

MATEMÁTICA

Aula 29

Matrizes
e
Determinantes

Multiplicação de Matrizes

O produto existe se:

$$A_{m \times n} \cdot B_{n \times p}$$

=

Existência do Produto

Multiplicação de Matrizes

A ordem da matriz produto é:

$$A_{(m \times n)} \cdot B_{n \times p} = AB_{m \times p}$$

ORDEM

Ordem do Produto

Exemplo:

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ -3 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \quad B = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 6 & 0 \\ 7 & 8 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A_{2 \times 2} \cdot B_{2 \times 3} =$$

Existe o Produto

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ -3 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \quad B = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 6 & 0 \\ 7 & 8 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A_{2 \times 2} \cdot B_{2 \times 3} = AB_{2 \times 3} = \begin{bmatrix} \text{ } & \text{ } & \text{ } \\ \text{ } & \text{ } & \text{ } \end{bmatrix}$$

ORDEM

$$A \cdot B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ -3 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 6 & 0 \\ 3 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 11 & & \\ & & \\ & & \end{bmatrix}$$

$$p_{11} = 1.5 + 2.3 = 11$$

$$A \cdot B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ -3 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 6 & 0 \\ 3 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 11 & 6 & \\ & & \\ & & \end{bmatrix}$$

$$p_{11} = 1.5 + 2.3 = 11$$

$$p_{12} = 1.6 + 2.0 = 6$$

$$A \cdot B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ -3 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 6 & 0 \\ 3 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 11 & 6 & 2 \\ -9 & -6 & -4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$p_{11} = 1.5 + 2.3 = 11$$

$$p_{12} = 1.6 + 2.0 = 6$$

$$p_{13} = 1.0 + 2.1 = 2$$

$$A \cdot B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ -3 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 6 & 0 \\ 3 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 11 & 6 & 2 \\ -15 & -12 & -4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$p_{21} = -3.5 + 4.3 = -3$$

$$A \cdot B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ -3 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 6 & 0 \\ 3 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 11 & 6 & 2 \\ 3 & -18 & \end{bmatrix}$$

$$p_{21} = -3.5 + 4.3 = -3$$

$$p_{22} = -3.6 + 4.0 = -18$$

$$A \cdot B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ -3 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 6 & 0 \\ 3 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 11 & 6 & 2 \\ 3 & -18 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$p_{21} = -3.5 + 4.3 = -3$$

$$p_{22} = -3.6 + 4.0 = -18$$

$$p_{32} = -3.0 + 4.1 = 4$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ -3 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \quad B = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 6 & 0 \\ 7 & 8 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad A \cdot B = \begin{bmatrix} 11 & 6 & 2 \\ -3 & -18 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$B_{2 \times 3} \cdot A_{2 \times 2}$

Não Existe o Produto

Exemplo de aplicação:

	Jaqueta 1	Jaqueta 2
Botões Pequenos	2	4
Botões Grandes	6	3

	Março	Abril
Jaqueta 1	10	12
Jaqueta 2	7	9

	Jaqueta 1	Jaqueta 2		Março	Abril
B.Pequeños	2	4	Jaq. 1	10	12
B.Grandes	6	3	Jaq. 2	7	9

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 4 \\ 6 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 10 & 12 \\ 7 & 9 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 20 + 28 & 24 + 36 \\ 60 + 21 & 72 + 27 \end{bmatrix}$$

	Jaqueta 1	Jaqueta 2		Março	Abril
B.Pequenos	2	4	Jaq. 1	10	12
B.Grandes	6	3	Jaq. 2	7	9

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 4 \\ 6 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 10 & 12 \\ 7 & 9 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 48 & 60 \\ 81 & 99 \end{bmatrix}$$

Matriz Transposta

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} a & b & c \\ x & y & z \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow A^t = \begin{bmatrix} a & x \\ b & y \\ c & z \end{bmatrix}$$

Note que: "o que é linha em A vira coluna em A^t ".

Propriedades da Transposta

$$(A^t)^t = A$$

$$(A + B)^t = A^t + B^t$$

$$(K \cdot A)^t = K \cdot A^t$$

$$(A \cdot B)^t = B^t \cdot A^t$$

Matriz Inversa

Definição:

$$A_n \cdot A_n^{-1} = A_n^{-1} \cdot A_n = I_n$$

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

Determinantes

Ordem 1

$$A = [a_{11}]$$

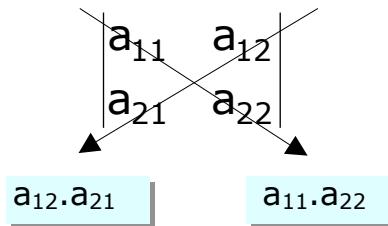
$$\det A = |a_{11}| = a_{11}$$

$$A = [10] \quad \Rightarrow \quad \det A = |10| = 10$$

Determinantes

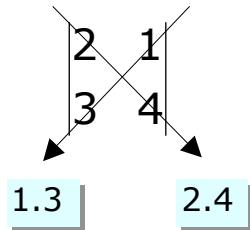
Ordem 2

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



$$\det A = a_{11} \cdot a_{21} - a_{12} \cdot a_{21}$$

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



$$\det A = 8 - 3 =$$

$$\boxed{5}$$

$$M = \begin{bmatrix} \sin x & -\cos x \\ \cos x & \sin x \end{bmatrix}$$

$\begin{vmatrix} \sin x & -\cos x \\ \cos x & \sin x \end{vmatrix}$

$-\cos^2x$

\sin^2x

$$\det M = \sin^2 x - (-\cos^2 x)$$

$$\det M = \sin^2 x + \cos^2 x = 1$$

Determinantes

Ordem 3

$a_{11} \quad a_{12} \quad a_{13}$

$a_{21} \quad a_{22} \quad a_{23}$

$a_{31} \quad a_{32} \quad a_{33}$

SECUNDÁRIO

PRINCIPAL

$\det A = \text{Principal} - \text{Secundário}$

Considere as matrizes $A = \begin{pmatrix} x^2 & 0 \\ 2 & y+z \end{pmatrix}$ e $B = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & z \\ y & -x \end{pmatrix}$

Se $A = B^t$, qual o determinante da matriz

$$\begin{pmatrix} x & y & -1 \\ z & 1 & 1 \\ 4 & 5 & 2 \end{pmatrix} ?$$

Resolução:

$$A = B^t$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} x^2 & 0 \\ 2 & y+z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & y \\ z & -x \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x^2 = 4 \\ y = 0 \\ z = 2 \\ y + z = -x \Rightarrow x = -2 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x & y & -1 \\ z & 1 & 1 \\ 4 & 5 & 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 0 & -1 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 4 & 5 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc|cc} -2 & 0 & -1 & -2 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 4 & 5 & 2 & 4 & 5 \end{array} = -14 - (-14) = 0$$

$\underbrace{-4 \quad -10 \quad 0}_{-14}$ $\underbrace{-4 \quad 0 \quad -10}_{-14}$

The diagram illustrates the calculation of the determinant of a 3x3 matrix using the rule of Sarrus. The matrix is:

$$\begin{array}{ccc|cc} -2 & 0 & -1 & -2 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 4 & 5 & 2 & 4 & 5 \end{array}$$

The first two columns are crossed out with a large 'X'. Arrows point from the numbers -4, -10, and 0 in the first column to a bracket below labeled -14. Arrows point from the numbers -4, 0, and -10 in the second column to a bracket below labeled -14. The third column is not crossed out.