

1. metoda Gauss fără pivotare (GFP) \rightarrow se alege primul el
memul de pe coloana k_0

$$\begin{cases} a_{11}x_1 + a_{12}x_2 + \dots + a_{1m}x_m = b_1 \\ a_{21}x_1 + a_{22}x_2 + \dots + a_{2m}x_m = b_2 \\ \vdots \\ a_{m1}x_1 + a_{m2}x_2 + \dots + a_{mm}x_m = b_m \end{cases}$$

Ex: $\begin{cases} x_2 + x_3 = 3 \\ 2x_1 + x_2 + 5x_3 = 5 \\ 4x_1 + 2x_2 + x_3 = 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow$ Se rezolvă conform GFP.
ale \downarrow din $m-1$ iterații.

$$\bar{A} = \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 0 & 1 & 1 & 3 \\ 2 & 1 & 5 & 5 \\ 4 & 2 & 1 & 1 \end{array} \right) \sim \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 2 & 1 & 5 & 5 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 3 \\ 4 & 2 & 1 & 1 \end{array} \right) \sim \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 2 & 1 & 5 & 5 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & -9 & -9 \end{array} \right)$$

$k=1 \rightarrow a_{p1} \neq 0 \Rightarrow p=2$ ($a_{21} \neq 0$) \rightarrow nu e pivotul

\rightarrow dacă $p \neq k(2 \neq 1) \Rightarrow$ permutăm liniile $\rightarrow L_1 \leftrightarrow L_2$

\rightarrow să transformăm sub pivot dacă 0: $L_3 = L_3 - \frac{a_{31}}{a_{21}} L_1 = L_3 - 2L_1$

$k=2 \rightarrow a_{p2} \neq 0 \Rightarrow p=2$ ($a_{22} \neq 0$)

\rightarrow PIVOT

\rightarrow NU mai trebuie să facem nicio schimbare (este doar 0 pe col)

• Se rezolvă sistemul

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

• Limitările metodei: ($\varepsilon \rightarrow$ valoare f. mică, dar $\neq 0$)

$$\begin{cases} \varepsilon x_1 + x_2 = 1 \\ x_1 + x_2 = 2 \end{cases} \quad \varepsilon = 10^{-20} \ll 1$$

$$\bar{A} = \left(\begin{array}{cc|c} \varepsilon & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 \end{array} \right) \sim \left(\begin{array}{cc|c} \varepsilon & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & \frac{\varepsilon-1}{\varepsilon} & \frac{2\varepsilon-1}{\varepsilon} \end{array} \right)$$

$k=1$ $a_{p1} \neq 0, p=1, a_{11} = \varepsilon \neq 0$

$$L_2 \leftarrow L_1 - \frac{a_{21}}{a_{11}} L_1 = L_2 - \frac{1}{\varepsilon} L_1$$

$$\begin{cases} \varepsilon x_1 + x_2 = 1 \\ \frac{\varepsilon-1}{\varepsilon} x_2 = \frac{2\varepsilon-1}{\varepsilon} \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x_2(\varepsilon-1) = 2\varepsilon-1 \Leftrightarrow x_2 = \frac{2\varepsilon-1}{\varepsilon} \cdot \frac{\varepsilon}{\varepsilon-1} \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow x_2 = \frac{2\varepsilon-1}{\varepsilon-1} \approx \frac{1}{-1} = -1$$

$$\varepsilon x_1 = 1 - 1 \Rightarrow \varepsilon x_1 = 0 \Rightarrow \boxed{x_1 = 0}$$

$$\begin{cases} x_1 = 0 \\ x_2 = -1 \end{cases} \quad \text{VERIFICARE: } \begin{cases} 1 = 1 \quad \textcircled{A} \\ 1 = 2 \quad \textcircled{F} \end{cases}$$

2. Metoda Gauss cu pivotare parțială (GPP)

Pivotul se alege conform formulei: $|a_{pr}| = \max_{k \leq j \leq n} |a_{jk}|$

! Se construiește primul element maximal ! \hookrightarrow lucrează de la linia k în jos.

