Ax = b

OSS: se yo, yo sono tolunioni del

Gistema lineare omogeneo 
$$A \times = 0$$

[ ovvero  $A \times = 0$ ,  $A \times = 0$ ]

allora per ogni  $\lambda$ ,  $\mu \in \mathbb{R}$  of returne

 $\lambda \times = 0$ 

puche:  $A(\lambda \times = 0)$ 

puche:  $A(\lambda \times = 0)$ 

prop. distrib.

$$= A(\lambda \times = 0) + A(\mu \times = 0)$$

$$= \lambda(A \times = 0) + \mu(A \times = 0)$$

$$= \lambda(A \times = 0) + \mu(A \times = 0)$$

Quinch:  $A \times = 0$ 

Quinch:  $A \times = 0$ 

1°) trovore (se esiste) una solutione

Yo

$$Ax = 0$$

- Le rolutioni di 
$$A \times = b$$
 sono  
date de  $y_0 + z = (Az = 0)$ 

Come n' troveno le solusioni di un sisteme lineare?

$$\begin{cases} x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = 3 \\ x_2 + x_3 = 2 \\ x_3 = 1 \end{cases}$$
Solve the  $x_3 = 1$ 

So stituiomo 
$$x_3 = 1$$
  

$$\begin{cases} x_1 + x_2 + 1 = 3 \\ x_2 + 1 = 2 \\ x_3 = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} X_1 + X_2 = 2 \\ X_2 = 1 \\ X_3 = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} X_1 + 1 = 2 \\ X_2 = 1 \\ X_3 = 1 \end{cases} \longrightarrow \begin{cases} X_1 = 1 \\ X_2 = 1 \\ X_3 = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = 3 \\ x_1 - x_3 = 2 \\ x_1 + 2x_2 + 3x_3 = 5 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = 3 \\ x_1 + 2x_2 + 3x_3 = 5 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = 3 \\ x_2 + 3x_3 = 5 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = 3 \\ x_1 + 2x_2 + 3x_3 = 5 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = 3 \\ x_2 + 3x_3 = 5 \end{cases}$$

## ELIMINAZIONE DI GAUSS

Dete une metrice mxn sono emmesse le seguenti operationi

1º1 scembiere 2 night

2º] sostituire une rige Rj con Rj + kRi dove  $k \in \mathbb{R}$ , j, i=1, -, m3°1 sostituire une rige Rj con

 $k.R_j$ ,  $k \neq 0$  j=1,-,m

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \hline a_{j1} & \cdots & a_{jn} \end{pmatrix} \qquad R_{j} = \begin{pmatrix} a_{j1}, \dots & a_{jn} \\ a_{m1} & a_{mn} \end{pmatrix}$$

scambio le 
$$R_1$$
 con  $R_3$ 

->  $\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 2 \\ 1 & 0 & 4 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ 

so stituire "
$$R_4 \rightarrow R_4 + R_2$$
"

( so stituire le 4 nige con le 4 nige)

+ seconde nige

 $R_2 = (1002)$ 

$$R_4 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$R_{4}+R_{2}=(1+(-1) 0+0 0+0 2+1)=(0 0 0 3)$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 2 \\ 1 & 0 & 4 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$R_{4} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{3} \cdot R_{4}$$

$$R_{4} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 3 \\ \frac{1}{3} \cdot 0 & \frac{1}{3} \cdot 0 & \frac{1}{3} \cdot 0 & \frac{1}{3} \cdot 3 \end{pmatrix} =$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 2 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 2 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$R_3 \longrightarrow R_3 + 4R_1$$

$$R_3 = (1 0 4 1)$$

$$R_{1} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$4R_{1} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 4 & -4 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$R_{3} + 4R_{1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 4 & 0 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 5 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

## DEF MATRICI A SCALA

Une metrice m×n si lice a scale ce è delle forme

P<sub>1</sub> 
$$\neq 0$$
 P<sub>2</sub>  $\neq 0$  P<sub>3</sub>  $\neq 0$  P<sub>1</sub>  $\neq 0$ 

Esempi:

$$\begin{pmatrix}
0 & 0 - 1 \\
0 & 0 & 2
\end{pmatrix}$$
 $\stackrel{?}{=}$  e a scale
$$\begin{pmatrix}
0 & 0 - 1 \\
0 & 0 & 3
\end{pmatrix}$$
 $\stackrel{?}{=}$  e a scale
$$\begin{pmatrix}
0 & 0 - 1 \\
0 & 0 & 3
\end{pmatrix}$$
 $\stackrel{?}{=}$  a scale
$$\begin{pmatrix}
0 & 0 - 1 \\
0 & 0 & 0
\end{pmatrix}$$
 $\stackrel{?}{=}$  a scale
$$\begin{pmatrix}
0 & 0 - 1 \\
0 & 0 & 0
\end{pmatrix}$$
 $\stackrel{?}{=}$  a scale
$$\begin{pmatrix}
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0 & 0 & 0
\end{pmatrix}$$
 $\stackrel{?}{=}$  e a scale
$$\begin{pmatrix}
0 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 0
\end{pmatrix}$$
 $\stackrel{?}{=}$  e a scale

