

#### Урок 4. Часть 1.

1. Решить СЛАУ методом Гаусса:

$$\begin{cases} x_1 + x_2 - x_3 - 2x_4 = 0, \\ 2x_1 + x_2 - x_3 + x_4 = -2, \\ x_1 + x_2 - 3x_3 + x_4 = 4. \end{cases}$$

2. Проверить, являются ли заданные матрицы решением системы СЛАУ.

$$a) \begin{cases} 3x_1 - x_2 + x_3 = 4 \\ 2x_1 - 5x_2 - 3x_3 = -17 \\ x_1 + x_2 - x_3 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\tilde{A} = \left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 3 & -1 & 1 & 4 \\ 2 & -5 & -3 & -17 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 & 0 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{+2} \left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 2 & -5 & -3 & -17 \\ 3 & -1 & 1 & 4 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\xrightarrow{-3} \left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -7 & -1 & -17 \\ 3 & -1 & 1 & 4 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{+10} \left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -7 & -1 & -17 \\ 0 & -4 & 9 & 4 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -7 & -1 & -17 \\ 0 & 0 & 4\frac{4}{7} & \frac{96}{7} \end{array} \right) \Rightarrow \text{rank } A = \text{rank } \tilde{A} = 3 = n$$

$\Rightarrow$  система определена.

$$\begin{cases} 2x_1 - 4x_2 + 6x_3 = 1 \\ x_1 - 2x_2 + 3x_3 = -2 \\ 3x_1 - 6x_2 + 9x_3 = 5 \end{cases}$$

$$\tilde{A} = \left( \begin{array}{ccc|c|c} 2 & -4 & 6 & 1 & -2 \\ 1 & -2 & 3 & -2 & 1 \\ 3 & -6 & 9 & 5 & 3 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{+} \left( \begin{array}{ccc|c|c} 1 & -2 & 3 & -2 & 1 \\ 2 & -4 & 6 & 1 & 2 \\ 3 & -6 & 9 & 5 & 3 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{\sim}$$

$$+ \xrightarrow{-3} \left( \begin{array}{ccc|c|c} 1 & -2 & 3 & -2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 5 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 11 & 0 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{\sim} \left( \begin{array}{ccc|c|c} 1 & -2 & 3 & -2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 5 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 11 & 0 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{\sim}$$

$$\text{rank } A = 1, \quad \text{rank } \tilde{A} = 3$$

$\text{rank } A < \text{rank } \tilde{A} \Rightarrow$  сумма  
new members



$$b) \begin{cases} x_1 + 2x_2 + 5x_3 = 4 \\ 3x_1 + x_2 - 8x_3 = -2 \end{cases}$$

$$\tilde{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 5 & 4 \\ 3 & 1 & -8 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{-3R_1} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 5 & 4 \\ 0 & -5 & -23 & -14 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{rank } A = \text{rank } \tilde{A} = 2, \text{ так как } 2 < n \text{ (много решений)}$$

$\Rightarrow$  все системы имеют бесконечное число решений.

3. Проверить на совместность и  
найти общее решение СЛАУ:

$$\tilde{A} = \left( \begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 3 & -2 & 4 & 3 \\ 0 & 5 & 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 & 0 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 & 1 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\text{rang } \tilde{A} = 4 = n$$

$$\text{rang } A = 4$$

$\Rightarrow$

система  
определена

Проверим.

$$\begin{cases} 3a + 5b - 2c + 4d = 3, \\ 5b + d = 2, \\ c = 4, \\ d = 2, \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} 3a - 8 + 8 = 3, & a = 1 \\ 5b + 2 = 2, & b = 0 \\ c = 4 \\ d = 2 \end{cases}$$

$$a = 1, b = 0, c = 4, d = 2 \quad \text{т.т.д.}$$

4. Дана система линейных уравнений

$$\tilde{A} = \left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 2 & 3 & a \\ 4 & 5 & 6 & b \\ 7 & 8 & 9 & c \end{array} \right).$$

Найти значения  $a, b, c$ , при которых система л.у. несовместна.

Т.е.  $\text{rang } A < \text{rang } \tilde{A}$ .

$$\tilde{A} = \left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 2 & 3 & a \\ 4 & 5 & 6 & b \\ 7 & 8 & 9 & c \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow[-4]{-7} \left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 2 & 3 & a \\ 0 & -3 & -6 & b-4a \\ 0 & -6 & -6 & c-7a \end{array} \right) \sim$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \xrightarrow{-2} \\ + \end{array} \right\} \left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 2 & 3 & a \\ 0 & -3 & -6 & b-4a \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & c-7a \end{array} \right) \sim \left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 2 & 3 & a \\ 0 & -3 & -6 & b-4a \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & (c-7a) - 2b + 8a \end{array} \right)$$

Т.о.  $\text{rang } A = 2 \Rightarrow$  система л.у. несовместна

при  $\text{rang } \tilde{A} > 2 \Rightarrow$  при

$$(c-7a) - 2b + 8a \neq 0$$

$a - 2b + c \neq 0$  система совместна.



