

## Questionário - Lura 2

$$A = 1$$

$$B = 4$$

$$C = 4$$

$$V_1 = (4, 0, 0, 1)$$

$$V_2 = (1, 1, 4, 0)$$

$$V_3 = (A + B, A^2, A \cdot B, 1) = (5, 1, 4, 1)$$

$$V_4 = (0, -4, -4, 4)$$

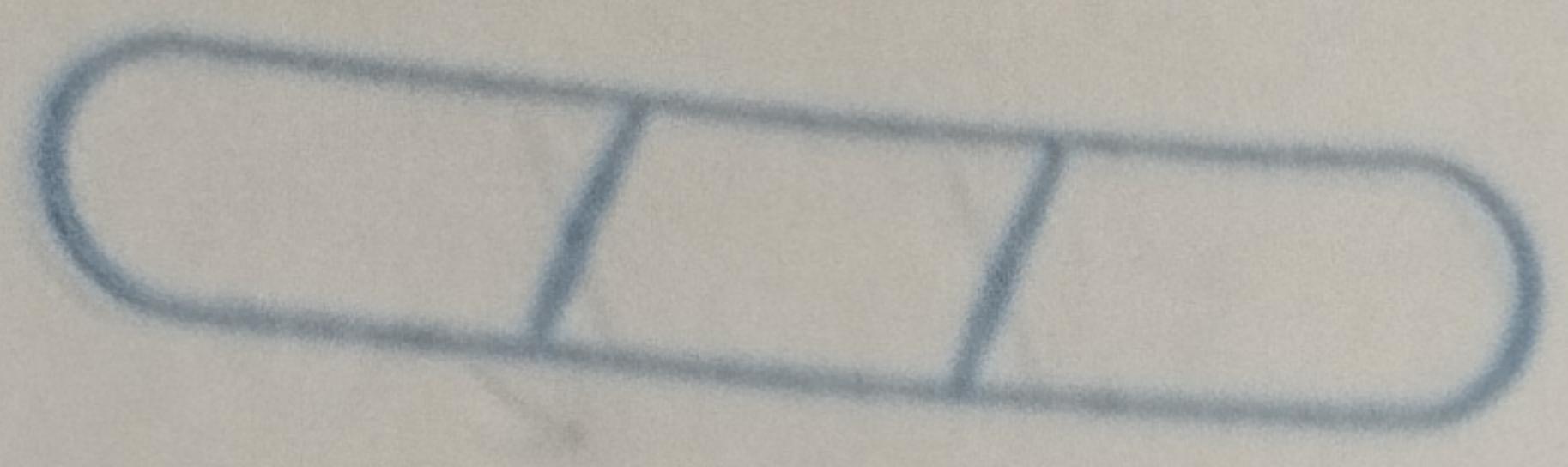
$$V_5 = (B + AB, AB, B^2, A) = (8, 4, 16, 1)$$

$$M = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 1 & 5 & 0 & 8 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & -4 & 4 \\ 0 & 4 & 4 & -4 & 16 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 4 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$m = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 4 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & -4 & 4 \\ 0 & 4 & 4 & -4 & 16 \\ 4 & 1 & 5 & 0 & 8 \end{bmatrix} \quad | L_1 \leftrightarrow L_4$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 4 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & -4 & 4 \\ 0 & 4 & 4 & -4 & 16 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & -16 & -4 \end{bmatrix} \quad | L_4 - 4L_1$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 4 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & -4 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 12 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & -16 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \quad | L_3 - 4L_2$$



$$\left[ \begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 0 & 1 & 4 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & -4 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 12 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -12 & 0 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{L_4 - L_2}$$

$$\left[ \begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 0 & 1 & 4 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & -4 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 12 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -12 & 0 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{L_3 + \frac{1}{12}L_4} \left[ \begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 0 & 1 & 4 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & -4 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{L_4 + 12L_3}$$

$$\left[ \begin{array}{ccccc|c} 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{L_1 - 4L_3} \left[ \begin{array}{ccccc|c} 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{L_2 + 4L_3}$$

SUMA ELEMENTOS = 10

2) Para ser base tem que ser L.I, o escala-  
mento deles tem que ter o mesmo numero de passos  
e retornos.

