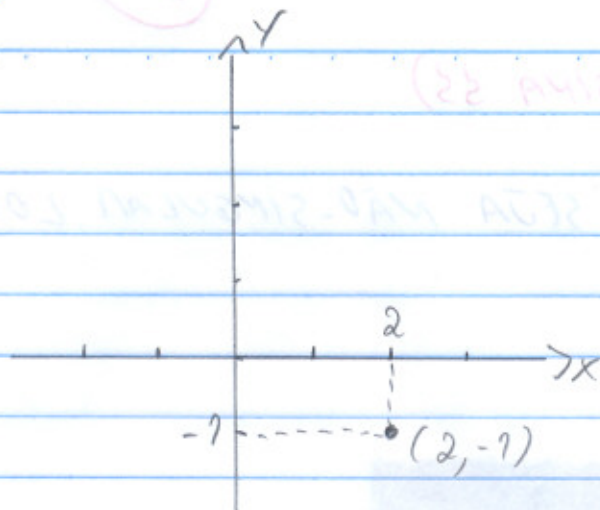


EXERCÍCIOS 3.1

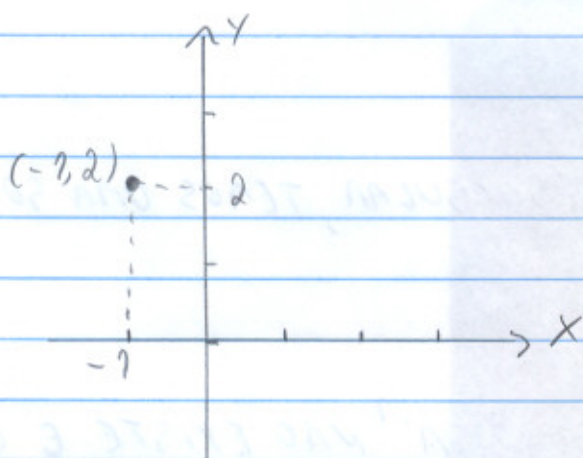
2, ÁLGEBRA LINEAR, BERNARD KOEHLER, EDITORA
GUANABARA, 3^a EDIÇÃO

EXERCÍCIO 1 (PÁGINA 95)

