

3.b. Aturan Cramer

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Metode-metode penyelesaian spl



- 1. Metode Eliminasi-Substitusi
- 2. Metode Geometris
- 3. Eliminasi Gauss-Jordan
- 4. Metode dengan menggunakan inverse

$$x = A^{-1}b$$

5. Aturan Cramer (akan kita bahas dalam bab ini)

Metode-metode mencari inverse



- 1. Operasi baris elementer.
- 2. Mengggunakan matriks adjoin

(dibahas pada bab ini)

Pengetahuan dasar yang diperlukan

- minor,
- kofaktor,

SPL: $A\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{0}$, A mempunyai inverse, maka $\mathbf{x} = A^{-1}\mathbf{b}$

A mempunyai 2 baris (kolom) identik,
 maka det(A) = 0

Ekspansi kofaktor



$$A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{1j} & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{2j} & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ a_{i1} & a_{i2} & a_{ij} & a_{in} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & a_{nj} & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$M_{ij}$$
 = det $\begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12}, \dots, a_{1j} & \dots, a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22}, \dots, a_{2j}, \dots, a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ a_{i1} & a_{i2}, \dots, a_{ij}, \dots, a_{in} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2}, \dots, a_{nj}, \dots, a_{nn} \end{pmatrix}$

$$C_{ij} = (-1)^{i+j} M_{ij}$$

$$\det(A) = \sum_{j=1}^{n} a_{ij} C_{ij} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} a_{ij} C_{ij}$$

Determinan: hitung dgn ekspansi baris ke-3



$$A = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{bmatrix}$$
 Ekspansi kor
Det $(A) = \dots$

Ekspansi kofaktor baris ke tiga)

$$Det(A) =$$

A* diperoleh dari matriks A dgn mengganti baris ke-3 dengan baris pertama

$$A^* = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \end{bmatrix}$$
 Det $(A^*) = \dots$

$$Det(A*) = \dots$$

dengan ekspansi baris ke 3; yang berubah hanya entri, kofaktor tetap

Determinan: hitung dgn ekspansi baris ke-3



$$A = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{bmatrix}$$
 Ekspansi kofaktor baris ke tiga)
$$Det(A) = a_{31} C_{31} + a_{32} C_{32} + a_{33} C_{33}$$

Ekspansi kofaktor baris ke tiga)

$$Det(A) = a_{31} C_{31} + a_{32} C_{32} + a_{33} C_{33}$$

A* diperoleh dari matriks A dgn mengganti baris ke-3 dengan baris pertama

$$A^* = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \end{bmatrix}$$
Det(A) = $a_{11} C_{31} + a_{12} C_{32} + a_{13} C_{33}$
= 0

dengan ekspansi baris ke 3; yang berubah hanya ent

$$Det(A) = a_{11} C_{31} + a_{12} C_{32} + a_{13} C_{33}$$

= 0

dengan ekspansi baris ke 3; yang berubah hanya entri, kofaktor tetap

Determinan: hitung dgn ekspansi baris ke-1



$$A = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{bmatrix}$$
 Ekspansi kofaktor baris ke-1
$$Det(A) = a_{11} C_{11} + a_{12} C_{12} + a_{13} C_{13}$$

Ekspansi kofaktor baris ke-1

$$Det(A) = a_{11} C_{11} + a_{12} C_{12} + a_{13} C_{13}$$

A* diperoleh dari matriks A dgn mengganti baris ke-1 dengan baris ke-2

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$Det(A) = a_{21} C_{11} + a_{22} C_{12} + a_{23} C_{13}$$

= 0

dengan ekspansi baris ke 3; yang berubah hanya entri, kofaktor tetap

Determinan: dgn ekspansi kolom ke -2



$$A = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} & a_{14} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} & a_{24} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} & a_{34} \\ a_{41} & a_{42} & a_{43} & a_{44} \end{bmatrix}$$

