

$C_{2,1} - GA$

Transformări elementare. Forma esalon Sisteme liniare

Def Fie $A \in M_{m,n}(K)$, $(K, +, \cdot)$ corp comutativ.
S.n. transformări elementare asupra liniilor lui A

- T_1 : transformările prin care se înmulțește o linie cu $\alpha \neq 0$
 T_2 : transformările prin care se schimbă 2 linii între ele
 T_3 : transformările prin care la elem. unei linii se adună el. altei linii, eventual $\cdot \alpha \neq 0$

$$T_1: A = \begin{pmatrix} L_1 \\ \vdots \\ L_i \\ \vdots \\ L_m \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{T_1} \begin{pmatrix} L_1 \\ \vdots \\ \alpha L_i \\ \vdots \\ L_m \end{pmatrix} \quad \alpha \in K^*, \forall i = \overline{1, m}$$

$$T_2: A = \begin{pmatrix} L_1 \\ \vdots \\ L_i \\ \vdots \\ L_j \\ \vdots \\ L_m \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{T_2} \begin{pmatrix} L_1 \\ \vdots \\ L_j \\ \vdots \\ L_i \\ \vdots \\ L_m \end{pmatrix} \quad \forall i, j = \overline{1, m}, i \neq j$$

$$T_3: A = \begin{pmatrix} L_1 \\ \vdots \\ L_i \\ \vdots \\ L_j \\ \vdots \\ L_m \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{T_3} \begin{pmatrix} L_1 \\ \vdots \\ L_i + \alpha L_j \\ \vdots \\ L_j \\ \vdots \\ L_m \end{pmatrix} \quad \alpha \in K$$

Analog se def. transf. elem. asupra coloanelor.

Def Fie $A, B \in M_{m,n}(K)$ s.n. echivalente pe linii $A \sim B$ dacă B se obt. din A printr-un nr finit de transf. elementare asupra liniilor.

$\textcircled{1} A \sim B \Rightarrow \text{rg } A = \text{rg } B$

Def O matrice $A \in M_{m,n}(K)$ este în forma esalon (pe linii) dacă

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} x & & & & & \\ 0 & x & & & & \\ 0 & 0 & x & & & \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 & \end{pmatrix}$$

- 1) Toate liniile nule se află sub liniile nenule.
- 2) Pe fiecare linie menită elementul din stânga s.n. pivot
Pivotul de pe L_{i+1} se află la dreapta pivotului de pe L_i
Spunem că matricea A este în forma esalon redusă dacă, în plus:
- 3) Toți pivotii sunt 1
- 4) Deasupra pivotilor toate elementele sunt nule.

OBS Mathlab : forma esalon (pe linii) $\text{ref}(A)$
forma esalon redusă (pe linii) $\text{rref}(A)$

Prop $\forall A \in M_{m,n}(K)$ se poate transforma într-o matrice în forma esalon (pe linii) printr-un nr. finit de transformări elementare.

OBS a) forma esalon nu este unică
b) forma esalon redusă este unică
c) $\text{rg} A = \text{nr. de pivoti}$

Analog se def. forma esalon pe coloane.

Exemplu

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -2 & 4 & -2 \\ 2 & 1 & 10 & 7 \\ -4 & 4 & -8 & 4 \\ 4 & -1 & 14 & 6 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\substack{L_2 - L_1 \\ L_3 + 2L_1 \\ L_4 - 2L_1}} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -2 & 4 & -2 \\ 0 & 3 & 6 & 9 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 6 & 10 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{L_3 - L_2} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -2 & 4 & -2 \\ 0 & 3 & 6 & 9 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{L_2 \cdot \frac{1}{3}} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -2 & 4 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{L_2 \cdot 2} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 8 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{L_1 - 4L_2} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 & -8 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{L_1 \cdot \frac{1}{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & -4 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{L_2 - 2L_4} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & -4 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

forma esalon

forma esalon redusă⁻³⁻ (rescalare)

$$A \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$L_2 - 3L_3$
 $L_4 + L_3$

$$\sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 4 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$L_4 + L_2$