Задача 2.

1. Решить СЛАУ методом Крамера.

$$\begin{cases} x_1 - 2x_2 = 1 \\ 3x_1 - 4x_2 = 7 \end{cases}$$

$$\det A = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ 3 & -4 \end{vmatrix} = -4 \cdot 1 - (-2) \cdot 3 = 2 \neq 0$$

$\Rightarrow$  unique solution.

$$\det A_1 = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ 7 & -4 \end{vmatrix} = -4 + 14 = 10$$

$$\det A_2 = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 3 & 7 \end{vmatrix} = 7 - 3 = 4$$

$$x_1 = \frac{\det A_1}{\det A} = \frac{10}{2} = 5$$

$$x_2 = \frac{\det A_2}{\det A} = \frac{4}{2} = 2$$

Ответ:  $x_1 = 5$ ,  $x_2 = 2$

$$\begin{cases} 2x_1 - x_2 + 5x_3 = 10 \\ x_1 + x_2 - 3x_3 = -2 \\ 2x_1 + 4x_2 + x_3 = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\det A = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & -1 & 5 \\ 1 & 1 & -3 \\ 2 & 4 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 2 \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -3 \\ 4 & 1 \end{vmatrix} +$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & -3 \\ 2 & 1 \end{vmatrix} + 5 \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 4 \end{vmatrix} =$$

$$= 2 \cdot (1 + 12) + (1 + 6) + 5(4 - 2) = 43 \neq 0$$

$$\det A_1 = \begin{vmatrix} 10 & -1 & 5 \\ -2 & 1 & -3 \\ 1 & 4 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 10 \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -3 \\ 4 & 1 \end{vmatrix} +$$

$$+ 5 \cdot \begin{vmatrix} -2 & 1 \\ 1 & 4 \end{vmatrix} + 10 \cdot \begin{vmatrix} -2 & -3 \\ 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} =$$

$$+ 5(-8 - 1) = 86$$



$$\det A_2 = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 10 & 5 \\ 1 & -2 & -3 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 2 \begin{vmatrix} -2 & -3 \\ 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} -$$

$$10 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -3 \\ 2 & 1 \end{vmatrix} + 5 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ 2 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 2(-2+3) - 10(2+6) + 5(1+4) = -43$$

$$\det A_3 = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & -1 & 10 \\ 1 & 1 & -2 \\ 2 & 4 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 2 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ 4 & 1 \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ 2 & 1 \end{vmatrix} + 10 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = 2(1-8) + (1-4) + 10(4-2) = 43$$

$$x_1 = \frac{\det A_1}{\det A} = \frac{86}{43} = 2$$

$$x_2 = \frac{\det A_2}{\det A} = -\frac{43}{43} = -1$$

$$x_3 = \frac{\det A_3}{\det A} = \frac{43}{43} = 1$$

Orbit:  $x_1 = 2, x_2 = -1, x_3 = 1$

2. Найти L-разложение LU-разложением  
 две матрицы:

$$a) A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 4 \\ 2 & 9 & 12 \\ 3 & 26 & 30 \end{pmatrix}; L = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ l_{21} & 1 & 0 \\ l_{31} & l_{32} & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} 2. \\ \downarrow \\ - \end{array} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 4 \\ 2 & 9 & 12 \\ 3 & 26 & 30 \end{pmatrix}; L = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 3 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \downarrow \\ 3. \\ - \end{array} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 4 \\ 0 & 5 & 4 \\ 3 & 26 & 30 \end{pmatrix}; L = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 3 & \dots & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \downarrow \\ 4. \\ - \end{array} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 4 \\ 0 & 5 & 4 \\ 0 & 20 & 18 \end{pmatrix}; L = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 3 & 4 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \downarrow \\ \text{Order:} \end{array} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 4 \\ 0 & 5 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}; L = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 3 & 4 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$0. \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 & 4 \\ 2 & 5 & 8 & 9 \\ 3 & 18 & 29 & 18 \\ 4 & 22 & 53 & 33 \end{pmatrix} ; L = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ l_{21} & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ l_{31} & l_{32} & 1 & 0 \\ l_{41} & l_{42} & l_{43} & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$2. \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 & 4 \\ 0 & 3 & 2 & 1 \\ 3 & 18 & 29 & 18 \\ 4 & 22 & 53 & 33 \end{pmatrix} ; L \begin{matrix} 2 \\ 2 \\ 21 \end{matrix}$$