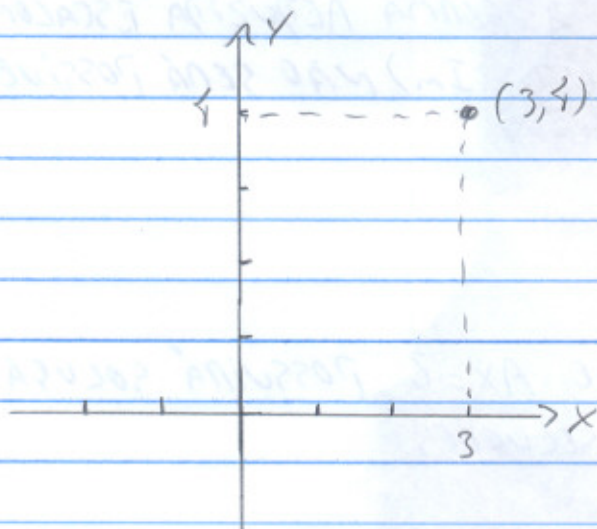
1.A



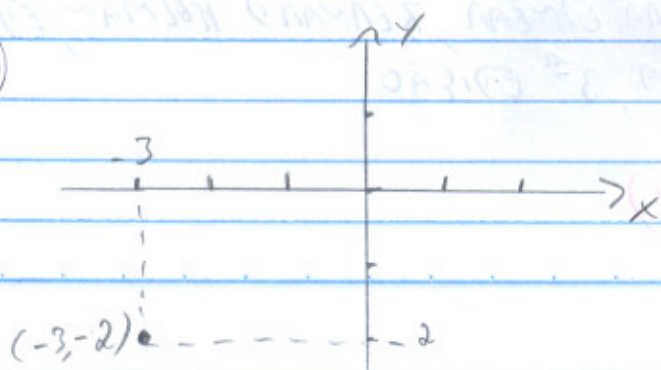
1.B



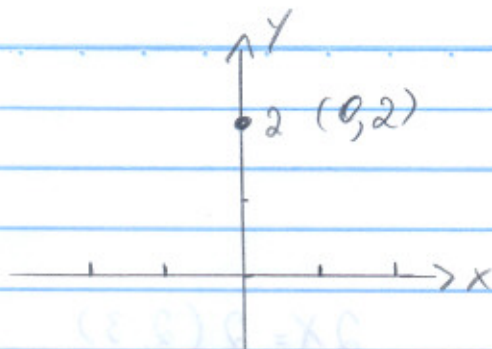
1.C



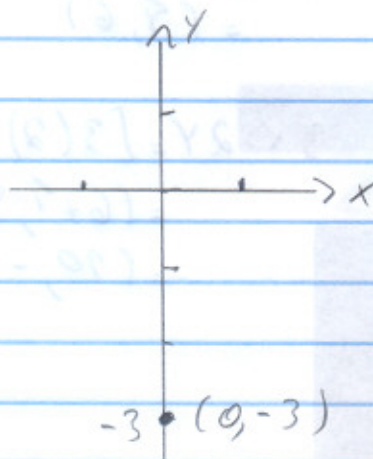
1.D



7.E



7.F



EXERCÍCIO 3 (PÁGINA 95)

$$X' - X = -2$$

$$Y' - Y = 5$$

$$X' - 3 = -2$$

$$Y' - 2 = 5$$

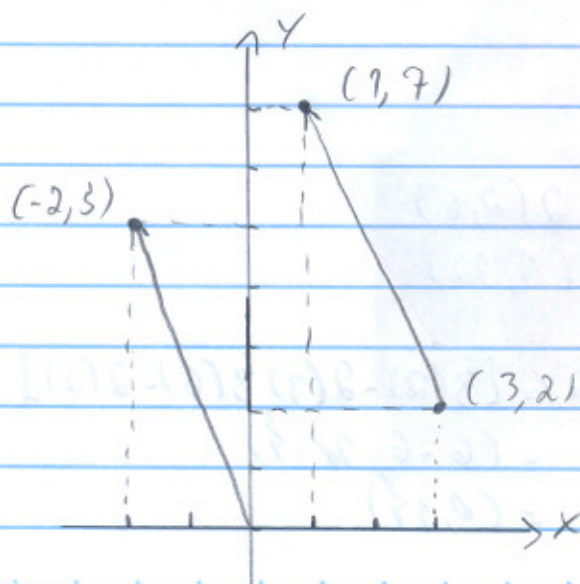
PONTO INICIAL = (1, 7)

$$X' = -2 + 3$$

$$Y' = 5 + 2$$

$$= 1$$

$$= 7$$



EXERCÍCIO 5 (PÁGINA 95)

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5.A $X = (2, 3), Y = (-2, 5)$

$$\begin{aligned} X + Y &= [2 + (-2), 3 + 5] \\ &= (2 - 2, 8) \\ &= (0, 8) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 2X &= 2(2, 3) \\ &= (4, 6) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} X - Y &= [2 - (-2), 3 - 5] \\ &= (2 + 2, -2) \\ &= (4, -2) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 3X - 2Y &= [3(2) - 2(-2), 3(3) - 2(5)] \\ &= (6 + 4, 9 - 10) \\ &= (10, -1) \end{aligned}$$

5.B $X = (0, 3), Y = (3, 2)$

$$\begin{aligned} X + Y &= (0 + 3, 3 + 2) \\ &= (3, 5) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 2(X) &= 2(0, 3) \\ &= (0, 6) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} X - Y &= (0 - 3, 3 - 2) \\ &= (-3, 1) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 3X - 2Y &= [3(0) - 2(3), 3(3) - 2(2)] \\ &= (0 - 6, 9 - 4) \\ &= (-6, 5) \end{aligned}$$

5.C $X = (2, 6), Y = (3, 2)$

$$\begin{aligned} X + Y &= (2 + 3, 6 + 2) \\ &= (5, 8) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 2X &= 2(2, 6) \\ &= (4, 12) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} X - Y &= (2 - 3, 6 - 2) \\ &= (-1, 4) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 3X - 2Y &= [3(2) - 2(3), 3(6) - 2(2)] \\ &= (6 - 6, 18 - 4) \\ &= (0, 14) \end{aligned}$$

EXERCÍCIO 7 (PÁGINA 95)