$$\{V_1, V_2, V_3\}$$

$$3) V_5 = \alpha V_1 + \beta V_2$$

$$\left[ \begin{array}{ccc|c} 4 & 1 & 1 & 8 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 4 \\ 0 & 4 & 16 \\ \hline 1 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right]$$

$$\left[ \begin{array}{ccc|c} 4 & 1 & 8 \\ 0 & 1 & 4 \\ 0 & 4 & 16 \\ \hline 1 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right] \rightarrow 0 \cdot \alpha + 1 \cdot \beta = 4 \rightarrow \beta = 4$$

$$\left[ \begin{array}{ccc|c} 4 & 1 & 8 \\ 0 & 1 & 4 \\ 0 & 4 & 16 \\ \hline 1 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right] \rightarrow 1 \cdot \alpha + 0 \cdot \beta = 1 \rightarrow \alpha = 1$$

$$L_1 - L_2$$

$$V_5 = 1 \cdot V_1 + 4 \cdot V_2$$

$$\alpha + \beta = 5$$

$$4) V_3 = \alpha V_1 + \beta V_2$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 4 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 4 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \alpha \\ \beta \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ 1 \\ 4 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{array}{c|ccc} 4 & 1 & 1 & 5 \\ 0 & 1 & | & 1 \\ 0 & 4 & | & 4 \\ 1 & 0 & | & 1 \end{array} \rightarrow 0 \cdot \alpha + 1 \cdot \beta = 1 \rightarrow \beta = 1$$

$$\begin{array}{c|ccc} 4 & 1 & 1 & 5 \\ 0 & 1 & | & 1 \\ 0 & 4 & | & 4 \\ 1 & 0 & | & 1 \end{array} \rightarrow 1 \cdot \alpha + 0 \cdot \beta = 1 \rightarrow \alpha = 1$$

$$\alpha + \beta = 2$$

$$5) N = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 1 & 0 & 8 \\ 0 & 1 & -4 & 4 \\ 0 & 4 & -4 & 16 \\ 1 & 0 & 4 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 4 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -4 & 4 \\ 0 & 4 & -4 & 16 \\ 1 & 0 & 4 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{L_1 \leftrightarrow L_4}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 4 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -4 & 4 \\ 0 & 4 & -4 & 16 \\ 4 & 1 & 0 & 8 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 4 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -4 & 4 \\ 0 & 4 & -4 & 16 \\ 1 & 0 & 4 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 4 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -4 & 4 \\ 0 & 4 & -4 & 16 \\ 0 & 1 & -16 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$L_4 - 4L_1$$

$$\left[ \begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 0 & 4 & 1 & \\ 0 & 1 & -4 & 4 & \\ 0 & 0 & 12 & 0 & L_3 + 4L_2 \\ 0 & 1 & -16 & 4 & \end{array} \right]$$

$$\left[ \begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 0 & 4 & 1 & \\ 0 & 1 & -4 & 4 & \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & L_3 \cdot \frac{1}{12} \\ 0 & 0 & -12 & 0 & L_4 - L_2 \\ 1 & 0 & 4 & 1 & \\ 0 & 1 & -4 & 4 & \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & L_4 + 12L_3 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & L_1 - 4L_3 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 4 & L_2 + 4L_3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \end{array} \right]$$

$$\left[ \begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & x \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 4 & y \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & z \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & w \end{array} \right] \rightarrow \begin{array}{l} x + w = 0 \Rightarrow x = -w \\ y + 4w = 0 \Rightarrow y = -4w \\ z = \alpha \end{array}$$

$$x = -\alpha \\ y = -4\alpha$$

$$(x, y, z, w) = (-\alpha, 0, -4\alpha, \alpha)$$

$$= \alpha(-1, 0, -4, 1)$$

$$\text{Ese Solu}\overset{\circ}{\text{cio}} = [(-1, 0, -4, 1)]$$

$$\text{Dim. Ese Solu}\overset{\circ}{\text{cio}} = 1$$

6) ~~Problema~~ A base é formada pelos vetores geradores do espaço solução, que podemos obter ao escalarizar e achar as variáveis livres, e é L.I.  
Portanto é um vetor único.

