

Sessió Dubtes BAT_MAT2

Lliurament 2

3/11/2021 16:00 h

$$\begin{cases} x+2y-\lambda z=1 \\ -x+y+z=\lambda \\ 3x-y+3z=0 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{rang } A = \text{rang } A^* = n$$

S.C. &

«Calcular Rangs»

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

1^{a)}

rang $B = 0$

\downarrow

$B = \emptyset$

rang $A = 1$

«Discutir Rang»

$$B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 4 & 0 \\ 2 & 5 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 & m \end{pmatrix}$$

Menor

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 4 \\ 2 & 5 \end{vmatrix} = 5 - 8 = -3 \neq 0$$
$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 4 & 0 \\ 2 & 5 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 & m \end{vmatrix} = 1 \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 4 \\ -1 & -1 \end{vmatrix} + m \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 5 \\ -1 & -1 \end{vmatrix} =$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} + & - & + \\ - & + & - \\ + & - & + \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= -1 + 4 + m(5 - 8) =$$
$$= 3 - 3m$$

$$|B| = 3 - 3m = 0$$

$$3m = 3 \rightarrow \underline{\underline{m = 1}}$$

Discussion

• Si $m \neq 1 \rightarrow |B| \neq 0 \rightarrow \boxed{\text{rang } B = 3}$

3×4

$\text{rang}^{\text{max}} = \min(n, m)$

• Si $m = 1 \rightarrow \boxed{\text{rang } B = 2}$

Teorema de Rouché

«Discutir un sistema»

Matriz del sistema

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

rang M

$$\boxed{\text{rang } M = \text{rang } M^*} \Rightarrow \underline{\text{Compatible}}$$

$\text{rang } M \neq \text{rang } M^* \Rightarrow \text{Incompatible}$

n=3

$$\begin{array}{l} \boxed{x + y + 2z = 3} \\ x - y + z = 2 \\ -x + 3y + z = 0 \end{array}$$

Termes independents.

Matriz ampliada

$$M^* = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 & 2 \\ -1 & 3 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

rang M*

$$\begin{cases} \text{rang } M = n \rightarrow \text{S.C.D.} \\ \text{rang } M < n \rightarrow \text{S.C.I.} \end{cases}$$

Volem discutir aquest sistema d'equacions lineals

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x + y + 2z = 3 \\ x - y + z = 2 \\ 2x + 3z = 5 \end{array} \right. \quad \text{①}$$

rang $M = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 2 & 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix} = 2$ *< Només hi ha 2 files independents >*

< la 3^a eq. s'obté de les dues primeres >

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

rang $M^* = \text{rang} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 2 & 0 & 3 & 5 \end{pmatrix} = 2$

n. incògnites

$$\text{rang } M = \text{rang } M^* = 2 < 3$$

S.C. Indeterminat

∞ solucions.

Per resoldre el S.C.I. emparem el mètode de Gauss

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x + y + 2z = 3 \\ x - y + z = 2 \\ 2x + 3z = 5 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 0 & 3 & 5 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{\text{igual}} F_2 \rightarrow F_2 - F_1$$

$$F_3 \rightarrow F_3 - 2F_1$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & -2 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & -2 & -1 & -1 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{F_3 \rightarrow F_3 - F_2}$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & -2 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right)$$

$$x + y + 2z = 3$$

$$-2y - z = -1$$

$$\boxed{0=0}$$

$$\frac{5-2 \cdot 3}{5-6}$$

$$x + y + 2z = 3$$

$$2y + z = 1$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \xrightarrow{\text{aüllar } x} x + 2z = 3 - y \\ & z = 1 - 2y \end{aligned}$$

Solució:

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = 1 + 3y \\ y = y \\ z = 1 - 2y \end{array} \right.$$

S.C.I.

$$\begin{aligned} x &= 3 - y - 2z = 3 - y - 2(1 - 2y) = \\ &= 3 - y - 2 + 4y = 3y + 1 \end{aligned}$$

SISTEMES HOMOGENIS

Termes independents són zero

$$n.i = 3$$

$$\begin{cases} x - z = 0 \\ 2x - y = 0 \\ -3y + 2z = 0 \end{cases}$$

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

$$M^* = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 2 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -3 & 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

SEMPRE SÓN
COMPATIBLES!

CASOS

$$\rightarrow \text{rang } M = 3 \longrightarrow \text{rang } M^* = 3$$

S.C.D.

$$\begin{cases} x = 0 \\ y = 0 \\ z = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\rightarrow \text{rang } M = 2 \longrightarrow \text{rang } M^* = 2$$

$\text{rang } M = \text{rang } M^* = 2 < 3$

S.C.I.