

FORELESNING 12

ERVIND ERIKSEN

FEB 21 2013

ELE 3719

MATEMATIKK

BI

PLAN:

- ① Lineære likningssystem og Gauss Eliminasjon

Lærebok:

[LS&E] Hele
(Se It's Learning)

Et lineært likningssystem (m likninger, n ubekjente)
($m \times n$)
har formen

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} a_{11}x_1 + a_{12}x_2 + \dots + a_{1n}x_n = b_1 \\ a_{21}x_1 + a_{22}x_2 + \dots + a_{2n}x_n = b_2 \\ \vdots \\ a_{m1}x_1 + a_{m2}x_2 + \dots + a_{mn}x_n = b_m \end{array} \right\}$$

der a_{ij}, b_i er gitte tall.

Eks:

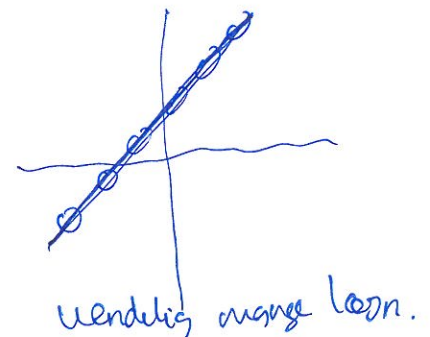
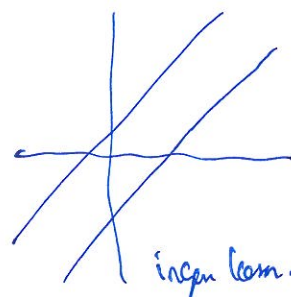
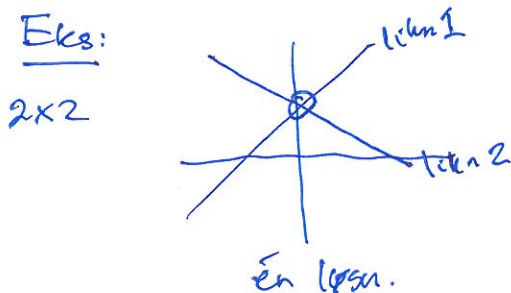
$$\boxed{\begin{array}{l} x + y = 4 \\ x - y = 2 \end{array}}$$

2x2

$$\boxed{\begin{array}{l} x + y + z = 3 \\ x + 2y + 4z = 7 \\ x + 3y + 9z = 13 \end{array}}$$

3x3

En løsning er et tuppel (s_1, s_2, \dots, s_n) som passer i alle likningene i systemet.



Et $m \times n$ lineært system har enten

- i) én løsning
- ii) ingen løsninger
- iii) uendelig mange løsninger

Gauss eliminasjon

Eks:
$$\left. \begin{aligned} x+y+z &= 3 \\ x+2y+4z &= 7 \\ x+3y+9z &= 13 \end{aligned} \right\} \rightarrow$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & 1 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 & 4 & 7 \\ 1 & 3 & 9 & 13 \end{array} \right)$$

utvidet koeffisientmatrise
(augment)

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} \textcircled{1} & 1 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 2 & 4 & 7 \\ 0 & 3 & 9 & 13 \end{array} \right) \leftarrow -1$$

Rad(2) =
Rad(2) +
(-1) · Rad(1)

- Elementære radoperasjoner
- i) Bytte om to rader
 - ii) Mult. en rad med $c \neq 0$
 - iii) Legge til $c \cdot \text{Rad } i$
i Rad j (der $j \neq i$)

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} \textcircled{1} & 1 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 & 4 \\ 0 & 3 & 9 & 13 \end{array} \right) \leftarrow -1$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} \textcircled{1} & 1 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & \textcircled{1} & 3 & 4 \\ 0 & 2 & 8 & 10 \end{array} \right) \leftarrow -2$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} \textcircled{1} & 1 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & \textcircled{1} & 3 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & \textcircled{2} & 2 \end{array} \right) \leftarrow -2$$

