

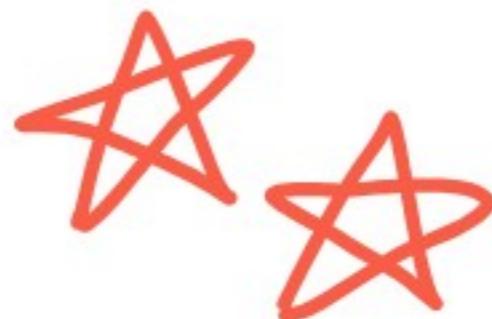
Pertemuan II

Basis untuk persamaan homogen.
Koordinat titik pada basis standar dan basis baru.
General Solusi.



Bab Pembahasan

- ✿ 1. Basis untuk persamaan homogen
- ✿ 2. Koordinat titik pada basis standar dan basis baru
- ✿ 3. General Solusi



Soal I

Basis untuk persamaan homogen

Contoh 37 :

Tent : $\begin{cases} \text{basis} \\ \text{dimensi} \end{cases}$ ruang pemecahan dr
sist. homogen :

$$\begin{array}{rcl} 2x_1 + 2x_2 - x_3 + x_5 = 0 \\ -x_1 - x_2 + 2x_3 - 3x_4 + x_5 = 0 \\ x_1 + x_2 - 2x_3 - x_5 = 0 \\ x_3 + x_4 + x_5 = 0 \end{array}$$

Jwb:

Tujuan : mencari vector-vector basis

Jwb:

→ kita rubah pers homogen menj. pers
bebas linier

$$\begin{matrix} \bar{v}_1 & \bar{v}_2 & \bar{v}_3 & \bar{v}_4 & \bar{v}_5 \\ \uparrow & \uparrow & \uparrow & \uparrow & \uparrow \\ \bar{v} = k_1 \bar{v}_1 + k_2 \bar{v}_2 + k_3 \bar{v}_3 + k_4 \bar{v}_4 + k_5 \bar{v}_5 \\ \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow \\ \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = x_1 \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} + x_2 \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} + x_3 \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 2 \\ -2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} + x_4 \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ -3 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} + x_5 \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \end{matrix}$$

→ sko titu cari nilai x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4, x_5

if $x_1 \dots x_5 = 0$ mk bebas linier,

if $x_1 \dots x_5$ ada nilai lain, mk \neq bebas
linier

Dari ex. 6 bab 1.2 è yang diumpamakan selalu index yang besar

$$\begin{aligned}x_1 &= -s-t \\x_2 &= s \\x_3 &= -t \\x_4 &= 0 \\x_5 &= t\end{aligned}\quad \left. \right\}$$

ternyata ada banyak nilai
dari $x_1 \dots x_5$, sehingga
tidak bebas
linear, skg bagaimana cara men-
cari basis & dimensi dr hasil
ini? l... caranya :

$$\begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \\ x_5 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -s-t \\ s \\ -t \\ 0 \\ t \end{bmatrix} = \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} -s \\ s \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}}_{\text{basis}} + \begin{bmatrix} -t \\ 0 \\ -t \\ 0 \\ t \end{bmatrix} = s \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} + t \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ -1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

• basis $\rightarrow \bar{v}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \neq \bar{v}_2 = \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ -1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$

Cari x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4
dan x_5 dengan
gauss jordan

Example 4 Find a basis for the nullspace of

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 2 & -1 & 0 & 1 \\ -1 & -1 & 2 & -3 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & -2 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Example 4 Find a basis for the nullspace of

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 2 & -1 & 0 & 1 \\ -1 & -1 & 2 & -3 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & -2 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Solution. The nullspace of A is the solution space of the homogeneous system

$$\begin{array}{lcl} 2x_1 + 2x_2 - x_3 + x_5 = 0 & X_1 = -s-t \\ -x_1 - x_2 + 2x_3 - 3x_4 + x_5 = 0 & X_2 = s \\ x_1 + x_2 - 2x_3 - x_5 = 0 & X_3 = -t \\ x_3 + x_4 + x_5 = 0 & X_4 = 0 \\ \end{array} \quad X_5 = t$$

In Example 10 of Section 5.4 we showed that the vectors

$$v_1 = \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{and} \quad v_2 = \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ -1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

form a basis for this space.