OSS: il numero di pirot di une motrice a scala è ≤ del minimo tre il numero di righe e il numero di colonne della metrice. ovvero se A è une metrice a scale con k pirot, A∈Het (m×n) ellore k ≤ min (m, n)

## · ELIMINAZIONE DI GAUSS (EG)

e RIDUZIONE A SCALA

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & -1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$
 non  $\vec{e}$  a scole

utiliziomo E6 per vidente e scole

$$R_1 \longleftrightarrow R_2$$
 (scambio  $R_1$  con  $R_2$ )

$$R_3 \rightarrow R_3 + R_1$$

$$\begin{pmatrix}
1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\
0 & -1 & 1 & 0
\end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} R_3 \longrightarrow R_3 + R_2 \\ \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \qquad \text{a scele} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix}
0 & 0 & -1 & 1 \\
1 & 1 & 2 & 2 \\
2 & -2 & 4 & 4
\end{pmatrix}$$

$$\underbrace{EG}$$

$$R_3 \longrightarrow R_3 + k R_1$$

in modo che 
$$k \cdot P_1 = -2$$

$$R_{3} + (-2 \cdot R_{1})$$

$$R_{3} \rightarrow R_{3} - 2 R_{1}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & -4 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

SI STEMI LINEARI E EG

$$A \cdot x = b \qquad (A : b)$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{m} - \cdots & a_{m} \\ \vdots \\ a_{m} & a_{m} \end{pmatrix} \qquad b = \begin{pmatrix} b_{1} \\ \vdots \\ b_{m} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\underline{X} = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_h \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A \cdot \underline{X} = b$$

$$A = b$$

EG 1° scembiere 2 equestioni scembione 2 night

$$\begin{cases} X_{1} + X_{2} = 1 \\ 2X_{1} - X_{2} = 2 \end{cases} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 - 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{cases} 1 & 1 \\ 2 & -1 \end{cases} \begin{pmatrix} X_{1} \\ X_{2} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Leftarrow \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} X_{1} \\ X_{2} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{cases} 2x_1 - x_2 = 2 \\ x_1 + x_2 = 1 \end{cases}$$

Perteuto scammière 2 nighe nelle matrice complete del sisteme de luogo ed un sisteme equinelente (cioè con le stesse tolurioni)

E6 A = b  $R_j \rightarrow R_j + k R_i$ 

$$\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} \begin{cases} x_1 + \beta x_2 = b_1 \\ y x_1 + \delta x_2 = b_2 \end{cases}$$

$$\downarrow x_1 + \delta x_2 = b_2$$

$$\downarrow x_1 + \delta x_2 = b_2$$

$$\downarrow x_2 + \delta x_3 = b_4$$

$$\downarrow x_1 + \delta x_2 = b_3$$

$$\downarrow x_2 + \delta x_3 = b_4$$

$$\downarrow x_1 + \delta x_2 = b_3$$

$$\downarrow x_2 + \delta x_3 = b_4$$

$$\downarrow x_3 + \delta x_4 + \delta x_5 = b_4$$

$$\downarrow x_1 + \delta x_2 = b_3$$

$$\downarrow x_2 + \delta x_3 = b_4$$

$$\downarrow x_3 + \delta x_4 + \delta x_5 = b_5$$

$$\downarrow x_1 + \delta x_2 = b_3$$

$$\downarrow x_2 + \delta x_3 + \delta x_4 = b_4$$

$$\downarrow x_3 + \delta x_4 + \delta x_5 = b_4$$

$$\downarrow x_4 + \delta x_5 + \delta x_5 = \delta x_5 + \delta x_5 + \delta x_5 = \delta x_5 + \delta x_5 + \delta x_5 + \delta x_5 = \delta x_5 + \delta$$

 $R_{2} \longrightarrow R_{1} + k R_{1}$   $\begin{pmatrix} \alpha & \beta & b_{2} \\ \gamma + k \alpha & \delta + k \beta & b_{2} + k b_{1} \end{pmatrix}$ 

