

tarea básica

DETERMINANTES

$$\textcircled{1} a) \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 5 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \det = 10 - 3 = 7$$

$$b) \begin{bmatrix} -2 & -4 \\ 3 & 6 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \det = -12 - (-12) = 0$$

$$c) \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -1 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 4 & -2 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \det = 3 - (-4) = 10$$

$$-6 + 1 + 8 = 3$$

$$-3 + 3 + 16 = 16$$

$$d) \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 2 & -1 \\ 2 & 3 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \det = 36 - 16 = 20$$

$$36 + 2 - 2 = 36$$

$$\textcircled{2} A = (a_{ij})_{3 \times 3} \quad A = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{si } i = j \rightarrow i = j$$

$$0 \rightarrow i \neq j$$

$$0 + 0 + 0 = 0$$

$$\rightarrow A = \begin{bmatrix} -3 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -3 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \det = -27$$

$$-27 + 0 + 0$$

Alternative A.

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$$x^2 + 12x + 9$$

$$\textcircled{3} \left[\begin{array}{ccc|cc} x & 1 & x & x & 1 \\ 3 & x & 4 & 3 & x \\ 1 & 3 & 3 & 1 & 3 \end{array} \right] = -3 \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 3x^2 + 4 + 9x - (x^2 + 12x + 9) = -3 \\ 3x^2 + 4 + 9x - x^2 - 12x - 9 + 3 = 0 \\ 2x^2 - 3x - 2 = 0 \end{array} \right.$$

$$3x^2 + 4 + 9x$$

$$a = 2 \quad b = -3 \quad c = -2$$

$$\Delta = b^2 - 4 \cdot a \cdot c$$

$$\Delta = (-3)^2 - 4 \cdot 2 \cdot (-2)$$

$$\Delta = 9 + 16$$

$$\Delta = 25$$

Resposta: alternativa E)

$$x = -b \pm \sqrt{\Delta}$$

2.a

$$d - 1/2, 2$$

$$x = \frac{3 \pm 5}{4} \rightarrow x' = \frac{3-5}{4} = \frac{-1}{2}$$

$$x'' = \frac{3+5}{4} = 2$$

$$0 + (x-1) + 0$$

$$\textcircled{4} \left[\begin{array}{ccc|cc} x-1 & -1 & 0 & x-1 & -1 \\ 0 & x+1 & -1 & 0 & x+1 \\ 2 & -1 & x+1 & 2 & -1 \end{array} \right] = 2 \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} (x-1)(x+1)(x+1) + 2 - (x-1) = 2 \\ (x^2 + x - x - 1)(x+1) + 2 - x + 1 - 2 = 0 \\ x^3 + x^2 - x - 1 - x + 1 = 0 \\ x^3 + x^2 - 2x = 0 \end{array} \right.$$

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

$$a = 1 \quad b = 1 \quad c = -2 \quad d = 0$$

Relações de Girard:

Resposta: alternativa C)

$$x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = -b/a$$

$$\rightarrow x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = -1/1 = \boxed{-1}$$

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$$A = (a_{ij})_{3 \times 2}$$

$$a_{ij} = 2i - 3j$$

$$a_{11} = 2 \cdot 1 - 3 \cdot 1 = -1$$

$$a_{12} = 2 \cdot 1 - 3 \cdot 2 = -4$$

$$a_{21} = 2 \cdot 2 - 3 \cdot 1 = 1$$

$$a_{22} = 2 \cdot 2 - 3 \cdot 2 = -2$$

$$a_{31} = 2 \cdot 3 - 3 \cdot 1 = 3$$

$$a_{32} = 2 \cdot 3 - 3 \cdot 2 = 0$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & -4 \\ 1 & -2 \\ 3 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$B = (b_{jk})_{2 \times 3}$$

$$b_{jk} = k - j$$

$$b_{11} = 1 - 1 = 0$$

$$b_{12} = 2 - 1 = 1$$

$$b_{13} = 3 - 1 = 2$$

$$b_{21} = 1 - 2 = -1$$

$$b_{22} = 2 - 2 = 0$$

$$b_{23} = 3 - 2 = 1$$

$$B = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 2 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A \cdot B$$

$$A \cdot B$$

$$3 \times 3$$

$$B = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 2 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & -4 \\ 1 & -2 \\ 3 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0+4-1+0-2-4 \\ 0+2-1+0-2-2 \\ 0+0-3+0-6+0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & -1 & -6 \\ -2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & -6 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$0+0-12 = -12$$

$$A \cdot B = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & -1 & -6 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\rightarrow \det = -12 - (-12) = 0$$

$$-24+0-36 = -12$$

Alternatives C)

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$$\textcircled{6} A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \text{ e } B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} A \cdot B \\ 2 \times 3 = 3 \times 2 \\ A \cdot B \\ 2 \times 2 \end{array} \right\}$$

$$B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2+0+0 & -2+0-2 \\ -1-1+0 & 1+1+0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -4 \\ -2 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A \cdot B = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -4 \\ -2 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \det = 4 - 8 = -4$$

alternativa D)