

### ćwiczenia 3

$$\begin{cases} 2x_1 + 2x_2 + 3x_3 = 3 \\ x_1 - x_2 = -1 \\ -x_1 + 2x_2 + x_3 = 2 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ -1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

4                      x = 6

Rozwiązać układ równań metodą eliminacji Gaussa

Thomson mac. rozszerzona

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

Krok 1       $w_2' = w_2 - \frac{1}{2}w_1$        $w_3' = w_3 + \frac{1}{2}w_1$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 2 & 3 & 3 \\ 0 & -2 & -\frac{3}{2} & -\frac{5}{2} \\ 0 & 3 & \frac{5}{2} & \frac{7}{2} \end{bmatrix}$$

Krok 2

$$\frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{3}{2} = \frac{9}{4}$$

$$w_3' = w_3 + \frac{3}{2}w_2$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 2 & 3 & 3 \\ 0 & -2 & -\frac{3}{2} & -\frac{5}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{4} & -\frac{1}{4} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\frac{1}{4}x_3 = -\frac{1}{4}$$

$$x_3 = -1$$

$$-2x_2 = -\frac{5}{2} + \frac{3}{2} \cdot (-1)$$

$$-2x_2 = -\frac{8}{2}$$

$$X = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$x_2 = 2$$

$$2x_1 = 3 - 2 \cdot 2 - 3 \cdot (-1)$$

$$2x_1 = 3 - 4 + 3$$

$$2x_1 = 2 \quad x_1 = 1$$



$$\begin{array}{cccc|ccc} 2 & 2 & 3 & 3 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 & 1 & 2 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array}$$

Gauss-Jordan

$$A^{-1} = \frac{1}{\det A} A^T$$

o dimensjach

$$I \quad w_1' = \frac{1}{2} w_1, \quad w_2' = w_2 - w_1', \quad w_3' = w_3 + w_1'$$

$$1 \quad 1 \quad \frac{3}{2} \quad \frac{3}{2} \quad \frac{1}{2} \quad 0 \quad 0$$

$$0 \quad -2 \quad -\frac{3}{2} \quad -\frac{5}{2} \quad -\frac{1}{2} \quad 1 \quad 0$$

$$0 \quad 3 \quad 2\frac{1}{2} \quad 3\frac{1}{2} \quad \frac{1}{2} \quad 0 \quad 1$$

$$II \quad w_2' = \left(\frac{1}{2} w_2\right) \quad w_1' = w_1 - w_2' \quad w_3' = w_3 - 3w_2'$$

$$1 \quad 0$$

$$0 \quad 1$$

$$0 \quad 0$$

Metoda Gaussa - Doolittle'a

$$A = LU$$

$$Ax = b$$

$$LUx = b$$

$$I \quad y$$

$$Ly = b \Rightarrow y = L^{-1}b$$

$$Ux = y \Rightarrow x = U^{-1}y$$

Rzutowad LU istnue o ale wszystkie minory glowne krtowe s rżne od 0.

Minor gt - wyznacznik spod macierzy

$$A_{\{m-i\} \times \{m-i\}} \quad i=1, 2, \dots, m-1$$

Aby rzutowad byt jednmacierzy rzutowad s s i wszystkie elem. przektnej macierzy m (met  $y=D$ ) lub u (met  $y=C$ ) s rżne 1



$$u_{ij} = a_{ij} - \sum_{k=1}^{i-1} l_{ik} u_{kj} \quad \text{dla } j \in \{i, i+1, \dots, n\}$$

$$l_{ij} = \frac{1}{u_{ii}} \left( a_{ji} - \sum_{k=1}^{i-1} l_{jk} u_{ki} \right) \quad \text{dla } j \in \{i+1, \dots, n\}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} L \qquad \qquad U \\ \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ \frac{1}{2} & 1 & 0 \\ -\frac{1}{2} & -\frac{3}{2} & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & -2 & -\frac{3}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix} \end{array}$$

Rozbijmy macierz na iloczyn macierzy trójkątnej

$$W_1 = |2| = 2$$

$$W_2 = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 2 \\ 1 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = -4$$

wyznacznik  $\neq 0$  więc macierz odwracalna

$$\det(A) = -2 + 6 - (3+2) = -1 \neq 0$$

$$i=1 \quad u_{11} = a_{11} - \sum_{k=1}^{i-1} l_{ik} u_{kj} = 2$$

$$j=1 \quad u_{12} = a_{12} = 2$$

$$j=2 \quad u_{13} = a_{13} = 3$$

$$j=3 \quad l_{21} = \frac{1}{u_{11}} \cdot (a_{21}) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 1 = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$j=2 \quad l_{31} = \frac{1}{u_{11}} \cdot a_{31} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot (-1) = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$i=2$$

$$j=2 \quad u_{22} = a_{22} - \sum_{k=1}^{i-1} l_{2k} u_{k2} = a_{22} - l_{21} u_{12} = -1 - \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2 = -2$$

$$j=3 \quad u_{23} = a_{23} - l_{21} \cdot u_{13} = 0 - \frac{1}{2} \cdot 3 = -\frac{3}{2}$$

$$j=3 \quad l_{32} = \frac{1}{u_{22}} \left( a_{32} - l_{31} u_{12} \right) = \frac{1}{-2} \left[ 2 - \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) \cdot 2 \right] = -\frac{1}{2} (2+1) = -\frac{3}{2}$$

$$i=3 \quad u_{33} = a_{33} - \sum_{k=1}^{i-1} l_{3k} u_{k3} = a_{33} - (l_{31} u_{13} + l_{32} \cdot u_{23}) = 1$$

$$j=3$$