LResolvarea sistemelor de ecuatii linéare prin metoda eliminarii (Gauss-Jordan)?

Def! Un sistem linear in neumoscutele ×11×2,..., ×n.

*
$$\begin{cases} a_{11} \times_1 + a_{12} \times_2 + ... + a_{1n} \times_n = b_1 \\ a_{21} \times_1 + a_{22} \times_2 + ... + a_{2n} \times_n = b_2 \\ ... \\ a_{m_1} \times_1 + a_{m_2} \times_2 + ... + a_{m_n} \times_n = b_m \end{cases}$$

o i j ∈ R coeficientie recursoscutelor runt unoscute bj termeni liberi

[Def] Gunden in (x1, x2,...,xn) & IR" sunt o solutio pt sistemul (*) data satisfac toute eventule sistemului.

coloana term coloana neumostalelor

: [Ax=b] · Forma matriceală a sistemulii *

Oles: R poute li inlouist au C, Ch, Zp (P prim), K corp.

· Daca cautam solutii in 2, 2/n (n neprim): tre facite adaptari?

· [Terminologie]

· doca sistemul (NV) are solutii > s. incompatabil
are solutii > s. compatibil

doin solutio este unica > s. comp. det.

doin solutio nu este unica > s. comp. nedet.

Oles: Toata informatia despre sistem este cuprensa in matricea esclinsa a sistemului: $\overline{A} = (A; \underline{b})^{\top}$

Exemplu: Resolvati in R:

$$\begin{cases} x_1 + 2x_2 - x_3 + x_4 - x_5 = 0 \\ x_3 - 2x_4 + x_5 = 1 \\ x_4 - 3x_5 = 2 \end{cases}$$
 3 eustii, 5 neumosuute

$$x_5 = n \in \mathbb{R}$$
 =) $x_4 = 2 + 3 \times 5 = 2 + 3 \cdot 5$
 $x_3 = 2x_4 - x_5 + 1 = 2(2 + 3 \cdot 5) - n + 1 = 5 \cdot 7 + 5$
 $x_2 = t \in \mathbb{R}$ =) $x_1 = -2x_2 + x_3 + x_4 + x_5 = -2t + 50 + 5 - 2 - 30 + 5 = 2$
 $x_4 = 3 - 2t + 3 \cdot 7$

$$\left\{
\begin{array}{ll}
\text{Multimen} \\
\text{solution}
\end{array}
\right\} = \left\{
\begin{pmatrix}
3 - 26 + 30 \\
5 + 50 \\
2 + 30
\end{pmatrix}
\right\} : o, t \in \mathbb{R}
\right\} = \left\{
\begin{pmatrix}
3 \\
0 \\
5 \\
2
\end{pmatrix}
\right\} + o \begin{pmatrix}
3 \\
0 \\
5 \\
3
\end{pmatrix}
\right\} : o, t \in \mathbb{R}
\right\}.$$

$$\overline{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 2 & -1 & 1 & -1 & | 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -2 & 1 & | 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -3 & | 2 \end{pmatrix}$$
 matrice cu formá esalan

Det O matrice spunem ca este in forma esalon.

daca - limile mule sunt in partea de posta matricii.

- pt lionile nenule, cea mai din stanga intrare + a s. n [pivot.]
- > pivotul de pe linea i +1 (docă există) se află la dreapta pivotilor de pe liniile antirevare

V Dacat in plus:

- 3 pisotii sunt toti = 1
- pe coloana fiecarui pivot avem zerowri si sule pivot.
 - =) spunem ca matricea este in forma esalon redusa.

Del: Dava sisteme se numera echisealente dava au acebasi solutii.

- * Transformari elementure (pe linii) pentru o matrice.
- O Li SLj interschimbearea a 2 linii
- O Li t a Li , a +0 inmultirea linei cu a +0
- © Li ← Li + a Lj inmultirea liniei j cu a si o adaugi la linia i (x + j)

reste transformari efectuate ajupra ecuatiflor unui sistem liniar produc un sistem echivalent.

(redusa) prin transformari elementare pe linii.

