

EVPA (model)

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① Fie sistemul linear
$$\begin{cases} 2x_1 + x_2 - 3x_3 - x_5 = 2 \\ x_1 - x_2 + 2x_3 + x_4 = -3 \\ x_1 + x_3 - x_4 + 2x_5 = 5 \end{cases}$$
 . Aplicând metoda lui Gauss (de rezolvare a sistemelor de ecuații lineare cu transf. elem.), determinați forma explicită corespunzătoare variabilelor secundare x_1 și x_5 . Scrieți soluția de bază corespunzătoare variabilelor principale x_2, x_4 și x_3 și clasificați-o (stabilitate tipul acestora).

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

Notăm sist. (s) matricea extinsă, în priv. T.E. facem coloanele lui x_2, x_4, x_5 coloanele matricei unitate (I_3):

$$\bar{A} = \left(\begin{array}{ccccc|c} x_1 & x_2 & x_3 & x_4 & x_5 & \\ \hline 2 & 1 & -3 & 0 & -1 & 2 \\ -1 & -1 & 2 & 1 & 0 & -3 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & -1 & 2 & 5 \end{array} \right) \sim \left(\begin{array}{ccccc|c} 2 & 1 & -3 & 0 & -1 & 2 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 & 1 & -1 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & -1 & 2 & 5 \end{array} \right) \sim \left(\begin{array}{ccccc|c} 2 & 1 & -3 & 0 & -1 & 2 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 & 1 & -1 & -1 \\ 2 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 4 \end{array} \right) \sim \left(\begin{array}{ccccc|c} 1 & 1 & -3 & 0 & 0 & 4 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 & 1 & -1 & -1 \\ 2 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 4 \end{array} \right) \sim \left(\begin{array}{ccccc|c} 1 & 0 & -1 & 1 & -1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & -3 & 0 & 0 & 4 \\ 2 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 4 \end{array} \right) \sim \left(\begin{array}{ccccc|c} 1 & 0 & -1 & 1 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & -3 & -1 & 1 & 5 \\ 2 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 4 \end{array} \right) \sim \left(\begin{array}{ccccc|c} 1 & 0 & -1 & 1 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & -3 & -1 & 1 & 5 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 2 & 3 & 6 \end{array} \right) \sim \left(\begin{array}{ccccc|c} 1 & 0 & -1 & 1 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & -3 & -1 & 1 & 5 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1.5 & 3 \end{array} \right) \sim \left(\begin{array}{ccccc|c} 1 & 0 & 0 & 2 & -1.5 & -4 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -2 & -0.5 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1.5 & 3 \end{array} \right) \sim \left(\begin{array}{ccccc|c} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -0.5 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -2 & -0.5 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1.5 & 3 \end{array} \right) \sim \left(\begin{array}{ccccc|c} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -0.5 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1.5 & 3 \end{array} \right) \sim \left(\begin{array}{ccccc|c} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -0.5 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1.5 \end{array} \right) \sim \left(\begin{array}{ccccc|c} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -1.5 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1.5 \end{array} \right) \sim \left(\begin{array}{ccccc|c} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -1.5 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 5.5 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1.5 \end{array} \right)$$

$\Rightarrow x_1 = 0, x_2 = 6, x_3 = 0, x_4 = 3, x_5 = 4$ - forma explicită coresp. v. princip. x_2, x_4, x_5 v. sec. x_1, x_3

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

② Fie mulțimea (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) $B \subseteq \mathbb{R}^3$ (B formează o bază în \mathbb{R}^3);
 b) pt. $v = (3, -4, 1)^T \in \mathbb{R}^3$, determinați coordonatele $v_B = ?$, folosind obligatoriu formula substituției;
 c) dacă $w_B = [2, 3, 2]^T$, determinați vectorul $w = ?$;

Dem:

a) $B \subseteq \mathbb{R}^3 \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} (i) \text{ card } B = 3 = \dim \mathbb{R}^3 (A) \\ (ii) B-Li \Leftrightarrow r_A = 3 = \text{nr. vectori}, \text{ cu } A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \end{cases}$

$$\sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow r_A = 3 \Rightarrow B \subseteq \mathbb{R}^3$$

b) $B \subseteq \mathbb{R}^3$ \Rightarrow $v = 3u_1 - 4u_2 + 2u_3$ $\Rightarrow v_B = [3, -4, 2]^T$

c) $w_B = [2, 3, 2]^T \Leftrightarrow w = 2u_1 - 3u_2 - 2u_3 \Leftrightarrow w = (1, 1, -4)^T$

