

C1

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Geometrie și algebra liniară

Cuprins

- * ① Determinante. Raționalizarea. Sisteme liniare.
- ② Spatii vectoriale.
- ③ Spatii vectoriale euclidiene
- ④ Geometrie analitică euclidiană
- ⑤ Conice și quadrice

Examen - lucrare scrisă

punctaj în timpul semestrului : 1,5p

0,5 teme curs + seminar (min 5t_c + 5t_s)

0,5 lucrări seminar

0,5 activ. sem + curs; prez.

Curs 1 - GAL

Teorema Hamilton - Cayley

Fie $A \in M_n(\mathbb{K})$, $(\mathbb{K}, +, \cdot)$ corp com; $\mathbb{K} = \mathbb{R}$ sau $\mathbb{K} = \mathbb{C}$

$$P_A(X) = \det(A - X I_n) = (-1)^n [X^n - \sigma_1 X^{n-1} + \dots + (-1)^n \sigma_n]$$

(polinomul caracteristic asociat lui A)

σ_k = suma minorilor diagonali de ord k, $k=1, n$

$$\sigma_1 = \text{Tr}(A)$$

$$\sigma_2 = \sum_{1 \leq i < j \leq n} \begin{vmatrix} a_{ii} & a_{ij} \\ a_{ji} & a_{jj} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\sigma_3 = \sum_{1 \leq i < j < k \leq n} \begin{vmatrix} a_{ii} & a_{ij} & a_{ik} \\ a_{ji} & a_{jj} & a_{jk} \\ a_{ki} & a_{kj} & a_{kk} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\sigma_n = \det A.$$

Teorema Hamilton - Cayley

$\forall A \in M_n(\mathbb{K})$ își anulează polinomul caracteristic

$$P_A(A) = 0_n \Leftrightarrow A^n - \sigma_1 A^{n-1} + \dots + (-1)^n \sigma_n = 0_n$$

Dem.

Fie $M = A - X I_n$

$$P_A(X) = \det M = (-1)^n [X^n - \sigma_1 X^{n-1} + \dots + (-1)^n \sigma_n]$$

$$(M \cdot M^*) = \det(M) I_n = \underbrace{(-1)^n [X^n - \sigma_1 X^{n-1} + \dots + (-1)^n \sigma_n]}_{I_n} I_n,$$

$$M^* = X^{n-1} B_{n-1} + X^{n-2} B_{n-2} + \dots + B_0.$$

$$\begin{aligned} (A - X I_n) M^* &= (A - X I_n)(X^{n-1} B_{n-1} + \dots + X B_1 + B_0) = \\ &= (-1)^n [X^n - \sigma_1 X^{n-1} + \dots + (-1)^n \sigma_n] I_n, \end{aligned}$$

Identificăm coefficientii:

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} AB_0 = (-1)^{2n} T_n J_m \\ -B_0 + AB_1 = (-1)^{2n-1} T_{n-1} J_m \\ -B_1 + AB_2 = (-1)^{2n-2} T_{n-2} J_m \\ \vdots \\ -B_{n-2} + AB_{n-1} = (-1)^{2n-(n-1)} T_{n-(n-1)} J_m = (-1)^{n+1} T_1 J_m \\ -B_{n-1} = (-1)^n J_m \end{array} \right. \quad \left| \begin{array}{c} A \\ A^2 \\ \vdots \\ A^n \end{array} \right.$$

$$O_n = (-1)^n [A^n \cdot T_1 A^{n-1} + \dots + (-1)^n T_n J_m] \quad \oplus$$

$$P_A(A) = O_n.$$

Aplikări

① $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}, A^{-1} = ?$

SOL

$$A^3 - T_1 A^2 + T_2 A - T_3 I_3 = O_3$$

$$T_1 = 4, T_2 = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 1 + 2 + 2 = 5, T_3 = 2.$$

$$A^3 - 4A^2 + 5A - 2J_3 = O_3 \quad | \cdot A^{-1} \Rightarrow A^2 - 4A + 5J_3 - 2A^{-1} = O_3$$

$$A^{-1} = \frac{1}{2} (A^2 - 4A + 5J_3)$$

② $A \in SO(3)$ (i.e. $A \cdot A^T = I_3, \det A = 1$)

Dacă $\varepsilon = \frac{-1+i\sqrt{3}}{2}$ este răd. a fol. caract așr. lui A at $a, b, c \in \mathbb{R}$ și $A^{100} = aA^2 + bA + cJ_3$.

