

CURS 2

# Rang Sisteme liniare

## Teorema Kronecker-Capelli. Teorema Rouché

Def Fie  $A \in M_{m,n}(\mathbb{K})$ . Spunem că  $\text{rang } A = k$   
 $\begin{matrix} + \\ 0_{m,n} \end{matrix}$

$(1 \leq k \leq \min\{m, n\}) \Leftrightarrow \exists$  un minor de ordinul  $k$  nenul și tot minorii de ordin mai mare sunt nuli.

(Convenție :  $\text{rg } 0_{m,n} = 0$ )

OBS  $\exists C_m^{k+1} \cdot C_n^{k+1}$  minori de ordin  $k+1$ .

### Teorema

$\text{rang } A = k \Leftrightarrow \exists$  un minor  $\Delta_k$  de ordin  $k$  nenul și tot minorii de ordin  $k+1$  (dacă  $\exists$ ), care îl conțin (pe  $\Delta_k$ ) sunt nuli.

OBS  $\exists (m-k)(n-k)$  minori de ordin  $k+1$ , care conțin  $\Delta_k$ .

OBS  $\text{rg } A = k \Leftrightarrow k = \text{nr. maxim de linii (resp. coloane) care nu sunt combinate liniare de celelalte linii (resp. coloane)}.$

## Algoritm

Fie  $\Delta_k \neq 0$ .  
 Fie totu mineri de ordini  $k+1$ , care contin  $\Delta_k$ .  
 a) Dc toti mineri  $\Delta_{k+1}$  sunt nuli, at  $\text{rg } A = k$   
 b) Dc  $\exists$  un minor  $\Delta_{k+1} \neq 0$  u reprezentativ.  
 si dupa un nr finit de pasi  $\Rightarrow \text{rg } A$ .

## Prop

- a)  $\forall A \in M_{m,n}(K)$   
 $B \in M_{n,p}(K) \Rightarrow \text{rg}(AB) \leq \min\{\text{rg } A, \text{rg } B\}$ .  
 b) Dac  $A \in GL(m, K)$ , at  $\text{rg}(AB) = \text{rg } B = \text{rg}(BA)$ ,  
 $\forall B \in M_n(K)$

OBS. Operatiile care pstreaz rangul s.n. transformări elementare:

- inm. unei linii (resp coloane) cu  $\alpha \neq 0$ .  
 $(l'_i = \alpha l_i; c'_i = \alpha c_i)$
- schimbarea  $l_i$  cu  $l_j$  (resp  $c_i$  cu  $c_j$ )
- $l'_i = l_i + \alpha l_j$

## Exemple

Ex1  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 6 & 4 & 8 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \text{rg } A = ?$

$$\Delta_1 = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \\ 6 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 6 & -2 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -2 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$\Delta_2 = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \\ 6 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 6 & -2 & -3 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ -2 & -3 \end{vmatrix} = 1 \neq 0$$

$$\text{rg } A = 3.$$



-3-

Ex2  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 \\ -1 & 1 & a \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \in \mathcal{M}_{3,4}(\mathbb{R})$

$a, b = ?$  at  $\text{rg } A = 2$ .

Sol  
 $\Delta_1 = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 \\ -1 & 1 & a \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & a+2 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & a+2 \\ 1 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = -1-a-2$

$\Delta_1 = -(a+3) = 0 \Rightarrow a = -3$

$\Delta_2 = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 3 \\ -1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & b \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & b \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 4 \\ 1 & b \end{vmatrix} = b-4$

$\Delta_2 = b-4 = 0 \Rightarrow b = 4$ .

