STHEM Persamaan Linter (SPL)

Bentuk Umum:

$$a_1x_1 + a_2x_2 + a_3x_3 + \cdots + a_nx_n = b_1$$

1) Statem Persampan Liniar

$$a_{11} x_1 + a_{12} x_2 + a_{13} x_3 + \cdots + a_{1n} x_n = b_1$$

 $a_{21} x_1 + a_{22} x_2 + a_{23} x_3 + \cdots + a_{2n} x_n = b_2$

$$a_{c1} \times_1 + a_{c2} \times_2 + a_{c3} \times_3 + \dots + a_{cn} \times_n = b_c$$

$$a_{m_1}x_1 + a_{m_2}x_2 + a_{m_3}x_3 + \cdots + a_{m_n}x_n = b_m$$

Dalam bentule matriles dinyatakan sbb:

$$\begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} & \cdots & a_{2n} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ b\bar{c} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ \vdots \\ b\bar{c} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} a_{01} & a_{02} & a_{03} & \cdots & a_{0n} \\ a_{m1} & a_{m2} & a_{m3} & \cdots & a_{mn} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ b\bar{c} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ \vdots \\ b\bar{c} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} a_{m1} & a_{m2} & a_{m3} & \cdots & a_{mn} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ b_{m} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ \vdots \\ b_{m} \end{bmatrix}$$

Masalah: Menentukan solun = { (x1, x2, -.., xn) | SPL dipenuhi?}

Metoda Untuk Menentulean colun :

- 1. Eliminari Gauss (Gaus-Jordan) OBE
- 2. Dengan Menggunakan determinan (African Crammer)
- 3. Dingan Minggunalcan (Nurs (x = A B)

Operaninga:

- 1. Dua pusamaan tukar kompat
- 2. Mengalitran satu persamaan dengan suatu bilangan real yang tirak nol.
- 3. Menambahkan teliputan suatu pusamaan terpadu pusumaan 19 lain.

Dalam bentuk Matrik :

- 1. Tuliskan matriles lengkapnya: [A |B] mx (n+1)
- 2. Lakukan OBE sampar dipuroleh matriks Esselon atau Esselon tureduku
- 3. Selvatican untile schap rilat x dy melakukan substituti mundur.

1.
$$x_1 + 2x_2 - x_3 = -4$$

 $2x_1 + 2x_2 + 3x_3 = 9$
 $x_1 + x_2 - x_3 = -3$

$$\frac{P}{2} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 & | & -9 \\ 2 & 2 & 3 & | & 9 & | & b_2 - 2b_1 & | & 0 & -2 & 5 & | & 17 & | & -9 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 & | & -3 & | & b_3 - b_1 & | & 0 & -1 & 0 & | & 1 & | & \rightarrow & -4x_2 = 1 \rightarrow | & x_2 = -1 & | & x_2 = -1 & | & x_2 = -1 & | & x_3 = -1 & | & x_4 = -1 & | & x_4 = -1 & | & x_4 = -1 & | & x_5 = -1 & | & x_5 = -1 & | & x_6 =$$

$$0 - 2x_2 + 5x_3 = 17 \rightarrow -261) + 5x_3 = 17$$

$$5x_3 = 15 \rightarrow [x_3 = 3]$$

... solutionyn:
$$X_1 = 1$$

$$X_2 = -1$$

$$X_3 = 3$$
Atau $X = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$

2.
$$x_1 + x_2 - x_3 = 4$$

 $x_1 - 2x_2 + 2x_3 = 7$
 $2x_1 - x_2 + x_3 = 3$

$$\frac{1}{2} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & | & 4 \\ 1 & -2 & 2 & | & 7 \\ 2 & -1 & 1 & | & 3 \end{bmatrix} b_2 - b_1 \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 & | & 4 \\ 0 & -3 & 3 & | & 3 \\ 0 & -3 & 3 & | & -5 \end{bmatrix} b_3 - b_2 \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 & | & 4 \\ 0 & -3 & 3 & | & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & | & -8 \end{bmatrix}$$