SOL Fie $P = x^3 - T_1 x^2 + T_2 x - T_3 \in \mathbb{R}[x], P(\varepsilon) = 0 \Rightarrow P(\bar{\varepsilon}) = 0$.

$$T_3 = \det A = 1.$$

$$\boxed{A^{100} = A = aA^2 + bA + cI_3 \\ a = c = 0, b = 1}$$

$$x_1 x_2 x_3 = T_3 = 1 \Rightarrow \underbrace{\varepsilon \cdot \bar{\varepsilon}}_{\text{real}} \cdot x_3 = 1 \Rightarrow x_3 = 1 \quad A^3 - I_3 = O_3$$

$$\text{P are răd } x_1 = \varepsilon, x_2 = \bar{\varepsilon}, x_3 = 1 \Rightarrow P = x^3 - 1 \Rightarrow P(A) = O_3$$

Rang. Sisteme liniare

Teorema Kronecker-Capelli. Teorema Rouche

Def. Fie $A \in M_{m,n}(\mathbb{K})$. spunem că $\text{rang } A = k$

$\begin{matrix} + \\ 0_{m,n} \end{matrix}$
 $(1 \leq k \leq \min\{m, n\}) \Leftrightarrow \exists$ un minor de ordinul k nenul și toti minorii de ordin mai mare sunt nuli.

(Convenție : $\text{rg } 0_{m,n} = 0$)

OBS $\exists C_m^{k+1}, C_n^{k+1}$ minori de ordin $k+1$.

Teorema

$\text{rang } A = k \Leftrightarrow \exists$ un minor Δ_k de ordin k nenul și toti minorii de ordin $k+1$ (dacă \exists), care îl contin (pe Δ_k) sunt nuli.

OBS $\exists (m-k)(n-k)$ minori de ordin $k+1$, care contin Δ_k .

OBS $\text{rg } A = k \Leftrightarrow k = \text{nr. maxim de linii (resp. coloane)}$ care nu sunt combinații liniare ale celalte linii (resp. coloane).

Algoritm

Fie $A_k \neq 0$.

Fie toti minorii de ordin $k+1$, care contin Δ_k .

a) Dacă toti minorii Δ_{k+1} sunt nuli, at $rg A = k$

b) Dacă \exists un minor $\Delta_{k+1} \neq 0$ și repetiționam.

și după un nr finit de fasi $\Rightarrow rg A$.

Prop

a) $\forall A \in M_{m,n}(K)$
 $B \in M_{n,p}(K) \Rightarrow rg(AB) \leq \min\{rg A, rg B\}$.

b) Dacă $A \in GL(n, K)$, at. $rg(AB) = rg B = rg(BA)$,
 $\forall B \in M_n(K)$

OBS • Operatiile care păstrează rangul s.n. transformări elementare:

- învr. unei linii (resp coloane) cu o ct.

$$(l'_i = \alpha l_i; c'_i = \alpha c_i)$$

- schimbarea l_i cu l_j (resp c_i cu c_j)

$$l'_i = l_i + \alpha l_j$$

Exemple

Ex1. $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & | & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & | & -1 \\ \hline 6 & 4 & | & 8 \end{pmatrix} \quad rg A = ?$

$$\Delta_1 = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 6 & 4 & 8 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 6 & -2 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -2 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$\Delta_2 = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 6 & 4 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 6 & -2 & -3 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ -2 & -3 \end{vmatrix} = 1 \neq 0$$

$$rg A = 3.$$

$$\underline{\text{Ex2}} \quad A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 \\ -1 & 1 & a \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \in M_{3,4}(\mathbb{R})$$

$a, b = ?$ ai $\operatorname{rg} A = 2$.