Contoh 4: Nullspace (A) = Solution Space dari $A\vec{x} = \vec{0}$
 catatan: $\vec{x} \in \mathbb{R}^5$ (perhatikan $A (4 \times 5)$)
 $\begin{matrix} \uparrow & \uparrow \\ m & n \end{matrix}$

Basis dari Nullspace (A) = $\{\vec{v}_1, \vec{v}_2\}$

Tambahan: (1) Dimensi Basis Nullspace (A) = 2

(2) Semua vektor di Nullspace (A) merupakan
 vektor-vektor solusi (yang memenuhi) $A\vec{x} = \vec{0}$
 dan dituliskan dengan $\vec{x} = s\vec{v}_1 + t\vec{v}_2$

(Lihat Contoh 10 Bab 5.4. untuk proses
 penyelesaiannya)

- Basis: Nullspace (A)
 ↳ Rentang Lin Independ
- Jadi: \vec{x} kombinasi linier dari $\{\vec{v}_1, \vec{v}_2\}$
 atau Nullspace (A) direntang oleh $\{\vec{v}_1, \vec{v}_2\}$

• $k_1\vec{v}_1 + k_2\vec{v}_2 = \vec{0}$

$$\begin{pmatrix} k_1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + k_2 \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ -1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

Penyelesaiannya = (coba sendiri): $k_1 = 0, k_2 = 0$
 Jadi $\{\vec{v}_1, \vec{v}_2\}$ lin. independent

Koordinat titik pada basis standar dan basis baru

Contoh: (lihat Example 3 halaman 246) Dalam contoh ini ditunjukkan dua basis untuk \mathbb{R}^3

$$B = \{\mathbf{e}_1, \mathbf{e}_2, \mathbf{e}_3\} \text{ dan } S = \{\mathbf{v}_1, \mathbf{v}_2, \mathbf{v}_3\}$$

di mana $\mathbf{e}_1 = (1, 0, 0); \mathbf{e}_2 = (0, 1, 0); \mathbf{e}_3 = (0, 0, 1)$

$$\mathbf{v}_1 = (1, 2, 1); \mathbf{v}_2 = (2, 9, 0); \mathbf{v}_3 = (3, 3, 4)$$

Bukti bahwa B adalah basis untuk \mathbb{R}^3 . B disebut basis standar untuk \mathbb{R}^3 .

B linearly independent?

$$k_1 \mathbf{e}_1 + k_2 \mathbf{e}_2 + k_3 \mathbf{e}_3 = \mathbf{0}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} k_1 \\ k_2 \\ k_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

B linearly independent

B merentang \mathbb{R}^3 ?

$$\mathbf{u} = (x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3$$

$$c_1 \mathbf{e}_1 + c_2 \mathbf{e}_2 + c_3 \mathbf{e}_3 = \mathbf{u}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} c_1 \\ c_2 \\ c_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix}$$

B merentang \mathbb{R}^3

- Koordinat titik pada basis B è $(k_1, k_2, k_3) = V$
 - Basis è e_1, e_2, e_3
 - Koordinat titik pada basis S è $(c_1, c_2, c_3) = V_s$
 - Basis è v_1, v_2, v_3
-
- * Lama = baru
 - * $k_1e_1 + k_2e_2 + k_3e_3 = c_1v_1 + c_2v_2 + c_3v_3$
 - * $k_1(1,0,0) + k_2(0,1,0) + k_3(0,0,1) = c_1v_1 + c_2v_2 + c_3v_3$
 - * $(k_1, k_2, k_3) = c_1v_1 + c_2v_2 + c_3v_3$
 - * $V = c_1v_1 + c_2v_2 + c_3v_3$

Bukti bahwa $S = \{v_1, v_2, v_3\}$ juga basis \mathbb{R}^3 bisa dibaca di buku.

Jadi benar bahwa B dan S adalah basis untuk \mathbb{R}^3

$B = \{e_1, e_2, e_3\}$ dan $S = \{v_1, v_2, v_3\}$

di mana $e_1 = (1, 0, 0)$; $e_2 = (0, 1, 0)$; $e_3 = (0, 0, 1)$

$v_1 = (1, 2, 1)$; $v_2 = (2, 9, 0)$; $v_3 = (3, 3, 4)$

Koordinat sebuah vektor akan berbeda jika dinyatakan berdasarkan dua basis yang berbeda.

lihat Example 4 halaman 247

$(5, -1, 9)B$ "ekivalen" $(1, -1, 2)S$

$(11, 31, 7)B$ "ekivalen" $(-1, 3, 2)S$

Soal 2

Example 4 Let $S = \{v_1, v_2, v_3\}$ be the basis for \mathbb{R}^3 in the preceding example.