Darr barts 3 dipuroleh $O = -8 \pm 0 \rightarrow \text{proposition}$ F

Jadit SPL tidale punta soluni

3.
$$X_1 - X_2 + X_3 = 2$$

 $X_1 + X_2 - 2X_3 = -1$
 $2X_1 - X_3 = 1$

$$\begin{bmatrix}
1 & -1 & 1 & 2 \\
1 & 1 & -2 & -1 \\
2 & 0 & -1 & 1
\end{bmatrix}
\begin{bmatrix}
1 & -1 & 1 & 2 \\
0 & 2 & -3 & -3 \\
0 & 2 & -3 & -3
\end{bmatrix}
\begin{bmatrix}
1 & -1 & 1 & 2 \\
0 & 2 & -3 & -3 \\
0 & 0 & 0 & 0
\end{bmatrix}$$

Dengan substituti mundur dipuroleh

$$2x_{2} - 3x_{3} = -3 \rightarrow x_{2} = -\frac{3}{2} + \frac{3}{2}x_{3}$$

$$x_{1} - x_{2} + x_{3} = 2 \rightarrow x_{1} = 2 + (-\frac{3}{2} + \frac{3}{2}x_{3}) - x_{3}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}x_{3}.$$

traka dr peroleh $X_1 = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}t$ $X_2 = -\frac{3}{2} + \frac{3}{2}t$ $X_3 = t$

larura nilai t dapat dipilih subarans, malea dileatahan
SPL punya soluhi banyah (tok hingga banyaknya),

Jadi ada tiga lamungkinan soluti SPC:

- 1. Soluri tunggal
- L. solun' banyak
- 3. tidak punya soluhi

4. Tentulcan $\pi i | a = 3$ $x_1 - 2x_2 + 3x_3 = 4$ $x_1 + x_2 + (a^2 - 10)x_3 = 9$.

punya al. tunggal, sol. banjak van tidak punya soluri.

 $\frac{2}{1-2} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 & 3 \\ 1 & -2 & 3 & | 4 | b_2-b_1 & | 0 & -3 & 4 | 1 \\ 1 & 1 & (a^2-10) & | a & | b_3-b_1 & | 0 & 0 & | a^2-10+1 & | a-1 & | 0 & 0 & | a-3 & | a-3 \\ 1 & 1 & (a^2-10) & | a & | b_3-b_1 & | 0 & 0 & | a^2-10+1 & | a-1 & | a$

) agas IPL pungu solusi tunggal, mala $a^2-g \neq 0$ $(a-3)(a+3)\neq 0$ $a \neq 1 \text{ tun } a \neq -3$

) agar spl pursu slux baryon, make $a^2-g=0$ 1 $a-3 \neq 0$ $\Rightarrow a = 40003$

.) agar IPL tidale punta volui, maha $u^2-9=0 \land a-3 \neq 0$ $= 2 \quad a = -3$

5. $X_1 + X_2 + X_3 = 1$ $2X_1 - 3X_2 + 4X_3 = 4$ $2X_1 + 2X_2 + (a^2 + 1)X_3 = 6 + 1$

 $\begin{bmatrix}
1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\
2 & -3 & 4 & 4 \\
2 & 2 & a^{2} + 1 & a + 1
\end{bmatrix}$ $\begin{bmatrix}
1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\
b_{2} - 2b_{1} & 0 & -5 & 2 & 2 \\
b_{3} - 2b_{1} & 0 & 0 & a^{2} - 1 & a - 1
\end{bmatrix}$

© agar SPL punya soluri tunggal, maka $a=1 \pm 0$ $a \pm 1 \wedge a \pm -1$ © agar SPL punya soluri banyah, maka $a^2 = 0 \wedge a + 20$

 \odot agar SPL track punya soluni, maka $a^2 - 1 = 0 \land a - 1 \neq 0$

SPL A X = B

The B = 0 makes IPL discount Homogen.

untik SPL Homogen solalu punja solani, setidaknya X=0 pasti merupakan solani SPL Homogen.

Dalam hal X=0, adalah sahi²nya soluh, dikatahan soluh tunggal atau soluh trivial - sebaliknya untuk soluh yang bukan X=0, dilatahan soluh non trivial.