$$7) \left[ \begin{array}{cccc|c} 4 & 1 & 5 & 8 & \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 4 & L_1 \leftrightarrow L_4 \\ 0 & 4 & 4 & 16 & \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 4 & \\ 0 & 4 & 4 & 16 & \\ 4 & 1 & 5 & 8 & L_4 - 4L_1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 4 & \\ 0 & 4 & 4 & 16 & \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 4 & L_4 - 4L_1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 4 & \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & L_3 - 4L_2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & L_4 - L_2 \end{array} \right]$$

$$\left[ \begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & \rightarrow x + y + w = 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 4 & y + 4w = 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \end{array} \right]$$

$$y = \alpha$$

$$w = \beta$$

$$x = -y - w$$

$$x = -y - 4w$$

$$(-\alpha, -\alpha, \alpha, 0) + (-\beta, -4\beta, 0, \beta)$$

$$\alpha(-1, -1, 1, 0) + \beta(-1, -4, 0, 1)$$

$$\text{Esp Solução} = [(-1, -1, 1, 0), (-1, -4, 0, 1)]$$

$$\text{Dim} = 2$$

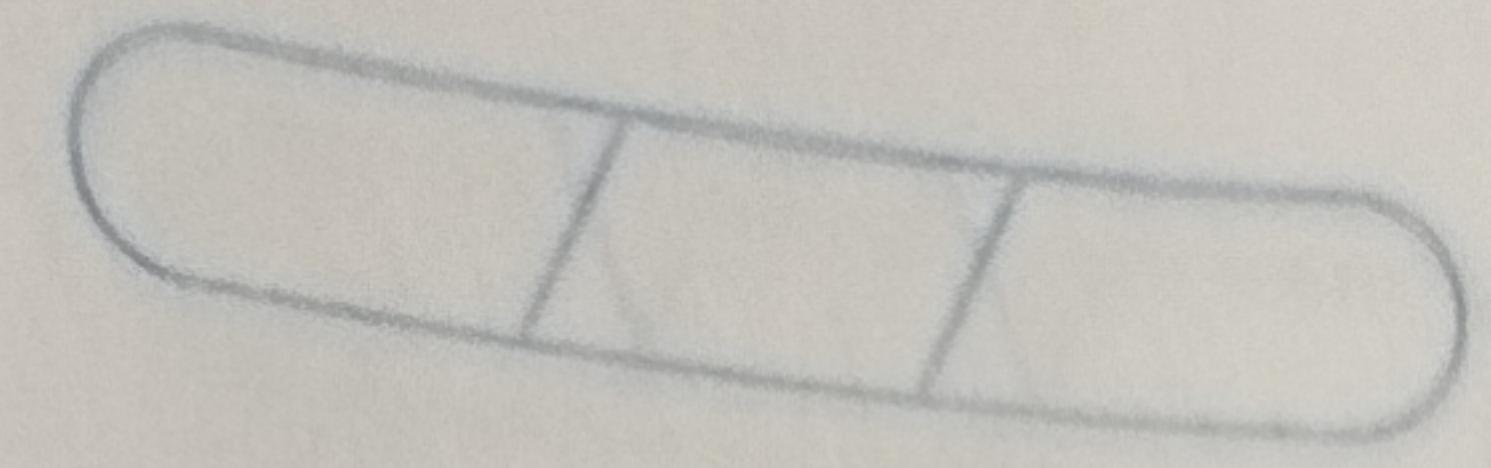
$$8) \text{ Base: } \{(-1, -1, 1, 0), (-1, -4, 0, 1)\}$$

geram o subespaço e não L.I.

A base é formada pelos vetores geradores do espaço solução, que podemos obter as escalonas e achar as variáveis livres também devem ser L.I., que é o caso, pois não temos vetores que são múltiplos um do outro.

