RANGUL UNEI MATRICE

- · DEF: A E Mm, m(IR), spurism co matricea A are rangul & remain rangt = x, doco A are um minor de sudim re memul, iar toti . ilum truck x < mibra de cardina x x sunt muli.
- · Tentru calculul ranqueux vom folosi mitade de eliminare Gaux tie accosto GPP.

065: Si aduce motricea cinitialo la forma echelon

LA PARTE INTERIOARA o a6 ax +0, iar toti minariii de ardonul 4 sunt o

NATURA SISTEMULUI Ax = B (vdoor sisteme protratice)

- · Doco kang A = Kong A => sistem compatibil determinal
- · Doco rang A = rang A < m => sist. comp midit.
- · Dock Hamp + + Hampt six incompatibil

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{h=1, k=1, kung=0} \\ |\Delta p_{k}| = \max_{1 \neq j \leq 4} |\Delta_{jk}| = |\Delta_{jk}| + 0 \Rightarrow \rho = 1, \rho = k \\ |\Delta_{j} \leq 4 & |\Delta_{jk}| = |\Delta_{jk}| + 0 \Rightarrow \rho = 1, \rho = k \\ |\Delta_{j} \leq 4 & |\Delta_{jk}| = |\Delta_{jk}| + 0 \Rightarrow \rho = 1, \rho = k \\ |\Delta_{j} \leq 4 & |\Delta_{jk}| = |\Delta_{jk}| + 0 \Rightarrow \rho = 1, \rho = k \\ |\Delta_{j} \leq 4 & |\Delta_{jk}| = |\Delta_{jk}| + 0 \Rightarrow \rho = 1, \rho = k \\ |\Delta_{j} \leq 4 & |\Delta_{jk}| = |\Delta_{jk}| + 0 \Rightarrow \rho = 1, \rho = k \\ |\Delta_{j} \leq 4 & |\Delta_{jk}| = |\Delta_{jk}| + 0 \Rightarrow \rho = 1, \rho = k \\ |\Delta_{j} \leq 4 & |\Delta_{jk}| = |\Delta_{jk}| + 0 \Rightarrow \rho = 1, \rho = k \\ |\Delta_{j} \leq 4 & |\Delta_{jk}| = |\Delta_{jk}| + 0 \Rightarrow \rho = 1, \rho = k \\ |\Delta_{j} \leq 4 & |\Delta_{jk}| = |\Delta_{jk}| + 0 \Rightarrow \rho = 1, \rho = k \\ |\Delta_{j} \leq 4 & |\Delta_{jk}| = |\Delta_{jk}| + 0 \Rightarrow \rho = 1, \rho = k \\ |\Delta_{j} \leq 4 & |\Delta_{jk}| = |\Delta_{jk}| + 0 \Rightarrow \rho = 1, \rho = 1,$$

o h=3, k=3, rang=2

$$|a_{13}| = ma \times |a_{13}| = 0 \implies k = 4$$

 $3 \le j \le 4$

o h = 3, k = 4, hang = 2

lapul=max | aj4 = |
$$a_{34}$$
|=1+0

3, j = 4

Obs: Dur punet de vedere matematic rengul = nx limiter numule

METODE DE FACTORIZARE

$$A*^{(1)} = e^{(1)} \rightarrow \text{prima coloana din Im}$$

Triima coloana din unverso

 $A*^{(2)} = e^{(2)}$

05 : Pentru astfel de sisteme se pot aplica metode de eliminare Gauss un mod simultan.

$$A_{\chi^{(1)}} = e^{(1)}$$
 $A_{\chi^{(2)}} = e^{(2)}$ ($e^{(2)}$ deprinds all solution sixtemului amturion) pr remd

 $A_{\chi^{(3)}} = e^{(3)}$ ($e^{(3)}$ also also $e^{(2)}$)

 $A_{\chi^{(m)}} = e^{(m)}$ ($e^{(m)}$ also also $e^{(m-1)}$)

Astfel de sisteme se pot susolva pe scond folosind metode de elim. Gauss

Desarvantajul este so se moreste comsiderabil numièrel de esterati.
Solutio ar fi so folosim metode de factorizare.

· Mitada de factorisare Lu.

A=LU: L= matrice imposion trainghishoro

$$U = -u - \text{superior} - u - \text{superior}$$

A*-le (=) LU*-le (=) Ly=le => y

 $y = y = y = y$

Ly=&-> viraforior triumphiulax => vorm aplica mutoda substituția escend Ux=y -> sup triumphiular => met subst descendente

PROPOZITIE: 3 Duscompumoua LU a motricei A este univer doco aligem elementele de pe diag primajerolo less=1; &=1, m

-3-

Matricile L, U se obtim im losa mitodelor Gauss idura eum winnesa.

A la iteratia (R).

Aplicand mutadele de climinarare Gaus pt determinarea mat. Lisi U, limile not fi purmutate: Se na obtine discompunica L, U a. ? LU=A' => Ax=& @ A'x-& @ LUx=&' = of Ly=&' notimic promutate

3x, +2x2+x3=10

exemple: 5 *2+2*3=8 Sio se resolve sistemul folorind metoda

LU eu GFP.

A=(0 1 2), w=(1,2,3) - contine informatile despre premutarile

R=1: lapil +0=> R=2 + R=> Lx->L1 W2(-> M1 -> M=(2,1,3)

m 21 = A21 =0 m31 = 3

$$\begin{array}{l} (28-13-3) & (2$$