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a sistemelor de ecuații liniare cu transf. eluv.), determinați forma explicită corespunzătoare variabilelor secundare x_1, x_2, x_3 . Scrieți soluția de bază corespunzătoare variabilelor principale x_4, x_5 și clasificați-o (stabilități tipul acesteia).

Dem: Obs: because x_1, x_3 sont variab. sec. $\Rightarrow x_2, x_4, x_5$ sont variab. princip.

Asociem nist. (x) matricea extinsa, in prim T.E. facem coloanele lui x_2, x_4, x_5 coloanele matricei unitate (I_3):

$\bar{A} = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 & x_2 & x_3 & x_4 & x_5 \\ 2 & 1 & -3 & 0 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 & 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{matrix} + \\ + \\ + \end{matrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} x_1 & x_2 & x_3 & x_4 & x_5 \\ 2 & 1 & -3 & 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{matrix} + \\ + \\ + \end{matrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} x_1 & x_2 & x_3 & x_4 & x_5 \\ 2 & 1 & -3 & 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 & 1 & -1 \\ 2 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{matrix} + \\ + \\ + \end{matrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} x_1 & x_2 & x_3 & x_4 & x_5 \\ 4 & 1 & -3 & 0 & 0 \\ 3 & 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 4 \end{pmatrix} = \bar{A}_{\text{reg}}$

$\nexists x_1 = \alpha$
 $x_3 = \beta$

$X = (\alpha, 6 - 4\alpha + 3\beta, \beta, 3 - 3\alpha + \beta, 4 - 2\alpha)^T \in \mathbb{R}^5$ - forma explicită corectă v. princ. x_2, x_4, x_5
 v. sec. x_1, x_3

$\downarrow \alpha = \beta = 0$

$\bar{X} = (0, 6, 0, 3, 4)^T \in \mathbb{R}^5$ - sol. de bază admisibilă (toate variab. princ. sunt ≥ 0)
nedeGENERATE (toate variab. princ. sunt $\neq 0$)

② Fie mulțimea $(u_1 = (1, 0, -1)^T$

② Fie multimea (B) $\begin{cases} u_1 = (1, 0, -1)^T \\ u_2 = (-1, -1, 2)^T \\ u_3 = (2, 1, -2)^T \end{cases} \in \mathbb{R}^3$. Se cere:

- a) $B \in \mathbb{R}^3$ (B formează o bază în \mathbb{R}^3);
 b) pt. $v = (3, -4, 1)^T \in \mathbb{R}^3$, determinati coordonatele $v_B = ?$, folosind obligatoriu regula substitutiei;
 c) daca $w_B = [-2, 3, -2]^T$, determinati vectorul $w = ?$;

Dem:

a) $B \subseteq \mathbb{R}^3 \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \text{i) card } B = 3 = \dim \mathbb{R}^3 \text{ (A)} \\ \text{ii) } B\text{-L.i.} \Leftrightarrow r_A = 3 = \text{nr.} \end{cases}$

$$2 \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow r_A = 3 \Rightarrow \underline{D \leq R^3}$$

$$u_1 \quad u_2 \quad u_3$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & -1 & +1 \\ -1 & 2 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{+} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & -1 & +1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{(-1)/(-1)} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & +1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{+} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & +1 \\ 0 & 0 & +1 \end{pmatrix}$$

b) B

| | v | u_1 | u_2 | u_3 |
|-------|-----|-------|-------|-------|
| e_1 | 3 | 1 | -1 | 2 |
| e_2 | -4 | 0 | -1 | 1 |
| e_3 | 1 | -1 | 2 | -2 |

u_1

| | | | | |
|-------|----|---|----|---|
| u_1 | 3 | 1 | -1 | 2 |
| e_2 | -4 | 0 | -1 | 1 |
| e_3 | 4 | 0 | 1 | 0 |

u_2

| | | | | |
|-------|---|---|---|----|
| u_1 | 7 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| u_2 | 4 | 0 | 1 | -1 |
| e_3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |

u_3

| | | | |
|-------|---|---|---|
| u_1 | 7 | 1 | 0 |
| u_2 | 4 | 0 | 1 |
| u_3 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

$v = 7u_1 + 4u_2$

8) $w_B = [2, -3, -2]$ (\Rightarrow) $w = 2u_1 - 3u_2 - 2u_3$ (\Leftarrow)

$$\Rightarrow \underline{w} = 2(1, 0, -1)^T - 3(-1, -1, 2)^T - 2(2, 1, -2)^T = \underline{(1, 1, -4)^T}, \text{ donc:}$$

Se core:

a) $\text{ph. } u = (-5, 3)^T \Rightarrow \begin{cases} u_B = ? \\ u_{B^c} = ? \end{cases}$ (columna substituitii !!);

b) data $v_B = [3, -1] \Rightarrow v = ?$;

c) dacă $w_B = [1, 1]$ $\Rightarrow w_{B'} = ?$ (cu lema substituției);

d) determinată cu lema substituției, matricea schimbării de bază $S_{B' \mid B} \equiv S$;

e) verificați rezultatul de la pct. c) folosind formulele de schimbare a coordonatelor la schimbarea bazei (prin intermediul matricii schimbării de bază).