7.A $Z = 2X$
 $X = 2$
 $= 2(1, 2)$
 $= (2, 4)$

7.B $\frac{3}{2}U = Y$
 $3U = 2Y$
 $U = \frac{2}{3}Y$

$U = \frac{2}{3}(-3, 4)$
 $= (-2, \frac{8}{3})$

$Y = \frac{8}{3}$

7.C $Z + U = X$
 $= (1, 2)$

$Z + U = [X + (-2), 4 + Y]$
 $= (X - 2, 4 + Y)$

$X - 2 = 1$
 $X = 1 + 2$
 $= 3$

$4 + Y = 2$
 $Y = 2 - 4$
 $= -2$

EXERCÍCIO 9 (PÁGINA 95)

9.A $\|X\| = \sqrt{X_1^2 + X_2^2}$
 $= \sqrt{1^2 + 2^2}$
 $= \sqrt{1 + 4}$
 $= \sqrt{5}$

9.B $\|X\| = \sqrt{X_1^2 + X_2^2}$
 $= \sqrt{(-3)^2 + (-4)^2}$
 $= \sqrt{9 + 16}$
 $= \sqrt{25}$
 $= 5$

$$\begin{aligned}
 9.C \quad \|x\| &= \sqrt{x_1^2 + x_2^2} \\
 &= \sqrt{0^2 + 2^2} \\
 &= \sqrt{0+4} \\
 &= \sqrt{4} \\
 &= 2
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 9.D \quad \|x\| &= \sqrt{x_1^2 + x_2^2} \\
 &= \sqrt{(-4)^2 + 3^2} \\
 &= \sqrt{16+9} \\
 &= \sqrt{25} \\
 &= 5
 \end{aligned}$$

EXERCÍCIO 11 (PÁGINA 95)

$$\begin{aligned}
 11.A \quad \|x\| &= \sqrt{(x' - x)^2 + (y' - y)^2} \\
 &= \sqrt{(3-2)^2 + (4-3)^2} \\
 &= \sqrt{1^2 + 1^2} \\
 &= \sqrt{1+1} \\
 &= \sqrt{2}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 11.B \quad \|x\| &= \sqrt{(x' - x)^2 + (y' - y)^2} \\
 &= \sqrt{(3-0)^2 + (4-0)^2} \\
 &= \sqrt{3^2 + 4^2} \\
 &= \sqrt{9+16} \\
 &= \sqrt{25} \\
 &= 5
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 11.C \quad \|x\| &= \sqrt{(x' - x)^2 + (y' - y)^2} \\
 &= \sqrt{[0 - (-3)]^2 + (1-2)^2} \\
 &= \sqrt{(0+3)^2 + (-1)^2}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \|x\| &= \sqrt{3^2 + 1} \\
 &= \sqrt{9+1} \\
 &= \sqrt{10}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (11.7) \quad \|x\| &= \sqrt{(x^1 - x)^2 + (y^1 - y)^2} \\
 &= \sqrt{(2-0)^2 + (0-3)^2} \\
 &= \sqrt{2^2 + (-3)^2} \\
 &= \sqrt{4+9} \\
 &= \sqrt{13}
 \end{aligned}$$

EXERCÍCIO 13 (PÁGINA 95)

$$(13.A) \quad U = \frac{1}{\|x\|} \cdot x$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \|x\| &= \sqrt{x_1^2 + x_2^2} \\
 &= \sqrt{3^2 + 4^2} \\
 &= \sqrt{9+16} \\
 &= \sqrt{25} \\
 &= 5
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 U &= \frac{1}{\|x\|} \cdot x \\
 &= \frac{1}{5} (3, 4) \\
 &= \left(\frac{3}{5}, \frac{4}{5} \right)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$(13.B) \quad U = \frac{1}{\|x\|} \cdot x$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \|x\| &= \sqrt{x_1^2 + x_2^2} \\
 &= \sqrt{(-2)^2 + (-3)^2} \\
 &= \sqrt{4+9} \\
 &= \sqrt{13}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 U &= \frac{1}{\|x\|} \cdot x \\
 &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{13}} (-2, -3) \\
 &= \left(-\frac{2}{\sqrt{13}}, -\frac{3}{\sqrt{13}} \right)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$(13.C) \quad U = \frac{1}{\|x\|} \cdot x$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \|X\| &= \sqrt{x_1^2 + x_2^2} \\
 &= \sqrt{3^2 + 0^2} \\
 &= \sqrt{25 + 0} \\
 &= \sqrt{25} \\
 &= 5
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 U &= \frac{1}{\|X\|} \cdot X \\
 &= \frac{1}{5} (3, 0) \\
 &= (1, 0)
 \end{aligned}$$