SOL

$$\Delta_1 = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 \\ -1 & 1 & a \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & a+2 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & a+2 \\ 1 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = -1 - a - 2$$

$$\Delta_1 = -(a+3) = 0 \Rightarrow a = -3$$

$$\Delta_2 = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 3 \\ -1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & b \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & b \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 4 \\ 1 & b \end{vmatrix} = b - 4$$

$$\Delta_2 = b - 4 = 0 \Rightarrow b = 4$$

$$\underline{\text{Ex3}} \quad A = \begin{pmatrix} a & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & a & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & a \end{pmatrix} \quad \operatorname{rg} A = ? \text{ Discutie, } (a \in \mathbb{R})$$

SOL

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta = \det A &= \begin{vmatrix} a & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & a & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & a \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} a+2 & a+2 & a+2 \\ 1 & a & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & a \end{vmatrix} \\ &= (a+2) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & a & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & a \end{vmatrix} = (a+2) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & a-1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & a-1 \end{vmatrix} = \\ &= (a+2)(a-1)^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$1) \Delta \neq 0 \Leftrightarrow a \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{-2, 1\} \Leftrightarrow \operatorname{rg} A = 3$$

$$2) \Delta = 0$$

$$a) a = -2 \Rightarrow A = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -2 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} -2 & 1 \\ 1 & -2 \end{vmatrix} \neq 0 \Rightarrow \operatorname{rg} A = 2$$

$$b) a = 1 \Rightarrow A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \operatorname{rg} A = 1$$

Ex4 Fie $A \in M_m(\mathbb{R})$ care verifica $A^3 - A - I_n = 0_n$

a) $\operatorname{rg} A = ?$

b) $\operatorname{rg} (A + I_n) = ?$

SOL

a) $A^3 - A - I_n = 0_n \Rightarrow A(A^2 - I_n) = I_n \mid \det$

$\det A \cdot \det(A^2 - I_n) = 1 \Rightarrow \det A \neq 0 \Rightarrow \operatorname{rg} A = n$

b) $A^3 = A + I_n \mid \det \Rightarrow (\det A)^3 = \det(A + I_n) \Rightarrow$
 $\Rightarrow \operatorname{rg}(A + I_n) = n$

Systeme liniare

(Systeme de ecuatii algebrice de ordinul 1
cu mai multe necunoscute)

Fie $A \in M_{m,n}(\mathbb{R})$

Fie sistemul liniar $\otimes AX = B$

$$A = (a_{ij})_{\substack{i=1, m \\ j=1, n}}, X = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_m \end{pmatrix} \in M_{n,1}(\mathbb{R}), B = \begin{pmatrix} b_1 \\ \vdots \\ b_m \end{pmatrix} \in M_{m,1}(\mathbb{R})$$

$$\sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij} x_j = b_i, \forall i = 1, m$$

(m ecuatii cu n necunoscute)

Interpretare geometrica: \cap a m hiperplane in \mathbb{R}^n .

$$\text{Not } S(A) = \{x = (x_1, \dots, x_n) \in \mathbb{R}^n \mid AX = B\} \subset \mathbb{R}^n$$

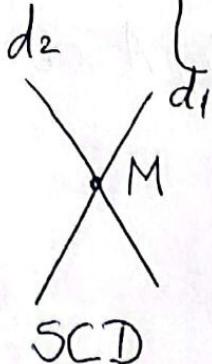
multimea solutiilor sistemului \otimes

1) Daca $S(A) \neq \emptyset \rightarrow$ a) SCD (\exists solutie)