Dem:

a) $u_B = [\alpha_1, \alpha_2] \Leftrightarrow u = \alpha_1 x_1 + \alpha_2 x_2$

$$\begin{array}{c|cc}
 & x_1 & x_2 \\
 \hline
 e_1 & -5 & 4 & -1 & (-1) \cdot 2 \\
 e_2 & 3 & -9 & 2 & + \\
 \hline
 x_2 & 5 & -4 & 1 & + \\
 e_2 & -7 & -1 & 0 & (-1) \cdot (-4) \\
 \hline
 x_2 & 33 & 0 & 1 & \\
 x_1 & 7 & 1 & 0 &
 \end{array}$$

$$\underline{u = 7x_1 + 93x_2} \quad (\text{so } \underline{u_B = [7, 93]})$$

Verificare:

$$\underline{\underline{u = 7(4, -9)^T + 33(-1, 2)^T = (-5, 3)^T}}$$

$$u_{B'} = [p_1, p_2] \Rightarrow u = p_1 y_1 + p_2 y_2$$

$$\begin{array}{cc|cc}
 D_1 & u_1 & 4 & -2 \\
 \hline
 & -5 & 5 & -4 \\
 e_2 & 3 & 1 & -1 \quad (k=5) \\
 \hline
 e_1 & -20 & 0 & 1 \\
 d_1 & 3 & 1 & -1 \\
 \hline
 d_2 & -20 & 0 & 1 \\
 d_1 & -17 & 1 & 0 \\
 \hline
 & 11 & &
 \end{array}$$

$$\underline{u = -17y_1 - 20y_2} \quad (\Rightarrow) \quad \underline{u_B = [-17, -20]}$$

Verifique

$$\underline{u} = -12(5, 1)^T - 20(-4, -1)^T = \underline{(-5, 3)^T}$$

$$b) \varphi_{\delta} = [3, -1] \Rightarrow \varphi = 3y_1 - y_2 = 3(5, 1)^T - (-4, -1)^T = \underline{(19, 4)^T} \Rightarrow \underline{\varphi = (19, 4)^T}$$

2) $w_0 = [1, 1]^T \Rightarrow \underline{w} = x_1 + x_2 = (4, -9)^T + (-1, 2)^T = \underline{(3, -7)^T}$

\rightarrow

| B | \bar{x}_1 | \bar{x}_2 | \bar{x}_3 |
|-------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| e_1 | 3 | 5 | -4 |
| e_2 | -7 | 1 | -1 |

 \leftarrow

| B | \bar{x}_1 | \bar{x}_2 | \bar{x}_3 |
|-------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| e_1 | 31 | 1 | 0 |
| e_2 | 7 | -1 | 1 |

\leftarrow

| B | \bar{x}_1 | \bar{x}_2 | \bar{x}_3 |
|-------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| e_1 | 31 | 1 | 0 |
| e_2 | 38 | 0 | 1 |

$$w = 31y_1 + 38y_2$$

$$\Downarrow$$

$$w_B = [31, 38]$$

Verification : $\frac{w}{4} = 31(5, 1)^T + 38(-1, -1)^T = \underline{(3, -7)^T}$ (adver.)

d) $S_{B^{-1}B} = \begin{pmatrix} b_{11} & b_{12} \\ b_{21} & b_{22} \end{pmatrix}$ a.ŕ: $\begin{cases} y_1 = b_{11}x_1 + b_{12}x_2 \\ y_2 = b_{21}x_1 + b_{22}x_2 \end{cases}$; Answer:

e) then formula:
$$\begin{cases} w_B = S^T w_{BT} \\ w_B = (S^T)^{-1} w_{BT} \end{cases} \quad (*)$$

f. d) $\Rightarrow S^T = \begin{pmatrix} -11 & 9 \\ -13 & 10 \end{pmatrix} \quad (**)$

Итак $(S^T)^{-1}$ — це ТЭ.

$$\vec{p} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ \frac{1}{3} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \boxed{1} & 0 \\ \frac{1}{3} & 1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \frac{1}{\frac{1}{3}} \left(\frac{1}{3} \right)$$

$$\sim \begin{pmatrix} -11/9 & 1/9 & 0 \\ -1/9 & 0 & -\frac{1}{9} \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{+} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 49 & -11 \\ 1 & 0 & 40 & -9 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\cdot (-9) / \cdot (-49)} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 40 & -9 \\ 0 & 1 & 49 & -11 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\substack{= \vec{p}_1 \\ = (\vec{p}_1)^T}} \rightarrow \underline{(\vec{S})^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 40 & -9 \\ 49 & -11 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix}}$$

Answer :

$$\underline{w_{B'}} = (S^T)^{-1} \cdot w_B = \begin{pmatrix} 40 & -9 \\ 49 & -11 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 31 \\ 38 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \underline{w_{B'} = [31, 38]}$$