Ex3  $A = \begin{pmatrix} a & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & a & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & a \end{pmatrix}$   $\text{rg } A = ?$  Discutire  
 $(a \in \mathbb{R})$

Sol

$\Delta = \det A = \begin{vmatrix} a & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & a & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & a \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} a+2 & a+2 & a+2 \\ 1 & a & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & a \end{vmatrix}$   
 $= (a+2) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & a & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & a \end{vmatrix} = (a+2) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & a-1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & a-1 \end{vmatrix} =$   
 $= (a+2)(a-1)^2$

1)  $\Delta \neq 0 \Leftrightarrow a \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{-2, 1\} \Leftrightarrow \text{rg } A = 3$

2)  $\Delta = 0$

a)  $a = -2 \Rightarrow A = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -2 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$

$\begin{vmatrix} -2 & 1 \\ 1 & -2 \end{vmatrix} \neq 0 \Rightarrow \text{rg } A = 2$

b)  $a = 1 \Rightarrow A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$   $\text{rg } A = 1$ .

Ex4 Fie  $A \in M_n(\mathbb{R})$  care verifică  $A^3 - A - I_n = O_n$

a)  $\text{rg } A = ?$

b)  $\text{rg } (A + I_n) = ?$

SOL

a)  $A^3 - A - I_n = O_n \Rightarrow A(A^2 - I_n) = I_n \quad | \det$

$\det A \cdot \det(A^2 - I_n) = 1 \Rightarrow \det A \neq 0 \Rightarrow \text{rg } A = n$

b)  $A^3 = A + I_n \quad | \det \Rightarrow (\det A)^3 = \det(A + I_n) \Rightarrow$

$\Rightarrow \text{rg}(A + I_n) = n$

### Sisteme liniare

(Sisteme de ecuații algebrice de ordinul 1 cu mai multe necunoscute)

Fie  $A \in M_{m,n}(\mathbb{R})$

Fie sistemul liniar  $(*) \quad AX = B$

$A = (a_{ij})_{\substack{i=\overline{1,m} \\ j=\overline{1,n}}}, X = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix} \in M_{n,1}(\mathbb{R}), B = \begin{pmatrix} b_1 \\ \vdots \\ b_m \end{pmatrix} \in M_{m,1}(\mathbb{R})$

$\sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij} x_j = b_i, \quad \forall i = \overline{1,m}$

(m ecuații cu n necunoscute)

Interpretare geometrică:  $\cap$  a m hiperplane în  $\mathbb{R}^n$ .

Not  $S(A) = \{x = (x_1, \dots, x_n) \in \mathbb{R}^n \mid AX = B\} \subset \mathbb{R}^n$

multimea soluțiilor sistemului  $(*)$

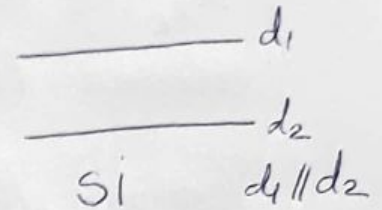
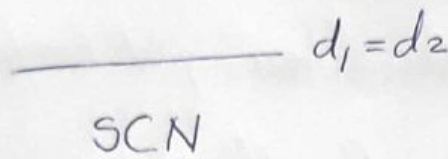
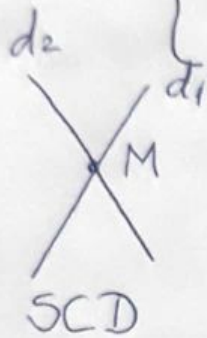
1) Dacă  $S(A) \neq \emptyset \rightarrow$  a) SCD ( $\exists!$  soluție)

2) Dacă  $S(A) = \emptyset$  și ( $\nexists$  sol)  $\rightarrow$  b) SCN ( $\nexists$  o inf. sol) /  $\nexists$  mai mult soluții

