## Sistème de ecuati liniare. Metoda eliminaria Gauss-Jordan

· Consideram aunotoral sist. de ec. linière

(S): 
$$\overset{\sim}{Z}$$
  $\underset{j=1}{a_{ij}} \times_j = b_i$   $\underset{j=1}{(4)} i = \overline{l_j} \dots$   
 $\underset{j=1}{a_{ij}} b_i \in IR$   $\underset{j=1}{(4)} i = \overline{l_j} \dots$ 

I este un sitt. de m ec. linière ou n necumocute

Not: 
$$A = (aij)_{i=jm} \subset \mathcal{M}_{(m,n)}(\mathbb{R})$$

$$J = 5^{m}$$

$$X = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix} \in \mathcal{M}_{(v,1)}(\mathbb{R}) \qquad b = \begin{pmatrix} b_1 \\ \vdots \\ b_m \end{pmatrix} \in \mathcal{M}_{(w,1)}(\mathbb{R})$$

Compatibilitates sostemelos:

Dest: 2 sistème sont echivalente daca au acelerisi solution.  1055: Urmétocrele transf. asupra ee, sist, AX = 6 conduc la m xit.  echivalent
1055 : Urmétocrele hansj. asupre et. ous.
1) permutares a 2 ec. 2) inmulti unei ec. ou a ell?" 3) adminora unei ec. la o alta ec, eventual dupi amulti, en a ell.  Transf. aplicate asspra unei matrice sunt:  (în echivelent)
1) permatare a e livii en a e R. 2) simultires unei livii en a e R. 3) admare unei livii le o alte livie, eventuel dup simultire au a e R.
Def: O matice s. n. matice in forma esalon dace:  1) limite nule se afte sub toote timile nemule  2) pe fie core livie nemule, primul elem. du stônze este \$\pm\00000
-DPIVOT 3) pivotul de pe livic i+1 este la dreapte pivotulai de pe livic i
+ SUPLIMENTAR De toti pireti = 1  Si decsuja pirotika avem numci 0
formo egalon reduse
P (t) motrice poete si transformate dupe un ur ficit de operation on linie intero metrice egalon.  (de tijul alse preside auteur)
Metodo eliminera (complete) Gauss-Jordon [ALGORITHUL GAUSS-JORDAN]
Consideren sist. linior: [AX=b]  Parien notice extinse a sest. A = (A1b) si o aducem la  Sorme esolon (reduse)
Joine Ezolou (reduse)

Dace existe un firet pe ultima colocue = D sistemul este [incompatibil].

(in sist. echivelest over 0=1)

Attfel, nec. coresp. colocuela au pivoti sunt nec. principele
iar nec. coresp. colocuela fero pivoti sunt nec. secundore

Trecem nec. secunder in membrul dirept o le dom veloci oubitere
(în IR) pi apri calcular nec. principele ii fed. de cele secundore.

o Sist. e compatibil determinat (i.e. are sol. unit.) doca:
avem pivot pe fiecare colocue in after de uttime.

Obs: Nr. pivotilor = rous (te)

vi totodoti ur. veriobileta principale).

(Apl. 2) Rezolvati munitoarele sist, de en liniere, utilizend met. eliminari complete (ofg. Gauss - Jordan).  $\begin{cases} 2 \times +y - 2 + t = 1 \\ x - y + 12 + t = 3 \\ x + 2y - 32 - 2t = 6 \end{cases}$  $a)(3) \begin{cases} x + y - 2 = 1 \\ x - y + 2 = 2 \\ 2x + y + 22 = 4 \end{cases}$  $\frac{\text{Rez}: a)}{4} A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$ Aedd (A1b) = (1-1/2)
2 1 2 4