Soal 2

- Find the coordinate vector of $v = (5, -1, 9)$ with respect to S .
- Find the vector v in \mathbb{R}^3 whose coordinate vector with respect to the basis S is $(v)_S = (-1, 3, 2)$.

Solution (a). We must find scalars c_1, c_2, c_3 such that

$$v = c_1 v_1 + c_2 v_2 + c_3 v_3$$

$$\begin{aligned}B &= \{\mathbf{e}_1, \mathbf{e}_2, \mathbf{e}_3\} \text{ dan } S = \{v_1, v_2, v_3\} \\ \text{dimana } \mathbf{e}_1 &= (1, 0, 0); \mathbf{e}_2 = (0, 1, 0); \mathbf{e}_3 = (0, 0, 1) \\ v_1 &= (1, 2, 1); v_2 = (2, 9, 0); v_3 = (3, 3, 4)\end{aligned}$$

or, in terms of components,

$$(5, -1, 9) = c_1(1, 2, 1) + c_2(2, 9, 0) + c_3(3, 3, 4)$$

Equating corresponding components gives

$$\begin{aligned}c_1 + 2c_2 + 3c_3 &= 5 \\ 2c_1 + 9c_2 + 3c_3 &= -1 \\ c_1 + 4c_3 &= 9\end{aligned}$$

Carilah nilai c_1, c_2 dan c_3 dengan gauss jordan

Solving this system, we obtain $c_1 = 1, c_2 = -1, c_3 = 2$ (verify). Therefore,

$$(v)_S = (1, -1, 2)$$

Solution (b). Using the definition of the coordinate vector $(v)_S$, we obtain

$$\begin{aligned}v &= (-1)v_1 + 3v_2 + 2v_3 \\ &= (-1)(1, 2, 1) + 3(2, 9, 0) + 2(3, 3, 4) = (11, 31, 7)\end{aligned}$$

Let $S = \{v_1, v_2, v_3\}$ be the basis for \mathbb{R}^3 .

Find the coordinate vektor of $v = (14, 60, -20)$ with respect to S

$$v_1 = (-6, 4, 3) \quad v_2 = (7, -4, 2) \quad v_3 = (9, 6, -3)$$

Carilah nilai c_1, c_2 dan c_3 dengan menggunakan gauss-jordan

-6.00	7.00	9.00	14.00
4.00	-4.00	6.00	60.00
3.00	2.00	-3.00	-20.00

1.00	-1.17	-1.50	-2.33
4.00	-4.00	6.00	60.00
3.00	2.00	-3.00	-20.00

1.00	-1.17	-1.50	-2.33
0.00	0.68	12.00	69.32
3.00	2.00	-3.00	-20.00

1.00	-1.17	-1.50	-2.33
0.00	0.68	12.00	69.32
0.00	5.51	1.50	-13.01

Pada iterasi ke 1, berapa isi sel $A(1,4)$ -2.33

Pada iterasi ke 2, berapa isi sel $A(2,3)$ 12

Pada iterasi ke 3, berapa isi sel $A(3,2)$ 5.51

1.00	-1.17	-1.50	-2.33	Pada iterasi ke 4, berapa isi sel A(2,4)	101.94
0.00	1.00	17.65	101.94		
0.00	5.51	1.50	-13.01		
1.00	-1.17	-1.50	-2.33	Pada iterasi ke 5, berapa isi sel A(3,4)	-574.7
0.00	1.00	17.65	101.94		
0.00	0.00	-95.75	-574.70		
1.00	-1.17	-1.50	-2.33	Pada iterasi ke 6, berapa isi sel A(3,4)	5
0.00	1.00	17.65	101.94		
0.00	0.00	1.00	6.00		
1.00	-1.17	-1.50	-2.33	Pada iterasi ke 7, berapa isi sel A(2,4)	-3.96
0.00	1.00	0.00	-3.96		
0.00	0.00	1.00	6.00		
1.00	-1.17	0.00	6.67	Pada iterasi ke 8, berapa isi sel A(1,4)	6.67
0.00	1.00	0.00	-3.96		
0.00	0.00	1.00	6.00		
1.00	0.00	0.00	2.04	Pada iterasi ke 9, berapa isi sel A(1,4)	2.04
0.00	1.00	0.00	-3.96		
0.00	0.00	1.00	6.00		

General Solusi

Ruang baris, Ruang kolom, Basis untuk Null Space.