EXERCÍCIO 15 (PÁGINA 95) (2P + 10P) 15

15.A $X = (1, 2), Y = (2, -3)$

$$\begin{aligned}
 X \cdot Y &= 1(2) + 2(-3) \\
 &= 2 - 6 \\
 &= -4
 \end{aligned}$$

15.B $X = (1, 0), Y = (0, 1)$

$$\begin{aligned}
 X \cdot Y &= 1(0) + 0(1) \\
 &= 0 + 0 \\
 &= 0
 \end{aligned}$$

15.C $X = (-3, -4), Y = (4, -3)$

$$\begin{aligned}
 X \cdot Y &= -3(4) + (-4)(-3) \\
 &= -12 + 12 \\
 &= 0
 \end{aligned}$$

15.D $X = (2, 1), Y = (-2, -1)$

$$\begin{aligned}
 X \cdot Y &= 2(-2) + 1(-1) \\
 &= -4 - 1 \\
 &= -5
 \end{aligned}$$

EXERCÍCIO 17 (PÁGINA 93)

17.A $X = (1, 2), Y = (2, -3)$

$$\cos \theta = \frac{X \cdot Y}{\|X\| \cdot \|Y\|}$$

$$X \cdot Y = -4$$

$$\begin{aligned} \|X\| &= \sqrt{X_1^2 + X_2^2} \\ &= \sqrt{1^2 + 2^2} \\ &= \sqrt{1+4} \\ &= \sqrt{5} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \|Y\| &= \sqrt{Y_1^2 + Y_2^2} \\ &= \sqrt{2^2 + (-3)^2} \\ &= \sqrt{4+9} \\ &= \sqrt{13} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \cos \theta &= \frac{X \cdot Y}{\|X\| \cdot \|Y\|} \\ &= \frac{-4}{\sqrt{5} \cdot \sqrt{13}} \\ &= \frac{-4}{\sqrt{65}} \end{aligned}$$

17.B $X = (1, 0), Y = (0, 1)$

$$\cos \theta = \frac{X \cdot Y}{\|X\| \cdot \|Y\|}$$

$$X \cdot Y = 0$$

$$\cos \theta = 0$$

$$\cos \theta = 0$$

$$17.6 \quad X = (-3, -4), Y = (4, -3)$$

$$\cos \theta = \frac{X \cdot Y}{\|X\| \|Y\|}$$

$$X \cdot Y = 0$$

LOGO,

$$\cos \theta = 0$$

$$17.7 \quad X = (2, 1), Y = (-2, -1)$$

$$\cos \theta = \frac{X \cdot Y}{\|X\| \|Y\|}$$

$$X \cdot Y = -3$$

$$\begin{aligned} \|X\| &= \sqrt{X_1^2 + X_2^2} \\ &= \sqrt{2^2 + 1^2} \\ &= \sqrt{4+1} \\ &= \sqrt{5} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \|Y\| &= \sqrt{Y_1^2 + Y_2^2} \\ &= \sqrt{(-2)^2 + (-1)^2} \\ &= \sqrt{4+1} \\ &= \sqrt{5} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \cos \theta &= \frac{X \cdot Y}{\|X\| \|Y\|} \\ &= \frac{-3}{\sqrt{5} \cdot \sqrt{5}} \\ &= \frac{-3}{\sqrt{25}} \\ &= \frac{-3}{5} \end{aligned}$$

$$\cos \theta = -1$$

EXERCÍCIO 19 (PÁGINA 95)

$$19.A \quad i \cdot i = j \cdot j = 1$$

$$i = (1, 0)$$

$$j = (0, 1)$$

$$\begin{aligned} i \cdot i &= 1(1) + 0(0) \\ &= 1 + 0 \\ &= 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} j \cdot j &= 0(0) + 1(1) \\ &= 0 + 1 \\ &= 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$19.B \quad i \cdot j = 0$$

$$i = (1, 0)$$

$$j = (0, 1)$$

$$\begin{aligned} i \cdot j &= 1(0) + 0(1) \\ &= 0 + 0 \\ &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