6. Tentukan semua nilai x settingga SPL Homogen berilant punga soluri tak trivial.

$$(\lambda-3) \times + y = 0$$

$$\times + (\lambda-3)y = 0$$

$$\frac{P}{1} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} \lambda - 3 & 1 \\ 1 & \lambda - 3 \end{bmatrix} b_1 \leftarrow b_2 \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \lambda - 3 \\ \lambda - 3 & 1 \end{bmatrix} b_2 - (\lambda - 3) b_1$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & \lambda - 3 \\ 0 & 1 - (\lambda - 3)^2 \end{bmatrix} \qquad \begin{bmatrix} Jadī & aqar & punya & solun' & non & trīvial \\ 1 - (\lambda - 3)^2 & = 0 \\ 1 - (\lambda^2 - 6\lambda + 9) & = 0 \\ \lambda^2 - 6\lambda + 8 & = 0 \\ (\lambda - 4)(\lambda - 2) & = 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

λ=4 V λ=2

Penyelesaran SPL dengan menggunalan Determinan Metoda Crammer.

Purhatikan IPL $A_{DXD} \times_{DXI} = B_{DXI}$ Jika $|A| \neq 0$, maka $X_{\overline{c}} = \frac{|A_{\overline{c}}|}{|A|}$

Ai diperoleh dari A dimana kolom ke-I diganti B.

Contoh.

1.
$$X_1 + 2X_2 - X_3 = -4$$

 $2X_1 + 2X_2 + 3X_3 = 9$ $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 \\ 2 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$
 $X_1 + X_2 - X_3 = -3$ $|A| = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 \\ 2 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} = -2 + 6 \times 2 + 2 - 3 + 9$
Part purhithmyan dengan OBE dipuroleh solun
 $X_1 = 1$ $X_2 = -1$ $X_3 = 3$.

Dengan menggunahan motoda Crammer diperoleh.

$$X_1 = \frac{1}{|A|} |A_1| = \frac{1}{5} \begin{vmatrix} -4 & 2 & -1 \\ 9 & 2 & 3 \\ -3 & 1 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = \frac{1}{5} (8 + 18 - 9 - 6 + 12 + 18) = 1$$

$$x_{2} = \frac{1}{|A|} |A_{2}| = \frac{1}{5} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -4 & -1 \\ 2 & 9 & 3 \\ 1 & -3 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = \frac{1}{5} (-95 - 12 + 6 + 5 + 9 - 8) = -1$$

$$x_3 = \frac{1}{|A|} |A_3| = \frac{1}{5} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & -4 \\ 2 & 2 & 9 \\ 1 & 1 & -3 \end{vmatrix} = \frac{1}{5} (-6 + 18 - 8 + 8 - 9 + 12) = 3$$

(1)

Penyelesaran SPL dengan menggunakan Invers

Perhatikan SPL Anxn Xnx1 = Bnx1

John 1A1 + 0 makes At ada, schingga

unfall SPL
$$X_1 + 2X_2 - X_3 = -4$$

 $2X_1 + 2X_2 + 3X_3 = 9$ $\rightarrow |A| = 5 \pm 0$,
 $X_1 + X_2 - X_3 = -3$ [adi A^{-1} ada.

) monentulcan A-1.

$$A_{11} = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 1 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = -5$$

$$A_{12} = -\begin{vmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 1 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = 5$$

$$A_{21} = -\begin{vmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = 1$$

$$A_{22} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$A_{23} = -\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 1$$

$$A_{31} = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ 2 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = 8$$

$$A_{32} = -\begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 2 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = -5$$

$$A_{33} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = -2$$

$$A^{-1} = \frac{1}{5} \begin{bmatrix} -5 & 1 & 8 \\ 5 & 0 & -5 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$X = A^{-1}B = \frac{1}{5}\begin{bmatrix} -5 & 1 & 8 \\ 5 & 0 & -5 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 \end{bmatrix}\begin{bmatrix} -4 \\ 9 \\ -3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ -1 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$$