2) Daca $S(A) = \emptyset$ si b) SCN (\exists 0 inf. sol) / \exists mai multe soluti

Cazuri particolare

1) $n=2 \quad \begin{cases} a_{11}x_1 + a_{12}x_2 = b_1 \\ a_{21}x_1 + a_{22}x_2 = b_2 \end{cases} \quad \cap \text{a } 2 \text{ drepte în plan.}$

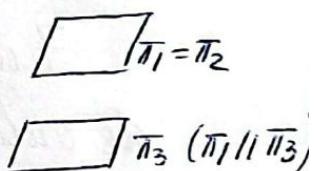
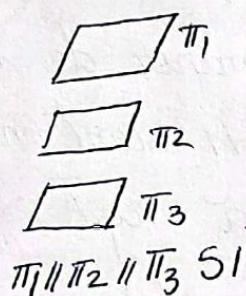
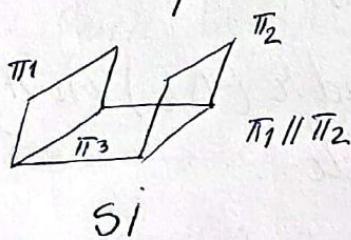
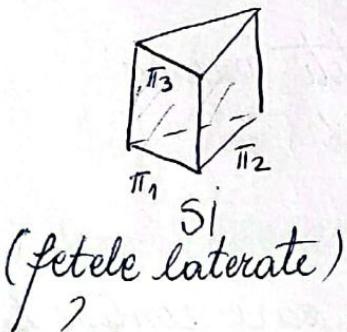
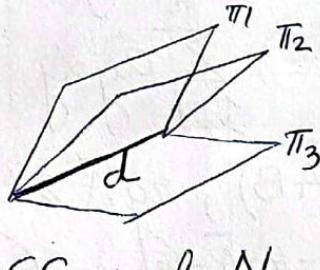
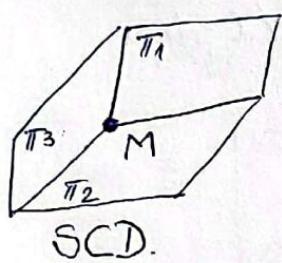


$$d_1 = d_2$$

SCN

$$\begin{array}{c} d_1 \\ d_2 \\ \hline \text{si} \quad d_1 \parallel d_2 \end{array}$$

2) $n=3 \quad \begin{cases} a_{11}x_1 + a_{12}x_2 + a_{13}x_3 = b_1 \\ a_{21}x_1 + a_{22}x_2 + a_{23}x_3 = b_2 \\ a_{31}x_1 + a_{32}x_2 + a_{33}x_3 = b_3 \end{cases} \quad \cap \text{a } 3 \text{ plane în spatiu (în } \mathbb{R}^3\text{)}$



Cazul general

* $AX=B \quad \bar{A}=(A|B)$ matrice extinsă

Dacă $n=m$ și $\Delta=\det A \neq 0 \Rightarrow \exists A^{-1} = \frac{1}{\det A} A^*$

$$\bar{A} = \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} a_{11} & \dots & a_{1n} & b_1 \\ \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ a_{m1} & \dots & a_{mn} & b_m \end{array} \right)$$

$$AX=B \quad |A^{-1} \Rightarrow A^{-1}AX=A^{-1}B \Rightarrow X = \frac{1}{\det A} A^* B$$

$$\Rightarrow (x_1, \dots, x_n) = \left(\frac{\Delta x_1}{\Delta}, \dots, \frac{\Delta x_n}{\Delta} \right) \text{ soluție unică}$$

(sistem de tip Cramer)

Δ_{x_k} se obțin înlocuind coloana x_k din A cu coloana termenilor liberi, $\forall k=1, n$