← trappiform

Trappiform:

ledende koef. = første tall
 $\neq 0$ i en rad

Trappiform:

- Kun null under hver
ledende koef.

$$\begin{aligned}
 x + y + z &= 3 & \Rightarrow x + 1 + 1 &= 3 \Rightarrow \underline{x=1} \\
 y + 3z &= 4 & \Rightarrow y + 3 &= 4 \Rightarrow \underline{y=1} \\
 2z &= 2 & \Rightarrow \underline{z=1}
 \end{aligned}$$

Tilbake-
substitusjon

Løsning: $x=1, y=1, z=1$

$(x, y, z) = (1, 1, 1)$

Gauss-Jordan eliminasjon

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc|c}
 \textcircled{1} & 1 & 1 & 3 \\
 0 & \textcircled{1} & 3 & 4 \\
 0 & \textcircled{2} & \textcircled{2} & 2
 \end{array} \right) \cdot \frac{1}{2}$$

↓

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc|c}
 \textcircled{1} & 1 & 1 & 3 \\
 0 & \textcircled{1} & 3 & 4 \\
 0 & 0 & \textcircled{1} & 1
 \end{array} \right) \begin{array}{l} \uparrow -3 \\ \uparrow -3 \end{array}$$

↓

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc|c}
 \textcircled{1} & 1 & 0 & 2 \\
 0 & \textcircled{1} & 0 & 1 \\
 0 & 0 & \textcircled{1} & 1
 \end{array} \right) \begin{array}{l} \uparrow -1 \\ \uparrow -1 \end{array}$$

↓

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc|c}
 \textcircled{1} & 0 & 0 & 1 \\
 0 & \textcircled{1} & 0 & 1 \\
 0 & 0 & \textcircled{1} & 1
 \end{array} \right)$$

Redusert trappetform

trappetform slik at

- i) alle ledende koeff. er 1
- ii) kun null over ledende koeff.

Faktum:

Den reduserte trappetformen er en tydelig.

redusert trappetform

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} x \\ y \\ z \end{array} \right\} = \left(\begin{array}{l} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{array} \right) \quad (x, y, z) = \underline{\underline{(1, 1, 1)}}$$

Eks:

$$\begin{aligned}x + y &= 2 \\ 2x - 3y &= 4 \\ 4x - y &= 1\end{aligned}$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{cc|c} \textcircled{1} & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & -3 & 4 \\ 4 & -1 & 1 \end{array} \right) \begin{array}{l} \leftarrow -2 \\ \leftarrow -4 \end{array} \rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{cc|c} \textcircled{1} & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & \textcircled{-5} & 0 \\ 0 & -5 & -7 \end{array} \right) \begin{array}{l} \\ \leftarrow -1 \end{array}$$

$$\rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{cc|c} \textcircled{1} & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & \textcircled{-5} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \textcircled{-7} \end{array} \right)$$

trappeform med ledende koeff.
i siste kolonne

$$\left. \begin{aligned}x + y &= 2 \\ -5y &= 0 \\ 0 &= -7\end{aligned} \right\} \text{ingen løsning}$$

Merk: Løsningssystemet
har ingen løsning

\Leftrightarrow det er en ledende
koeff. i siste
kolonne av
trappeformen

Merk: Alle trappeformer til en gitt matrise har ledende koeffisienter i samme posisjoner.

Disse posisjonene kalles pivot-posisjoner.