* Ex: Aducem la forma esalon matricea:

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 2 & -1 & 1 \\ 3 & 2 & 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 1 & 0 & -3 & 2 & -3 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{L_2 = L_2 - 3L_1} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 2 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -5 & 3 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & -5 & 3 & -4 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{L_3 = L_3 - L_2} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 2 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -5 & 3 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

este in forma esalon

Tpt F.E redusă continuam:

$$\begin{array}{c}
L_{2} = -L_{2} \\
L_{3} = -\frac{1}{3}L_{3}
\end{array}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix}
0 & 1 & 2 & -1 & 1 \\
0 & 0 & 5 & -3 & 1 \\
0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0
\end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{array}{c}
L_{1} = L_{2} \\
0 & 0 & 5 & -3 & 1 \\
0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0
\end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{array}{c}
L_{2} = L_{2} - L_{3} \\
0 & 0 & 5 & -3 & 1 \\
0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0
\end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{array}{c}
L_{2} = L_{2} - L_{3} \\
0 & 0 & 5 & -3 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0
\end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{array}{c}
L_{2} = L_{2} - L_{3} \\
0 & 0 & 5 & -3 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0
\end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{array}{c}
L_{3} = -\frac{1}{3}L_{3} \\
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Dem / Algoritm:

Daca A = Omn =) este in F.E.

Daca A + Omn

- =) parangem a coloana i=1 si iteram
 - → pe coloana i cautam un element ≠ 0 (pivotul) sub linia ultimului pivot gasit.
 - notam linia un pirotul ales imediat sub linia pirotului anterior dupa care facem zeroure pe coloana pirotului nou, sub el.
 - -> pana azungem la ultima coloana

* Pt F. E. Reduse :

continuam

- → facem pivoti = 1 cu transformari de tipul @
- facem rerouri deasupra pisotilor

* Resolvarea sistemului prin metoda eliminarii?

- · Det sistemul liniar [Ax = b] pentru matricea sa estinsa Ā = (4:6)
- · calculam forma esolon (E) si peroloam sistemul linear care are matricea exclinsà E.

$$\begin{cases} x_1 + x_2 + 2x_3 - x_4 = 1 & Ax = b \\ x_1 + 2x_2 + x_3 & = 2 \\ -3x_3 + 2x_4 = 3 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x_1 + x_2 + 2x_3 - x_4 = 1 \\ -x_2 - 5x_3 + 3x_4 = -1 \end{cases}$$

$$0 = -3 \text{ fals in } \mathbb{R}$$

=) sistemul este incompatibil (f = \$7

* sistemul e incompatiteil (=) avem pivot pe ultima coloana din E

Dava e completibil:

→ so neumoscutele corespunsatoare coloanelor fará pivot in É vor li neumoscutele

relebette neunosuite sunt neunosuite principale care se determina in mod une in fundie de neunosuitele secundare

* sistemul este compatibil determinat = avem pivot in \(\varepsilon \) pe toate coloanele

cu exceptia ultimului

rederminat \(\sigma \) grad = nr. coloanelor fara pivoti

Vax particular de sistem

La pp ca aveem un sistem determinat cu forma esalon redusa.

$$\overline{E} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & C_1 \\ \hline 0 & 1 & 0 & C_2 \\ \hline 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ \hline 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \qquad \begin{array}{l} x_1 = C_1 \\ x_2 = ...C_2 \\ \hline x_k = ...C_k \\ \hline \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{l} x_1 = C_1 \\ x_2 = ...C_k \\ \hline \end{array}$$

* citim solutia sistemulii direct din E

* Aplicatio : aflarea inversei unei matrici

Det: 0 matrice $A \in \mathcal{M}_{m}(\mathbb{R})$ se numerale innervalula dava $\exists B \in \mathcal{M}_{n}(\mathbb{R})$ a i $A \cdot B = B \cdot A = I n$

. data $A \in \mathcal{M}_n(R)$, construin matrices dubla $(A | In) \in \mathcal{M}_{n,2n}(R)$.

pontru vare calcular forma esalan redusa (B | C)Atanci (A este inversaleda | C =) | B = In |, for alunci $(C = A^{-1})$