Uypulama

Gauss-Jordon Eliminasyon Metodu île Donklen Sistemi Colume

Ornet 1. 3X1 + X2 + 2X3 = 1 2X1 + 3X2 - 4X3 = -13X1 + 5X2 + X3 = 6

denklon sistemini Gauss-Jordon Eliminasyon metadu ile abainta

## Gallisma Sorulari

matrisini satur indirpermiz eselon bicime doustiviriz

$$- X_1 + 2X_2 + X_3 + 5X_4 = -1$$

$$X_1 + X_2 + 2X_3 + 7X_4 = 4$$

derklen sistemini Gauss-Jordan eliminayon metadi ile abtonia.

3x1 + x3 + 7x4 = 5

2X1 + X2 + 7 X4 = 1

3) a ER olmak szer -X1+3X2=2 linea daklam\_sistemi veriliyor. 2X1-6X2=a

a nu happi déperteri icin bu lineer doublem sistemi tutorsit dur?

Not: Elli matrisi sorter indirpermis exeron bicime opethrerek indelegina)

Ornek, a, b ER olmak 3200 2x1+ax2=1 lineer denklem sistemi veriliyon

Bu lineer denklom sisteminin assimina a ve b saylarını durumuna göre irdeleyniz

$$\begin{bmatrix}
2 & a & | & 1 \\
0 & b-3a & | & 0
\end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix}
2 & a & | & 1 \\
0 & b-3a & | & 0
\end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix}
2 & a & | & 1 \\
0 & 1 & | & 0
\end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix}
2 & a & | & 1 \\
0 & 1 & | & 0
\end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix}
2 & a & | & 1 \\
0 & 1 & | & 0
\end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix}
2 & 0 & | & 1 \\
0 & 1 & | & 0
\end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix}
3 & 0 & | & 1 \\
0 & 1 & | & 0
\end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix}
3 & 0 & | & 1 \\
0 & 1 & | & 0
\end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix}
3 & 0 & | & 1 \\
0 & 1 & | & 0
\end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & | 1/2 \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{olv.} \quad \text{Burodon} \quad \begin{cases} X_1 = 1/2 & \text{bulunur.} \quad \text{Yon: } b-3a \neq 0 \text{ ise tek} \\ X_2 = 0 & \text{c.} \text{beam vordur.} \end{cases}$$

b-39=0 ise,

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & \alpha & | & 1 \\ 0 & b-3\alpha & | & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & \alpha & | & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & | & 0 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \frac{1}{2}\alpha & | & 1|2 \\ 0 & 0 & | & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Olur. Buradon XI+ Laxe = 1/2 olur. X2= tElR denirse, XI= 1/2-1/21t

olur. Your b-3a=0 (veya b=3a) ise, derklen sistemin t parametresine bogh sown about vorder.

 $\frac{0}{0}$   $\frac{1}{1}$   $\frac{1}$ derklen sistemini Gauss-Jordon elimingsyon metodu

The Godonson. 
$$\begin{bmatrix} 5 & 3 & |^2 \\ 3 & -4 & |^2 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 11 & |-12 \\ 3 & -4 & |^2 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -11 & |^{12} \\ 3 & -4 & |^2 \end{bmatrix}$$

Ornet, aER olmak seere,

$$3X_1 - 5X_2 + 3X_3 = 10$$

$$X_1 - 3X_2 - 3X_3 = 2$$

$$2X_1 - 5X_2 + (q^2 - 1)X_3 = q + 3$$

lineer dentlem sistemi veriliyor.

i) a sayısını hoppi deporteri icin denklem sistemi tutarsız dur?

11 11 11 denklem sisteminin sons # 2 got lukta addimi

Yordy?

iii) a soyuun hongi degierleri iain denklem sisteminin bir tek adoems vordu?

Gosim. Ekli matrisi yazıp satır indirpeyelim

$$\begin{bmatrix} 3 & -5 & 3 & | 10 \\ 1 & -3 & -3 & | 2 \\ 2 & -5 & | a+3 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{S_1 \oplus S_2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -3 & -3 & | 2 \\ 3 & -5 & 3 & | 10 \\ 2 & -5 & | a+3 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{S_1 \oplus S_2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -3 & -3 & | 2 \\ 3 & -5 & 3 & | 10 \\ 2 & -5 & | a+3 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{S_1 \oplus S_2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -3 & -3 & | 2 \\ 0 & 4 & | 12 & | 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

\* a2-4+0 ise, 3 satur a2-4 e bolshebilir. You

$$\begin{bmatrix}
1 & 0 & 6 & | & 5 \\
0 & 1 & 3 & | & 1 \\
0 & 0 & q^{2} + 1 & | & a-2
\end{bmatrix}
\begin{bmatrix}
1 & 0 & 6 & | & 5 \\
0 & 1 & 3 & | & 1 \\
0 & 0 & 1 & | & 1 \\
0 & 0 & 1 & | & a+2
\end{bmatrix}
\begin{bmatrix}
1 & 0 & 0 & | & 5 - 6 \\
0 & 1 & 3 & | & 1 \\
0 & 0 & 1 & | & 1 - \frac{3}{a+2} \\
0 & 0 & 1 & | & \frac{1}{a+2}
\end{bmatrix}$$

$$S_{3} \Theta_{1} S_{3}$$

$$S_{3} \Theta_{1} S_{3}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & | (5a+u)/a+2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & | (a-1)/a+2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & | 1/a+2 \end{bmatrix} = ) \begin{cases} X_1 = \frac{5a+4}{0+2} \\ X_2 = \frac{a-1}{0+2} \\ X_3 = \frac{1}{0+2} \end{cases}$$

Jan: efor a2-4+0 Tse your a \$ 72 ise lineer doublem sistems tek abtone sahoptir.

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 6 & 5 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0^{2} & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0^{2} & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 6 & 5 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$
of our Buredon  $X_1 + 6X_3 = 5$  your  $X_2 + 3X_3 = 1$ 

$$X_1 = 5 - 6 \times 3$$
 olur.  $X_3 = t \in \mathbb{R}$  denirse,  $X_1 = 5 - 6 t$  olur. Böylece  $X_2 = 1 - 3 \times 3$   $X_2 = 1 - 3 t$ 

 $(X_1, X_2, X_3) = (5-6t, 1-3t, t)$  setlinde sourt adulto abism vardu.

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 6 & 5 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & a^2 - 4 & a - 2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 6 & 5 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & a - 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

 $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 6 & | & 5 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 & | & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & a^2 - y | a - 2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 6 & | & 5 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 & | & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & | & a - 2 \end{bmatrix}$  Gelietisi elde edilir. Yeni bu dunma derklen sistemi tutorsital.