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$$3. \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 & 4 \\ 0 & 3 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 16 & 23 & 10 \\ 4 & 22 & 53 & 33 \end{pmatrix} ; L \begin{matrix} 31 \\ 3 \end{matrix}$$

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$$4. \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 & 4 \\ 0 & 3 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 16 & 23 & 10 \\ 0 & 18 & 45 & 17 \end{pmatrix} ; L \begin{matrix} 41 \\ 4 \end{matrix}$$



$$\begin{array}{c} 2 \\ \swarrow \\ \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 & 4 \\ 2 & 5 & 8 & 9 \\ 3 & 18 & 29 & 18 \\ 4 & 22 & 53 & 33 \end{pmatrix} \end{array}$$

$$L_{21} = 2$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \int \\ 3 \\ \swarrow \\ \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 & 4 \\ 0 & 3 & 4 & 1 \\ 3 & 18 & 29 & 18 \\ 4 & 22 & 53 & 33 \end{pmatrix} \end{array}$$

$$L_{31} = 3$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \int \\ 4 \\ \swarrow \\ \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 & 4 \\ 0 & 3 & 4 & 1 \\ 0 & 15 & 23 & 6 \\ 4 & 22 & 53 & 33 \end{pmatrix} \end{array}$$

$$L_{41} = 4$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \int \\ 5 \\ \swarrow \\ \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 & 4 \\ 0 & 3 & 4 & 1 \\ 0 & 15 & 23 & 6 \\ 0 & 18 & 45 & 17 \end{pmatrix} \end{array}$$

$$L_{32} = 5$$

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$$5 \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 & 4 \\ 0 & 3 & 4 & 1 \\ 0 & 15 & 23 & 6 \\ 0 & 18 & 45 & 17 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$6 \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 & 4 \\ 0 & 3 & 4 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 & 1 \\ 0 & 18 & 45 & 17 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$L_{42} = 6$$

$$7 \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 & 4 \\ 0 & 3 & 4 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 11 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$L_{43} = 7$$

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

$$L = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & & \\ 2 & 1 & & 0 \\ 3 & 5 & 1 & \\ 4 & 6 & 7 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

2 = 6

3. Решите СЛАУ методом ЛУ

$$\begin{cases} 2x_1 + x_2 + 3x_3 = 1 \\ 11x_1 + 7x_2 + 5x_3 = -6 \\ 9x_1 + 8x_2 + 4x_3 = -5 \end{cases}$$

Разрешение по ЛУ:

$$\begin{array}{l} \frac{11}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{11}{4} \\ \frac{9}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{9}{4} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} L_{21} = \frac{11}{2} - \frac{11}{4} = \frac{11}{4} \\ L_{31} = \frac{9}{2} - \frac{9}{4} = \frac{9}{4} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} L_{22} = \frac{9}{2} \\ L_{32} = \frac{7}{3} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \frac{11}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{11}{4} \\ \frac{9}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{9}{4} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} L_{21} = \frac{11}{2} - \frac{11}{4} = \frac{11}{4} \\ L_{31} = \frac{9}{2} - \frac{9}{4} = \frac{9}{4} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} L_{22} = \frac{9}{2} \\ L_{32} = \frac{7}{3} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \frac{11}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{11}{4} \\ \frac{9}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{9}{4} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} L_{21} = \frac{11}{2} - \frac{11}{4} = \frac{11}{4} \\ L_{31} = \frac{9}{2} - \frac{9}{4} = \frac{9}{4} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} L_{22} = \frac{9}{2} \\ L_{32} = \frac{7}{3} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \frac{7}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{7}{6} \\ \frac{7}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{7}{6} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} L_{31} = \frac{7}{3} - \frac{7}{6} = \frac{7}{6} \\ L_{32} = \frac{7}{3} - \frac{7}{6} = \frac{7}{6} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} L_{22} = \frac{9}{2} \\ L_{32} = \frac{7}{3} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \frac{7}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{7}{6} \\ \frac{7}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{7}{6} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} L_{31} = \frac{7}{3} - \frac{7}{6} = \frac{7}{6} \\ L_{32} = \frac{7}{3} - \frac{7}{6} = \frac{7}{6} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} L_{22} = \frac{9}{2} \\ L_{32} = \frac{7}{3} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \frac{7}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{7}{6} \\ \frac{7}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{7}{6} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} L_{31} = \frac{7}{3} - \frac{7}{6} = \frac{7}{6} \\ L_{32} = \frac{7}{3} - \frac{7}{6} = \frac{7}{6} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} L_{22} = \frac{9}{2} \\ L_{32} = \frac{7}{3} \end{array}$$