Keyword

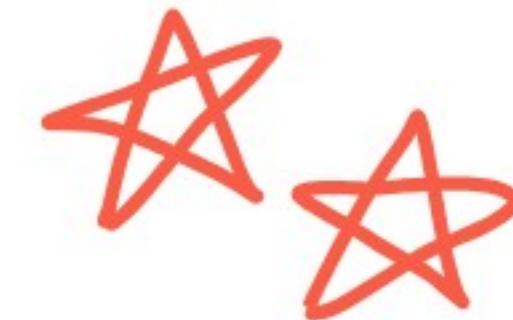
* Bab terdahulu

- Kombinasi linier
- Merentang
- Bebas Linier
- Basis



* Bab sekarang

- Row vektor/vektor baris
- Column vector/ vektor kolom
- Row space/ruang baris
- Column space / ruang kolom
- Null space/ruang nol
- General Solusi
- Partikular Solusi
- Basis untuk Null Space



Pengertian

① Kombinasi Linier

→ Kombinasi Linier dr $\vec{v}_1 \vec{v}_2 \dots \vec{v}_n$ jd
dpt diungkapkan dlm bentuk :

$$\text{dik} \vec{w} = k_1 \vec{v}_1 + k_2 \vec{v}_2 + \dots + k_n \vec{v}_n$$

dimana

$k_1, k_2, \dots, k_n \rightarrow$ skalar

ingat!! → baris di atas bln hanya satu baris,
tp terdiri dari beberapa baris

or Kombinasi Linier → ada nilai $\underline{k_1, k_2, \dots, k_n}$

Merentang = spanning

7.7

2. Merentang :

- $\vec{v}_1, \vec{v}_2, \dots, \vec{v}_n$ merentang ruang vektor V jika
sembarang vektor pd ruang vektor V dpt
dinyatakan tbg kombinasi linier dr $\vec{v}_1, \vec{v}_2, \dots, \vec{v}_n$
- o ada banyak nilai x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n
- o $\det \neq 0$ (jk bina dicari dpt)

Ex:

tent. apakah $\vec{v}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$ & $\vec{v}_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$ merentang

Jwb: merentang jk \rightarrow sembarang
dinyatakan tbg kombinasi vektor pd \mathbb{R}^2 dpt
linier $\frac{v_1}{v_2}$

5.3

Bebas Linier

$\vec{v}_1, \vec{v}_2, \dots, \vec{v}_n \rightarrow$ bebas linier jk hanya ada satu pemecahan \forall persamaan :

$$k_1 \vec{v}_1 + k_2 \vec{v}_2 + \dots + k_n \vec{v}_n = \vec{0}$$

yaitu $k_1 = k_2 = \dots = k_n = 0_n$

$\Rightarrow \det \neq 0$ (jk bisa dicari det)

jk ada sebuah or lebih vektor dpt

dinyatakan sbo $k_i L$ vektor lainnya mt
 \neq bebas linier

ex.

Basis

$$\{\bar{v}_1, \bar{v}_2, \dots, \bar{v}_n\}$$

merentang

$$\bar{x} = k_1 \bar{v}_1 + k_2 \bar{v}_2 + \dots + k_n \bar{v}_n$$

\bar{x} = sembarang vektor

$k_1, k_2, \dots, k_n \rightarrow$ ada nilai - nya

$\text{Det} \neq 0$

bebas Linier

$$\bar{o} = k_1 \bar{v}_1 + k_2 \bar{v}_2 + \dots + k_n \bar{v}_n$$

$k_1 = k_2 = \dots = k_n = 0 \rightarrow$ hanya satu jawaban

$\text{Det} \neq 0$

matriks A ($m \times n$) = $\begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} & \dots & a_{2n} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} & \dots & a_{3n} \\ \dots & & & & \\ a_{m1} & a_{m2} & a_{m3} & \dots & a_{mn} \end{bmatrix}$

vektor-vektor $r_1 = (a_{11} \ a_{12} \ a_{13} \ \dots \ a_{1n}) \in \mathbb{R}^n$
 $r_2 = (a_{21} \ a_{22} \ a_{23} \ \dots \ a_{2n}) \in \mathbb{R}^n$
 \dots
 $r_m = (a_{m1} \ a_{m2} \ a_{m3} \ \dots \ a_{mn}) \in \mathbb{R}^n$