Mao: pivot-posisjoner = de posisjonene der vi har ledende koef. i trappetform

Eks:

$$x + y + z = 3$$

$$x + 2y + 4z = 7$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} \textcircled{1} & 1 & 1 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 & 4 & 7 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{-1} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} \textcircled{1} & 1 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & \textcircled{1} & 3 & 4 \end{array} \right)$$

trappeform

$$x + y + z = 3$$

$$y + 3z = 4$$

$$\Rightarrow y = \underline{4 - 3z}$$

\Downarrow

$$x + (4 - 3z) + z = 3$$

$$x = \underline{2z - 1}$$

Løsning: $x = 2z - 1$

$$y = -3z + 4$$

$$z = \text{fri variabel}$$

$$(x, y, z) = \underline{\underline{(2z - 1, -3z + 4, z)}}$$

(uendelig mange løsn.)

Hvis systemet har løsninger (ingen pivot-
 position i siste kolonne)



Variable som mangler pivot-posisjon i sin kolonne
 blir frie variable.

Antall frie variable = antall kolonner til venstre
 for | som mangler pivot-posisjon. = antall frihets-
 grader.

Minst én fri variabel: Uendelig mange løsninger
 Ingen frie variable: En løsning

Ekse:

$$\begin{aligned} x + 6y - 7z + 3w &= 1 \\ x + 9y - 6z + 4w &= 2 \\ x + 3y - 8z + 4w &= 5 \end{aligned}$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{cccc|c} \textcircled{1} & 6 & -7 & 3 & 1 \\ 1 & 9 & -6 & 4 & 2 \\ 1 & 3 & -8 & 4 & 5 \end{array} \right) \begin{array}{l} \downarrow -1 \\ \leftarrow -1 \\ \leftarrow -1 \end{array}$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{cccc|c} \textcircled{1} & 6 & -7 & 3 & 1 \\ 0 & \textcircled{3} & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & -3 & -1 & 1 & 4 \end{array} \right) \begin{array}{l} \downarrow \\ \leftarrow 1 \end{array}$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{cccc|c} \textcircled{1} & 6 & -7 & 3 & 1 \\ 0 & \textcircled{3} & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \textcircled{2} & 5 \end{array} \right)$$

1 fri variabel: z
 Dus 1 frihetsgrad,
 uendelig mange
 løsninger.

$$x + 6y - 7z + 3w = 1$$

$$3y + z + w = 1$$

$$2w = 5$$

$$3y = 1 - z - w = -3/2 - z$$

$$w = 5/2$$

$$w = 5/2$$

$$y = -1/2 - 1/3 z$$

~~z~~

$$x = -7/2 + 9z$$

$$x = 1 - 6y + 7z - 3w$$

$$= 1 - 6(-1/2 - 1/3 z) + 7z - 3 \cdot 5/2$$

$$= -7/2 + 9z$$

Løsninger:

$$x = -7/2 + 9z$$

$$y = -1/2 - 1/3 z$$

$$z = z \text{ (fri)}$$

$$w = 5/2$$

$\text{Rk}(A) =$ antall pivotposisjoner i A (rangentil A)

Hvis et lineært $m \times n$ -system har løsninger, så er antall frihetsgrader = antall frie variable

$$n - \text{rk}(A)$$

Et lineært ligningssystem kaldes homogent hvis $b_1 = b_2 = \dots = b_m = 0$, dvs

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} a_{11}x_1 + a_{12}x_2 + \dots + a_{1n}x_n = 0 \\ a_{21}x_1 + a_{22}x_2 + \dots = 0 \\ \vdots \\ a_{m1}x_1 + a_{m2}x_2 + \dots = 0 \end{array} \right\}$$

Det har altid den trivielle løsning $x_1=0, x_2=0, \dots, x_n=0$. Hvis det findes andre løsninger (ikke-trivielle), så har vi mindst én fri variabel.

Eks:

$$\begin{array}{l} x + y + z = 0 \\ x + 2y + 4z = 0 \\ x + 3y + 9z = 0 \end{array}$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} \textcircled{1} & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ & 1 & \textcircled{2} & 4 & 0 \\ & 1 & 3 & \textcircled{9} & 0 \end{array} \right)$$

3 pivot positioner \Rightarrow ingen frie variable
(En løsn = trivielle løsn)