$$U = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & \frac{3}{2} & -\frac{23}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{104}{6} \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{array}{l} L_{21} = \frac{11}{2} - \frac{11}{4} = \frac{11}{4} \\ L_{31} = \frac{9}{2} - \frac{9}{4} = \frac{9}{4} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} L_{22} = \frac{9}{2} \\ L_{32} = \frac{7}{3} \end{array}$$

$$U = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & \frac{3}{2} & -\frac{23}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{104}{6} \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{array}{l} L_{21} = \frac{11}{2} - \frac{11}{4} = \frac{11}{4} \\ L_{31} = \frac{9}{2} - \frac{9}{4} = \frac{9}{4} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} L_{22} = \frac{9}{2} \\ L_{32} = \frac{7}{3} \end{array}$$

$$U = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & \frac{3}{2} & -\frac{23}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{104}{6} \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{array}{l} L_{21} = \frac{11}{2} - \frac{11}{4} = \frac{11}{4} \\ L_{31} = \frac{9}{2} - \frac{9}{4} = \frac{9}{4} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} L_{22} = \frac{9}{2} \\ L_{32} = \frac{7}{3} \end{array}$$



Равенства:  $L \cdot y = 6$

$$\begin{cases} y_1 = 1 \\ \frac{11}{2} y_1 + y_2 = -6 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} y_1 = 1 \\ y_2 = -\frac{12}{2} - \frac{11}{2} = -\frac{23}{2} \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{9}{2} y_1 + \frac{7}{3} y_2 + y_3 = -5 \quad \begin{cases} y_3 = -5 - \frac{9}{2} + \frac{161}{6} = \frac{52}{3} \end{cases}$$

$$Ux = y$$

$$\begin{cases} 2x_1 + x_2 + 3x_3 = 1 \\ \frac{3}{2}x_2 - \frac{23}{2}x_3 = -\frac{23}{2} \\ \frac{104}{6}x_3 = \frac{52}{3} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 = -1 \\ x_2 = 0 \\ x_3 = 1 \end{cases}$$

Проверка

$$\begin{cases} 2 \cdot (-1) + 0 + 3 = 1 \\ 11 \cdot (-1) + 0 + 5 = -6 \\ 9 \cdot (-1) + 0 + 4 = -5 \quad \text{н.т.д} \end{cases}$$

Ответ:  $x_1 = -1, x_2 = 0, x_3 = 1$

4. Решить систему методом Хорнана.

$$\begin{cases} 81x_1 - 45x_2 + 45x_3 = 531, \\ -45x_1 + 50x_2 - 15x_3 = -460, \\ 45x_1 - 15x_2 + 38x_3 = 193. \end{cases}$$

$$l_{11} = \sqrt{a_{11}} = 9$$

$$l_{21} = \frac{a_{21}}{l_{11}} = -\frac{45}{9} = -5$$

$$l_{31} = \frac{a_{31}}{l_{11}} = \frac{45}{9} = 5$$

$$l_{22} = \sqrt{a_{22} - l_{21}^2} = \sqrt{50 - 25} = 5$$

$$l_{32} = \frac{1}{l_{22}} \cdot (a_{32} - l_{21} \cdot l_{31}) = \frac{1}{5} (-15 - (-5) \cdot 5) = \frac{10}{5} = 2$$

$$l_{33} = \sqrt{a_{33} - l_{31}^2 - l_{32}^2} = \sqrt{38 - 25 - 4} = \sqrt{9} = 3$$

$$L = \begin{pmatrix} 9 & 0 & 0 \\ -5 & 5 & 0 \\ 5 & 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix}, \quad L^T = \begin{pmatrix} 9 & -5 & 5 \\ 0 & 5 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$L \cdot y = b$$

$$\begin{cases} 9y_1 = 531 \\ -5y_1 + 5y_2 = -460 \\ 5y_1 + 2y_3 + 3y_2 = 193 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} y_1 = 59 \\ y_2 = -33 \\ y_3 = -12 \end{cases}$$

$$L^T \cdot x = y$$

$$\begin{cases} 9x_1 - 5x_2 + 5x_3 = 59 \\ 5x_2 + 2x_3 = -33 \\ 3x_3 = -12 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} x_1 = 6 \\ x_2 = -5 \\ x_3 = -4 \end{cases}$$

Check:

$$\begin{cases} 81 \cdot 6 - 45 \cdot (-5) + 45 \cdot (-4) = 531 \\ -45 \cdot 6 + 50 \cdot (-5) - 15 \cdot (-4) = -460 \\ 45 \cdot 6 - 15 \cdot (-5) + 38 \cdot (-4) = 193 \quad \text{r.t.} \end{cases}$$

Order:  $x_1 = 6, x_2 = -5, x_3 = -4$