

Ask: 2) iv)

$$\mathcal{L}: \begin{cases} x + 2y = 1 \\ 2x + (1-\lambda)y = -1 \\ (1-\lambda)x + 3y = 2 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 1-\lambda \\ 1-\lambda & 3 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

ΛΥΣΗ

$$E = \left( \begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 1-\lambda & -1 \\ 1-\lambda & 3 & 2 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow[\Gamma_3 = -(1-\lambda)\Gamma_1 + \Gamma_3]{\Gamma_2 = -2\Gamma_1 + \Gamma_2} \left( \begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & -3-\lambda & -3 \\ 0 & 2\lambda+1 & \lambda+1 \end{array} \right)$$

α)  $\Delta_v -3-\lambda \neq 0 \Leftrightarrow \lambda \neq -3$  τότε:

$$\xrightarrow{\Gamma_2 = \frac{\Gamma_2}{-3-\lambda}} \left( \begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & \frac{3}{3+\lambda} \\ 0 & 2\lambda+1 & \lambda+1 \end{array} \right) \sim \dots$$

β)  $\Delta_v -3-\lambda = 0 \Leftrightarrow \lambda = -3$  τότε αδύνατο

$$\dots \xrightarrow{\Gamma_3 = -(2\lambda+1)\Gamma_2 + \Gamma_3} \left( \begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & \frac{3}{3+\lambda} \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{\lambda(\lambda-2)}{\lambda+3} \end{array} \right)$$

εξισφακώς

$\frac{\lambda(\lambda-2)}{\lambda+3} \neq 0 \Leftrightarrow \lambda(\lambda-2) \neq 0 \Leftrightarrow \lambda \neq 0 \text{ και } \lambda \neq 2$  αδύνατο

$\frac{\lambda(\lambda-2)}{\lambda+3} = 0 \Leftrightarrow \lambda(\lambda-2) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \lambda = 0 \text{ ή } \lambda = 2$  τότε

$\text{rank}(A) = \text{rank}(E) = 2$  → όλοι οι άγνωστοι  
Αρα παραδίδεται λύση

Απάντηση:

→  $\lambda \neq 0 \text{ και } \lambda \neq 2 \rightarrow$  παραδίδεται λύση

→  $\lambda = 0 \text{ ή } \lambda = 2 \rightarrow$  αδύνατο