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

Algoritmul Gauss-Jordan pt calcul A^{-1}

Fie matrice dublă $(A | I_n) \sim (C | B)$

(transf. elem. pe linii)

Dacă A este inversabilă, at $C = I_n$ (forma esalon redusă pt A) și $B = A^{-1}$

Exemplu

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

$$\det A = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 5 \end{vmatrix} = 10 - 1 = 9 \neq 0$$

A este inversabilă.

$$5 - \frac{1}{2}$$

$$(A | I_3) = \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 2 & 3 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & -1 & 2 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) \sim$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 2 & 3 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 5 & 1 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) \sim \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 2 & 3 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & \frac{1}{2} & 0 & \frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{9}{2} & 1 & -\frac{1}{2} & 1 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\sim \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 2 & 3 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & \frac{1}{2} & 0 & \frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \frac{2}{9} & -\frac{1}{9} & \frac{2}{9} \end{array} \right) \sim \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 2 & 0 & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} & -\frac{2}{9} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -\frac{1}{9} & \frac{5}{9} & -\frac{1}{9} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \frac{2}{9} & -\frac{1}{9} & \frac{2}{9} \end{array} \right)$$

$\frac{9}{2} + \frac{1}{18} = \frac{10}{18} = \frac{5}{9}$; $1 - \frac{2}{3} = \frac{1}{3}$

$$2 \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & \frac{5}{9} & -\frac{7}{9} & -\frac{4}{9} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -\frac{1}{9} & \frac{5}{9} & -\frac{1}{9} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \frac{2}{9} & -\frac{1}{9} & \frac{2}{9} \end{array} \right) \quad -4-$$

$$\frac{3}{1} + \frac{2}{9} = \frac{5}{9} ; \quad \frac{3}{1} - \frac{10}{9} = -\frac{7}{9} ; \quad -\frac{2}{3} + \frac{2}{9} = -\frac{4}{9}$$

Deci $A^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{5}{9} & -\frac{7}{9} & -\frac{4}{9} \\ -\frac{1}{9} & \frac{5}{9} & -\frac{1}{9} \\ \frac{2}{9} & -\frac{1}{9} & \frac{2}{9} \end{pmatrix}$

Sisteme de ecuații algebrice de ordinul 1
cu mai multe necunoscute

$$(*) \quad AX = B, \quad A \in M_{m,n}(\mathbb{R}), \quad X = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix}, \quad B = \begin{pmatrix} b_1 \\ \vdots \\ b_m \end{pmatrix}$$

$\in M_{m,n}(\mathbb{R}) \quad M_{m,1}(\mathbb{R})$

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

(m ecuații cu n necunoscute)

Int. 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 sist (*).

① $S(A) \neq \emptyset \rightarrow$ SCD (sistem compatibil determinat)
(soluție unică)
SCN (sistem compatibil nedeterminat,
mai multe soluții (o infinitate))

② $S(A) = \emptyset$ si (sistem incompatibil) \nexists soluție.

Cazuri particulare

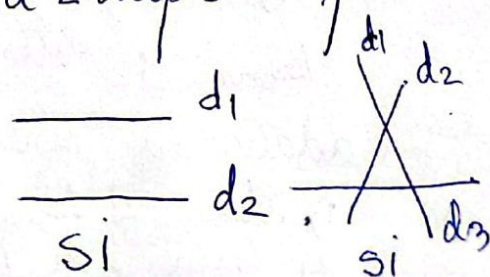
I. $m = 2$
 $\begin{cases} a_{11}x_1 + a_{12}x_2 = b_1 \\ a_{21}x_1 + a_{22}x_2 = b_2 \end{cases}$

d_1 d_2

$d_1 = d_2$
SCN

SCD

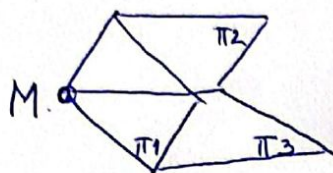
\cap a 2 drepte în plan.