Teorema Kronecker-Capelli

Sistemul $AX=B$ este compatibil $\Leftrightarrow \operatorname{rg} A = \operatorname{rg} \bar{A}$

dem

" \Rightarrow " $\exists p$: Sist. este compat. Dem $\operatorname{rg} A = \operatorname{rg} \bar{A}$

$$\exists (x_1, \dots, x_n) \in S(A) \text{ i.e. } \sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij} x_j = b_i, \forall i=1, m$$

Te $\operatorname{rg} A = r$, $\bar{A} = (AB)$, $\operatorname{rg} \bar{A} \geq \operatorname{rg} A$

$$1) \text{ Dc. } m=r \Rightarrow \operatorname{rg} A = \operatorname{rg} \bar{A} = r$$

$$2) \text{ Dc. } m > r.$$

Există un minor de ordin r (Δ_r) în A și toti minorii de ordin $r+1$ sunt nuli.

Dem că $\operatorname{rg} \bar{A} = r$

Te $\bar{\Delta}_{r+1}$ minor de ordin $r+1$ din \bar{A} , care conține Δ_r .

- Dc $\bar{\Delta}_{r+1}$ nu conține sol. term. liberi, at $\bar{\Delta}_{r+1} = 0$

$$\bullet \bar{\Delta}_{r+1} = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & \dots & a_{1r} & b_1 \\ \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ a_{r1} & \dots & a_{rr} & b_r \end{vmatrix} = \sum_{j=1}^r a_{rj} x_j$$

(minor caracteristic)

$$\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & \dots & a_{1r} & b_1 \\ \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ a_{r1} & \dots & a_{rr} & b_r \\ a_{r+1,1} & \dots & a_{r+1,r} & b_{r+1} \end{vmatrix} = \sum_{j=1}^r a_{r+1,j} x_j$$

= sumă de n minori de ordinul $(r+1)$ din A

= 0

Totii minorii caract. sunt nuli $\Rightarrow \operatorname{rg} A = r$.

" \Leftarrow " Ip: $\operatorname{rg} A = \operatorname{rg} \bar{A} = r$. Dem că \bar{A} este SC.

1) m (nr de ec) $> r$

$\exists \Delta_r = \text{minor de ord } r \text{ din } A$ și totii minorii de ordin $(r+1)$ din \bar{A} sunt nuli?

Fără a restrâng generalitatea, considerăm

$$\Delta_r = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & \dots & a_{1r} \\ a_{21} & \dots & a_{2r} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{r1} & \dots & a_{rr} \end{vmatrix} \neq 0 \quad (\exists (m-r) \text{ minori caract})$$

$$\bar{\Delta}_{r+1} = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & \dots & a_{1r} & b_1 \\ \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ a_{r1} & \dots & a_{rr} & b_r \\ a_{r+1,1} & \dots & a_{r+1,r} & b_{r+1} \end{vmatrix} \rightarrow \Delta_{r+1} \text{ sau } \Delta_{r+2}, \dots, \Delta_m$$

$\bar{\Delta}_{r+1}$ (toti) sunt nuli. \rightarrow col. term. liberi este o comb. liniară a primelor r coloane.

$$b_i = \sum_{j=1}^r a_{ij} \alpha_j, \quad \forall i = 1, r$$

$$(\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_r, 0, \dots, 0) \in S(A)$$

$(n-r)$ ori

2) $m = r$

a) $m = r$ sistem Cramer $\alpha_i = \frac{\Delta_{\alpha_i}}{\Delta}$

$$(\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_r) \in S(A)$$

b) $m > r$ $(\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_r, 0, \dots, 0) \in S(A)$.

Teorema Rouche

(*) este SC \Leftrightarrow toți minorii caracteristici (de \exists) sunt nuli.

Algoritm

$$\operatorname{rg} A = r$$

• Dc \exists cel puțin un $\Delta_{car} \neq 0$, at $\operatorname{rg} \bar{A} = r+1$ și.

$$\bullet \text{Dc. } \operatorname{rg} \bar{A} = r.$$

$\exists \Delta_{\text{principal}} \neq 0$ (de ord r) (format din $\frac{y_1, \dots, y_r}{x_1, \dots, x_r}$)

$\Rightarrow \text{ec}(r+1), \dots, \text{ec}(m) = \text{comb. liniare a } \text{ec} 1, \dots, \text{ec } r$.

