

Mate 1: Curs #1

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1 Matrici

Fie $A = \{1, 2, 3, \dots, n\}$ si $B = \{1, 2, 3, \dots, m\}$, $m, n \in \mathbb{N}^*$.

Se numeste matrice cu n linii si m coloane, orice aplicatie $f : A \times B \rightarrow I$, unde $(I, +, \cdot)$ inel.

Vom nota $f(i, j) = C_{ij}$, $C = (C_{ij})$, $1 \leq i \leq n$, $1 \leq j \leq m$.

Consideram matricea extinsa:

$$\left(\begin{array}{cccc|c} x_{11} & x_{12} & \dots & x_{1n} & b_1 \\ x_{21} & x_{22} & \dots & x_{2n} & b_2 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ x_{m1} & x_{m2} & \dots & x_{mn} & b_m \end{array} \right)$$

a sistemului $A \cdot X = B$, $X = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix}$, $B = \begin{pmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ \vdots \\ b_n \end{pmatrix}$, $A \in M_n(\mathbb{R})$

Se observa ca daca se inverseaza doua linii pe matricea extinsa, se obtine o matrice extinsa a unui sistem echivalent cu cel initial.

Daca se inmulteste o linie cu un numar nenul si se adauga la alta linie, rezulta un sistem echivalent cu cel original.

Daca folosim cele 2 operatii enuntate anterior $\implies (A|B) \sim \dots \sim (I_n|B^*)$

Observatie:

Daca avem un sistem $(A|C1)$ si un alt sistem $(A|C2)$, se pot rezolva simultan cele 2 sisteme cu metoda Gauss-Jordan:

$(A|C1|C2) \sim \dots \sim (I_n|C_1^*|C_2^*)$

$(A|C1) \sim \dots \sim (I_n|C_1^*) \iff C_1^* = A^{-1} \cdot C_1$ Daca rezolva simultan n sisteme de

ecuatii de forma $\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \dots \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$

$$\left(A \left| \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \right| \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \right| \dots \left| \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right) \Longleftrightarrow (A|I_n) \sim \dots \sim (I_n|A^{-1})$$

Pentru determinarea matricelor echivalente cu matricea initiala se poate proceda astfel:

1. Daca $A_{11} \neq 0$ se imparte linia 1 la A_{11} obtinand pe aceasta pozitie 1. Daca se inmulteste linia 1 cu $-A_{21}$ si se aduna la linia 2 se obtine pe linia $A_{21} = 0$. Se procedeaza analog pana cand sub elementul A_{21} sunt numai valori 0. Ceea ce s-a facut cu A_{11} se face si cu elementele $A_{22}, A_{33}, \dots, A_{nn}$, obtinandu-se astfel pe diagonala principala numai valori 1 si sub aceasta numai valori 0.
2. Absolut analog cu pasul 1, incepand cu coloana n se obtin valori egale cu 0 deasupra diagonalei principale.

De remarcat este faptul ca in toate operatiunile descrise mai sus participa si elementele din coloana termenilor liberi.

Exemplu:

$$\begin{aligned} & \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{array} \right) \sim \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right) \sim \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{array} \right) \sim \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{array} \right) \sim \\ & \sim \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 & -1 & -1 & 1 \end{array} \right) \sim \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \end{array} \right) \sim \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \end{array} \right) \sim \\ & \sim \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \end{array} \right) = (I_n|A^{-1}) \end{aligned}$$

Se verifica usor ca matricea obtinuta este intradevar A^{-1} , intrucat respecta relatia $A \cdot A^{-1} = I_3$.