## Elemente de calcul stimific TUTORIAT 1

Sisteme de ecuatio limiare He propunem sa resolvam sisteme de ecuatii liniare patratice: A.X= & (1) · A · (a)j) ij = Jm ∈ Mm (R) inversabilà

· & = (e, e2, ..., em) T 6 Rm

} → Date · \( \times = (\times, \times\_1, \times\_2, \dots, \times\_1) \) \( \times Observatie: Viem sa calculom numeric (= cot moi precis) solidia siste mulii (1)

fara a calcula inversa matrici A.

## Sisteme triunghiulare

· Modrier inferior triunghillora

A = (aij) i, j = 1, m (R) inferior triumghinlara dava aj = 0, + 1 ≤ 1 < j ≤ m

$$A : \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & 0 & - & \dots & 0 \\ & & & & & & & & \\ a_{M1} & a_{M2} & a_{M3} & - & \dots & a_{MM} \end{pmatrix}$$

· Mahi a superior driunghulara A = (aij) i, j = i, m & Mm(R) superior triunghinlara daça aij = 0, N = j = i ≤ m

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} & ---- & a_{1M} \\ 0 & a_{22} & a_{23} & ---- & a_{2M} \\ 0 & 0 & a_{33} & ---- & a_{3M} \\ ---- & 0 & 0 & ---- & a_{MM} \end{pmatrix}$$

Observatii:

· A = (asj) isj = 1,m matrice superior | imperior triumghinlara =) det A = an are ass -- amm

· A = (aij) ; j = 1, m modrier superior l'inferior driunghiulara

A impusabilia (=) a ii ≠ 0, Vi=1, m

· A = (aij) is j = 5, m modrice superior l'imferior driunghiularà daça existà A-, dunci la este superior/imferior driunghiularà

## Transformieri elementare

· permutarea a dona limii / ecudii E; ji Ek: Ei ( ) Ex

· immultire a unei limit/ ecudii en un scalar & ER\*: & E; -> E;

· aduparea une limit/ecuatie  $E_i$  cu o allé limit/ecuatie  $E_k$  emmultité cu un  $Scalar & \in \mathbb{R}^+$  :  $E_i + x E_k \longrightarrow E_J$ 

## Metoda de Eliminare Gauss (MEG)

Folsrind dransformari elementare, modificom vistemel (1) intr-un vistem echivalent superior drivinghiular:

 $V \leq \frac{\mathcal{L}}{\mathcal{L}}$  (2)  $V = (u,j) \leq \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} m \in \mathcal{M}_{m}(\mathbb{R})$   $u,j = 0, \quad \forall v \leq j < i \leq m$  $\tilde{\mathcal{L}} = (\tilde{\mathcal{L}}_{i}, \tilde{\mathcal{L}}_{2}, ---, \tilde{\mathcal{L}}_{m})^{T} \in \mathbb{R}^{m}$ 

Sistemul (2) ne rezolva folisiend metoda substituției descendente.

· Metoda de Eleminare Galess fara Proface (MEGIP) Dode: As (asy) ij s 1, m 6 = (bi) ;= 1,m Algorism: rk= 1, m:

· Medada de Eliminare Gauss en Pivolare Parficla (MEGPP) Date: A = (asj) isj = Ism & s(bi) i= Ism

Algorism: - K=1, M-1: l= laex l= max laix (Ksl) A = Pek A (i.e. (Ee) (En)) i = K+1, m: m = aiklakk 6; = 6, -m6x ( j = K+1, m: aij = aij - makj

aik = 0