} disebut vektor-vektor baris dari A

vektor-vektor $c_1 = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} \\ a_{21} \\ a_{31} \\ \dots \\ a_{m1} \end{bmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^m$ $c_2 = \begin{bmatrix} a_{12} \\ a_{22} \\ a_{32} \\ \dots \\ a_{m2} \end{bmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^m$ \dots $c_n = \begin{bmatrix} a_{1n} \\ a_{2n} \\ a_{3n} \\ \dots \\ a_{nn} \end{bmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^m$

disebut vektor-vektor kolom dari A

Row, colom and null space



- ✿ Row space/ruang baris è
 - Sub ruang dari R^n yang direntang oleh $\{r_1, r_2, \dots, r_m\}$ {vektorbaris}
 - Matriks yang dibentuk dari $\{r_1, r_2, \dots, r_m\}$
 - Merupakan sebuah himpunan $\{r_1, r_2, \dots, r_m\}$
- ✿ Column space/ruang kolom è
 - Sub ruang dari R^m yang direntang oleh $\{c_1, c_2, \dots, c_n\}$ {vektorkolom}
 - Matriks yang dibentuk dari $\{c_1, c_2, \dots, c_n\}$
 - Merupakan sebuah himpunan $\{c_1, c_2, \dots, c_n\}$
- ✿ Null space è sub ruang dari R^n yang merupakan ruang solusi dari SPL homogen $A.X = O$

✿ RANK (A) : dimensi ruang baris (A) = dimensi ruang kolom(A)

NULITAS (A) / nullity(A) : dimensi ruang nol (A)

✿ Dimensi => banyaknya vektor pada suatu baris

Teorema 5.6.1 è rank (A) + nullity (A) = n

n = jumlah kolom

✿ Catatan:

1. Ruang / space : himpunan / set
2. Subruang / subspace: subset dari ruang-vektor yang memenuhi aksioma (1) dan (6)
3. Ruang vektor V direntang $S = \{ \mathbf{v}_1, \mathbf{v}_2, \dots, \mathbf{v}_n \}$: semua vektor $\mathbf{x} \in V$ bisa dinyatakan sebagai kombinasi linier dari S; $\mathbf{x} = k_1\mathbf{v}_1 + k_2\mathbf{v}_2 + \dots + k_n\mathbf{v}_n$
4. Ruang vektor V punya basis B = { $\mathbf{b}_1, \mathbf{b}_2, \dots, \mathbf{b}_n$ }: B merupakan himpunan yang linearly independent, dan B merupakan rentang ruang vektor V
5. Dimensi ruang vektor V: jika basis ruang vektor V adalah B, dimensi V = | B |

ex: 1 hal 258

$$A_{2 \times 3} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 3 & -1 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} r_1 &= [2 \ 1 \ 0] \in \mathbb{R}^3 \\ r_2 &= [3 \ -1 \ 4] \in \mathbb{R}^3 \end{aligned} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{vektor} \\ \text{baris} \end{array} \right\} \text{dari } A$$

$$c_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^2 \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{vektor} \\ \text{kolumn} \end{array} \right\} \text{dari } A$$

$$c_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^2$$

$$c_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^2$$

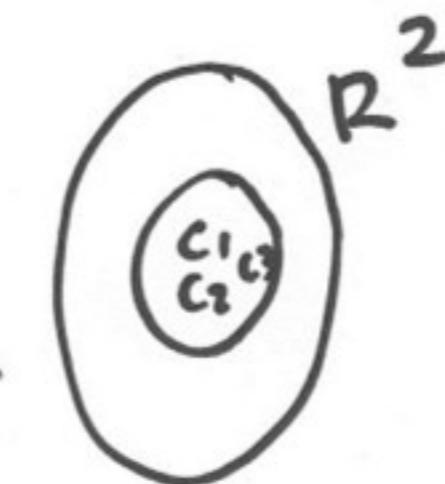


• ruang baris / row space A :

- ↪ sub ruang dari R^3 yg direntang
- ↪ $\{r_1, r_2\}$
- ↪ $\bar{x} = k_1 r_1 + k_2 r_2$
- ↪ untuk sembarang nilai \bar{x}
- ↪ ada nilai $\leq k_1 \times k_2$

• ruang kolom / column space A :

- subruang dari R^2 yg direntang
- ⇒ $\{c_1, c_2, c_3\}$
- $\bar{x} = k_1 c_1 + k_2 c_2 + k_3 c_3$
 - ↳ \bar{x} sembarang vektor \bar{x}
 - ↳ ada nilai k_1, k_2, k_3



Soal 3

Theorem 5.5.1. A system of linear equations $Ax = b$ is consistent if and only if b is in the column space of A .

