LEZIONE (4)

EX: Stamilie se existano KER t.c. il nistema linene

$$\sum = \begin{cases} 2 \times_4 + \frac{1}{2} \times_2 - \times_3 = 0 \\ (\sqrt{1} \times_4 - \times_2 = 0 \\ \times_4 + \frac{1}{2} \times_2 - \times_3 = -\frac{3}{2} \end{cases}$$

(le voistrili sous x1,x2, x2)

sia equivalente a $\pi_k = \begin{cases} x_1 + x_2 - \frac{1}{2}x_3 = 1\\ 2x_1 - x_2 + x_3 = 2\\ x_1 - x_2 + 3x_3 = k \end{cases}$ Sol: Due sistemi sous equivalenti se homo le desse soluzioni. Cominciono a studiose Σ : $\left(A \mid \underline{b}\right) = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 & -1 & 0\\ 4 & -1 & -1 & 0\\ 1 & 1/2 & -1 & -3/2 \end{bmatrix}$

Riducious (Alb) a scala: $\rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1/2 & -1 & | & -3/2 \\ 0 & -3 & 4 & | & 6 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 & | & 3 \end{bmatrix}$

Ne segue che $x_3 = 3$ $-3x_2 = 6 - 4.3 \iff x_2 = 2$, $x_1 = -\frac{3}{2} - 1 + 3 = \frac{1}{2}$ $\left(\frac{1}{2}, 2, 3\right)$.

Couriderious The e sortituiones la soluzione: $\begin{cases} 1/2 + 2 - 1/2 (3) = 1 \\ 2.1/2 - 2 + 3 = 2 \end{cases} \iff \begin{cases} 1 = 1 \\ 2 = 2 \\ k 1/2 - 4.2 + 3.3 = k \end{cases}$

$$\begin{cases}
1/2 + 2 - 1/2(3) = 1 \\
2 \cdot 1/2 - 2 + 3 = 2
\end{cases} \iff \begin{cases}
1 = 1 \\
2 = 2
\end{cases} \iff K = 2 K - 2$$

$$\begin{cases}
1/2 + 2 - 1/2(3) = 1
\end{cases} \iff K = 2 K - 2$$

Quiudi per
$$k \neq 2$$
 NON rous equiudenti. Vedious se T_2 ha infinite soluzioni o no:
$$\begin{bmatrix} A' \mid b' \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1/2 & 1 \\ 2 & -1 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & -4 & 3 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \longrightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1/2 & 1 \\ 0 & -3 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & -6 & 4 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \longrightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1/2 & 1 \\ 0 & 3 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Quivoli rg (A"16")= rg (A")=2 < 3 => infinite soluzioni S= ? (1+2×53, 2×3, ×3) | x, ∈ 1R?

X3=3 la precedente.

Di conclude che NON existano KER per cui i due nistemi niono equivalenti!

EX: Rivolvere il seguente sistema lineare x, y, z, t:

\[\frac{\times - 2y = 5}{-\times + 2y - 3\frac{2}{

801: la matrice orrociata ē:

$$\left(A \mid \underline{b}\right) = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & -2 & 0 & 0 & 5 \\ -1 & 2 & -3 & 0 & 5 \\ 0 & -2 & 3 & -4 & -11 \\ 0 & 0 & -3 & 4 & 15 \end{bmatrix}$$

Procediaus con la violusione di Gouss:

$$\begin{bmatrix} 4 & -2 & 0 & 0 & | & 5 \\ -1 & 2 & -3 & 0 & | & -2 \\ 0 & -2 & 3 & -4 & | & 15 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{\mathbb{Z}-$}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 & 0 & 0 & | & 5 \\ 0 & 0 & -3 & 0 & | & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & -3 & 4 & | & 15 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{\mathbb{Z}-$}} \begin{bmatrix} 4 - 2 & 0 & 0 & | & 5 \\ 0 & -2 & 3 & -4 & | & -11 \\ 0 & 0 & -3 & 4 & | & 15 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{\mathbb{Z}-$}} \begin{bmatrix} 4 - 2 & 0 & 0 & | & 5 \\ 0 & -2 & 3 & -4 & | & -11 \\ 0 & 0 & -3 & 4 & | & 15 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{\mathbb{Z}-$}} \begin{bmatrix} 4 - 2 & 0 & 0 & | & 5 \\ 0 & -2 & 3 & -4 & | & -11 \\ 0 & 0 & -3 & 4 & | & 15 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{\mathbb{Z}-$}} \begin{bmatrix} 4 - 2 & 0 & 0 & | & 5 \\ 0 & -2 & 3 & -4 & | & -11 \\ 0 & 0 & -3 & 4 & | & 15 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{\mathbb{Z}-$}} \begin{bmatrix} 4 - 2 & 0 & 0 & | & 5 \\ 0 & -2 & 3 & -4 & | & -11 \\ 0 & 0 & -3 & 4 & | & 15 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{\mathbb{Z}-$}} \begin{bmatrix} 4 - 2 & 0 & 0 & | & 5 \\ 0 & -2 & 3 & -4 & | & -11 \\ 0 & 0 & -3 & 4 & | & 15 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{\mathbb{Z}-$}} \begin{bmatrix} 4 - 2 & 0 & 0 & | & 5 \\ 0 & -2 & 3 & -4 & | & -11 \\ 0 & 0 & -3 & 4 & | & 15 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{\mathbb{Z}-$}} \begin{bmatrix} 4 - 2 & 0 & 0 & | & 5 \\ 0 & -2 & 3 & -4 & | & -11 \\ 0 & 0 & -3 & 4 & | & 15 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{\mathbb{Z}-$}} \begin{bmatrix} 4 - 2 & 0 & 0 & | & 5 \\ 0 & -2 & 3 & -4 & | & -11 \\ 0 & 0 & -3 & 4 & | & 15 \end{bmatrix}$$

Abbriance che rg $A = rg(Alb) = 4 \Rightarrow \exists ! rolusione : (1, -2, -1, 3)$

Ex: Risolvere il seguente sistema lineare melle incognite x,y,z,t al voiore del parametro de R:

SOL: Pu questo esercisio bisogna for voriore de R e trovore le solutioni (se esistano) dei risultanti sistemi lineari. Noi li tratterens il "più possibile" come uno solo.

Scrivious la motrice completa ossociata:

$$\left(A \middle| \underline{b}\right) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & (2d+1) & 3 & 2d-1 \\ 3 & 4 & (3d+2) & (d+5) & 3d-1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Procediaus con l'algoritme di Gaux.

Studious ora (A'Ib'). Se «=0 => rg(A')< rg(A'b') => # soluzioni.

Se
$$\alpha = 1 \Rightarrow rg(A'|\underline{b}') = rg(A') = 3 < 4 \Rightarrow \exists infinite soluzioni$$

Se
$$d \neq 0,1 \Rightarrow rg(A'|b') = rg(A') = 4 \Rightarrow \exists ! \text{ solutione}.$$

Case
$$d=1$$
) $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{\mathbb{Z}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{\mathbb{Z}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{\mathbb{Z}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{\mathbb{Z}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{\mathbb{Z}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{\mathbb{Z}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

Quindi S= ?(2,-22-1,2,1) | ZERJ. FARE SEMPRE CONTROPROVA!