Hitunglah determinan matriks *A* dengan ekspansi kolom 2

A* diperoleh dari A: mengganti kolom ke-2 dgn kolom ke-3

$$A^* = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{13} & a_{13} & a_{14} \\ a_{21} & a_{23} & a_{23} & a_{24} \\ a_{31} & a_{33} & a_{33} & a_{34} \\ a_{41} & a_{43} & a_{43} & a_{44} \end{bmatrix} \qquad \begin{array}{c} \text{Det}(A^*) = \dots \\ = 0 \end{array}$$

Determinan: dgn ekspansi kolom ke -2



$$A = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} & a_{14} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} & a_{24} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} & a_{34} \\ a_{41} & a_{42} & a_{43} & a_{44} \end{bmatrix} \det(A) = a_{12}C_{12} + a_{22}C_{22} + a_{32}C_{32} + a_{42}C_{42} \text{ Ekspansi kolom ke-2}$$

$$B = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{13} & a_{13} & a_{14} \\ a_{21} & a_{23} & a_{23} & a_{24} \\ a_{31} & a_{33} & a_{33} & a_{34} \\ a_{41} & a_{43} & a_{43} & a_{44} \end{bmatrix} \text{ det } (B) = a_{13}C_{12} + a_{23}C_{22} + a_{33}C_{32} + a_{43}C_{42}$$

hasil kali entri dan kofaktor dengan indeks yang berbeda adalah determinan matriks dengan dua kolom/ baris identik, hasilnya sama dengan 0

Hasil kali entri dan kofaktor



$$k = I$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n} a_{ik} C_{il} = \det(A)$$

Determinan matriks A dihitung dengan ekspansi baris ke i

$$k \neq I \qquad \sum_{i=1}^{n} a_{ik} C_{il} = 0$$

determinan matriks dengan kolom *k* dan *l* identik

$$k \neq I \qquad \sum_{i=1}^{n} a_{ki} C_{li} = 0$$

determinan matriks dengan baris *k* dan *l* identik

Hasil kali entri dan kofaktor



Diberikan matriks A, dibentuk matriks kofaktor $[Ci_i]$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} & \cdots & a_{3n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & a_{n3} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} & \cdots & a_{3n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & a_{n3} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{bmatrix} \qquad \begin{bmatrix} C_{11} & C_{12} & C_{13} & \cdots & C_{1n} \\ C_{21} & C_{22} & C_{23} & \cdots & C_{2n} \\ C_{31} & C_{32} & C_{33} & \cdots & C_{3n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ C_{n1} & C_{n2} & C_{n3} & \cdots & C_{nn} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$Adj(A) = [C_{ij}]^T$$

$$Adj(A) = [C_{ij}]^{T}$$
 adj $(A) = [C_{ij}]^{T} = \begin{bmatrix} C_{11} & C_{21} & \cdots & C_{n1} \\ C_{12} & C_{22} & \cdots & C_{n2} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ C_{1n} & C_{2n} & \cdots & C_{nn} \end{bmatrix}$

Matriks kofaktor A



$$A \times \mathbf{adj}(A) = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} C_{11} & C_{21} & \cdots & C_{n1} \\ C_{12} & C_{22} & \cdots & C_{n2} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ C_{1n} & C_{2n} & \cdots & C_{nn} \end{bmatrix} k = I \sum_{i=1}^{n} a_{ik} C_{ii} = \det(A)$$

Matriks kofaktor A



$$A \times \mathbf{adj}(A) = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} C_{11} & C_{21} & \cdots & C_{n1} \\ C_{12} & C_{22} & \cdots & C_{n2} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ C_{1n} & C_{2n} & \cdots & C_{nn} \end{bmatrix} k = I \sum_{i=1}^{n} a_{ik} C_{ii} = \det(A)$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} \det(A) & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & \det(A) & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & \det(A) \end{bmatrix} = \det(A) I$$