Ex 1:

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

GPP $\bar{A} = \left(\begin{array}{cc|c} \varepsilon & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 \end{array} \right)$

$$k=1 \quad |a_{p1}| = \max\{|a_{11}|, |a_{21}|\} = \max\{\varepsilon, 1\} = 1 = |a_{21}|$$

$$\underline{p=2}$$

$$p \neq 1 \Rightarrow L_1 \leftrightarrow L_2$$

$$\Rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & 1 & 2 \\ \varepsilon & 1 & 1 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{L_2 \leftarrow L_2 - \frac{a_{21}}{a_{11}} L_1} L_2 \leftarrow L_2 - \varepsilon L_1$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1-\varepsilon & 1-2\varepsilon \end{array} \right) \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 + x_2 = 2 \\ (1-\varepsilon)x_2 = 1-2\varepsilon \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow x_2 = \frac{1-2\varepsilon}{1-\varepsilon} = 1$$

VERIFICARE $\begin{cases} \varepsilon + 1 = 1 \Rightarrow 1 = 1 \quad \textcircled{A} \\ 1 + 1 = 2 \quad \textcircled{A} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \boxed{x_1 = 1}$

$$\underline{x_2} : \begin{cases} x_1 + c x_2 = c \\ x_1 + x_2 = 2 \end{cases}, c = 0 (10^{20}) \gg 1. \text{ (GPP)}$$

$$\bar{A} = \left(\begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & c & c \\ 1 & 1 & 2 \end{array} \right) \sim \left(\begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & c & c \\ 0 & 1-c & 2-c \end{array} \right) \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 + c x_2 = c \\ (1-c)x_2 = 2-c \end{cases}$$

$$\underline{R=1} : |a_{p1}| = \max \{ |a_{11}|, |a_{21}| \} = 1 = |a_{11}| \Rightarrow \underline{P=1}$$

$$L_2 \leftarrow L_2 - L_1 \Rightarrow$$

$$(c) \begin{cases} x_2 = \frac{2-c}{1-c} \\ x_1 = c - c \cdot 1 = 0, \end{cases}$$

$$\underline{\text{VERIFICARE}} : \begin{cases} 0 + c \cdot 1 = c \quad (\oplus) \\ 0 + 1 = 2 \quad (\oplus) \end{cases}$$

3. Metoda Gauss cu pivotare totală :

$$|a_{p,m}| = \max_{k \leq i, j \leq m} |a_{ij}|$$

$$\circ \text{ Dacă } p \neq k \Leftrightarrow L_p \leftrightarrow L_k$$

$$\circ \text{ Dacă } m \neq k \Leftrightarrow C_m \leftrightarrow C_k$$

Obs : La permutarea a 2 coloane se va schimba ordinea numerotării în vectorul numerotării.

$$\begin{cases} x_1 + c x_2 = c \\ x_1 + x_2 = 2 \end{cases} \quad \bar{A} = \left(\begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & c & c \\ 1 & 1 & 2 \end{array} \right) \text{ index} = (1, 2)$$

$$\underline{R=1} \quad |a_{p,m}| = \max \{ |a_{11}|, |a_{12}|, |a_{21}|, |a_{22}| \} = a_{12}$$

$$p=1, m=2$$

$$m=R \Rightarrow C_1 \leftrightarrow C_2 \Rightarrow \text{index} = (2, 1)$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{cc|c} c & 1 & c \\ 1 & 1 & 2 \end{array} \right) \sim \left(\begin{array}{cc|c} c & 1 & c \\ 0 & c-\frac{1}{c} & 1 \end{array} \right) \Rightarrow \begin{cases} c y_1 + y_2 = c \\ \frac{c-1}{c} y_2 = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$L_2 \leftarrow L_2 - \frac{1}{c} L_1$$

$$\Rightarrow y_2 = \frac{0}{c-1} \approx 1$$

$$cy_1 = c-1 \Rightarrow y_1 = \frac{c-1}{c} \approx 1$$

$$\begin{cases} x[1] = y_1 \\ x[2] = y_2 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x_2 = y_1 \\ x_1 = y_2 \end{cases}$$