M. extrasé a sist. + la forme egolon (reduse)

Aducem m. extinsi a sist. + la forme egolon (reduse)  $A^{e}_{1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & -2 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 2 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & -1 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 2 & 2 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 2 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & -1 & 4 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$  $L_{1}^{1} = L_{1}^{-1} L_{1} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & | & \frac{3}{2} \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & | & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 3 & | & \frac{3}{2} \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & | & \frac{3}{2} \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & | & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & | & 1 & | & \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}$  $L_{2} = L_{2}^{+} L_{3} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & \frac{3}{2} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = D \begin{cases} x = \frac{3}{2} \\ y = 0 \\ 2 = \frac{1}{2} \end{cases}$   $\frac{Obs}{Jew} : \frac{r_{3} A = r_{3} A^{e} = 3}{(S_{1})} \text{ diffen. comp. det. (sol. unix)} \quad J_{1} = \frac{3}{2} \left(\frac{3}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right)$ 

5) 
$$f = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & -1 & +1 \\ 1 & -1 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$
 $f = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & -1 & 1 & 1 & 3 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 & 3 & -2 & 6 \end{pmatrix}$ 
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 $f = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & -3 & -2 & 6 \end{pmatrix}$ 
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 $f = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 & 1 & 3 \\ 2 & 1 & -1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & -1 & 1 & 1 \\ 3 & 1 & -1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ 
 $f = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & -1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & -1 & 1 & 1 \\ 3 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 4 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 3 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 4 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 4 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 4 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 4 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 4 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 4 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 4 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 4 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 4 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 4 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 4 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 4 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 4 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 4 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 4 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 4 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 4 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 4 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 4 & 1$ 

$$\int x = 4 - \frac{1}{3} \propto$$

$$y = -3 + \frac{5}{3} \propto, \quad x \in \mathbb{R}$$

[[EMA] Révolvete monotoèrele sost de ec. linière, utilissend

metode eliminori Ganss-Jordan.

a) 
$$\begin{cases} x+y-z=2 \\ 2x+y-3t=2 \\ x-y-z=0 \end{cases} \begin{cases} x+y+2t=1 \\ x+y+3t=1 \\ x+y-2t=1 \end{cases}$$

$$e)\begin{cases} x + y + 2 + t = 1 \\ 2x - y + 2 - t = 2 \\ x - 2y - 2t = -1 \end{cases}$$

d) 
$$\begin{cases} x + 2y + 3z - 2t = 6 \\ 2x - y - 2z - 3t = 8 \end{cases}$$
$$\begin{cases} 3x + 2y - 2z + 2t = 4 \\ 2x - 3y + 2z + t = -8 \end{cases}$$

Apl Rezolvati sistemul orogen Sexty-2+t=0 X-7+22+t=0 X+2J-32-2t=0 utilizend met diminion completa (Gars - Inden)

Evident ca: un sistem linia omogen ou intet decuno sil nut, deci (t) sist. omogen este compatibil.

Aplicen acelej als de revolucie ce j'in aent jest en colorina termenila liberi nenalt.

Utilizen Gomes-Jordan, cone ne de ne nemai go matricei, dan gi o forme simplo, echivelento, a siste de mada after a against solution.

Revenim la oplicatie si observem ce metrice sist.

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 - 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & -3 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$
 este une dintre matricele din ap!

Forme agalon determinate pt. motrice A este:

$$E = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1/3 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -5/3 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

x,7, t wer. pringale Z=x, dell nei secundon

Sistemal devine: 
$$\begin{cases} x + \frac{1}{3}z = 0 \\ y - \frac{5}{5}z = 0 \end{cases} = 0 \begin{cases} x = -\frac{1}{3}x \\ y = \frac{5}{3}x \\ z = x, x \in \mathbb{R} \end{cases}$$

TEMA Revolucti muitoerele sist de ec. lir. om gene, attilized met elimineri Granss-Jordon:

a)  $\begin{cases} x+y-2=0 \\ 2x+y-32=0 \end{cases}$   $\begin{cases} x+y-2+t=0 \\ x-y+2+t=0 \end{cases}$   $\begin{cases} x+y-2=0 \\ 2x+y+2-t=0 \end{cases}$ 