Considerăm primele r ec $\quad \text{**}$

\forall sol a sist ** e sol a sist $*$ și reciproc.

x_1, \dots, x_r = var. principale.

$x_{r+1} = \lambda_1, \dots, x_m = \lambda_p$ ($p = m - r$) var. secundare.

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} a_{11}x_1 + \dots + a_{1r}x_r = -a_{1r+1}\lambda_1 - \dots - a_{1n}\lambda_p + b_1 \\ \vdots \\ a_{rr}x_1 + \dots + a_{rr}x_r = -a_{r,r+1}\lambda_1 - \dots - a_{rn}\lambda_p + b_r \end{array} \right.$$

$(x_1, \dots, x_r, \lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_p) \in S(A)$

se exprimă în funcție de $\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_p$.

Sisteme liniare și omogene (SLO)

$$AX = 0_{m,1}$$

Un SLO este totdeauna compatibil

a) Dacă $m = n$

- $\Delta \neq 0 \Rightarrow SCD \Rightarrow \exists! (x_1, \dots, x_n)$

$$x_i = \frac{\Delta x_i}{\Delta}, \quad \Delta x_i = 0, \quad \forall i = 1, \dots, n$$

- $\Delta = 0 \Rightarrow SCN$

(\exists si sol menule; toti Δ_{car} sunt nuli)

b) Dacă $m > n$

- $rg A = r = n \quad SCD$

- $rg A = r \neq n \quad SCN$

c) Dacă $m < n \quad SCN$

Exemplu

Ex1 ΔABC , a, b, c lg laturilor

$$\begin{cases} ay + bx = c \\ cx + az = b \\ bz + cy = a \end{cases}$$

a) $\forall \Delta ABC \rightarrow SCD$

b) sol (x_0, y_0, z_0) verifică
 $x_0, y_0, z_0 \in (-1, 1)$

c) Pt $a = 3, b = 4, c = 5$ să se rez.

SOL

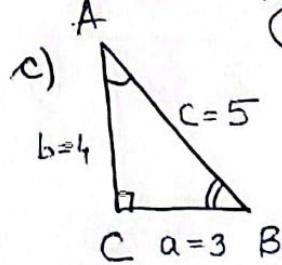
$$a) A = \left(\begin{array}{ccc} b & a & 0 \\ c & 0 & a \\ 0 & c & b \end{array} \right) \middle| \begin{array}{c} c \\ b \\ a \end{array}$$

$$\det A = b(-ac) - a(+bc) = -2bac \neq 0 \Rightarrow SCD$$

$$b) \Delta_x = \begin{vmatrix} c & a & 0 \\ b & 0 & a \\ a & c & b \end{vmatrix} = c(-ac) - a(b^2 - a^2)$$

$$X = \frac{\Delta_x}{\Delta} = \frac{b^2 + c^2 - a^2}{2bc} = \frac{\cos A}{A \in (0, \pi)} \in (-1, 1)$$

Sol este $(x, y, z) = (\cos A, \cos B, \cos C)$



$$\cos A = \frac{4}{5}; \cos B = \frac{3}{5}; \cos C = 0$$

$$\text{Sol este } (x, y, z) = \left(\frac{4}{5}, \frac{3}{5}, 0\right)$$

Ex.

$$\begin{cases} ax + y + z = 1 \\ x + ay + z = 1 \\ x + y + az = a \end{cases} \quad A = \begin{pmatrix} a & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & a & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & a \end{pmatrix} \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} 1 \\ 1 \\ a \end{array} \right.$$

