

Metodo di Cramer

$$\begin{cases} 3x - 2y = 1 \\ 4x - 5y = 6 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 3 & -2 \\ 4 & 5 \end{bmatrix} \text{ Matrice } 2 \times 2$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ 6 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ 4 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$D = \det \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -2 \\ 4 & 5 \end{bmatrix} = 3 \cdot 5 - (-2) \cdot 4 =$$

$$= 15 + 8 = 23 \neq 0$$

$$D_x = \det \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ 6 & 5 \end{bmatrix} = 1 \cdot 5 - (-2) \cdot 6 =$$

$$= 5 + 12 = 17$$

$$D_y = \det \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ 4 & 6 \end{bmatrix} = 3 \cdot 6 - 1 \cdot 4 =$$

$$= 18 - 4 = 14$$

$$x = \frac{D_x}{D} = \frac{17}{23}$$

$$y = \frac{D_y}{D} = \frac{14}{23}$$

M. Riduzione

$$6 \cdot \begin{cases} 2x + 7y = 3 \\ 12x + 15y = 1 \end{cases} \quad m.c.m(2, 12) = 12$$

$$\begin{cases} 12x + 42y = 18 \\ 12x + 15y = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$27y = 17$$

$$y = \frac{17}{27}$$

M. Cramer

$$\begin{cases} a_1x + b_1y = C_1 \\ a_2x + b_2y = C_2 \end{cases}$$

$$b_2 \cdot \begin{cases} a_1x + b_1y = C_1 \\ a_2x + b_2y = C_2 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} a_1b_2x + \underline{b_1b_2y} = b_2C_1 \\ a_2b_1x + \underline{b_1b_2y} = b_1C_2 \end{cases}$$

$$a_1b_2x - a_2b_1x = b_2C_1 - b_1C_2$$

$$x(a_1b_2 - a_2b_1) = b_2C_1 - b_1C_2$$

Se $a_1b_2 - a_2b_1 \neq 0$ allora

$$x = \frac{b_2C_1 - b_1C_2}{a_1b_2 - a_2b_1}$$

$$D = \det \begin{bmatrix} a_1 & b_1 \\ a_2 & b_2 \end{bmatrix} = a_1b_2 - a_2b_1$$

$$D_x = \det \begin{bmatrix} c_1 & b_1 \\ c_2 & b_2 \end{bmatrix} = c_1 b_2 - b_1 c_2$$

$$\frac{D_x}{D}$$

$$\begin{cases} a_1 x + b_1 y = c_1 \\ a_2 x + b_2 y = c_2 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} a_2 \begin{cases} a_1 x + b_1 y = c_1 \\ a_2 x + b_2 y = c_2 \end{cases} & \quad \begin{cases} a_1 a_2 x + a_2 b_1 y = a_2 c_1 \\ a_2 a_2 x + a_2 b_2 y = a_2 c_2 \end{cases} \\ a_1 \begin{cases} a_1 x + b_1 y = c_1 \\ a_2 x + b_2 y = c_2 \end{cases} & \quad \begin{cases} a_1 a_1 x + a_1 b_1 y = a_1 c_1 \\ a_1 a_2 x + a_1 b_2 y = a_1 c_2 \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

$$a_2 b_1 y - a_1 b_2 y = a_2 c_1 - a_1 c_2$$

$$y (a_2 b_1 - a_1 b_2) = a_2 c_1 - a_1 c_2$$

$$y = \frac{a_2 c_1 - a_1 c_2}{a_2 b_1 - a_1 b_2}$$

$$y = \frac{a_2 c_1 - a_1 c_2}{-(a_1 b_2 - a_2 b_1)}$$

$$y = \frac{a_1 c_2 - a_2 c_1}{a_1 b_2 - a_2 b_1}$$

$$D_y = \det \begin{bmatrix} a_1 & c_1 \\ a_2 & c_2 \end{bmatrix} = a_1 c_2 - a_2 c_1$$

$$y = \frac{D_y}{D}$$

Importante!! TUTTO VALE se $D \neq 0$

Sistema indeterminato

$$\begin{cases} 3x + 2y = 1 \\ \frac{3}{2}x + y = \frac{1}{2} \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} 3x + 2y = 1 \\ 3x + 2y = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$0x + 0y = 0$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} a_1 & b_1 \end{bmatrix}$$

sistema impossibile

$$\begin{bmatrix} a_1 & b_1 \\ a_2 & b_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{cases} 3x + 2y = 1 \\ \frac{3}{2}x + y = 7 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} 3x + 2y = 1 \\ 3x + 2y = 14 \end{cases}$$

$$0x + 0y = -13$$

Se $D=0$ allora il sistema può essere sia indeterminato sia impossibile

Se $D=0$ e almeno uno tra D_x e $D_y \neq 0$ allora il sistema è impossibile

Se $D=0$ e tutti e due D_x e $D_y = 0$ allora il sistema è indeterminato

Se $D_x = D_y = 0$ e $D=0$

$$D_x = c_1 b_2 - b_1 c_2 = 0 \quad c_1 b_2 = b_1 c_2 \rightarrow \frac{c_1 b_2}{\cancel{b_2 c_2}} = \frac{b_1 c_1}{\cancel{b_2 c_2}} \quad \frac{c_1}{c_2} = \frac{b_1}{b_2}$$

$$D_y = a_1 c_2 - a_2 c_1 = 0 \quad a_1 c_2 = a_2 c_1 \rightarrow \frac{a_1 c_2}{\cancel{a_2 c_2}} = \frac{a_2 c_1}{\cancel{a_2 c_2}} \quad \frac{a_1}{a_2} = \frac{c_1}{c_2}$$

$$D = a_1 b_2 - a_2 b_1 = 0 \quad a_1 b_2 = a_2 b_1 \rightarrow \frac{a_1 b_2}{\cancel{a_2 b_2}} = \frac{a_2 b_1}{\cancel{a_2 b_2}} \quad \frac{a_1}{a_2} = \frac{b_1}{b_2}$$

$$\begin{cases} a_1 x + b_1 y = c_1 \\ a_2 x + b_2 y = c_2 \end{cases} \quad D=0 \Leftrightarrow \frac{a_1}{a_2} = \frac{b_1}{b_2}$$

Se e solo se $\frac{a_1}{a_2} = \frac{b_1}{b_2} = \frac{c_1}{c_2}$ sistema indeterminato

Se e solo se $\frac{a_1}{a_2} = \frac{b_1}{b_2} \neq \frac{c_1}{c_2}$ sistema impossibile

es.

$$\begin{cases} 3x + 2y = 1 \\ 6x + 4y = 2 \end{cases}$$

Indeterminato

es.

$$\begin{cases} 3x + 2y = 1 \\ 6x + 4y = 3 \end{cases}$$

impossibile

es.

$$\begin{cases} 3x + 2y = 1 \\ \frac{27}{2}x + 9y = \frac{9}{2} \end{cases}$$

indeterminato

es.

$$\begin{cases} 4x + 2y = 0 \\ \frac{27}{2}x + 9y = \frac{9}{2} \end{cases}$$

Determinato

es.

$$\begin{cases} 4x + 2y = 3 \\ 8x + 4y = 6 \end{cases}$$

Indeterminato (rette coincidenti)

Impossibile (rette parallele)

Determinato (rette incidenti)

es.

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

$$3x - 1 = \frac{2}{3}x - 1$$

$$-3x - \frac{2}{3}x = 0$$

$$x = 0$$

