

$$+ (-3) \det \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = 35.$$

$$7.6. 1. a) A^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -1 \\ -2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \text{ e } X = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$b) A^{-1} = \frac{1}{4} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & -2 & 0 \\ 1 & 3 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \text{ e } X = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$c) A^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{2}{3} & \frac{11}{24} \\ 0 & \frac{1}{2} & 0 & -\frac{1}{8} \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{3} & -\frac{1}{6} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{4} \end{pmatrix} \text{ e } X = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{39}{24} \\ \frac{11}{8} \\ \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{4} \end{pmatrix}.$$

7.7. 1. 3.

2. Se $\dim V = n$, $\det H = \lambda^n$.

3. $\det F = 0$ ou $\det F = 1$.

4. $\det F = 6$ e $\det F^2 = 36$.

8.3. 5. São formas bilineares: a), b), c), d) e h).

$$6. a) \text{ Matriz de } f(u, v) = x_1 \cdot y_1: \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$b) \text{ Matriz de } f(u, v) = x_1 \cdot y_2: \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$c) \text{ Matriz de } f(u, v) = x_1 \cdot (y_1 + y_2): \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$d) \text{ Matriz de } f(u, v) = 0: \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$h) \text{ Matriz de } f(u, v) = x_1 y_2 - x_2 y_1: \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$7. a) \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -3 \\ 3 & +1 \end{pmatrix} \text{ c) } \begin{pmatrix} 19 & 3 \\ 33 & 21 \end{pmatrix}.$$

8. a) $b = c$;

b) $a = d = 0$ e $b = -c$;

c) $ad = bc$.

$$9. a) (\varphi \otimes \varphi)((x_1, x_2); (y_1, y_2)) =$$

$$= 2x_1 y_1 - 2x_1 y_2 + x_2 y_1 - x_2 y_2;$$

$$b) (\psi \otimes \varphi)((x_1, x_2); (y_1, y_2)) =$$

$$= 2x_1 y_1 - 2x_2 y_1 + x_1 y_2 - x_2 y_2;$$

$$c) (\varphi \otimes \psi - \psi \otimes \varphi)((x_1, x_2); (y_1, y_2)) =$$

$$= -3x_1 y_2 + 3x_2 y_1.$$

$$10. (\varphi \otimes \varphi)((x_1, x_2); (y_1, y_2, y_3)) =$$

$$= 2x_1 y_1 + 3x_2 y_1 + 2x_1 y_2 + 3x_2 y_2 - 2x_1 y_3 -$$

$$- 3x_2 y_3;$$

$$(\psi \otimes \varphi)((x_1, x_2, x_3); (y_1, y_2)) =$$

$$= 2x_1 y_1 + 2x_2 y_1 - 2x_3 y_1 + 3x_1 y_2 + 3x_2 y_2 -$$

$$- 3x_3 y_2;$$

Não existe $\varphi \otimes \psi + \psi \otimes \varphi$.

$$8.4. 1. P^4 \cdot A \cdot P = B. \text{ Logo } A \approx B.$$

$$2. a) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad b) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$\text{Se } P = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}, P^4 \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot P =$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

4. Em relação à base canônica $\begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & 0 \\ 2 & -1 & 0 \\ 2 & -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$.

$$5. P^4 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$8.5. 1. \text{ No } \mathbb{R}^2: ax_1 y_1 + bx_2 y_1 + bx_1 y_2 + cx_2 y_2.$$

$$\text{No } \mathbb{R}^3: ax_1 y_1 + bx_2 y_1 + cx_3 y_1 + dx_1 y_2 +$$

$$+ dx_2 y_2 + cx_2 y_3 + cx_3 y_1 + cx_3 y_2 + dx_3 y_3.$$

$$2. \mathbb{R}^2: ax_1 y_2 - ax_2 y_1.$$

$$\mathbb{R}^3: ax_1 y_2 - ax_2 y_1 + bx_1 y_3 - bx_2 y_3 +$$

$$+ cx_2 y_3 - cx_3 y_2.$$

$$8.6. 1. a) f((x_1, x_2, x_3); (y_1, y_2, y_3)) = \frac{1}{2}(2x_1 y_1 +$$

$$+ 2x_2 y_2 + 2x_3 y_3 - 2x_1 y_2 - 2x_2 y_1 + 4x_1 y_3 +$$

$$+ 4x_3 y_1 - x_2 y_3 - x_3 y_2).$$

$$c) f((x_1, x_2, x_3); (y_1, y_2, y_3)) = x_1 y_2 + x_2 y_1 +$$

$$+ x_1 y_3 + x_3 y_1 + x_2 y_3 + x_3 y_2.$$

$$2. a) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 \\ -1 & 1 & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 2 & -\frac{1}{2} & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad c) \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$8.7. 1. a) q(y_1, y_2) = y_1^2;$$