Rumus inverse matriks



$$A \operatorname{adj}(A) = \det(A) I$$

$$\frac{1}{\det(A)} A \operatorname{adj}(A) = I$$

$$A \frac{1}{\det(A)} \operatorname{adj}(A) = I$$

$$A^{-1} = \frac{1}{\det(A)} \operatorname{adj}(A)$$

SPL



$$a_{11}X_1 + a_{12}X_2 + a_{13}X_3 + \dots + a_{1n}X_n = b_1$$

$$a_{21}X_1 + a_{22}X_2 + a_{23}X_3 + \dots + a_{2n}X_n = b_2$$

$$\vdots$$

$$a_{n1}X_1 + a_{n2}X_2 + a_{n3}X_3 + \dots + a_{nn}X_n = b_n$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & & & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & a_{n3} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix} \mathbf{x} = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix} \qquad \mathbf{b} = \begin{pmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ \vdots \\ b_n \end{pmatrix}$$

$$Ax = b$$

Hitunglah determinan matriks



A_i diperoleh dari A dengan mengganti kolom ke j dengan **b**

$$A_1 = \begin{bmatrix} b_1 & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1j} \cdots & a_{1n} \\ b_2 & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{1j} \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ b_n & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nj} \cdots & a_{nn} \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{ekspansi kolom pertama}$$

$$\det(A_1) = b_1 C_{11} + b_2 C_{21} + \cdots + b_n C_{n1}$$

$$\det(A_1) = b_1 C_{11} + b_2 C_{21} + \dots + b_n C_{n1}$$

$$A_{2} = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & b_{1} & \cdots & a_{1j} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & b_{2} & \cdots & a_{1j} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & b_{n} & \cdots & a_{nj} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{bmatrix} \quad \det(A_{2}) = b_{1}C_{12} + b_{2}C_{22} + \cdots + b_{n}C_{n2}$$

$$\det(A_2) = b_1 C_{12} + b_2 C_{22} + \dots + b_n C_{n2}$$

$$A_{j} = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & b_{1} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & b_{2} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & b_{n} \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{ekspansi kolom ke } j$$

$$\det(A_{j}) = b_{1}C_{1j} + b_{2}C_{2j} + \cdots + b_{n}C_{nj}$$

$$\det(A_{j}) = b_{1}C_{1j} + b_{2}C_{2j} + \cdots + b_{n}C_{nj}$$

Perhatikan



$$\det(A_1) = b_1C_{11} + b_2C_{21} + \dots + b_nC_{n1}$$

$$\det(A_2) = b_1C_{12} + b_2C_{22} + \dots + b_nC_{n2}$$

$$\det(A_j) = \dots$$



A mempunyai inverse, solusi Ax = b solusi tunggal x

$$\mathbf{x} = A^{-1}\mathbf{b} = \frac{1}{\det(A)}adj(A)\mathbf{b}$$

$$\det(A_j) = b_1 C_{1j} + b_2 C_{2j} + \dots + b_n C_{nj}$$

$$\mathbf{x} = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{\det(A)} \begin{bmatrix} C_{11} & C_{21} & \cdots & C_{n1} \\ C_{12} & C_{22} & \cdots & C_{n2} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ C_{1n} & C_{2n} & \cdots & C_{nn} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ \vdots \\ b_n \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{\det(A)} \begin{bmatrix} b_1 C_{11} + b_2 C_{21} + \dots + b_n C_{n1} \\ b_1 C_{12} + b_2 C_{22} + \dots + b_n C_{n2} \\ \vdots \\ b_1 C_{1n} + b_2 C_{2n} + \dots + b_n C_{nn} \end{bmatrix}$$



A mempunyai inverse, solusi Ax = b solusi tunggal x

$$\mathbf{x} = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{\det(A)} \begin{bmatrix} \det(A_1) \\ \det(A_2) \\ \vdots \\ \det(A_n) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \det(A_1) / \det(A) \\ \det(A_2) / \det(A) \\ \vdots \\ \det(A_n) / \det(A) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$x_j = \frac{\det(A_j)}{\det(A)}, j = 1, 2, ..., n$$