Example 2 Let $Ax = b$ be the linear system

$$\begin{bmatrix} -1 & 3 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 & -3 \\ 2 & 1 & -2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -9 \\ -3 \end{bmatrix}$$

Show that b is in the column space of A , and express b as a linear combination of the column vectors of A .

Theorem 5.5.1. A system of linear equations $Ax = b$ is consistent if and only if b is in the column space of A .

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Show that b is in the column space of A , and express b as a linear combination of the column vectors of A .

Solution. Solving the system by Gaussian elimination yields (verify)

$$x_1 = 2, \quad x_2 = -1, \quad x_3 = 3$$

Since the system is consistent, b is in the column space of A . Moreover, from (2) and the solution obtained, it follows that

$$2 \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \div 3 \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ -3 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -9 \\ -3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A\vec{x} = \vec{b}$$

Buktikan $\vec{b} \in$ Ruang kolom A \rightarrow defn. Ruang kolom

artiinya: \vec{b} di rentang $\{\vec{c}_1, \vec{c}_2, \vec{c}_3\}$ \rightarrow defn.

\rightarrow : \vec{b} kombinasi linier $\{\vec{c}_1, \vec{c}_2, \vec{c}_3\}$ \rightarrow Rentang

$$\rightarrow : \vec{b} = k_1 \vec{c}_1 + k_2 \vec{c}_2 + k_3 \vec{c}_3$$

$$k_1 = ? \quad k_2 = ? \quad k_3 = ?$$

Dalam soal ini : $\vec{c}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}, \vec{c}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \vec{c}_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -3 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}$

$$\vec{b} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -9 \\ -3 \end{pmatrix}$$

Solusinya: $k_1 = 2, k_2 = -1, k_3 = 3$

Maka: TERBUKTI bahwa $\vec{b} \in$ Ruang kolom A
dan $\vec{b} = (2) \vec{c}_1 + (-1) \vec{c}_2 + (3) \vec{c}_3$

Theorem 5.5.2. If \mathbf{x}_0 denotes any single solution of a consistent nonhomogeneous linear system $A\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{b}$, and if $\mathbf{v}_1, \mathbf{v}_2, \dots, \mathbf{v}_k$ form a basis for the nullspace of A , that is, the solution space of the homogeneous system $A\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{0}$, then every solution of $A\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{b}$ can be expressed in the form

$$\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{x}_0 + c_1\mathbf{v}_1 + c_2\mathbf{v}_2 + \cdots + c_k\mathbf{v}_k \quad (3)$$

and, conversely, for all choices of scalars c_1, c_2, \dots, c_k , the vector \mathbf{x} in this formula is a solution of $A\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{b}$.

* Cari "General Solution" dari $A.x = b$

$$X = X_0 + r.V1 + s.V2 + t.V3$$

* Cari "particular Solution" dari $A.x = b$

$$X_0$$

* Cari "General Solution" dari $A.x = 0$

$$X = r.V1 + s.V2 + t.V3$$

* Cari basis untuk null space A

$v1, v2$ dan $v3$

Soal 4

Cari solusi untuk $A \cdot X = b$ dan $A \cdot X = 0$

Example 3 In Example 3 of Section 1.2 we solved the nonhomogeneous linear system

$$\begin{aligned}x_1 + 3x_2 - 2x_3 &+ 2x_5 = 0 \\2x_1 + 6x_2 - 5x_3 - 2x_4 + 4x_5 - 3x_6 &= -1 \\5x_3 + 10x_4 &+ 15x_6 = 5 \\2x_1 + 6x_2 &+ 8x_4 + 4x_5 + 18x_6 = 6\end{aligned}\tag{4}$$

Cari solusi untuk $A \cdot X = b$ dan $A \cdot X = 0$

Example 3 In Example 3 of Section 1.2 we solved the nonhomogeneous linear system

$$\begin{aligned}x_1 + 3x_2 - 2x_3 &+ 2x_5 = 0 \\2x_1 + 6x_2 - 5x_3 - 2x_4 + 4x_5 - 3x_6 &= -1 \\5x_3 + 10x_4 &\div 15x_6 = 5 \\2x_1 + 6x_2 &+ 8x_4 + 4x_5 + 18x_6 = 6\end{aligned}\tag{4}$$

and obtained

$$x_1 = -3r - 4s - 2t, \quad x_2 = r, \quad x_3 = -2s, \quad x_4 = s, \quad x_5 = t, \quad x_6 = \frac{1}{3}$$