$$c) q(y_1, y_2) = y_1^2 - 2y_2^2;$$

$$e) q(y_1, y_2) = 4y_1^2 - 4y_2^2.$$

$$3. a) q(z_1, z_2, z_3) = z_1^2 - \frac{5}{4}z_2^2 + \frac{9}{5}z_3^2.$$

$$\text{Substituição linear: } \begin{cases} x_1 = z_1 - \frac{1}{2}z_2 - \frac{2}{5}z_3 \\ x_2 = z_2 + \frac{4}{5}z_3 \\ x_3 = z_3 \end{cases}$$

$$c) q(z_1, z_2, z_3) = z_1^2 - 10z_2^2 - \frac{19}{10}z_3^2.$$

$$\text{Substituição linear: } \begin{cases} x_1 = z_1 - 3z_2 - \frac{7}{10}z_3 \\ x_2 = z_2 - \frac{1}{10}z_3 \\ x_3 = z_3 \end{cases}$$

$$4. q(z_1, z_2) = az_1^2 + \left(\frac{ac - b^2}{a}\right)z_2^2$$

$$\text{Substituição linear: } \begin{cases} x_1 = z_1 - \frac{b}{a}z_2 \\ x_2 = z_2 \end{cases}$$

2ª PARTE

$$1.1. 1. a) \sqrt{2}e(1, \sqrt{2}-1); -\sqrt{2}e(-1, \sqrt{2}+1);$$

b) -1 e qualquer vetor não nulo;

c) Não há valores próprios reais.

$$2. a) 2e(1, 0, 0); 3e(5, 1, 1); -1e(1, 3, -3);$$

b) 0 (duplo) e (1, 0, 0) e (0, 1, 0); 2e(0, 0, 1);

3. 3 (triplo) e (1, 0, 0) e (0, 0, 1);

4e(0, 0, 1, 0).

$$4. p_T(t) = (\lambda_1 - t)(\lambda_2 - t) \dots (\lambda_n - t).$$

Os valores próprios de T são $\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_n$.

$$5. a) t^2 - 3t + 1; \frac{1}{2}(3 \pm \sqrt{5});$$

b) $t^2 - 4$; ± 2 ;

c) $t^2 - 3t + 2$; 1 e 2;

d) $t^2 - 4$; ± 2 .

$$6. p_A(t) = (t - 2)^3(t - 3); 2 \text{ (duplo)} \text{ e } 3.$$

7. 1 (duplo); não há.

$$8. p_A(t) = (a_{11} - t)(a_{22} - t) \dots (a_{nn} - t).$$

1.2. 1. a) $M = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -4 \\ 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$; b) Não existe.

$$2. M = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & -13 & -7 \\ 2 & 1 & -37 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 & -5 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$3. M = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -4 & -4 \\ 1 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

5. a) É diagonalizável pois o valor próprio -1 (duplo) tem multiplicidade geométrica 2;

b) É diagonalizável para todos os valores de m e n ;

c) É diagonalizável pois há 2 valores próprios (duplos) 3 e -3 com multiplicidade geométrica 2;

d) É diagonalizável pois o valor próprio 2 (triplo) tem multiplicidade geométrica 3.

1.3. 6. Resolução: A é matriz de um operador auto-adjunto T em relação à base canônica do $\mathbb{R}^3$. Pelo teor. 2 existe uma base ortormal C do $\mathbb{R}^3$ formada de valores próprios de T. Se P é a matriz de mudança de B para C: $P^{-1} \cdot (T)_B \cdot P = (T)_C$. Como $P^{-1} = P^T$, pois as bases são ortonormais, a resolução está concluída.