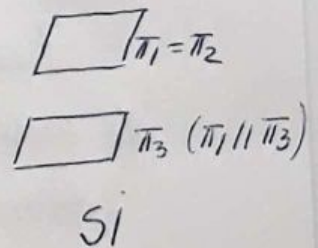
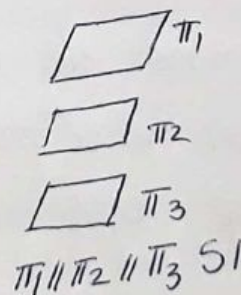
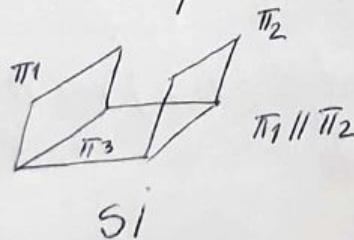
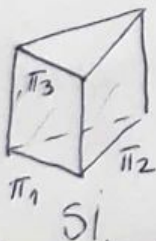
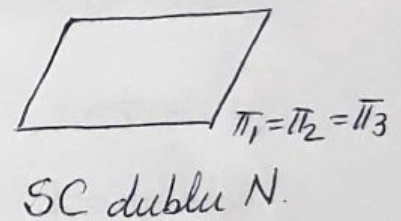
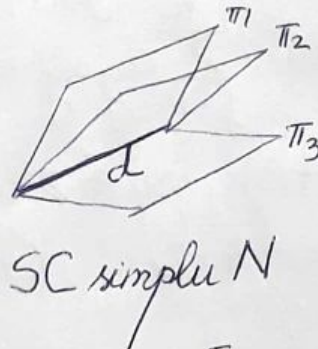
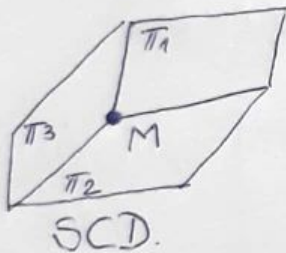


## cazuri particulare

1)  $n=2$   $\begin{cases} a_{11}x_1 + a_{12}x_2 = b_1 \\ a_{21}x_1 + a_{22}x_2 = b_2 \end{cases}$   $\cap$  a 2 drepte în plan.



2)  $n=3$   $\begin{cases} a_{11}x_1 + a_{12}x_2 + a_{13}x_3 = b_1 \\ a_{21}x_1 + a_{22}x_2 + a_{23}x_3 = b_2 \\ a_{31}x_1 + a_{32}x_2 + a_{33}x_3 = b_3 \end{cases}$   $\cap$  a 3 plane în spațiu (în  $\mathbb{R}^3$ )



(fetele laterale)

## Cazul general

$\otimes AX = B$

$\bar{A} = (A \mid B)$  matrice extinsă

Dacă  $n = m$  și  $\Delta = \det A \neq 0 \Rightarrow \exists A^{-1} = \frac{1}{\det A} A^*$

$$\bar{A} = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & \dots & a_{1n} & b_1 \\ \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ a_{m1} & \dots & a_{mn} & b_m \end{pmatrix}$$

$AX = B \mid A^{-1} \Rightarrow A^{-1}AX = A^{-1}B \Rightarrow X = \frac{1}{\det A} A^* B$

$\Rightarrow (x_1, \dots, x_n) = \left( \frac{\Delta x_1}{\Delta}, \dots, \frac{\Delta x_n}{\Delta} \right)$  soluție unică  
(sistem de tip Cramer)

$\Delta x_k$  se obține înlocuind coloana  $c_k$  din  $A$  cu coloana termenilor liberi,  $\forall k = \overline{1, n}$

### Teorema Kronecker-Capelli

Sistemul  $(*) AX = B$  este compatibil  $\Leftrightarrow \text{rg } A = \text{rg } \bar{A}$

Dem

$\Rightarrow$  " Ip: Sist. este compat. Dem  $\text{rg } A = \text{rg } \bar{A}$

$\exists (x_1, \dots, x_n) \in S(A)$  i.e.  $\sum_{j=1}^m a_{ij} x_j = b_i, \forall i = \overline{1, m}$

Fie  $\text{rg } A = r, \bar{A} = (A|B), \text{rg } \bar{A} \geq \text{rg } A$

1) Dc  $m = r \Rightarrow \text{rg } A = \text{rg } \bar{A} = r$

2) Dc  $m > r$ .

$\exists$  un minor de ord  $r$  ( $\Delta_r$ ) în  $A$ , totuși minorii de ordin  $r+1$  sunt nuli.