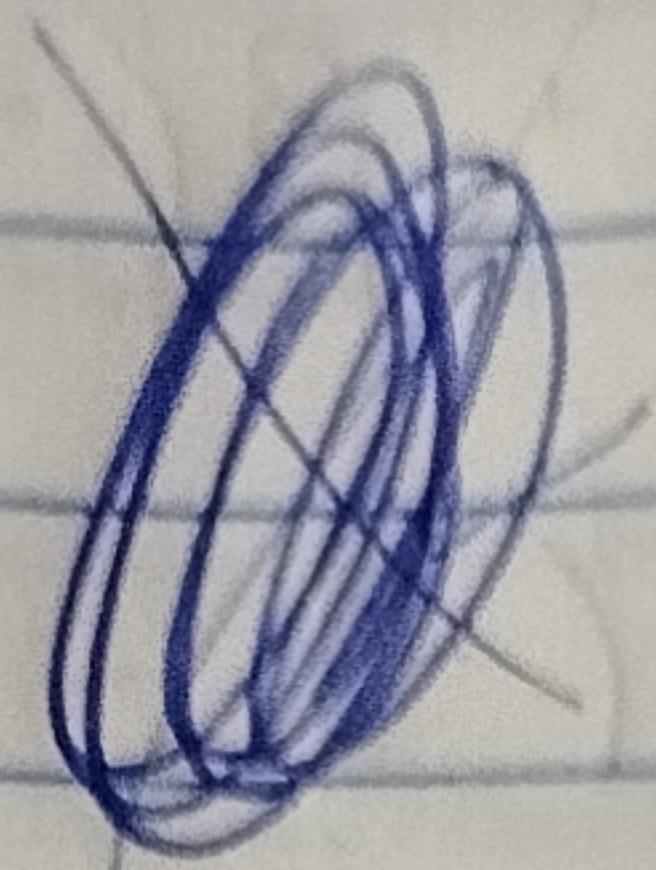
g) a)  $\begin{bmatrix} 4 & 1 & 5 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 4 & 4 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

$$\left[ \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 1 & L_1 \leftrightarrow L_4 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & \\ 0 & 4 & 4 & \\ 4 & 1 & 5 & \end{array} \right]$$



1	0	1
0	1	1
0	4	4
0	1	1
1	0	1
0	1	1
0	0	0
0	0	0

$$L_1 - 4L_4$$



$$L_3 - 4L_2$$

$$L_4 - L_2$$

2 Pivôs, não é BASE DE  $\mathbb{R}^3$

B)  $\{v_3, v_4\}$  é L.I.

$$v_3 = (5, 1, 4, 1)$$

$$v_4 = (0, -4, -4, 4)$$

São L.I pois não são múltiplos um do outro:

C)  $[v_1, v_2, v_3]$

4	1	5	$L_1 \leftrightarrow L_4$
0	1	1	
0	4	4	
1	0	1	
1	9	1	
0	1	1	
0	4	4	
4	1	5	

$$\left[ \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 1 & \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & L_4 - HL_2 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & L_3 - L_1 \end{array} \right]$$

$$\left[ \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 1 & \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & L_4 - L_2 \end{array} \right]$$

D)  $\{v_1, v_3\}$  é L.I.

$$v_1 = (4, 0, 0, 1)$$

$$v_3 = (5, 1, 4, 1)$$

Não são múltiplos um do outro, então são L.I.

E)  $v_1, v_3$  dim 2

$$\left[ \begin{array}{cc|c} 4 & 8 & \\ 0 & 4 & \\ 0 & 16 & \\ 1 & 1 & L_1 \leftrightarrow L_4 \end{array} \right]$$

$$\left[ \begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & 1 & \\ 0 & 4 & \\ 0 & 16 & \\ 4 & 8 & \end{array} \right]$$

$$\left[ \begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & 1 & \\ 0 & 4 & \\ 0 & 16 & \\ 0 & 4 & L_4 - 4L_1 \\ 1 & 1 & \\ \hline 0 & 1 & L_2 \cdot t \\ 0 & 16 & \\ 0 & 4 & \\ 1 & 1 & \\ 0 & 1 & \\ 0 & 0 & L_3 - 16L_2 \\ 0 & 0 & L_4 - 4L_2 \\ 1 & 0 & L_1 - L_2 \\ 0 & 1 & \\ 0 & 0 & \\ 0 & 0 & \end{array} \right]$$

F)  $\{v_1, v_2, v_4, v_5\}$  base  $\mathbb{R}^4$

$$\left[ \begin{array}{cccc} 4 & 5 & 0 & 8 \\ 0 & 1 & -4 & 4 \\ 0 & 4 & -4 & 16 \\ 1 & 1 & 4 & 1 \end{array} \right]$$

foi escalonado na questão 5

3 PIAS

0	0	0	1
0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0

Háis é base de  $\mathbb{R}^4$ , só posse apenas 3 pias