VERIFICARE :

$$\begin{cases} 1+c=c \\ \hookrightarrow \text{se neglijează} \\ 1+1=2 \quad (*) \end{cases}$$

4. Inversarea unei matrice conform metodelor Gauss.

Determinantul unei matrice

$A \in GL_m(\mathbb{R}), A = (a_{ij})_{i,j=1,\dots,m}$ - inversabilă $\Rightarrow \exists A^{-1}$ a. d.

$$AA^{-1} = A^{-1}A = I_m \quad (*)$$

$$A^{-1} = \text{cols}[x^{(1)}, x^{(2)}, \dots, x^{(m)}]$$

$$I_m = \text{cols}[e^{(1)}, e^{(2)}, \dots, e^{(m)}]$$

$$(*) \begin{cases} Ax^{(1)} = e^{(1)} \\ Ax^{(2)} = e^{(2)} \\ \vdots \\ Ax^{(m)} = e^{(m)} \end{cases}$$

\hookrightarrow VECTORI

\rightarrow s-au obținut m sisteme lineare cu necunoscutele coloanele inversei matricei A .

\rightarrow aceste sisteme pot fi rezolvate SIMULTAN conform uneia dintre met. Gauss. (GPP, GPT)

\hookrightarrow de preferat.

° PENTRU DETERMINANT

Ţine $a_{11}^{(1)}, a_{22}^{(2)}, \dots, a_{m-1,m-1}^{(m-1)}, a_{mm}^{(m-1)}$

\downarrow
PIVOTI la fiecare iterație

$(m-1)$ iterații.

\hookrightarrow numărul calculat de la iterația $m-1$

$$\text{Atunci } |A| = \det A = (-1)^{\text{sgn}} \cdot a_{11}^{(1)} \cdot a_{22}^{(2)} \cdot \dots \cdot a_{m-1,m-1}^{(m-1)} \cdot a_{mm}^{(m-1)}$$

\hookrightarrow numărul de permutări de linii se calculează

Calculati inversa si determinantul: $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 4 & 9 \end{pmatrix}$ conform GPT.

$$\begin{cases} A \cdot x^{(1)} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} & \left(\begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 4 & 9 & 0 \end{array} \right) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} A \cdot x^{(2)} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} & \left(\begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 4 & 9 & 1 \end{array} \right) \end{cases}$$

$$\bar{A} = \left(\begin{array}{cc|cc} 1 & 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 4 & 9 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) \quad \text{index} = (1, 2)$$

comutati ~~ne~~ simultan ambele coloane.

$$\underline{R=1} \quad |a_{p,m}| = \max\{|a_{11}|, |a_{12}|, |a_{21}|, |a_{22}|\} = |a_{22}| = 9.$$

$$p=2, m=2. \Rightarrow L_1 \leftrightarrow L_2 \quad (1) \quad \text{index} = (2, 1).$$

$$C_1 \leftrightarrow C_2 \quad (2)$$

$$(1) \left(\begin{array}{cc|cc} 4 & 9 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 & 0 \end{array} \right) \sim (2) \left(\begin{array}{cc|cc} 9 & 4 & 0 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 & 0 \end{array} \right) \sim \left(\begin{array}{cc|cc} 9 & 4 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{9} & 1 & -\frac{2}{9} \end{array} \right)$$

$$L_2 \leftarrow L_2 - \frac{2}{9}L_1$$

$$\begin{cases} 9y_1 + 4y_2 = 0 \\ \frac{1}{9}y_2 = 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} y_1 = -4 \\ y_2 = 9 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} 9z_1 + 4z_2 = 1 \\ \frac{1}{9}z_2 = -\frac{2}{9} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} z_1 = 1 \\ z_2 = -2 \end{cases}$$

Obtinem

$$\Rightarrow x^{(1)} = \begin{pmatrix} 9 \\ -4 \end{pmatrix} \quad x^{(2)} = \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \Rightarrow \quad A^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 9 & -2 \\ -4 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

VERIFICARE

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 4 & 9 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 9 & -2 \\ -4 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \textcircled{A}.$$