Coro
$$d \neq 0,1$$
) $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \left(1-2-\frac{2}{\alpha}-1-\frac{1}{\alpha}\right) \cdot 1-2-\frac{2}{\alpha} \cdot 1 \cdot \frac{1}{\alpha} = \left(\frac{1}{\alpha} \cdot 1-\frac{2}{\alpha} \cdot 1 \cdot \frac{1}{\alpha}\right) \cdot \frac{1}{\alpha} = \left(\frac{1}{\alpha} \cdot 1-\frac{2}{\alpha} \cdot 1 \cdot \frac{1}{\alpha}\right) \cdot \frac{1}{\alpha} = \left(\frac{1}{\alpha} \cdot 1-\frac{2}{\alpha} \cdot 1 \cdot \frac{1}{\alpha}\right) \cdot \frac{1}{\alpha} = \left(\frac{1}{\alpha} \cdot 1-\frac{2}{\alpha} \cdot 1 \cdot \frac{1}{\alpha}\right) \cdot \frac{1}{\alpha} = \left(\frac{1}{\alpha} \cdot 1-\frac{2}{\alpha} \cdot 1 \cdot \frac{1}{\alpha}\right) \cdot \frac{1}{\alpha} = \left(\frac{1}{\alpha} \cdot 1-\frac{2}{\alpha} \cdot 1 \cdot \frac{1}{\alpha}\right) \cdot \frac{1}{\alpha} = \left(\frac{1}{\alpha} \cdot 1-\frac{2}{\alpha} \cdot 1 \cdot \frac{1}{\alpha}\right) \cdot \frac{1}{\alpha} = \left(\frac{1}{\alpha} \cdot 1-\frac{2}{\alpha} \cdot 1 \cdot \frac{1}{\alpha}\right) \cdot \frac{1}{\alpha} = \left(\frac{1}{\alpha} \cdot 1-\frac{2}{\alpha} \cdot 1 \cdot \frac{1}{\alpha}\right) \cdot \frac{1}{\alpha} = \left(\frac{1}{\alpha} \cdot 1-\frac{2}{\alpha} \cdot 1 \cdot \frac{1}{\alpha}\right) \cdot \frac{1}{\alpha} = \left(\frac{1}{\alpha} \cdot 1-\frac{2}{\alpha} \cdot 1 \cdot \frac{1}{\alpha}\right) \cdot \frac{1}{\alpha} = \left(\frac{1}{\alpha} \cdot 1-\frac{2}{\alpha} \cdot 1 \cdot \frac{1}{\alpha}\right) \cdot \frac{1}{\alpha} = \left(\frac{1}{\alpha} \cdot 1-\frac{2}{\alpha} \cdot 1 \cdot \frac{1}{\alpha}\right) \cdot \frac{1}{\alpha} = \left(\frac{1}{\alpha} \cdot 1-\frac{2}{\alpha} \cdot 1-\frac{1}{\alpha}\right) \cdot \frac{1}{\alpha} = \left(\frac{1}{\alpha} \cdot 1-\frac{2}{\alpha}\right) \cdot \frac{1}{\alpha} = \left(\frac{1}{\alpha} \cdot 1-$

Ex.: Si caroideri il sistema liveore ∑a di incognite ×1,×2,×3 dipendenti da d∈R. $\sum_{\alpha} = \begin{cases} \alpha \times_1 + (\alpha + 3) \times_2 + 2\alpha \times_3 = \alpha + 2 \\ \alpha \times_1 + (2\alpha + 2) \times_2 + 3\alpha \times_3 = 2\alpha + 2 \\ 2\alpha \times_1 + (\alpha + 3) \times_2 + 4\alpha \times_3 = 2\alpha + 4 \end{cases}$

(i) Determinare le soluzioni al voriore di «ER;

(ii) Determinare le soluzioni di La come sistema in X1,..., X4.

$$\underbrace{\text{SOL}}: (i) \quad \left(\begin{array}{c} A | b \\ \end{array} \right) = \begin{bmatrix} \alpha & \alpha+3 & 2\alpha & \alpha+2 \\ \alpha & 2\alpha+2 & 3\alpha & 2\alpha+2 \\ 2\alpha & \alpha+3 & 2\alpha & \alpha+3 & 2\alpha & \alpha+3 \\ \alpha & 2\alpha+2 & 2\alpha+4 \end{bmatrix} \underbrace{\mathbb{I} \rightarrow \mathbb{I} - 2}_{\text{o}} \begin{bmatrix} \alpha & \alpha+3 & 2\alpha & \alpha+3 \\ 0 & \alpha-1 & \alpha & \alpha \\ 0 & -\alpha+1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{\mathbb{I} \rightarrow \mathbb{I} + 1}_{\text{o}} \begin{bmatrix} \alpha & \alpha+3 & 2\alpha & \alpha+2 \\ 0 & \alpha-1 & \alpha & \alpha \\ 0 & 0 & \alpha & \alpha \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{\mathbb{I} \rightarrow \mathbb{I} + 1}_{\text{o}} \begin{bmatrix} \alpha & \alpha+3 & 2\alpha & \alpha+2 \\ 0 & \alpha-1 & \alpha & \alpha \\ 0 & 0 & \alpha & \alpha \end{bmatrix}$$