Ap1. « Revolvati usuatoarele sist. de ec. libiore, utiliséend metode eliminiri Ganss-Jordon: a) (x-2y+2+t=1 m. sistemului S,  $A^{e} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -2 & 1 & -1 & -1 \\ 1 & -2 & 1 & 5 & 6 \end{pmatrix}$ in extint a sistemului S. Aducem matrice extinsé a sist. Al la forme esalon (redució) 

De vence (f) un pivot pe ultime coloria (in vost. echivekent avem)

= sestemul s, este in compatibil i.e.  $J_1 = \phi$ = sestemul s, este in compatibil i.e.  $J_1 = \phi$ 

Obs: . rang (Ae) = ur. pivotilor = 3 rong (A) = nr. pivotiler dis primele u = 4) colorene = 2

Ageder, si conform the Kronecker-Coppelli ry A = 2 +3=19 Ae

—) S! sist inscompatibil.

Sist. (Sz) este courg. nedet. (gr. de nedet = nr. nec secundore = 2)
(dublu) In acest car, J2 = {(1->->,>,>)/>,× (12) · Revenue la forme outeriore ; în corul [x=-2] => In acest car, arem pivot pe ultimo colocuo (=0 0=1) = P statemal este in compatibil, i. e.  $f_2 = \phi$ Obs:  $r_0 A = 2 \neq 3 = r_0 A = (in compatibility to e. f. Th. K-C)$ 1) Dace [x CIR \ [1,-2]] = P sist. este comp. det (sol. unit) (Conduzii: gi da = {(\frac{1}{\pi\_{1}}, \frac{1}{\pi\_{1}}, \frac{1}{\pi\_{1}})\frac{3}{3}, 2) Jack X=1 => sist. este comp. dublu neditermint  $\vec{r}$   $\vec{J}_2 = \{ (1-\lambda-2), \lambda, r) / \lambda, r \in \mathbb{R}^3 \}$ 3) Dace x=-2 = x soft. este in compatibil, i.e.  $f_2 = \phi$ .

· Determinance inversei unei m. patratice utilizand metoda Gauss-Jordan.

ALGORITH Fre A & My (IR)

Construin matricea (AIIn) € M (1R)

gi determinen forme se egalor rechisa (BIC) € M(n,2u)(R)

[P] În acest context, avem:

A este in inversability  $A = D B = I_{n}$   $A = A = A = I_{n}$   $A = A = A = I_{n}$ 

Asadar, dece: i) A este un inversabile =>

= D forme egalon reduse a métrici (AIIn) = (In/C)

2) A nu este m. inversabile = DB + In,

i.e. pe une din primete "n' coloane nu gesin pivot.

[Apl ] Déterminati (dace existé) inversele municipare la motice potratice, utilizand metode Granss-Jordan:

a) 
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 \\ -1 & 3 & 2 \\ 4 & 3 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \in \mathcal{M}_3(\mathbb{R})$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{Rex: } \text{ Constrain metrices } (B|I_3) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 & 2 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \\ \text{ or option als. } G-J \text{ pt. a determine} \\ \text{ for one se esselow reclassion.} \\ L_2^{-1}L_1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & -2 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \\ L_3^{-1}L_2 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 1/2 & -1/2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 1/2 & -1/2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 1/2 & -1/2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 & -3/2 & -1/2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \\ L_3^{-1}L_2 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1/2 & 1/2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1/2 & -1/2 & 1/2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 & -3/2 & -1/2 & 1/2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1/2 & -1/2 & 1/2 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 & -3/2 & -1/2 & 1/2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1/2 & -1/2 & 1/2 \\ 0 &$$

Forme esalon redux a motrici B este I3. TEMA Determinati inversele usurétoevelu matrice, utiliséend

metodo Gouss-Jordon (eliminaria complete)  $a) A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix}; b) B = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}; e) C = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 3 \\ 2 & 1 & -2 \\ 1 & -1 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$  Métoda Granss-Jordan este mult mai économica

(prin prisma calculator implicité) déjeat método de affore

a adjunctei matricei (deir a confactorilor)  $A' = \frac{1}{\det A} A''$   $\det A''$ det A'' A''