

## Gabarito do 10ª Práticas de demonstrações

### Ferramentas disponíveis:

**Definição 1:** Transposta de uma matriz  $A = [a_{ij}]$  é construída por reflexão de seus elementos em relação à diagonal principal. O elemento da linha  $i$ -ésima e  $j$ -ésima coluna de  $A$  deve corresponder ao elemento da  $j$ -ésima linha e  $i$ -ésima coluna da matriz  $A^T$ .

**Definição 2:** O produto de matrizes  $A$  e  $B$ , ambas  $3 \times 3$ , corresponde à matriz  $C$   $3 \times 3$  cujo elemento  $[c_{ij}]$  corresponde à:  $a_{i1} \cdot b_{1j} + a_{i2} \cdot b_{2j} + a_{i3} \cdot b_{3j}$ .

### Enunciados a demonstrar

**Exemplo)** Prove que para  $A$  e  $B$  matrizes  $3 \times 3$  quaisquer,  $(A \cdot B)^T = B^T \cdot A^T$ .

### Demonstração:

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{Seja } A = [a_{11}, a_{12}, a_{13}] \quad \text{Seja } B = [b_{11}, b_{12}, b_{13}] \\ \quad [a_{21}, a_{22}, a_{23}] \quad \quad [b_{21}, b_{22}, b_{23}] \\ \quad [a_{31}, a_{32}, a_{33}] \quad \quad [b_{31}, b_{32}, b_{33}] \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{Seja } A^T = [a_{11}, a_{21}, a_{31}] \quad \text{Seja } B^T = [b_{11}, b_{21}, b_{31}] \\ \quad [a_{12}, a_{22}, a_{32}] \quad \quad [b_{12}, b_{22}, b_{32}] \\ \quad [a_{13}, a_{23}, a_{33}] \quad \quad [b_{13}, b_{23}, b_{33}] \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} A \cdot B = [a_{11} \cdot b_{11} + a_{12} \cdot b_{21} + a_{13} \cdot b_{31} \quad a_{21} \cdot b_{11} + a_{22} \cdot b_{21} + a_{23} \cdot b_{31} \quad a_{31} \cdot b_{11} + a_{32} \cdot b_{21} + a_{33} \cdot b_{31}] \\ \quad [a_{11} \cdot b_{12} + a_{12} \cdot b_{22} + a_{13} \cdot b_{32} \quad a_{21} \cdot b_{12} + a_{22} \cdot b_{22} + a_{23} \cdot b_{32} \quad a_{31} \cdot b_{12} + a_{32} \cdot b_{22} + a_{33} \cdot b_{32}] \\ \quad [a_{11} \cdot b_{13} + a_{12} \cdot b_{23} + a_{13} \cdot b_{33} \quad a_{21} \cdot b_{13} + a_{22} \cdot b_{23} + a_{23} \cdot b_{33} \quad a_{31} \cdot b_{13} + a_{32} \cdot b_{23} + a_{33} \cdot b_{33}] \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} (A \cdot B)^T = [a_{11} \cdot b_{11} + a_{12} \cdot b_{21} + a_{13} \cdot b_{31} \quad a_{11} \cdot b_{12} + a_{12} \cdot b_{22} + a_{13} \cdot b_{32} \quad a_{11} \cdot b_{13} + a_{12} \cdot b_{23} + a_{13} \cdot b_{33}] \\ \quad [a_{21} \cdot b_{11} + a_{22} \cdot b_{21} + a_{23} \cdot b_{31} \quad a_{21} \cdot b_{12} + a_{22} \cdot b_{22} + a_{23} \cdot b_{32} \quad a_{21} \cdot b_{13} + a_{22} \cdot b_{23} + a_{23} \cdot b_{33}] \\ \quad [a_{31} \cdot b_{11} + a_{32} \cdot b_{21} + a_{33} \cdot b_{31} \quad a_{31} \cdot b_{12} + a_{32} \cdot b_{22} + a_{33} \cdot b_{32} \quad a_{31} \cdot b_{13} + a_{32} \cdot b_{23} + a_{33} \cdot b_{33}] \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} B^T \cdot A^T = [a_{11} \cdot b_{11} + a_{12} \cdot b_{21} + a_{13} \cdot b_{31} \quad a_{11} \cdot b_{12} + a_{12} \cdot b_{22} + a_{13} \cdot b_{32} \quad a_{11} \cdot b_{13} + a_{12} \cdot b_{23} + a_{13} \cdot b_{33}] \\ \quad [a_{21} \cdot b_{11} + a_{22} \cdot b_{21} + a_{23} \cdot b_{31} \quad a_{21} \cdot b_{12} + a_{22} \cdot b_{22} + a_{23} \cdot b_{32} \quad a_{21} \cdot b_{13} + a_{22} \cdot b_{23} + a_{23} \cdot b_{33}] \\ \quad [a_{31} \cdot b_{11} + a_{32} \cdot b_{21} + a_{33} \cdot b_{31} \quad a_{31} \cdot b_{12} + a_{32} \cdot b_{22} + a_{33} \cdot b_{32} \quad a_{31} \cdot b_{13} + a_{32} \cdot b_{23} + a_{33} \cdot b_{33}] \end{array}$$

1) Prove que para uma matriz  $A_{3 \times 3}$  qualquer,  $(A^T)^T = A$ .

**Demonstração:**

$$\text{Seja } A = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{Seja } A^T = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{21} & a_{31} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} a_{12} & a_{22} & a_{32} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} a_{13} & a_{23} & a_{33} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{Seja } (A^T)^T = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{bmatrix}$$