This result can be written in vector form as

$$\begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \\ x_5 \\ x_6 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -3r - 4s - 2t \\ r \\ -2s \\ s \\ t \\ \frac{1}{3} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ \frac{1}{3} \end{bmatrix} + r \begin{bmatrix} -3 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} + s \begin{bmatrix} -4 \\ 0 \\ -2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} + t \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

which is the general solution of (4). Comparing this to (3), the vector

$$\mathbf{x}_0 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ \frac{1}{3} \end{bmatrix}$$

is a particular solution of (4) and

$$\mathbf{x} = r \begin{bmatrix} -3 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} + s \begin{bmatrix} -4 \\ 0 \\ -2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} + t \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

is the general solution of the homogeneous system

$$x_1 + 3x_2 - 2x_3 + 2x_5 = 0$$

$$2x_1 + 6x_2 - 5x_3 - 2x_4 + 4x_5 - 3x_6 = 0$$

$$5x_3 + 10x_4 + 15x_6 = 0$$

$$2x_1 + 6x_2 + 8x_4 + 4x_5 + 18x_6 = 0$$

(verify).

Contoh 3: Penerapan Teorema 5.5.2.

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & -2 & 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 6 & -5 & -2 & 4 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 5 & 10 & 0 & 15 \\ 2 & 6 & 0 & 8 & 4 & 18 \end{pmatrix} \quad \vec{b} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \\ 5 \\ 6 \end{pmatrix}$$

(4×6)
 $\uparrow \uparrow$
 $m \quad n$

Ruang Solusi (Solution SET/space) dari $A\vec{x} = \vec{b}$
(catatan: $\vec{x} \in \mathbb{R}^6$)

$$\vec{x} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ \frac{1}{3} \end{pmatrix} + r \begin{pmatrix} -3 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + s \begin{pmatrix} -4 \\ 0 \\ -2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + t \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

bilangan real

$\vec{x} = \vec{x}_0 + r\vec{v}_1 + s\vec{v}_2 + t\vec{v}_3$ disebut "General Solution" dari $A\vec{x} = \vec{b}$

\vec{x}_0 disebut "Particular Solution" dari $A\vec{x} = \vec{b}$

$\{\vec{v}_1, \vec{v}_2, \vec{v}_3\}$ adalah basis dari Nullspace (A)/Solution Space $A\vec{x} = \vec{0}$

$$\bar{x} = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \\ x_5 \\ x_6 \end{pmatrix} = \bar{x}_0 + r \bar{v}_1 + s \bar{v}_2 + t \bar{v}_3$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \\ x_5 \\ x_6 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ y_3 \end{pmatrix} + r \begin{pmatrix} -3 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + s \begin{pmatrix} -4 \\ 0 \\ -2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + t \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

misal

$$\begin{array}{l} r=1 \\ s=0 \\ t=0 \end{array} \rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{c} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \\ x_5 \\ x_6 \end{array} \right) = \left(\begin{array}{c} -3 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ y_3 \end{array} \right)$$

→ manukkan ke pers \rightarrow
hasilnya benar

$$\begin{array}{l} r=0 \\ s=1 \\ t=0 \end{array} \rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{c} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \\ x_5 \\ x_6 \end{array} \right) = \left(\begin{array}{c} -4 \\ 0 \\ -2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ y_3 \end{array} \right)$$

→ manukkan ke pers \rightarrow
hasilnya benar

• \Leftrightarrow sembarang
nilai r, s, t \sim hasil benar jika di manukkan ke persamaan.

$$A \bar{x} = \bar{0}$$

\bar{x} ada berapa nilai

$$\begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \\ x_5 \end{pmatrix}$$

agar menjadi

$$A, \bar{x} = \bar{0}$$

↳

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

Jawab ad $\bar{x} = r \bar{v}_1 + s \bar{v}_2 + t \bar{v}_3$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \\ x_5 \\ x_6 \end{pmatrix} = r \begin{pmatrix} -3 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + s \begin{pmatrix} -4 \\ 0 \\ -2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + t \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

misal : $\left. \begin{array}{l} r=1 \\ s=0 \\ t=0 \end{array} \right\} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \\ x_5 \\ x_6 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -3 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow$ merupakan solusi
 $A, \bar{x} = \bar{0}$
↳ hasil benar