③ Für beide line \mathbb{R}^2 : (B) $\begin{cases} x_1 = (4, -3)^T \\ x_2 = (-1, 2)^T \end{cases}$ $\pi(B)$ $\begin{cases} y_1 = (5, 1)^T \\ y_2 = (-4, -1)^T \end{cases}$

See also:

a) p.e. $u = (-5, 3)^T \Rightarrow \begin{cases} u_0 = ? \\ u_1 = ? \end{cases}$ (cautela substituiții !!);

b) date $v = [3, -1] \rightarrow v = ?$

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

d) Deformăm în lemma substitutivă, matricea schimbării de bază $S_{B/B} = S$:

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

Deva:

a) $u_{\mathbb{R}^2} = [d_1, d_2] \Leftrightarrow u = d_1 x_1 + d_2 x_2$

$$B \begin{array}{c|ccc} & x_1 & x_2 & \\ \hline e_1 & -5 & 4 & -1 \quad (C_1) \cdot 2 \\ e_2 & 3 & -9 & 2 \\ x_2 & 5 & -4 & 1 \\ z_2 & -7 & -1 & 0 \quad (C_2) \cdot (-4) \\ x_2 & 33 & 0 & 1 \\ x_1 & 7 & 1 & 0 \end{array}$$

$$u = 7x_1 + 33x_2 \quad (\Rightarrow) \quad u_B = [7, 33]$$

Verificare:

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

$$u_{\alpha_1} = [z_1, z_2] \quad (\Rightarrow \quad u = \beta_1 z_1 + \beta_2 z_2)$$

$\begin{array}{c|cc} & u_1 & u_2 \\ \hline s_1 & 12 & 5 \\ s_2 & 5 & -1 \\ e_1 & 2 & -1 \\ e_2 & -20 & 6 \\ s_3 & 3 & 1 \\ s_4 & -20 & 0 \\ s_5 & -14 & 1 \end{array}$

$$u = -4y_1 - 20y_2 \quad (\Rightarrow) \quad \partial_{y_1} = [-4, -20]$$

Neurifone

$$\lambda = -12(5, 1)^T - 20(-4, -1)^T = (-5, 3)^T$$

b) $\varphi_B = [3, -1]$ $\Rightarrow \varphi = 3y_1 - y_2 = 3(5, 1)^T - (-4, -1)^T = (19, 4)^T$ $\Rightarrow \varphi = (19, 4)^T$

2) $\psi_B = [1, 1]^T \Rightarrow \underline{\psi} = x_1 + x_2 \in (4, -3)^T + (-1, 2)^T = \underline{(3, -1)^T}$

\rightarrow

P_1	0	3	5	-2
P_2	7	1	-1	0
P_3	3	1	0	1
P_4	7	-1	1	+
P_5	3	1	0	
P_6	0	1		

$(-1)/(-1)$

$$w = \begin{bmatrix} 31 \\ 38 \end{bmatrix}$$

Verifica: $\frac{w}{\rho} = 21(5,1)^T + 39(-1, -1)^T = \underline{(3, -7)^T}$ (adms.)

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

Answer:

$$\begin{array}{ccc|cc}
 & x_1 & x_2 & & \\
 \hline
 e_1 & 5 & -4 & 4 & -1 \\
 e_2 & 1 & -1 & -9 & 2 \\
 \hline
 x_2 & -5 & 4 & -4 & 1 \\
 e_2 & 11 & -9 & 1 & 0 \\
 \hline
 x_2 & -19 & 40 & 0 & 1 \\
 x_1 & -21 & 9 & 1 & 0
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{cases} y_1 = -11x_1 - 49x_2 \\ y_2 = 9x_1 + 40x_2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow S = \begin{pmatrix} -11 & -49 \\ 9 & 40 \end{pmatrix}$$

e) known formula: $\frac{u}{b} = \frac{\sigma \cdot \omega}{\sigma_T}$

$$Q \cdot d\omega = \frac{1}{2} \omega^T \cdot (-11 \cdot 9) \cdot \omega$$

$$f, g \in S' = \begin{pmatrix} -11 & 9 \\ 14 & 10 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{Hence } (S^T)^{-1} \text{ ex. T.E. :}$$

$$\Rightarrow (S)^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 40 & -9 \\ 11 & -5 \\ 49 & -11 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

Answer :

$$\underline{w_{g'}} = (S^T)^{-1} \cdot \underline{w_g} = \begin{pmatrix} 10 & -9 \\ 5 & -11 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 31 \\ 38 \end{pmatrix} \quad \Rightarrow \underline{w_{g'}} = [31, 38]$$