

## Revisão

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### Lembrete:

Uma fração do tipo  $1,2,3$  na calculadora significa  $1 + \frac{2}{3}$ . Para transformá-la numa fração do tipo  $\frac{a}{b}$ , aperte as seguintes teclas:

shift a b/c

Neste exemplo,  $1,2,3 = 5,3$ .

① a) Seja a matriz  $A = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 4 & 0 \\ 4 & -2 & 2 \\ 0 & 5 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ . Calcule sua inversa  $A^{-1}$  pelo método de escalonamento.

$$\left[ \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} A & & I \\ -1 & 4 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right] = -L_1 \quad \left[ \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} \textcircled{1} & -4 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 4 & -2 & 2 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 5 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right] = -4L_1 + L_2$$

$$\left[ \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} \textcircled{1} & -4 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 14 & 2 & 4 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 5 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right] = \frac{1}{14}L_2 \quad \left[ \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} \textcircled{1} & -4 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \textcircled{1} & \frac{1}{7} & \frac{2}{7} & \frac{1}{14} & 0 \\ 0 & 5 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right] = -5L_2 + L_3$$

$$\left[ \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} \textcircled{1} & -4 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \textcircled{1} & \frac{1}{7} & \frac{2}{7} & \frac{1}{14} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{2}{7} & -\frac{10}{7} & -\frac{5}{14} & 1 \end{array} \right] = \frac{7}{2}L_3 \quad \left[ \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} \textcircled{1} & -4 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \textcircled{1} & \frac{1}{7} & \frac{2}{7} & \frac{1}{14} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \textcircled{1} & -5 & -\frac{5}{4} & \frac{7}{2} \end{array} \right] = -\frac{1}{7}L_3 + L_2$$

$$\left[ \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & -4 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & \frac{1}{4} & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -5 & -\frac{5}{4} & \frac{7}{2} \end{array} \right] = 4L_2 + L_1 \quad \left[ \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} I & & A^{-1} \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 3 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & \frac{1}{4} & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -5 & -\frac{5}{4} & \frac{7}{2} \end{array} \right]$$

b) Calcule a inversa de  $A = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & -2 \\ 0 & 5 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ .

$$\left[ \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} A & & I \\ -1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right] = -L_1 \quad \left[ \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} \textcircled{1} & 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & -2 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 5 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right] = -\frac{1}{2}L_2$$

$$\left[ \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} \textcircled{1} & 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \textcircled{1} & 1 & 0 & -\frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 5 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right] = -5L_2 + L_3 \quad \left[ \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} \textcircled{1} & 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \textcircled{1} & 1 & 0 & -\frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -4 & 0 & \frac{5}{2} & 1 \end{array} \right] = -\frac{1}{4}L_3$$



$$\begin{bmatrix} \textcircled{1} & 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \textcircled{1} & 1 & 0 & -\frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \textcircled{1} & 0 & -\frac{5}{8} & -\frac{1}{4} \end{bmatrix} = -L_3 + L_2 \quad \begin{matrix} I & A^{-1} \\ \begin{bmatrix} \textcircled{1} & 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \textcircled{1} & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{8} & \frac{1}{4} \\ 0 & 0 & \textcircled{1} & 0 & -\frac{5}{8} & -\frac{1}{4} \end{bmatrix} \end{matrix}$$

② Calcule o determinante de  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 3 & 2 \\ 1 & -2 & 0 \\ 2 & 5 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$  por escalonamento.

$$\det(A) = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 3 & 2 \\ 1 & -2 & 0 \\ 2 & 5 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \begin{matrix} \nearrow \\ \searrow \end{matrix} \Rightarrow - \begin{vmatrix} \textcircled{1} & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 2 \\ 2 & 5 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \Rightarrow - \begin{vmatrix} \textcircled{1} & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 2 \\ 0 & 9 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = -\frac{1}{3} L_2$$

$$(3) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & \frac{2}{3} \\ 0 & 9 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \Rightarrow -3 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & \frac{2}{3} \\ 0 & 0 & -5 \end{vmatrix} = -3(-5) = 15 //$$

o determinante de uma matriz triangular é igual ao produto da diagonal principal

③ Sejam os vetores  $u = (1, -2, 5)$ ,  $v = (3, 2, -1)$  e o escalar  $k = 2$ . Calcule:

