$$t=1: \det(\mathbf{A}) = -14 \Rightarrow LGS \text{ eindeutig lösbar}$$

$$3x_{1} - x_{2} + 2x_{3} = 8$$

$$4x_{1} + 2x_{2} + 7x_{3} = 8$$

$$4x_{1} + 2x_{$$

$$x_{1} = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{A}^{(1)} \\ |\mathbf{A}| \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{A} \\ |\mathbf{A}| \end{vmatrix}} = \frac{-60}{-14} = \frac{30}{7}$$

$$x_{2} = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 3 & 8 & 2 \\ 4 & 8 & 7 \\ 1 & 4 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \cdot (-2)}{\begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{A} \\ |\mathbf{A}| \end{vmatrix}} = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 5 \\ 1 & 4 & 1 \end{vmatrix}}{-14} = \frac{(-4) \cdot (1 \cdot 5 - 2 \cdot 0)}{-14} = \frac{-20}{-14} = \frac{10}{7}$$

$$x_{3} = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 3 & -1 & 8 \\ 4 & 2 & 8 \\ 1 & 1 & 4 \end{vmatrix} \cdot (-2)}{\begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{A} \\ |\mathbf{A}| \end{vmatrix}} = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 1 & -3 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 4 \end{vmatrix}}{-14} = \frac{4 \cdot (1 \cdot 0 - 2 \cdot (-3))}{-14} = \frac{24}{-14} = \frac{-12}{-77}$$
Prof. Dr. Hans-Jürgen Dobner, HTWK Leipzig, MNZ