Dem că  $\text{rg } \bar{A} = r$

Fie  $\bar{\Delta}_{r+1}$  minor de ordin  $r+1$  din  $\bar{A}$ , care conține  $\Delta_r$ .

• Dc  $\bar{\Delta}_{r+1}$  nu conține col. term. liberi, at  $\bar{\Delta}_{r+1} = 0$

•  $\bar{\Delta}_{r+1} = \begin{vmatrix} a_{1j_1} & \dots & a_{1j_r} & b_{1i} \\ \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ a_{r+1j_1} & \dots & a_{r+1j_r} & b_{r+1i} \end{vmatrix} = \sum_{j=1}^m a_{1i j} x_j$   
(minor caracteristic)  $\vdots$   $b_{1i} = \sum_{j=1}^m a_{1i j} x_j$   
 $\vdots$   $b_{r+1i} = \sum_{j=1}^m a_{r+1i j} x_j$



= sumă de  $m$  minori de ordinul  $(r+1)$  din  $A$

= 0

Toti minori caract. sunt nuli  $\Rightarrow \text{rg } \bar{A} = r$

$\Leftarrow$  Ip:  $\text{rg } A = \text{rg } \bar{A} = r$ . Dem că  $(*)$  este SC

1)  $m$  (nr de ec)  $> r$

$\exists \Delta_r =$  minor de ord  $r$  din  $A$  și toti minori de ordin  $(r+1)$  din  $\bar{A}$  sunt nuli?

Fără a restrânge generalitatea, considerăm

$$\Delta_r = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & \dots & a_{1r} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{r1} & \dots & a_{rr} \end{vmatrix} \neq 0 \quad (\exists (m-r) \text{ minori caract})$$

$$\bar{\Delta}_{r+1} = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & \dots & a_{1r} & b_1 \\ \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ a_{r1} & \dots & a_{rr} & b_r \\ a_{r+1,1} & \dots & a_{r+1,r} & b_{r+1} \end{vmatrix} \rightarrow l_{r+1} \text{ (sau } l_{r+2} \dots l_m)$$

$\bar{\Delta}_{r+1}$  (toti) sunt nuli  $\rightarrow$  col. term. liberi este o comb. liniară a primelor  $r$  coloane.

$$b_i = \sum_{j=1}^r a_{ij} d_j, \quad \forall i = \bar{1}, r$$

$$(d_1, \dots, d_r, \underbrace{0, \dots, 0}_{(m-r) \text{ ori}}) \in S(A)$$

2)  $m = r$

a)  $m = r$  Sistem Cramer  $d_i = \frac{\Delta d_i}{\Delta}$

$$(d_1, \dots, d_r) \in S(A)$$

b)  $m > r$   $(d_1, \dots, d_r, 0, \dots, 0) \in S(A)$

## Teorema Rouché

(\*) este SC  $\Leftrightarrow$  toti minorii caracteristici (de  $\exists$ ) sunt nuli.

## Algoritm

$$\text{rg } A = r$$

• De  $\exists$  cel puțin un  $\Delta_{\text{car}} \neq 0$ , at  $\text{rg } \bar{A} = r+1$  si.

• De  $\text{rg } \bar{A} = r$ .

$\exists \Delta_{\text{principal}} \neq 0$  (de ord  $r$ ) (format din  $\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_r$ )

$\Rightarrow$  ec  $(r+1), \dots, \text{ec } (m) = \text{comb. liniare are ec } 1, \dots, \text{ec } r$ .

Considerăm primele  $r$  ec (\*\*)

$\forall$  sol a sist (\*\*) e sol a sist (\*) si reciproc.

$x_1, \dots, x_r = \text{var. principale.}$

$x_{r+1} = \lambda_1, \dots, x_m = \lambda_p$  ( $p = m - r$ ) var. secundare.

$$(**) \begin{cases} a_{11}x_1 + \dots + a_{1r}x_r = -a_{1r+1}\lambda_1 - \dots - a_{1n}\lambda_p + b_1 \\ \vdots \\ a_{r1}x_1 + \dots + a_{rr}x_r = -a_{rr+1}\lambda_1 - \dots - a_{rn}\lambda_p + b_p \end{cases}$$

$$(x_1, \dots, x_r, \lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_p) \in S(A)$$

se exprimă în funcție de  $\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_p$ .