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} r=0 \\ s=1 \\ t=0 \end{array} \right\} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \\ x_5 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -4 \\ 0 \\ -2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow$$
 merupakan solusi
 $A, \bar{x} = \bar{0}$
↳ hasil benar

soal 2.0 column \underline{v}

$A \bar{x} = \bar{b}$ adalah

$$\bar{x} = \bar{x}_0 + r\bar{v}_1 + s\bar{v}_2 + t\bar{v}_3$$

column \underline{v}

$A \bar{x} = \bar{0}$ adalah

$$\bar{x} = r\bar{v}_1 + s\bar{v}_2 + t\bar{v}_3$$

dan $\begin{bmatrix} v_1 & v_2 & v_3 \end{bmatrix}$ adalah

hom \subseteq nullspace (A)

dukan hom $\subseteq A \bar{x} = \bar{b}$

R^6

$\Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} v_1 & v_2 & v_3 \end{bmatrix}$ ruang nol \Rightarrow yg menghasilkan $\bar{0}$ pada $A \bar{x}$



Carilah general solusi untuk $A \cdot X = B$
kerjakan dengan Gauss - Jordan.

-6	X1	-4	X2	6	X3	5	X4	6	X5	-2	X6	=	-96
3	X1	9	X2	-3	X3	-4	X4	-3	X5	9	X6	=	160
9	X1	2	X2	5	X3	7	X4	9	X5	-2	X6	=	16

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} -6 & -4 & 6 & 5 & 6 & -2 & -96 \\ 3 & 9 & -3 & -4 & -3 & 9 & 160 \\ 9 & 2 & 5 & 7 & 9 & -2 & 16 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} 1 & 0.67 & -1 & -0.83 & -1 & 0.33 & 16 \\ 3 & 9 & -3 & -4 & -3 & 9 & 160 \\ 9 & 2 & 5 & 7 & 9 & -2 & 16 \end{array} \quad \text{Pada iterasi ke 1, berapa isi sel } A(1,5) \dots \boxed{-1}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} 1 & 0.67 & -1 & -0.83 & -1 & 0.33 & 16 \\ 0 & 6.99 & 0 & -1.51 & 0 & 8.01 & 112 \\ 9 & 2 & 5 & 7 & 9 & -2 & 16 \end{array} \quad \text{Pada iterasi ke 2, berapa isi sel } A(2,7) \dots \boxed{112}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} 1 & 0.67 & -1 & -0.83 & -1 & 0.33 & 16 \\ 0 & 6.99 & 0 & -1.51 & 0 & 8.01 & 112 \\ 0 & -4.03 & 14 & 14.47 & 18 & -4.97 & -128 \end{array} \quad \text{Pada iterasi ke 3, berapa isi sel } A(3,3) \dots \boxed{14}$$

1	0.67	-1	-0.83	-1	0.33	16
0	1	0	-0.22	0	1.15	16.02
0	-4.03	14	14.47	18	-4.97	-128

Pada iterasi ke 4, berapa isi sel A(2,6) **1.15**

1	0.67	-1	-0.83	-1	0.33	16
0	1	0	-0.22	0	1.15	16.02
0	0	14	13.58	18	-0.34	-63.44

Pada iterasi ke 5, berapa isi sel A(3,4) **13.58**

1	0.67	-1	-0.83	-1	0.33	16
0	1	0	-0.22	0	1.15	16.02
0	0	1	0.97	1.29	-0.02	-4.53

Pada iterasi ke 6, berapa isi sel A(3,7) **-4.53**

1	0.67	-1	-0.83	-1	0.33	16
0	1	0	-0.22	0	1.15	16.02
0	0	1	0.97	1.29	-0.02	-4.53

Pada iterasi ke 7, berapa isi sel A(2,5) **0**

1	0.67	0	0.14	0.29	0.31	11.47
0	1	0	-0.22	0	1.15	16.02
0	0	1	0.97	1.29	-0.02	-4.53

Pada iterasi ke 8, berapa isi sel A(1,6) **0.31**

1	0	0	0.29	0.29	-0.46	0.74
0	1	0	-0.22	0	1.15	16.02
0	0	1	0.97	1.29	-0.02	-4.53

Pada iterasi ke 9, berapa isi sel A(1,4) **0.29**

$$20. X_1 = -0,29t - 0,29s + 0,46r + 0,74$$

$$21. X_2 = 0,22t - 1,15r + 16,02$$

$$22. X_3 = -0,97t - 1,29s + 0,02r - 4,53$$

$$23. X_4 = t$$

$$24. X_5 = s$$

$$25. X_6 = r$$

**Thank you
for your
attention!**

See you next time!

