QXD0116 - Álgebra Linear

Sistemas de Equações Lineares II



Universidade Federal do Ceará

Campus Quixadá

André Ribeiro Braga



Utilizando a matriz inversa

$$\underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 3 & -1 \\ 3 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}}_{\mathbf{A}} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ -2 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 3 & -1 \\ 3 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}}_{\mathbf{A}^{-1}} = \frac{1}{\det(\mathbf{A})} \bar{\mathbf{A}}^{\mathsf{T}}$$

$$A_{11} = (-1)^{1+1} \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 3 & -1 \\ 2 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 5 \qquad A_{21} = (-1)^{2+1} \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 4$$

$$A_{12} = (-1)^{1+2} \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ 3 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = -5 \qquad A_{22} = (-1)^{2+2} \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 3 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = -8$$

$$A_{13} = (-1)^{1+3} \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 3 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = -5 \qquad A_{23} = (-1)^{2+3} \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 4$$



Utilizando a matriz inversa

$$\underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 3 & -1 \\ 3 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}}_{\mathbf{A}} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ -2 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 3 & -1 \\ 3 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}}_{\mathbf{A}^{-1}} = \frac{1}{\det(\mathbf{A})} \bar{\mathbf{A}}^{\mathsf{T}}$$

$$A_{31} = (-1)^{3+1} \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 3 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = -11$$

$$A_{32} = (-1)^{3+2} \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 2 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = 7$$

$$A_{33} = (-1)^{3+3} \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = -1$$

$$\bar{\mathbf{A}} = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & -5 & -5 \\ 4 & -8 & 4 \\ -11 & 7 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$
$$\bar{\mathbf{A}}^{\mathsf{T}} = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 4 & -11 \\ -5 & -8 & 7 \\ -5 & 4 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$



Utilizando a matriz inversa

$$\underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 3 & -1 \\ 3 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}}_{\mathbf{A}} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ -2 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 3 & -1 \\ 3 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}}_{\mathbf{A}^{-1}} = \frac{1}{\det(\mathbf{A})} \bar{\mathbf{A}}^{\mathsf{T}}$$

$$det(A) = -20$$

$$\mathbf{A}^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} -5/20 & -4/20 & 11/20 \\ 5/20 & 8/20 & -7/20 \\ 5/20 & -4/20 & 1/20 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{A}^{-1} \cdot \mathbf{b}$$

$$\mathbf{A}^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} -5/20 & -4/20 & 11/20 \\ 5/20 & 8/20 & -7/20 \\ 5/20 & -4/20 & 1/20 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -5/20 & -4/20 & 11/20 \\ 5/20 & 8/20 & -7/20 \\ 5/20 & -4/20 & 1/20 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ -2 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$=egin{bmatrix} 1 \ -1 \ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$



Utilizando a matriz inversa (por escalonamento)

$$\mathbf{A}|\mathbf{I} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 3 & -1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 3 & 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & -7 & -2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -4 & -8 & -3 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 7 & 2 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 20 & 5 & -4 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 7 & 2 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 5/20 & -4/20 & 1/20 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 5/20 & 8/20 & -7/20 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 5/20 & -4/20 & 1/20 \end{bmatrix}$$





Utilizando a matriz inversa (por escalonamento)

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{A} | \mathbf{I} \sim \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 2 & 0 & 5/20 & 12/20 & -3/20 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 5/20 & 8/20 & -7/20 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 5/20 & -4/20 & 1/20 \\ \end{array} \right] \\ \sim \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 0 & -5/20 & -4/20 & 11/20 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 5/20 & 8/20 & -7/20 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 5/20 & -4/20 & 1/20 \\ \end{array} \right] \\ \mathbf{A}^{-1} = \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} -5/20 & -4/20 & 11/20 \\ 5/20 & 8/20 & -7/20 \\ 5/20 & -4/20 & 1/20 \\ \end{array} \right]$$





Método de Gauss

- Forma direta (por escalonamento)
- Deve-se montar a matriz aumentada **A**|**b**
- Efetuar operações elementares de forma a obter um sistema equivalente na forma escalonada (triangular superior)

$$\mathbf{A}|\mathbf{b} = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \dots & a_{1n} & b_1 \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \dots & a_{2n} & b_2 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \dots & a_{nn} & b_n \end{bmatrix}$$
Zerar coeficientes abaixo da diagonal principal:
$$a_{ii} \Rightarrow \ell_j = \text{elementos da linha } j > i$$

$$\ell_j^{(k)} = \ell_j^{(k-1)} - \frac{a_{ji}}{a_{ii}} \cdot \ell_i$$

Zerar coeficientes abaixo da

$$a_{ii} \Rightarrow \ell_j = \text{elementos da linha } j > \ell_j$$
 $e^{(k)} = \ell^{(k-1)} - \frac{a_{ji}}{2} \cdot \ell_j$