EXERCÍCIO 20 (PÁGINA 95)

$$20.A \quad X_1 \cdot X_2 = 1(0) + 2(1)$$

$$= 0 + 2$$

$= 2 \Rightarrow$ NÃO SÃO ORTOGONAIS/PERPENDICULARES

$$X_1 \cdot X_3 = 1(-2) + 2(-4)$$

$$= -2 - 8$$

$= -10 \Rightarrow$ NÃO SÃO ORTOGONAIS/PERPENDICULARES

$$X_1 \cdot X_4 = 1(-2) + 2(1)$$

$$= -2 + 2$$

$= 0 \Rightarrow$ SÃO ORTOGONAIS / PERPENDICULARES

$$X_1 \cdot X_5 = 1(2) + 2(4)$$

$$= 2 + 8$$

$= 10 \Rightarrow$ NÃO SÃO ORTOGONAIS / PERPENDICULARES

$$X_1 \cdot X_6 = 1(-6) + 2(3)$$

$$= -6 + 6$$

$= 0 \Rightarrow$ SÃO ORTOGONAIS / PERPENDICULARES

$$X_2 \cdot X_3 = 0(-2) + 1(-4)$$

$$= 0 - 4$$

$= -4 \Rightarrow$ NÃO SÃO ORTOGONAIS / PERPENDICULARES

$$X_2 \cdot X_4 = 0(-2) + 1(1)$$

$$= 0 + 1$$

$= 1 \Rightarrow$ NÃO SÃO ORTOGONAIS / PERPENDICULARES

$$X_2 \cdot X_5 = 0(2) + 1(4)$$

$$= 0 + 4$$

$= 4 \Rightarrow$ NÃO SÃO ORTOGONAIS / PERPENDICULARES

$$X_2 \cdot X_6 = 0(-6) + 1(3)$$

$$= 0 + 3$$

$= 3 \Rightarrow$ NÃO SÃO ORTOGONAIS / PERPENDICULARES

$$X_3 \cdot X_4 = -2(-2) + (-4)(1)$$

$$= 4 - 4$$

$= 0 \Rightarrow$ SÃO ORTOGONAIS / PERPENDICULARES

$$X_3 \cdot X_5 = -2(2) + (-4)(4)$$

$$= -4 - 16$$

$= -20 \Rightarrow$ NÃO SÃO ONTOGOMASIS/PERPENDICULARES

$$X_3 \cdot X_6 = -2(-6) + (-4)(3)$$

$$= 12 - 12$$

$= 0 \Rightarrow$ SÃO ONTOGOMASIS/PERPENDICULARES

$$X_4 \cdot X_5 = -2(2) + 1(4)$$

$$= -4 + 4$$

$= 0 \Rightarrow$ SÃO ONTOGOMASIS/PERPENDICULARES

$$X_4 \cdot X_6 = -2(-6) + 1(3)$$

$$= 12 + 3$$

$= 15 \Rightarrow$ NÃO SÃO ONTOGOMASIS/PERPENDICULARES

$$X_5 \cdot X_6 = 2(-6) + 4(3)$$

$$= -12 + 12$$

$= 0 \Rightarrow$ SÃO ONTOGOMASIS/PERPENDICULARES

20.B $X_1 \in X_5, X_4 \in X_6$

20.C $X_1 \in X_3, X_1 \in X_4, X_1 \in X_6$

$X_5 \in X_3, X_5 \in X_4, X_5 \in X_6$

EXERCÍCIO 21 (PÁGINA 95)

21.A $X = i + 3j$

$$21.3) X = -2i - 3j$$

$$21.9) X = -2i$$

$$21.7) X = 3j$$

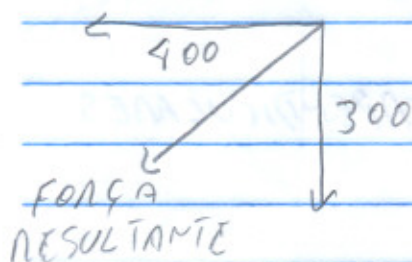
EXERCÍCIO 22 (PÁGINA 95)

$$22.A) X = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$22.B) X = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$22.C) X = \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ -3 \end{bmatrix}$$