$$1.5. 1. a) A^P = \frac{1}{13} \begin{pmatrix} 12 & 14P & 4 \cdot 14^P - 4 \\ 3 \cdot 14^P - 3 & 12 \cdot 14^P + 1 \\ 3e^{14} - 3e & 12e^{14} - 4e \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$2. a) e^A = \frac{1}{13} \begin{pmatrix} e^{14} + 12e & 4e^{14} - 4e \\ 3e^{14} - 3e & 12e^{14} + e \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$1.7. 1. \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$2. b) \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$3. a) p_f(t) = (\lambda - t)^n$$

$$b) \dim V(\lambda) = 1$$

$$9. \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

2. 1. a) Hipérbole
b) Hipérbole
c) Duas retas
2. a) $\frac{x_1^2}{3} - \frac{y_1^2}{2} = 1$ (hipérbole)
3. a) Elipsóide
d) $x_1^2 + 2x_2^2 = 1$: superfície cilíndrica de diretriz elíptica
4. b) $\lambda = -1$: parábola
 $\lambda < -1$: hipérbole
- $\lambda > -1 \begin{cases} \lambda = \frac{3}{2}$: um ponto
 $\lambda > \frac{3}{2}$: vazio
 $\lambda < \frac{3}{2}$: elipse
- 3.2. 1. a) $L_0 = \frac{1}{2}(t^2 - 3t + 2)$, $L_1 = -t^2 + 2t$, $L_2 = \frac{1}{2}(t^2 - 0)$.
2. a) $t^2 = L_1 + 4t^2$;
b) $t^2 + t + 1 = L_0 + 3L_1 + 7L_2$;
c) $1 = L_0 + L_1 + L_2$.
3. $L_0 = \frac{1}{24}(t-1)(t-2)(t-3)(t-4)$,
 $L_1 = -\frac{1}{6}t(t-2)(t-3)(t-4)$,
 $L_2 = \frac{1}{4}t(t-1)(t-3)(t-4)$,
 $L_3 = -\frac{1}{24}t(t-1)(t-2)(t-4)$,
 $L_4 = \frac{1}{24}t(t-1)(t-2)(t-3)$;
 $t^4 + t^3 - t^2 - t + 1 = L_0 + L_1 + 19L_2 + 97L_3 + 301L_4$;
 $3t^4 - 2t^3 + t^2 - t + 5 = 5L_0 + 6L_1 + 39L_2 + 200L_3 + 657L_4$.
4. $\frac{10}{3}, \frac{19}{2}$.
7. a) $\begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$; b) $\begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$.
- 4.1. 1. a) $\{2^n, (-1)^n\}$;
b) $\{1, (-2)^n\}$;
c) $\{(1 + \sqrt{3})^n, (1 - \sqrt{3})^n\}$;
d) $\left\{\left(\frac{\sqrt{12}}{2}\right)^n \cos n\varphi, \left(\frac{\sqrt{12}}{2}\right)^n \sin n\varphi\right\}$ onde $\varphi = \arg\left(\frac{1}{2}(1 + i\sqrt{11})\right)$;
- e) $\{(\sqrt{5})^n \cos n\varphi, (\sqrt{5})^n \sin n\varphi\}$ onde $\varphi = \arg(1 + 2i)$;
f) $\{3^n, n3^n\}$;
g) $\left\{\cos \frac{n\pi}{2}, \sin \frac{n\pi}{2}\right\}$;
h) $\{1, (-1)^n\}$;
i) $\{1, 2^n, 3^n\}$.
2. $\{1, (-1)^n, 2^n, 3^n\}$.
3. $5 = 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 = 1 + 1 + 1 + 2 = 1 + 1 + 2 + 2 = 1 + 2 + 1 + 2 = 2 + 1 + 1 + 2 = 2 + 2 + 1 + 2 = 1 + 2 + 2$.
4. $a_n = \frac{5}{2^n}(1 + \sqrt{5})^n + \frac{d}{2^n}(1 - \sqrt{5})^n$ onde c e d são as soluções do sistema linear $(1 + \sqrt{5})c + (1 - \sqrt{5})d = 2$ e $(1 + \sqrt{5})^2c + (1 - \sqrt{5})^2d = 8$.
- 5.1. 1. a) $-2 \sin t$;
b) $13e^{2t}$;
c) $13e^{2t} - 5$;
d) $e^{2t}(8t^3 + 4t^2 + 14t + 1)$;
e) $-t^3 + 2t^2 + 7t + 10$.
2. a) $\omega \cos \omega t$;
b) $(-\omega^2 + \omega) \sin \omega t$;
c) $(-\omega^2 + \omega^3) \sin \omega t$.
3. a) $-\omega \sin \omega t$;
b) 0.
- 5.2. 1. a) $D^5 - D^3 + 5D^2 - 3D - 2$;
b) $5D^3 - 19D^2 + 13D - 3$.
3. Funções constantes; polinômios de grau $n - 1$.
4. Sim.
5. $4e^{2t}$.
6. $t + 3$.
7. Polinômios da forma $at + (5 - 2a)$.
- 5.3. 1. a) $f' = 0$;
b) $f'' = 0$;
c) $f''' = 0$;
d) $f'''' = 0$;
e) $f'' - 3f' + f = 0$;
f) $f'' + \omega^2 f = 0$;
g) $f'' = f$.
2. a) D^2 ;
b) $D^{(n)} + D^{(n-1)} + \dots + D + 1$;
c) $D^2 + 1$.
3. a) f constante;
b) ke^t ;
c) ke^{at} .