Să se rezolve. Discuție

SOL $\det A = (a+2)(a-1)^2$

I. $\Delta \neq 0 \Rightarrow a \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{-2, 1\}$ SCD. ($\text{rg } A = \overline{\text{rg } A} = 3$)

$$\Delta_x = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & a & 1 \\ a & 1 & a \end{vmatrix} = 0; \Delta_y = 0, \Delta_z = \Delta$$

$$x = \frac{\Delta_x}{\Delta} = 0, y = \frac{\Delta_y}{\Delta} = 0, z = \frac{\Delta_z}{\Delta} = 1$$

$$(x, y, z) = (0, 0, 1)$$

II $\Delta = 0$

a) $a = -2 \Rightarrow A = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -2 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} 1 \\ 1 \\ -2 \end{array} \right.$

$$\Delta_P = \begin{vmatrix} -2 & 1 \\ 1 & -2 \end{vmatrix} \neq 0 \Rightarrow \text{rg } A = 2.$$

$$\Delta_C = \begin{vmatrix} -2 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -2 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & -2 \end{vmatrix} = \Delta = 0 \Rightarrow \overline{\text{rg } A} = 2$$

x, y = var. principale, $z = \alpha$ var secundara SC simplu N

$$\begin{cases} -2x + y = 1 - \alpha \\ x - 2y = 1 - \alpha \\ -3x = 3 - 3\alpha \end{cases} \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} 2 \\ 1 \\ / \end{array} \right.$$

$$x = \alpha - 1$$

$$y = 1 - \alpha + 2\alpha - 2 = \alpha - 1$$

$$(x, y, z) \in \{(\alpha - 1, \alpha - 1, \alpha) | \alpha \in \mathbb{R}\}$$

$$a=1 \quad A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \left| \begin{array}{c} \\ \\ \end{array} \right.$$

$$\Delta_{C_1} = \Delta_{C_2} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 0 \Rightarrow \text{rg } A = \text{rg } \bar{A} = 1$$

x = var principală, $y = \alpha$, $z = \beta$ var sec.
SC dublu N.

$$x = 1 - \alpha - \beta$$

$$(x, y, z) \in \{(1 - \alpha - \beta, \alpha, \beta), \alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{R}\}$$

Ex 3 $\begin{cases} ax + y + z = 0 \\ x + \alpha y + z = 0 \\ x + \beta y + az = 0 \end{cases}$

a) să se rezolvă
b) pt $a = -2$ să se afle sol
(x, y, z) care verifică

SOL

$$\Delta = \det A = (a+2)(a-1)^2$$

$$x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 12$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & a & 1 \\ 1 & \beta & a \end{pmatrix} \left| \begin{array}{c} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{array} \right.$$

I $\Delta \neq 0 \Rightarrow \exists! (x, y, z) = (0, 0, 0)$ SCD.

II $\Delta = 0$.

a) $a=1$ $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \left| \begin{array}{c} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{array} \right.$

$$\text{rg } A = 1, \Delta_{C_1} = \Delta_{C_2} = 0 \Rightarrow \text{rg } \bar{A} = 1$$

$x = -\alpha - \beta, \alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{R}$ SC d N

$(-\alpha - \beta, \alpha, \beta), \alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{R}$ dublu

b) $a = -2$ $A = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -2 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \left| \begin{array}{c} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{array} \right.$

$$\text{rg } A = \text{rg } \bar{A} = 2. \quad \text{SC s N}$$

$$\begin{cases} -2x + y = -\alpha \\ x - 2y = -\alpha \end{cases} \left| \begin{array}{c} 2 \\ \hline -3x = -3\alpha \end{array} \right.$$

$$\begin{aligned} x &= \alpha \\ y &= \alpha \\ z &= \alpha \\ x^2 + y^2 + z^2 &= 12 \end{aligned}$$

$$3\alpha^2 = 12$$

$$\alpha = \pm \sqrt{\frac{12}{3}} = \pm 2$$

Soluții sunt: $2(1, 1, 1)$; $-2(1, 1, 1)$.