$$\begin{cases} x_{1} + \beta x_{2} = b_{1} \\ (\gamma + k\alpha)x_{1} + (\delta + k\beta)x_{2} = b_{2} + kb_{1} \\ (x_{1} + \beta x_{2}) + k(\alpha x_{1} + \beta x_{2}) = b_{2} + kb_{1} \\ (x_{1} + \beta x_{2}) + k(\alpha x_{1} + \beta x_{2}) = b_{2} + kb_{1} \\ (x_{1} + \beta x_{2}) + k(\alpha x_{1} + \beta x_{2}) = b_{2} + kb_{1} \\ (x_{1} + \beta x_{2}) + k(\alpha x_{1} + \beta x_{2}) = b_{2} + kb_{1} \\ (x_{1} + \beta x_{2}) + k(\alpha x_{1} + \beta x_{2}) = b_{2} + kb_{1} \\ (x_{1} + \beta x_{2}) + k(\alpha x_{1} + \beta x_{2}) = b_{2} + kb_{1} \\ (x_{1} + \beta x_{2}) + k(\alpha x_{1} + \beta x_{2}) = b_{2} + kb_{1} \\ (x_{1} + \beta x_{2}) + k(\alpha x_{1} + \beta x_{2}) = b_{2} + kb_{1} \\ (x_{1} + \beta x_{2}) + k(\alpha x_{1} + \beta x_{2}) = b_{2} + kb_{1} \\ (x_{1} + \beta x_{2}) + k(\alpha x_{1} + \beta x_{2}) = b_{2} + kb_{1} \\ (x_{1} + \beta x_{2}) + k(\alpha x_{1} + \beta x_{2}) = b_{2} + kb_{1} \\ (x_{1} + \beta x_{2}) + k(\alpha x_{1} + \beta x_{2}) = b_{2} + kb_{1} \\ (x_{1} + \beta x_{2}) + k(\alpha x_{1} + \beta x_{2}) = b_{2} + kb_{1} \\ (x_{1} + \beta x_{2}) + k(\alpha x_{1} + \beta x_{2}) = b_{2} + kb_{1} \\ (x_{1} + \beta x_{2}) + k(\alpha x_{1} + \beta x_{2}) = b_{2} + kb_{1} \\ (x_{1} + \beta x_{2}) + k(\alpha x_{1} + \beta x_{2}) = b_{2} + kb_{1} \\ (x_{2} + \beta x_{2}) + k(\alpha x_{1} + \beta x_{2}) = b_{2} + kb_{1} \\ (x_{2} + \beta x_{2}) + k(\alpha x_{1} + \beta x_{2}) = b_{2} + kb_{1} \\ (x_{2} + \beta x_{2}) + k(\alpha x_{1} + \beta x_{2}) = b_{2} + kb_{1} \\ (x_{2} + \beta x_{2}) + k(\alpha x_{1} + \beta x_{2}) = b_{2} + kb_{1} \\ (x_{2} + \beta x_{2}) + k(\alpha x_{1} + \beta x_{2}) = b_{2} + kb_{1} \\ (x_{2} + \beta x_{2}) + k(\alpha x_{1} + \beta x_{2}) = b_{2} + kb_{1} \\ (x_{2} + \beta x_{2}) + k(\alpha x_{1} + \beta x_{2}) = b_{2} + kb_{1} \\ (x_{2} + \beta x_{2}) + k(\alpha x_{1} + \beta x_{2}) = b_{2} + kb_{1} \\ (x_{2} + \beta x_{2}) + k(\alpha x_{1} + \beta x_{2}) = b_{2} + kb_{1} \\ (x_{2} + \beta x_{2}) + k(\alpha x_{1} + \beta x_{2}) = b_{2} + kb_{1} \\ (x_{2} + \beta x_{2}) + k(\alpha x_{1} + \beta x_{2}) = b_{2} + kb_{1} \\ (x_{2} + \beta x_{2}) + k(\alpha x_{1} + \beta x_{2}) = b_{2} + kb_{1} \\ (x_{2} + \beta x_{2}) + k(\alpha x_{1} + \beta x_{2}) = b_{2} + kb_{2} \\ (x_{2} + \beta x_{2}) + k(\alpha x_{1} + \beta x_{2}) = b_{2} + kb_{2} \\ (x_{2} + \beta x_{2}) + k(\alpha x_{1} + \beta x_{2}) = b_{2} + kb_{2} \\ (x_{2} + \beta x_{2}) + k(\alpha x_{1} + \beta x_{2}) = b_{2} + kb_{2} \\ (x_{2} + \beta x_{2}) + kb_{2} + kb_{2} + kb_{2} +$$

· Vicareuse se  $x_1, x_2$  è voluntione di (XX) ellore è anche solusione d'(X) puchè se x,, x, e solur. di (\*\*) ellow  $\int \frac{dx_1 + \beta x_2}{y_1 + \delta x_1 + k (\alpha x_1 + \beta x_2) = b_2 + kb_2}$  $\int dx_1 + \beta x_2 = b_1$   $\int X_1 + \delta x_2 + \beta b_2 = b_2 + \beta b_1$ Pertento sostituire R; > R; + kR; nelle motrice complete del sisteme de luogo ed un sisteme equivelente (cioè con le stesse Etherioni)