A mempunyai inverse, solusi Ax = b solusi tunggal x

$$\mathbf{x} = A^{-1}\mathbf{b} = \frac{1}{\det(A)}adj(A)\mathbf{b}$$

$$\det(A_{j}) = b_{1}C_{1j} + b_{2}C_{2j} + \dots + b_{n}C_{nj}$$

$$\mathbf{x} = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{\det(A)} \begin{bmatrix} C_{11} & C_{21} & \cdots & C_{n1} \\ C_{12} & C_{22} & \cdots & C_{n2} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ C_{1n} & C_{2n} & \cdots & C_{nn} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ \vdots \\ b_n \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{\det(A)} \begin{bmatrix} b_1 C_{11} + b_2 C_{21} + \dots + b_n C_{n1} \\ b_1 C_{12} + b_2 C_{22} + \dots + b_n C_{n2} \\ \vdots \\ b_1 C_{1n} + b_2 C_{2n} + \dots + b_n C_{nn} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{x} = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{\det(A)} \begin{bmatrix} \det(A_1) \\ \det(A_2) \\ \vdots \\ \det(A_n) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \det(A_1) / \\ \det(A_2) / \\ \det(A_n) / \\ \det(A_n) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$x_j = \frac{\det(A_j)}{\det(A)}, j = 1, 2, ..., n$$

Syarat Aturan Cramer bisa diterapkan



$$Ax = b$$
, (dengan $A_{n \times n}$)

$$x_j = \frac{\det(A_j)}{\det(A)}$$
 $j = 1, 2, ..., n$

Aturan Cramer dapat diterapkan jika: det(A) tidak nol (atau A mempunyai inverse).

$$x + y + 2z = 1$$

Contoh: 2x - y - z = 1

$$x - y + 2z = 3$$



$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & -1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \qquad \mathbf{x} = \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} \qquad \mathbf{b} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{x} = \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{b} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\det(A) = -10$$

$$A_{1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & -1 & -1 \\ 3 & -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \qquad A_{2} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 3 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \qquad A_{3} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\det(A_1) = -10$$

$$A_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 3 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\det(A_2) = -20$$

$$A_{3} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$
$$\det(A_{3}) = 10$$

Solusi:

$$x = \frac{\det(A_1)}{\det(A)} = 1$$

$$y = \frac{\det(A_2)}{\det(A)} = 2$$

$$z = \frac{\det(A_3)}{\det(A)} = -1$$

Mana yang lebih efektif?



$$x + y + 2z = 1$$

$$2x - y - z = 1$$

$$x - y + 2z = 3$$

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

Selesaikan SPL dengan menggunakan inverse matriks koefisien.

Dibanding dengan Aturan Cramer, mana yang lebih efisien?

Pemicu



• Suatu SPL dapat diselesaikan menggunakan Aturan Cramer, apakah dapat diselesaikan dengan inverse?



Turunkan Aturan Cramer dengan melengkapi kalimat-kalimat berikut in: Diberikan A matriks *nxn*.

- M_{ii} adalah....
- C_{ii} adalah....
- [*C_{ii}*] adalah
- $[C_{ii}]^T = \operatorname{adj}(A) \operatorname{adalah}....$
- A. adj(A) =
- $A^{-1} = \dots$ (pergunakan hasil di atas)
- Ax = b, Aj adalah, det(Aj) = (ekspansi kolom ke-j)
- Ax = b dengan A memiliki inverse, maka solusinya tunggal yaitu....
- Substitusi A-1 dengan 1/det(A). Adj(A) dengan pergunakan det(Aj), maka diperoleh......
- $\chi_j = \dots$

Kerjakan LK dengan seksama langkah demi angkah