} & \beta a_{12} \\ \beta a_{21} & \beta a_{22} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \alpha \cdot \left(\beta \cdot \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{bmatrix} \right)$$

$$= \alpha \cdot (\beta \cdot A)$$

M2) Seja $1 \in \mathbb{Q}$ e

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{pmatrix} \in \mathbb{M}_{2 \times 3}(\mathbb{Q}).$$

Temos

$$1 \cdot A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{pmatrix}$$
$$= \begin{pmatrix} 1 \cdot a_{11} & 1 \cdot a_{12} \\ 1 \cdot a_{21} & 1 \cdot a_{22} \end{pmatrix}$$
$$= \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{pmatrix} = A.$$

• Sejam $\alpha \in \mathbb{Q}$ e

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{bmatrix} \in \mathbb{M}_{2 \times 3}(\mathbb{Q}), B = \begin{bmatrix} b_{11} & b_{12} \\ b_{21} & b_{22} \end{bmatrix} \in \mathbb{M}_{2 \times 3}(\mathbb{Q}).$$

Temos

$$\alpha \cdot (A+B) = \alpha \cdot \left(\begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} b_{11} & b_{12} \\ b_{21} & b_{22} \end{bmatrix} \right)$$

$$= \alpha \cdot \left(\begin{bmatrix} a_{11} + b_{11} & a_{12} + b_{12} \\ a_{21} + b_{21} & a_{22} + b_{22} \end{bmatrix} \right)$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} \alpha(a_{11} + b_{11}) & \alpha(a_{12} + b_{12}) \\ \alpha(a_{21} + b_{21}) & \alpha(a_{22} + b_{22}) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} \alpha a_{11} + \alpha b_{11} & \alpha a_{12} + \alpha b_{12} \\ \alpha a_{21} + \alpha b_{21} & \alpha a_{22} + \alpha b_{22} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} \alpha a_{11} & \alpha a_{12} \\ \alpha a_{21} & \alpha a_{22} \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} \alpha b_{11} & \alpha b_{12} \\ \alpha b_{21} & \alpha b_{22} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \alpha \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{bmatrix} + \alpha \begin{bmatrix} b_{11} & b_{12} \\ b_{21} & b_{22} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \alpha \cdot A + \alpha \cdot B$$

D2) Sejam $\alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{Q}$ e

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{bmatrix} \in \mathbb{M}_{2 \times 3}(\mathbb{Q}).$$

Temos

$$(\alpha + \beta) \cdot A = (\alpha + \beta) \cdot \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} (\alpha + \beta)a_{11} & (\alpha + \beta)a_{12} \\ (\alpha + \beta)a_{21} & (\alpha + \beta)a_{22} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} \alpha a_{11} + \beta a_{11} & \alpha a_{12} + \beta a_{12} \\ \alpha a_{21} + \beta a_{21} & \alpha a_{22} + \beta a_{22} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} \alpha a_{11} & \alpha a_{12} \\ \alpha a_{21} & \alpha a_{22} \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} \beta a_{11} & \beta a_{12} \\ \beta a_{21} & \beta a_{22} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \alpha \cdot \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{bmatrix} + \beta \cdot \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \alpha \cdot A + \beta \cdot A.$$

Assim $V = \mathbb{M}_{2\times 3}(\mathbb{Q})$ é um espaço vetorial sobre \mathbb{Q} .