Cosi interessanti sono $\alpha=0$ e $\alpha=1$:

Coso $\alpha=1$) $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 4 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{\mathbb{Z}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 4 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = (A'|b') \Rightarrow rgA' = rg(A'|b) = 2 < 3 \Rightarrow \exists infinite solutioni.$ Coro d=0) $\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 3 & 0 & | & 2 & | & 1/3 & | & 0 & 10 & | & 2/3 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & | & 0 & | & 1/4 & | & | & 0 & 0 & | & 2/3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & | & 0 & | & 1/4 & | & | & 0 & | & 2/3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 2/3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & | & 0 & | & 2/3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & | & 0 & | & 2/3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & | & 0 & | & 2/3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & | & 0 & | & 2/3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & | & 0 & | & 2/3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & | & 0 & | & 2/3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & | & 0 & | & 2/3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & | & 2/3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & | & 2/3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & | & 2/3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & | & 2/3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & | & 2/3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & | & 2/3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & | & 2/3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & | & 2/3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & | & 2/3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & | & 2/3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & | & 2/3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & | & 2/3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & | & 2/3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & | & 2/3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & | & 2/3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & | & 2/3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & | & 2/3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & | & 2/3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & | & 2/3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & | & 2/3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & | & 2/3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & | & 2/3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & | & 2/3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & | & 2/3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & | & 2/3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & | & 2/3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & | & 2/3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & | & 2/3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & | & 2/3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & | & 2/3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & | & 2/3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & | & 2/3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & | & 2/3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & | & 2/3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & | & 2/3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & | & 2/3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & | & 2/3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & | & 2/3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & | & 2/3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & | & 2/3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & | & 2/3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & | & 2/3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & | & 2/3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & | & 2/3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & | & 2/3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & | & 2/3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & | & 2/3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & | & 2/3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & | & 2/3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & | & 2/3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & | & 2/3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & | & 2/3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & | & 2/3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & | & 2/3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & | & 2/3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & | & 2/3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & | & 2/3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & | & 2/3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & | & 2/3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & | & 2/3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & | & 2/3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & | & 2/3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & | & 2/3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & | & 2/3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & | & 2/3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & | & 2/3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & | & 2/3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & | & 2/3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & | & 2/3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & | & 2/3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & | & 2/3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & | & 2/3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & | & 2/3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & | &$

Coro $d \neq 0,1$) Si ha $rg(A'''|b''') = rg(A''') = 3 = 3 = * incoperite <math>\Rightarrow \exists!$ solutione:

 $\alpha x_3 = \alpha \Rightarrow x_3 = 1$, $(\alpha - 1)x_2 + \alpha x_3 = \alpha \iff x_2 = 0$, $\alpha x_1 + 2\alpha = \alpha + 2 \iff \frac{2-\alpha}{\alpha}$

Quiudi $\forall \alpha \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0,1\}$ \sum^{α} ha soluzione $(\frac{2-\alpha}{\alpha},0,1)$.

Caso x =1 in dettaglio) x3 = 1 x2 libera e x1 = 3-2-4×2=1-4×2 ⇒ S={(1-4×2, ×2,1)} x2∈R}.

(ii) Aggingendo X4 mon combia molto:

Coto d=1) S= { (1-4 x2, x2, 1, x4) | X2, x4 & R}

Coso d=0) No soluzioni

Coro 0/1) Hrougo non pur'essere = * incognite > 7 infinite soluzioni Vac 12/20,1/3: $S = \frac{2-\alpha}{\alpha}, 0, 1, \times_{4} \times_{4} \mathbb{R}^{6}.$