5. c) $\alpha \cos t + \beta \sin t$, $\alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{R}$;
d) $t + \alpha \cos t + \beta \sin t$;
e) 3;
f) 26.
6. c) $e^t(\alpha \cos t + \beta \sin t)$, $\alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{R}$;
d) $e^t \cos t - 2e^t \sin t$.
- 5.4. 1. a) $\alpha e^t + \beta e^{-t}$;
b) u ;
c) $\alpha \cos 2t + \beta \sin 2t$;
d) $\alpha e^{2t} + \beta e^{4/3t}$;
e) $\alpha e^t + \beta te^t$;
f) $\alpha e^{2t} + \beta te^{2t}$;
g) $\alpha e^{2t} + \beta te^{2t}$;
h) $\alpha e^{2t} + \beta te^{2t}$;
i) $\alpha e^{2t} + \beta te^{2t}$;
j) $\alpha e^{2t} + \beta te^{2t}$;
k) $\alpha e^{2t} + \beta te^{2t}$;
l) $\alpha e^{2t} + \beta te^{2t}$;
m) $\alpha e^{2t} + \beta te^{2t}$;
n) $\alpha e^{2t} + \beta te^{2t}$;
o) $\alpha e^{2t} + \beta te^{2t}$;
p) $\alpha e^{2t} + \beta te^{2t}$;
q) $\alpha e^{2t} + \beta te^{2t}$;
r) $\alpha e^{2t} + \beta te^{2t}$;
s) $\alpha e^{2t} + \beta te^{2t}$;
t) $\alpha e^{2t} + \beta te^{2t}$;
u) $\alpha e^{2t} + \beta te^{2t}$;
v) $\alpha e^{2t} + \beta te^{2t}$;
w) $\alpha e^{2t} + \beta te^{2t}$;
x) $\alpha e^{2t} + \beta te^{2t}$;
y) $\alpha e^{2t} + \beta te^{2t}$;
z) $\alpha e^{2t} + \beta te^{2t}$;
2. a) $2(\sin \sqrt{2}t + \cos \sqrt{2}t)$;
b) $e^{3/2t} + 2te^{3/2t}$;
c) $-e^{2t} + 4e^t$;
d) $f'' + 8f' + 16f = 0$;
e) $f'' - 9f = 0$;
f) $f'' - 4f' + 20f = 0$;
g) $e^t(2 \cos 5t + \frac{1}{5} \sin 5t)$;
- 5.5. 1. a) $\alpha e^{2t} + \beta e^{-3t}$;
b) $\alpha + \beta e^{-2t} + \gamma e^t$;
c) $\alpha + \beta e^{2t} + \gamma te^{2t} + \delta t^2 e^{2t}$;
d) $\alpha e^{5t} + \beta te^{5t}$;
e) $\alpha \sin \omega t + \beta \cos \omega t$;
- 5.6. 2. a) $X(t) = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2}e^{2t} \\ e^t \\ -\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2}e^{2t} \end{pmatrix}$;
b) $X(t) = \begin{pmatrix} (1 + t^2)e^{2t} \\ 1 - e^{2t} + 3te^{2t} \\ t^2 e^{2t} \\ -1 + e^{2t} - te^{2t} \end{pmatrix}$;
- 6.1. 1. a) 5;
b) 3;
c) 26.
4. a) $\frac{8}{17}(4, 0, 0, 1)$;
b) u ;
c) $\frac{19}{5}(1, 1, 1, 1)$;
5. a) $\frac{7}{6}u_1 + u_2 + 2u_3$;
b) $(x, y, 0)$;
c) $\lg^4 e \lg l$;
- 6.2. 1. a) $\frac{1}{2}(3, 3)$;
b) $(2, 1)$;
c) $(0, 0, 0)$;
d) $\frac{7}{2}(1, 1, 1, 1, 1)$;
2. a) 1;
b) 12.
- 6.3. 1. a) $k = \frac{7}{5}$;
b) $k = \frac{53}{31}$;
c) $k = \frac{2}{7}$;
2. $l' = \frac{4}{3}$, $m' = \frac{5}{3}$;
3. $l' = \frac{37}{539}$, $m' = \frac{1533}{539}$, $n' = \frac{-60}{49}$.