## Sisteme liniare si omogene (SLO)

$$AX = 0_{m,1}$$

Un SLO este totdeauna compatibil



a) Dacă  $m = n$

- $\Delta \neq 0 \Rightarrow SCD \Rightarrow \exists! (0, 0)$

$$x_i = \frac{\Delta_{x_i}}{\Delta}, \quad \Delta_{x_i} = 0, \quad \forall i = \overline{1, n}$$

- $\Delta = 0 \Rightarrow SCN$

( $\exists$  si sol menule ; toti  $\Delta_{\text{car}}$  sunt multi)

b) Dacă  $m > n$

- $\text{rg } A = r = n \quad SCD$

- $\text{rg } A = r \neq n \quad SCN$

c) Dacă  $m < n \quad SCN$

### Exemple

Ex1  $\Delta ABC$ ,  $a, b, c$  lg laturilor

$$\begin{cases} ay + bx = c \\ cx + az = b \\ bz + cy = a \end{cases}$$

a)  $\forall \Delta ABC \rightarrow SCD$

b) sol  $(x_0, y_0, z_0)$  verifică

$$x_0, y_0, z_0 \in (-1, 1)$$

c) Pt  $a=3, b=4, c=5$  să se rez

SOL

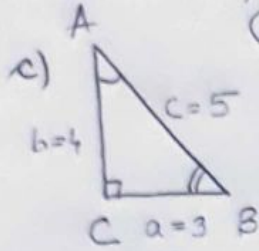
a)  $A = \begin{pmatrix} b & a & 0 \\ c & 0 & a \\ 0 & c & b \end{pmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} c \\ b \\ a \end{vmatrix}$

$$\det A = b(-ac) - a(+bc) = -2bac \neq 0 \Rightarrow SCD$$

b)  $\Delta_x = \begin{vmatrix} c & a & 0 \\ b & 0 & a \\ a & c & b \end{vmatrix} = c(-ac) - a(b^2 - a^2)$

$$x = \frac{\Delta_x}{\Delta} = \frac{b^2 + c^2 - a^2}{2bc} = \frac{\cos A}{\cos A} \in (-1, 1)$$

Sol este  $(x, y, z) = (\cos A, \cos B, \cos C)$



$$\cos A = \frac{4}{5}; \cos B = \frac{3}{5}; \cos C = 0$$

Sol este  $(x, y, z) = \left(\frac{4}{5}, \frac{3}{5}, 0\right)$

Ex.

$$\begin{cases} ax + y + z = 1 \\ x + ay + z = 1 \\ x + y + az = a \end{cases}$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} a & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & a & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & a \end{pmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ a \end{vmatrix}$$

Să rezolvăm.

SOL

$$\det A = (a+2)(a-1)^2$$

I.  $\Delta \neq 0 \Rightarrow a \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{-2, 1\}$  SCD. ( $\text{rg } A = \overline{\text{rg}} A = 3$ )

$$\Delta_x = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & a & 1 \\ a & 1 & a \end{vmatrix} = 0; \Delta_y = 0, \Delta_z = \Delta$$

$$x = \frac{\Delta_x}{\Delta} = 0, y = \frac{\Delta_y}{\Delta} = 0, z = \frac{\Delta_z}{\Delta} = 1$$

$$(x, y, z) = (0, 0, 1)$$

II  $\Delta = 0$

a)  $a = -2 \Rightarrow A = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -2 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ -2 \end{vmatrix}$

$$\Delta_p = \begin{vmatrix} -2 & 1 \\ 1 & -2 \end{vmatrix} \neq 0 \Rightarrow \text{rg } A = 2$$

$$\Delta_c = \begin{vmatrix} -2 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -2 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & -2 \end{vmatrix} = \Delta = 0 \Rightarrow \overline{\text{rg}} A = 2$$