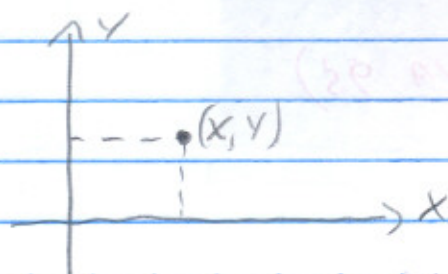
EXERCÍCIO 23 (PÁGINA 95)



$$\begin{aligned} \|X\| &= \sqrt{X_1^2 + X_2^2} \\ &= \sqrt{300^2 + 400^2} \\ &= \sqrt{90.000 + 160.000} \\ &= \sqrt{250.000} \\ &= 500 \text{ Kgf} \end{aligned}$$

EXERCÍCIO T.1 (PÁGINA 96)

SEJA P UM PONTO DO PLANO E Q E Q' SUA PROJEÇÃO SOBRE O EIXO DOS X E SOBRE O EIXO DOS Y, RESPECTIVAMENTE. AQUELA É CHAMADA DE COORDENADA X DE P E ESSA É CHAMADA DE COORDENADA Y DE P. LOGO,



ASSIM, COM CADA PONTO DO PLANO ASSOCIAMOS UM PAR ORDEMADO DE NÚMEROS REAIS (X, Y) , SUAS COORDENADAS.

EXERCÍCIO T.2 (PÁGINA 96)

$$X = (X_1, X_2)$$

$$O = (0, 0)$$

$$\begin{aligned} X + O &= (X_1 + 0, X_2 + 0) \\ &= (X_1, X_2) \\ &= X \end{aligned}$$

EXERCÍCIO T.3 (PÁGINA 96)

$$X = (X_1, X_2)$$

$$\begin{aligned} (-1)X &= (-1)(X_1, X_2) \\ &= (-X_1, -X_2) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} X + (-1)X &= [X_1 + (-X_1), X_2 + (-X_2)] \\ &= (X_1 - X_1, X_2 - X_2) \\ &= (0, 0) \\ &= O \end{aligned}$$

EXERCÍCIO T.4 (PÁGINA 96)

$$\begin{aligned} cX &= c(X_1, X_2) \\ &= (cX_1, cX_2) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \|cX\| &= \sqrt{(cX_1)^2 + (cX_2)^2} & \rightarrow & \|cX\| = \sqrt{c^2} \sqrt{X_1^2 + X_2^2} \\ &= \sqrt{c^2 X_1^2 + c^2 X_2^2} & & = |c| \cdot \|X\| \\ &= \sqrt{c^2 (X_1^2 + X_2^2)} \end{aligned}$$

EXERCÍCIO T.5 (PÁGINA 96)

$$X \neq 0$$

ENTÃO,

$$\|X\| \neq 0$$

LOGO,

$$\frac{1}{\|X\|} > 0$$

CONSIDERANDO,

$$\frac{1}{\|X\|} = c, \text{ EM QUE } c \text{ É UM ESCALAR (UM NÚMERO REAL)}$$

TEMOS,

cX TEM A MESMA DIREÇÃO E SENTIDO DE X

SENDO ASSIM, TEM A MESMA DIREÇÃO E SENTIDO DE X .

EXERCÍCIO T.6 (PÁGINA 96)

T.6.A $X = (X_1, X_2)$

$$1X = 1(X_1, X_2)$$

$$\begin{aligned} 1X &= [1(x_1), 1(x_2)] \\ &= (x_1, x_2) \\ &= X \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{T.6.B } (\alpha 2)X &= \alpha 2X \\ &= \alpha(2X) \end{aligned}$$