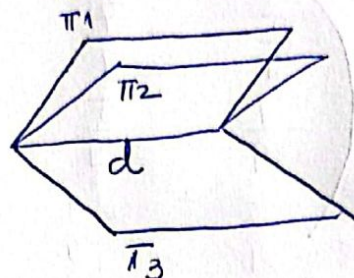
II. $m=3$ \cap a 3 plane in \mathbb{R}^3

locca

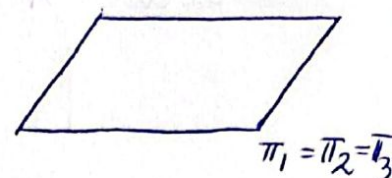
$$\begin{cases} a_{11}x_1 + a_{12}x_2 + a_{13}x_3 = b_1 \\ a_{21}x_1 + a_{22}x_2 + a_{23}x_3 = b_2 \\ a_{31}x_1 + a_{32}x_2 + a_{33}x_3 = b_3 \end{cases}$$



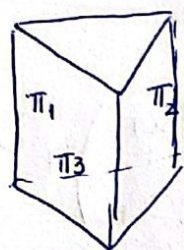
SCD



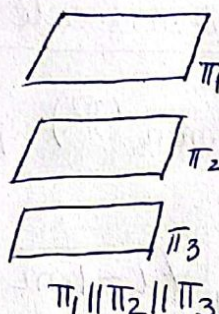
SCN (simple)



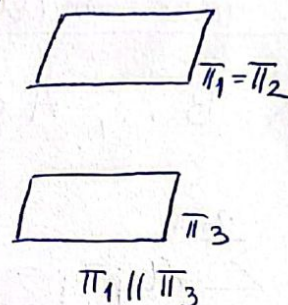
SC(double)N



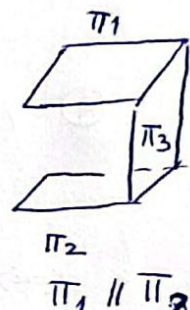
SI



$\pi_1 \parallel \pi_2 \parallel \pi_3$



$\pi_1 \parallel \pi_3$



$\pi_1 \parallel \pi_2$

III. Cazul general $A \in \mathcal{M}_{m,n}^i(\mathbb{R})$

$\otimes AX = B \quad \bar{A} = (A|B)$

Teorema Kronecker-Capelli

\otimes este sistem compatibil $\Leftrightarrow \text{rg } A = \text{rg } \bar{A}$

Teorema Rouché

\otimes este sistem compatibil \Leftrightarrow toti minorii caracteristici (dacă \exists) sunt nulli.

Algoritm

$\text{rg } A = k, \Delta_p = \det(A_{I,J}) \quad I = \{i_1, \dots, i_k\} \quad 1 \leq i_1 < \dots < i_k \leq m$
 $J = \{j_1, \dots, j_k\} \quad 1 \leq j_1 < \dots < j_k \leq n$

Δ_{car} se obtine prin bordarea coloanei term. liberi si adăugarea unei linii L_i , unde $i \in \{1, \dots, m\} \setminus I$.