$x, y$  = var. principale,  $z = \alpha$  var. secundară SC simplă N

$$\begin{cases} -2x + y = 1 - \alpha \\ x - 2y = 1 - \alpha \end{cases} \quad \begin{vmatrix} -2 & 1 \\ 1 & -2 \end{vmatrix} = 3$$

$$x = \alpha - 1$$

$$y = 1 - \alpha + 2\alpha - 2 = \alpha - 1$$

$$(x, y, z) \in \{(\alpha - 1, \alpha - 1, \alpha) \mid \alpha \in \mathbb{R}\}$$



$$\rightarrow a=1 \quad A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{matrix} -11 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{matrix}$$

$$\Delta_1 = \Delta_2 = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 0 \Rightarrow \text{rg } A = \text{rg } \bar{A} = 1$$

$x = \text{var principală}, y = \alpha, z = \beta \text{ var sec.}$

SC dublu N.

$$x = 1 - \alpha - \beta$$

$$(x, y, z) \in \{(1 - \alpha - \beta, \alpha, \beta), \alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{R}\}$$

Ex3

$$\begin{cases} ax + y + z = 0 \\ x + ay + z = 0 \\ x + y + az = 0 \end{cases}$$

a) să se rez.

b) Pt  $a = -2$  să se afle sol  
(x, y, z) care verific

SOL

$$\Delta = \det A = (a+2)(a-1)^2$$

$$x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 12$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} a & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & a & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & a \end{pmatrix} \begin{matrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{matrix}$$

I  $\Delta \neq 0 \Rightarrow \exists! (x, y, z) = (0, 0, 0)$  SCD.

II  $\Delta = 0$ .

a)  $a = 1$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{matrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{matrix}$$

$$\text{rg } A = 1, \Delta_1 = \Delta_2 = 0 \Rightarrow \text{rg } \bar{A} = 1$$

$$x = -\alpha - \beta, \alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{R} \quad \text{SC d N}$$

$$(-\alpha - \beta, \alpha, \beta), \alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{R} \quad \downarrow \text{dublu}$$

b)  $a = -2$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -2 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{matrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{matrix}$$

$$\text{rg } A = \text{rg } \bar{A} = 2.$$

SC d N

$$\begin{cases} -2x + y = -\alpha \\ x - 2y = -\alpha \end{cases} \quad \begin{matrix} 2 \\ 2 \end{matrix}$$

$$\hline -3x = -3\alpha$$

$$x = \alpha$$

$$y = \alpha$$

$$z = \alpha.$$

$$x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1$$

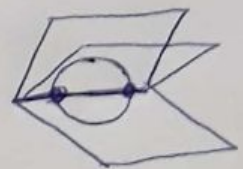
$$3\alpha^2 = 12$$

$$\alpha = \pm \sqrt{12}$$

Soluțiile sunt:

$$2(1, 1, 1);$$

$$-2(1, 1, 1).$$



T<sub>1</sub>(curs)

$$\textcircled{1} \quad A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 \\ 3 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

a) Să se afle  $A^{-1}$ , utilizând Th H-C

b) Dacă  $B = A^6 + A^5 + A^4 + A + I_3$ , atunci  
să se afle  $a, b, c \in \mathbb{R}$  ai  $B = aA^2 + bA + cI_3$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad A \in M_2(\mathbb{R})$$

a) Dacă  $\text{Tr } A = 0$ , at  $A^2B = BA^2, \forall B \in M_2(\mathbb{R})$

b) Dacă  $\text{Tr } A \neq 0$ , și  $A^2B = BA^2$ , at  $AB = BA$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2}x = ax + by + cz \\ \frac{1}{2}y = cx + ay + bz \\ \frac{1}{2}z = bx + cy + az \end{cases}, \quad a, b, c \in \mathbb{Z}$$

Să se arate că sist are sol unică.