EXERCÍCIO T.7 (PÁGINA 96)

$$\text{T.7.A } X = (x_1, x_2)$$

$$\begin{aligned} X \cdot X &= [x_1(x_1) + x_2(x_2)] \\ &= x_1^2 + x_2^2 \\ &= (\sqrt{x_1^2 + x_2^2})^2 \\ &= \|X\|^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{T.7.B } X &= (x_1, x_2) \\ Y &= (x_1', x_2') \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} X \cdot Y &= [x_1(x_1') + x_2(x_2')] \\ &= x_1(x_1') + x_2(x_2') \end{aligned}$$

como,

$$x_1(x_1') + x_2(x_2') = x_1'(x_1) + x_2'(x_2)$$

TEMOS,

$$X \cdot Y = Y \cdot X$$

$$T.7.C \quad X = (x_1, x_2)$$

$$Y = (y_1, y_2)$$

$$Z = (z_1, z_2)$$

$$\begin{aligned} (X+Y) \cdot Z &= (x_1+y_1, x_2+y_2) \cdot (z_1, z_2) \\ &= [(x_1+y_1)(z_1) + (x_2+y_2)(z_2)] \\ &= x_1z_1 + y_1z_1 + x_2z_2 + y_2z_2 \\ &= x_1z_1 + x_2z_2 + y_1z_1 + y_2z_2 \\ &= X \cdot Z + Y \cdot Z \end{aligned}$$

$$T.7.D \quad X = (x_1, x_2)$$

$$Y = (y_1, y_2)$$

$$c = \text{ESCALAR}$$

1º CASO:

$$\begin{aligned} (cX) \cdot Y &= [c(x_1, x_2)] \cdot (y_1, y_2) \\ &= [c x_1, c x_2] \cdot (y_1, y_2) \\ &= (c x_1 y_1 + c x_2 y_2) \\ &= [c(x_1 y_1 + x_2 y_2)] \\ &= c(X \cdot Y) \end{aligned}$$

2º CASO:

$$\begin{aligned} (cX) \cdot Y &= [c(x_1, x_2)] \cdot (y_1, y_2) \\ &= (x_1, x_2) \cdot [c(y_1, y_2)] \\ &= X \cdot (cY) \end{aligned}$$

EXERCÍCIO T.8 (PÁGINA 96)

$$X = (X_1, X_2)$$

$$Y = (Y_1, Y_2)$$

$$Z = (Z_1, Z_2)$$

$$\mathcal{M} = \text{ESCALAR}$$

$$\mathcal{N} = \text{ESCALAR}$$

SUPONHA QUE X E Z SÃO ONTOGOMAS/PERPENDICULARES. LOGO,

$$X \cdot Z = 0$$

OU SEJA,

$$(X_1 \cdot Z_1 + X_2 \cdot Z_2) = 0$$

AINDA, SUPONHA QUE Y E Z SÃO ONTOGOMAS/PERPENDICULARES. LOGO,

$$Y \cdot Z = 0$$

OU SEJA,

$$(Y_1 \cdot Z_1 + Y_2 \cdot Z_2) = 0$$

COMO,

$$\mathcal{M} X = \mathcal{M}(X_1, X_2)$$

$$= (\mathcal{M} X_1, \mathcal{M} X_2)$$

$$\mathcal{N} Y = \mathcal{N}(Y_1, Y_2)$$

$$= (\mathcal{N} Y_1, \mathcal{N} Y_2)$$

SEMDO ASSIM,

$$\alpha X + \beta Y = (\alpha X_1 + \beta Y_1, \alpha X_2 + \beta Y_2)$$

ENTÃO,

$$\begin{aligned} (\alpha X + \beta Y) \cdot Z &= (\alpha X_1 + \beta Y_1, \alpha X_2 + \beta Y_2) \cdot (Z_1, Z_2) \\ &= [Z_1(\alpha X_1 + \beta Y_1) + Z_2(\alpha X_2 + \beta Y_2)] \\ &= \alpha X_1 Z_1 + \beta Y_1 Z_1 + \alpha X_2 Z_2 + \beta Y_2 Z_2 \\ &= \alpha X_1 Z_1 + \alpha X_2 Z_2 + \beta Y_1 Z_1 + \beta Y_2 Z_2 \\ &= \alpha (X_1 Z_1 + X_2 Z_2) + \beta (Y_1 Z_1 + Y_2 Z_2) \\ &= \alpha (X \cdot Z) + \beta (Y \cdot Z) \\ &= \alpha (0) + \beta (0) \\ &= 0 + 0 \\ &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

LOGO,

$(\alpha X + \beta Y) \cdot Z$ SÃO ORTOGONAIS / PERPENDICULARES