a)  $u + v$

$$u + v = (1, -2, 5) + (3, 2, -1) = (1+3, -2+2, 5-1)$$

b)  $u - v$

$$= (4, 0, 4) //$$

c)  $k v$

$$u - v = (1, -2, 5) - (3, 2, -1) = (1-3, -2-2, 5-(-1)) = (-2, -4, 6) //$$

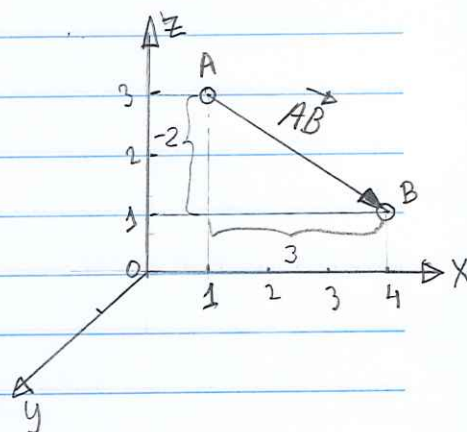
$$k v = 2(3, 2, -1) = (6, 4, -2) //$$

4) Seja os pontos  $A=(1,0,3)$  e  $B=(4,0,1)$ . Calcule:

a) o vetor  $\vec{AB}$

b) distância entre A e B.

$$\begin{aligned}\vec{AB} &= B - A = (4, 0, 1) - (1, 0, 3) \\ &= (4-1, 0-0, 1-3) \\ &= (3, 0, -2)\end{aligned}$$



$$\text{dist}(A, B) = \|\vec{AB}\| = \sqrt{3^2 + 0^2 + (-2)^2} = \sqrt{9+4} = \sqrt{13} \approx 3,6 //$$

5) Calcule os ângulos  $\alpha$  e  $\beta$  conforme mostrado na Figura abaixo.

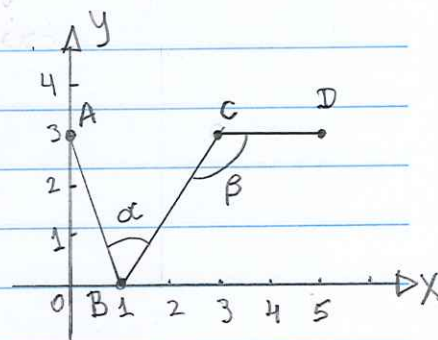
$$A=(0,3), B=(1,0), C=(3,3) \text{ e } D=(5,3)$$

$$\vec{BA} = A - B = (0,3) - (1,0) = (-1,3)$$

$$\vec{BC} = C - B = (3,3) - (1,0) = (2,3)$$

$$\vec{CB} = -\vec{BC} = -(2,3) = (-2,-3)$$

$$\vec{CD} = D - C = (5,3) - (3,3) = (2,0)$$



• ângulo  $\alpha$

$$\cos \alpha = \frac{\vec{BA} \cdot \vec{BC}}{\|\vec{BA}\| \cdot \|\vec{BC}\|} = \frac{(-1,3) \cdot (2,3)}{\sqrt{(-1)^2+3^2} \sqrt{2^2+3^2}} = \frac{(-1) \cdot 2 + 3 \cdot 3}{\sqrt{10} \sqrt{13}} = \frac{7}{\sqrt{10 \cdot 13}} = \frac{7}{\sqrt{130}} //$$

$$\alpha = \arccos\left(\frac{7}{\sqrt{130}}\right) \approx 52^\circ \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Na calculadora:} \\ \alpha = \cos^{-1}\left(\frac{7}{\sqrt{130}}\right) \end{array} \right.$$

• ângulo  $\beta$

$$\begin{aligned}\cos \beta &= \frac{\vec{CB} \cdot \vec{CD}}{\|\vec{CB}\| \cdot \|\vec{CD}\|} = \frac{(-2,-3) \cdot (2,0)}{\sqrt{(-2)^2+(-3)^2} \sqrt{2^2+0^2}} = \frac{(-2) \cdot 2 + (-3) \cdot 0}{\sqrt{4+9} \sqrt{4+0}} \\ &= \frac{-4}{\sqrt{13} \sqrt{4}} = -\frac{4}{\sqrt{13 \cdot 4}} = -\frac{4}{\sqrt{52}} //$$



$$\beta = \arccos\left(-\frac{4}{\sqrt{52}}\right) \approx 123^\circ \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Na calculadora:} \\ \beta = \cos^{-1}\left(-\frac{4}{\sqrt{52}}\right) \end{array} \right.$$

6) Determine as equações ponto-normal e paramétrica do plano que passa pelo ponto  $x_0 = (2, 1, -2)$  e é paralelo aos vetores  $v_1 = (3, 0, 1)$  e  $v_2 = (0, 3, 2)$ .