Método de Gauss

$$\mathbf{A}|\mathbf{b} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 2 \\ 2 & 3 & -1 & -2 \\ 3 & 2 & 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 2 \\ 0 & -1 & -7 & -6 \\ 0 & -4 & -8 & -4 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 2 \\ 0 & -1 & -7 & -6 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\ell'_{2} = \ell_{2} - \frac{2}{1} \cdot \ell_{1}$$

$$\ell'_{3} = \ell_{3} - \frac{3}{1} \cdot \ell_{1}$$

$$\ell''_{3} = \ell'_{3} - \frac{-4}{-1} \cdot \ell'_{2}$$

$$\begin{cases} x_1 + 2x_2 + 3x_3 = 2\\ x_2 + 7x_3 = 6\\ x_3 = 1 \end{cases}$$





Fatoração LU

- A⁻¹ pode não ser explicitamente necessária
- Não muito eficiente calcular inversa e depois multiplicar por b

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{A} \cdot \mathbf{x} &= \mathbf{b} \\ (\mathbf{L} \cdot \mathbf{U}) \cdot \mathbf{x} &= \mathbf{b} \\ \mathbf{L} \cdot \underbrace{(\mathbf{U} \cdot \mathbf{x})}_{\mathbf{V}} &= \mathbf{b} \end{aligned}$$

Ao invés de resolvermos o sistema original, podemos resolver o sistema triangular inferior $\mathbf{L} \cdot \mathbf{y} = \mathbf{b}$ e, então, o sistema triangular superior $\mathbf{U} \cdot \mathbf{x} = \mathbf{y}$, o qual nos fornece a solução de $\mathbf{A} \cdot \mathbf{x} = \mathbf{b}$.





Fatoração LU

$$\mathbf{A}^{(0)} = \left[\begin{array}{ccc} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 3 & -1 \\ 3 & 2 & 1 \end{array} \right]$$

$$\mathbf{A}^{(1)} = \mathbf{E}_1 \cdot \mathbf{A}^{(0)} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & -1 & -7 \\ 0 & -4 & -8 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \mathbf{E}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -2 & 1 & 0 \\ -3 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{A}^{(2)} = \mathbf{E}_2 \cdot \mathbf{A}^{(1)} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & -1 & -7 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \mathbf{E}_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -4 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\textbf{U} = \textbf{A}^{(2)} = \textbf{E}_2 \cdot \textbf{E}_1 \cdot \textbf{A}^{(0)} \Rightarrow \textbf{A}^{(0)} = \underbrace{(\textbf{E}_2 \cdot \textbf{E}_1)^{-1}} \cdot \textbf{U}$$



Fatoração LU

$$\mathbf{L} = (\mathbf{E}_2 \cdot \mathbf{E}_1)^{-1} = \mathbf{E}_1^{-1} \cdot \mathbf{E}_2^{-1}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 3 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 4 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

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

$$\underbrace{\begin{bmatrix}
1 & 0 & 0 \\
2 & 1 & 0 \\
3 & 4 & 1
\end{bmatrix}}_{\mathbf{L}} \cdot \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix}
y_1 \\
y_2 \\
y_3
\end{bmatrix}}_{\mathbf{y}} = \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix}
2 \\
-2 \\
2
\end{bmatrix}}_{\mathbf{b}}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix}
1 & 2 & 3 \\
0 & -1 & -7 \\
0 & 0 & 1
\end{bmatrix}
\cdot
\begin{bmatrix}
x_1 \\
x_2 \\
x_3
\end{bmatrix}
=
\begin{bmatrix}
y_1 \\
y_2 \\
y_3
\end{bmatrix}$$





Teorema

- Um sistema de m equações e n icógnitas admite solução se, e somente se, o posto da matriz ampliada é igual ao posto da matriz dos coeficientes.
- Se as duas matrizes têm o mesmo posto p e p = n, a solução será única.
- Se as duas matrizes têm o mesmo posto p e p < n, podemos escolher n - p icógnitas, e as outras icógnitas serão dadas emp função destas.





- p_c: posto da matriz de coeficientes
- pa: posto da matriz aumentada

$$m = n = 3$$
; $p_c = p_a = 3$

$$\mathbf{A}|\mathbf{b} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \mathbf{x} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ -2 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$m=2$$
; $n=3$; $p_c=p_a=2$

$$\mathbf{A}|\mathbf{b} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 7 & -10 \\ 0 & 1 & 5 & -6 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \mathbf{x} = \begin{bmatrix} -10 - 7x_3 \\ -6 - 5x_3 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix}$$





- p_c: posto da matriz de coeficientes
- pa: posto da matriz aumentada

$$m = n = 3$$
; $p_c = 2$; $p_a = 3$

$$\mathbf{A}|\mathbf{b} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 7 & -10 \\ 0 & 1 & 5 & -6 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \nexists \mathbf{x}$$

$$m = 3$$
; $n = 4$; $p_c = 2$; $p_a = 2$

$$\mathbf{A}|\mathbf{b} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -10 & -2 & | & -10 \\ 0 & 1 & 7 & 1 & | & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & | & 0 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \mathbf{x} = \begin{bmatrix} -10 - 10x_3 + 2x_4 \\ 4 - 7x_3 - x_4 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \end{bmatrix}$$

