Seminar 5

Sisteme de ecuații liniare

$$\begin{cases} a_{11} \times_{1} + a_{12} \times_{2} + ... + a_{1n} \times_{n} = b_{1} \\ a_{21} \times_{1} + a_{22} \times_{2} + ... + a_{2n} \times_{n} = b_{2} \\ ... \\ a_{m1} \times_{1} + a_{m2} \times_{2} + ... + a_{mn} \times_{n} = b_{m} \end{cases}$$

X., X2, ..., Xn necunoscute.

Sistem :

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \dots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{m1} & a_{m2} & \dots & a_{mn} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \dots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{m1} & a_{m2} & \dots & a_{mn} \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{matricea sistemului (i)} \quad ; \quad B = \begin{pmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ \vdots \\ b_m \end{pmatrix}$$

$$matricea \quad \text{coloanā} \quad \text{a}$$

$$\text{termenilor liberi}$$

$$A \cdot \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix} = B ; \quad \overline{A} = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \dots & a_{1n} & b_1 \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \dots & a_{2n} & b_2 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ a_{mn} & a_{m2} & \dots & a_{mn} & b_m \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \text{matricea}$$

$$\text{extinsoic a sist.}$$
(1).

Teoremā (Kronecker Ca pelli):

Sistemul (1) este compatibil => rang A = rang A.

Teorema (Rouché):

Sistemul (i) este compatibil => toti minorii caracteristici corespunzatori unui minor principal sunt nuli.

(minor principal = minor nenul allui A de ordin egal cu rang A. minor caracteristic = minor al lui A obținut prin bordarea unui miner principal cu elemente din coloana termenilar liberi.

Rezolvarea sistemelar de ec. liniare

Regula lui Cramer: (1) cu m=n si det A +0 Sist. este compatibil determinat si $x_i = \frac{1}{dot A} \cdot di$, i = 1, n.

di = det. obtinut din determinantul lui A inlocuind col. i cu B.

de rezolvare a sist. cu ajutorul T. Rouché (si regulii lui Cramer)

Consideram sist. (1). Determinam minor principal.

Sa consideram ca acesta este:

$$d = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \dots & a_{1r} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \dots & a_{2r} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{r1} & a_{r2} & \dots & a_{rr} \end{vmatrix}$$
 ($\neq 0$)

Daca printre minorii caracteristici coresp. lui d gasim unul nenul, sist este incompatibil.

Daca toti minorii caract. coresp. lui d sunt nuli atunci: refinem ec. care intervin ca lina in d = ec. principole.

- nec. ale caror coef. intervin in d = nec. principale.

-> celelalte nec. = nec. secundare (= parametrii).

Sist. (1) devine:

$$\begin{cases} a_{11} \times_{1} + a_{12} \times_{2} + ... + a_{1r} \times_{r} = b_{1} - a_{1r+1} \times_{r+1} - ... - a_{1n} \times_{n} \\ ... \\ a_{r1} \times_{1} + a_{r2} \times_{2} + ... + a_{rr} \times_{r} = b_{r} - a_{2r+1} \times_{r+1} - ... - a_{rn} \times_{n} \\ a_{r1} \times_{1} + a_{r2} \times_{2} + ... + a_{rr} \times_{r} = b_{r} - a_{2r+1} \times_{r+1} - ... - a_{rn} \times_{n} \end{cases}$$

care este un sistem Cramer pe care il rezolvam.

Lista 4:

2) sa se rezolve sistemele:

$$\begin{cases} x_1 + x_2 + 2x_3 = -1 \\ 2x_1 - x_2 + 2x_3 = -4 \\ 4x_1 + x_2 + 4x_3 = -2 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x_1 + x_2 + 2x_3 = -1 \\ 4x_1 + x_2 + 4x_3 = -2 \end{cases}$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & -1 & 2 \\ 4 & 1 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \quad ; \quad \overline{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 & -1 \\ 2 & -1 & 2 & -4 \\ 4 & 1 & 4 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$$

| =-3 =0 (rong A >2); I un singur mod de a borda la un minor mai mare si acela e det A.

$$\det A = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & -1 & 2 \\ 4 & 1 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & -1 & 0 \\ 4 & 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = (-1)^{1+3} \cdot (2+4) = 6 \neq 0$$

$$= \frac{Rang A = 3}{2}.$$

=> sist. comp. determinat. si

$$X_1 = \frac{d_1}{6}$$
; $X_2 = \frac{d_3}{6}$; $X_3 = \frac{d_3}{6}$.