1) Dacă $\exists \Delta_{car} \neq 0 \Rightarrow SI$

2) Dacă toti $\Delta_{car} (dc \exists) = 0 \quad \text{rg } A = \text{rg } \bar{A} = k \quad SC$

a) Dacă $m \geq n$ (nr ec \geq nr necun)
 $a_1) \operatorname{rg} A = \operatorname{rg} \bar{A} = m$ SCD (x_1, \dots, x_n var pr, \bar{A} var sec)
 $a_2) \operatorname{rg} A = \operatorname{rg} \bar{A} = r < m$ SCN

x_1, \dots, x_r var principale $\therefore x_{r+1} = \lambda_1, \dots, x_n = \lambda_{m-r} = \lambda_p$
 var secundare $m-r=p$

($x_1, \dots, x_r, \lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_p$)
 se exprimă în funcție de $\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_p$.

b) Dacă $m < n$ (nr ec $<$ nr nec)

$\operatorname{rg} A = \operatorname{rg} \bar{A} = r \leq m$ SCN.

OBS $\otimes AX = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$ sistem linear si omogen.

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

• $m = n \rightarrow \Delta = \det A \neq 0 \Rightarrow \exists! (0, \dots, 0)$ sol nulă (SCD)
 $\Delta \neq 0 \Rightarrow \exists$ si sol nenule (SCN)

• $m \neq n$
 $\rightarrow m > n \rightarrow \operatorname{rg} A = \operatorname{rg} \bar{A} = n$ SCD
 $\rightarrow \operatorname{rg} A = \operatorname{rg} \bar{A} = r < n$ SCN.
 $\rightarrow m < n$ SCN.

$\operatorname{rg} A = \operatorname{rg} \bar{A} = r \leq m$.

Aplicatie

Fie sistemul:

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

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

Discutie

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

 $= (a+2)(a-1)^2$

1) $\Delta \neq 0 \Rightarrow a \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{-2, 1\}$ $\operatorname{rg} A = \operatorname{rg} \bar{A} = 3$ SCD
 (sistem de tip Cramer) $x = \frac{\Delta_x}{\Delta}$, Δ_x se obtine din Δ
 inlocuind col x cu col term. liberi.

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

$(0,0,1)$ este sol unică

$$2) \Delta = 0 \Rightarrow a \in \{-2, 1\}$$

$$2a) a = -2 \quad A = \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} -2 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -2 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & -2 & -2 \end{array} \right)$$

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

$$\Delta_c = \begin{vmatrix} -2 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -2 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & -2 \end{vmatrix} = \Delta = 0 \Rightarrow \operatorname{rg} \bar{A} = 2 \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{SC simplu } N \\ x, y = \text{var principale} \\ z = \alpha \text{ var secundară} \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\begin{cases} -2x + y = 1 - \alpha \\ x - 2y = 1 - \alpha \end{cases} \quad \text{①} \quad \begin{array}{l} y = \alpha - 1 \\ x = 1 - \alpha + 2\alpha - 2 = \alpha - 1 \end{array}$$

$$2b) a = 1 \quad A = \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\Delta_p = |1| \neq 0, \Delta_c = \Delta_{c2} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 0 \Rightarrow \operatorname{rg} A = \operatorname{rg} \bar{A} = 1$$

SC (dublu) N

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

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

Def. 2 sisteme s.n echivalente \Leftrightarrow au aceeași mulțime de soluții

① Prin aplicarea transformărilor elementare asupra liniilor matricei extinse $\bar{A} = (A|B)$ se obțin matrice extinse ale unor sisteme echivalente.

Metoda eliminării Gauss-Jordan

Exemplu

$$\begin{cases} x + 2y - 3z = -2 \\ 2x - 6y + 9z = 3 \\ -3x + 2y + 2z = -3 \end{cases}$$

14) Determinați de spațiu vectorial peste corpul K dacă

$$\bar{A} = (A|B) = \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} \textcircled{-1} & 2 & -8 & -2 \\ 2 & -6 & 9 & 3 \\ -3 & 2 & 2 & -3 \end{array} \right) \sim \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} \textcircled{1} & -2 & 3 & 2 \\ 0 & \textcircled{-2} & 3 & -1 \\ 0 & -4 & 11 & 3 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\dots \sim \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{array} \right) \quad \begin{cases} x=3 \\ y=2 \\ z=1 \end{cases}$$