• Equação paramétrica

$$x = x_0 + t_1 v_1 + t_2 v_2$$

$$(x, y, z) = (2, 1, -2) + t_1(3, 0, 1) + t_2(0, 3, 2)$$

$$(x, y, z) = (2, 1, -2) + (3t_1, 0, t_1) + (0, 3t_2, 2t_2)$$

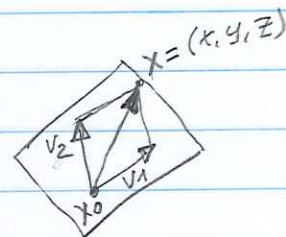
$$(x, y, z) = (2 + 3t_1, 1 + 3t_2, -2 + t_1 + 2t_2)$$

ou

$$\begin{cases} x = 2 + 3t_1 \\ y = 1 + 3t_2 \\ z = -2 + t_1 + 2t_2 \end{cases}$$

$$y = 1 + 3t_2$$

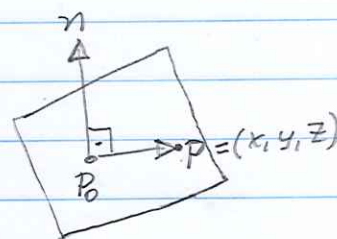
$$z = -2 + t_1 + 2t_2 //$$



$$x = x_0 + t_1 v_1 + t_2 v_2$$

• Equações ponto-normal

Para determiná-la, precisamos de um vetor  $n$  ortogonal ao plano. Podemos determiná-lo com o produto vetorial.



$$n \cdot \vec{p_0 p} = 0$$

$$n = v_1 \times v_2 = \begin{vmatrix} i & j & k \\ 3 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 3 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} i & j \\ 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = 9k - 3i - 6j = -3i - 6j + 9k = (-3, -6, 9) //$$

Portanto, temos:

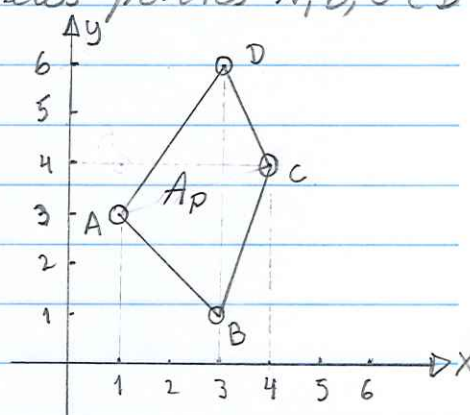
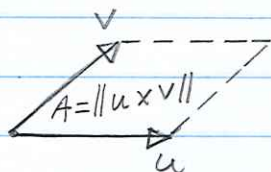
$$n \cdot \vec{p_0 p} = 0 \Rightarrow (-3, -6, 9) \cdot [(x, y, z) - (2, 1, -2)] = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (-3, -6, 9) \cdot (x-2, y-1, z+2) = 0 \Rightarrow -3(x-2) - 6(y-1) + 9(z+2) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow -3x + 6 - 6y + 6 + 9z + 18 = 0 \Rightarrow -3x - 6y + 9z + 30 = 0 //$$

7) Calcule a área delimitada pelos pontos A, B, C e D da Figura abaixo.

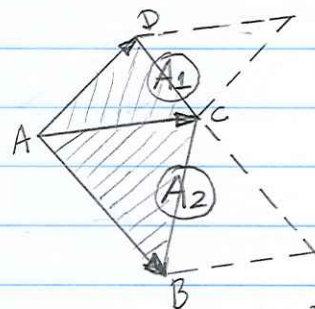
Lembrando que a área do paralelogramo definido por dois vetores  $u$  e  $v$  é dada por:



Logo, a área  $A_p$  do polígono ABCD pode ser calculada por:

$$A_p = \frac{1}{2} A_1 + \frac{1}{2} A_2$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \|\vec{AD} \times \vec{AC}\| + \frac{1}{2} \|\vec{AC} \times \vec{AB}\|$$



Como o produto vetorial só pode ser aplicado ao  $\mathbb{R}^3$ , reescrevemos A, B, C e D como pontos em  $\mathbb{R}^3$ .

$$A = (1, 3, 0), B = (3, 1, 0), C = (4, 4, 0) \text{ e } D = (3, 6, 0)$$

$$\vec{AD} = D - A = (3, 6, 0) - (1, 3, 0) = (2, 3, 0)$$

$$\vec{AC} = C - A = (4, 4, 0) - (1, 3, 0) = (3, 1, 0)$$

$$\vec{AB} = B - A = (3, 1, 0) - (1, 3, 0) = (2, -2, 0)$$

$$\vec{AD} \times \vec{AC} = \begin{vmatrix} i & j & k \\ 2 & 3 & 0 \\ 3 & 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 2k - 9k = 0i + 0j - 7k = (0, 0, -7)$$

$$\vec{AC} \times \vec{AB} = \begin{vmatrix} i & j & k \\ 3 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & -2 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = -6k - 2k = 0i + 0j - 8k = (0, 0, -8)$$



Portanto:

$$A_p = \frac{1}{2} \|\vec{AD} \times \vec{AC}\| + \frac{1}{2} \|\vec{AC} \times \vec{AB}\|$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{0^2 + 0^2 + (-7)^2} + \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{0^2 + 0^2 + (-8)^2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{49} + \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{64}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \cdot 7 + \frac{1}{2} \cdot 8 = \frac{7}{2} + \frac{8}{2} = \frac{15}{2} = 7,5 //$$