$$d_1 = \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 1 & 2 \\ -4 & -1 & 2 \\ -2 & 1 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = 4 - 8 - 4 - 4 + 2 + 16 = 6$$

$$d_2 = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 \\ 2 & -4 & 2 \\ 4 & -2 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = 12$$

$$=> X_1 = 1 ; X_2 = 2 ; X_3 = -2.$$

b)
$$\begin{cases} 3 \times_1 + 4 \times_2 + 2 \times_3 + 2 \times_4 = 3 \\ (2) \end{cases}$$
 $\begin{cases} 6 \times_1 + 8 \times_2 + 2 \times_3 + 5 \times_4 = 7 \\ 3 \times_1 + 12 \times_2 + 3 \times_3 + 10 \times_4 = 13 \end{cases}$ (in \mathbb{R}^4)

$$\bar{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 6 & 8 & 2 & 5 & 7 \\ 9 & 12 & 3 & 10 & 13 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 5 \end{vmatrix} = 5 - 4 = 1 \neq 0$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 3 & 1 & 2 \\ 6 & 2 & 5 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$
 iar $\begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 & 2 \\ 8 & 2 & 5 \end{vmatrix} = 0$ > singure le moduri de bordare

Prin urmare 2 este minor principal.

065: rang A = 2

Existà un singur minor caracteristic coresp. acestui minor principal:

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 5 & 7 \\ 3 & 10 & 13 \end{vmatrix} = 0 \Rightarrow sist. este compatibil$$

$$(2) \iff \begin{cases} x_3 + 2x_4 = 3 - 3x_1 - 4x_2 & | \cdot 2 \\ 2x_3 + 5x_4 = 7 - 6x_1 - 8x_2 & | \cdot 2 \end{cases}$$

$$X_3 = 3 - 2 - 3 X_1 - 4 X_2$$

$$x_3 = 1 - 3x_1 - 4x_2$$

$$S = \left\{ \left(x_1, x_2, 1 - 3x_1 - 4x_2, 1 \right) \mid x_1, x_2 \in \mathbb{R} \right\}. \implies \text{sist. compatibil}$$

$$\text{dublu-nedeterminat}$$

c)
$$\begin{cases} x_1 + x_2 - 3x_3 = -1 \\ 2x_1 + x_2 - 2x_3 = 1 \\ x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = 3 \\ x_1 + 2x_2 - 3x_3 = 1 \end{cases}$$
 (in IR³)

$$\overline{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -3 & 1-1 \\ 2 & 1 & -2 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 3 \\ \hline 1 & 2 & -3 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

- cautam un minor principal

-bordam cu linii si coloane

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & -3 \\ 2 & 1 & -2 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & -3 \\ -2 & -2 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = (-1)^{2+2} \cdot (-1) \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -3 \\ 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = -4 \neq 0$$

C2-C1

- acesta este un minor principal. => Rang A = 3

Existà un singur minor caracteristic :

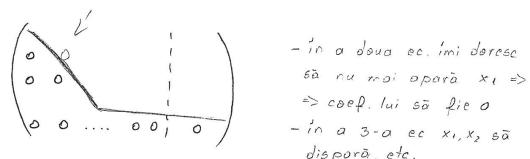
$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & -3 & -1 \\ 2 & 1 & -2 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 3 & = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 & 4 \\ -1 & 3 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 0 & 3 & 3 \\ -1 & 0 & 3 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 4 & 4 \\ -1 & 3 & 3 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$=(-1)\cdot\begin{vmatrix}1&1\\0&0\end{vmatrix}=(-1)\cdot(-1)^{2+2}\begin{vmatrix}1&1\\-1&0\end{vmatrix}=-4(0+1)=-4\neq0\Rightarrow$$
 Sistemul este incompatibil
$$=(-1)\cdot(-1)^{2+2}\begin{vmatrix}1&1\\-1&0\end{vmatrix}=-4(0+1)=-4\neq0\Rightarrow$$
 Sistemul este incompatibil
$$=(-1)\cdot(-1)^{2+2}\begin{vmatrix}1&1\\-1&0\end{vmatrix}=-4(0+1)=-4\neq0\Rightarrow$$
 Sistemul este incompatibil

Il Metoda lui Gauss

-se efectucaza transf. elementare asupro liniilor unor motrici (pornim de la matricea extinsà a sistemului) și eventual permutări de coloane diferite de col. termenilor liberi.

daca apare un o in plus permutamicologne



- dispora, etc.
- OBS: Daca pe parcursul acestor - Concluzie : 5à oduc motricec transformari obtinem o linie in care lo o forma tropezoidala. toate elem. sunt nule exceptand pe cel din coloana termenilor liberi, sistemul este incompatibil.

Lista 5+6

1) Sā se rezolve:

a)
$$\begin{cases} x_1 + x_2 + 2x_3 = -1 \\ 2x_1 - x_2 + 2x_3 = -4 \\ 4x_1 + x_2 + 4x_3 = -2 \end{cases}$$
 (in IR^3).

Matricea sistemului:

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 & | & -1 \\ 2 & -1 & 2 & | & -4 \\ 4 & 1 & 4 & | & -2 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 & | & -1 \\ 0 & -3 & -2 & | & -2 \\ 0 & -3 & -4 & | & 2 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 & | & -1 \\ 0 & -3 & -2 & | & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 & | & 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 & | & -1 \\ 0 & -3 & -2 & | & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 & | & 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 & | & -1 \\ 0 & -3 & -2 & | & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 & | & 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 & | & -1 \\ 0 & -3 & -2 & | & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 & | & 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 & | & -1 \\ 0 & -3 & -2 & | & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 & | & 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$- \text{are forma traperate}$$

Sistemul dat este echivolent cu:

$$\begin{cases} x_1 + x_2 + 2x_3 = -1 \\ -3x_2 - 2x_3 = -2 \\ -2x_3 = 4 \end{cases}$$
 \(\begin{aligned} \times_1 & = 1 \\ \times_2 & = 2 \\ \times_3 & = -2 \\ \times_3 & = -2 \end{aligned}

=> (1,2,-2) - solutie.

$$\begin{cases} 3 \times_{1} + 4 \times_{2} + \times_{3} + 2 \times_{4} = 3 \\ 6 \times_{1} + 8 \times_{2} + 2 \times_{3} + 5 \times_{4} = 7 \\ 9 \times_{1} + 12 \times_{2} + 3 \times_{3} + 10 \times_{4} = 13 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 3 & 2 & 1 & 2 & | & 3 \\ 6 & 8 & 2 & 5 & | & 7 \\ 9 & 12 & 3 & 10 & | & 13 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 4 & | & 2 & | & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & | & | & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 4 & | & 4 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 2 & | & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & | & | & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 4 & | & 4 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 2 & | & 3 \\ 0 & | & 2 & | & 3 \\ 0 & | & 2 & | & 2 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 4 & | & 2 & | & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & | & | & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & | & | & 1 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 2 & | & 2 & | & 3 \\ 0 & | & 2 & | & 2 \\ 0 & | & 2 & | & 2 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 4 & | & 2 & | & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & | & | & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & | & 1 & | & 1 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 2 & | & 2 & | & 3 \\ 0 & | & 2 & | & 2 \\ 0 & | & 2 & | & 2 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 4 & | & 2 & | & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & | & 1 & | & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & | & 1 & | & 1 \\ 0 & | & 2 & | & 2 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 4 & | & 2 & | & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & | & 1 & | & 1 \\ 0 & | & 2 & | & 2 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 4 & | & 2 & | & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & | & 1 & | & 1 \\ 0 & | & 2 & | & 2 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 4 & | & 2 & | & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & | & 1 & | & 1 \\ 0 & | & 2 & | & 2 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 4 & | & 2 & | & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & | & 1 & | & 1 \\ 0 & | & 2 & | & 2 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 4 & | & 2 & | & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & | & 1 & | & 1 \\ 0 & | & 2 & | & 2 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 4 & | & 2 & | & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & | & 1 & | & 1 \\ 0 & | & 2 & | & 2 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 4 & | & 2 & | & 3 \\ 0 & | & 2 & | & 2 \\ 0 & | & 2 & | & 2 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 4 & | & 2 & | & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & | & 1 & | & 1 \\ 0 & | & 2 & | & 2 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 4 & | & 2 & | & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & | & 1 & | & 1 \\ 0 & | & 2 & | & 2 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 4 & | & 2 & | & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & | & 1 & | & 1 \\ 0 & | & 2 & | & 2 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 4 & | & 1 & | & 2 & | & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & | & 1 & | & 1 \\ 0 & | & 2 & | & 2 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 4 & | & 1 & | & 2 & | & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & | & 1 & | & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & | & 1 & | & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & | & 1 & | & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & | & 1 & | & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & | & 1 & | & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & | & 1 & | & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & | & 1 & | & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & | & 1 & | & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & | & 1 & | & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & | & 1 & | & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & | & 1 & | & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & | & 1 & | & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & | & 1 & | & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & | & 1 & | & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & | & 1 & | & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & | & 1 & | & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & | & 1 & | & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & | & 1 & | & 1 \\ 0 & 0 &$$

Sistemul dat este echivalent cu:

nedeterminat

Mulfimea sol. este: $S = \left\{ \left(\frac{1}{3} (1 - 4x_2 - x_3), x_2, x_3, i \right) \mid x_2, x_3 \in \mathbb{R} \right\}.$

$$C) \begin{cases} x_1 + x_2 - 3x_3 = -1 \\ x_1 + 2x_2 - 3x_3 = 1 \\ x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = 3 \end{cases} \qquad (in |R^3|).$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -3 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 2 & -3 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 3 \\ 2 & 1 & -2 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -3 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 & 1 & 4 \\ 0 & -1 & 4 & 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -3 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 & 1 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 & 1 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -3 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 & 1 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 & 1 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -3 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 & 1 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 & 1 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -3 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 & 1 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 & 1 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$$