

FORELESNING 21

EIVIND ERIKSEN, FEB 7 2018

MET1180



MATEMATIKK

Plan:

- ① Lineære systemer
- ② Gauss-eliminasjon

Perusn:

[EF] 6.2-6.3

Ekse:

$$\begin{aligned} 4x^3 - z &= 0 \\ x + y + z &= 0 \\ -x + 4z^3 &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$y = -x - z$$

$$(x, z) = (0, 0): y = 0$$

$$(x, z) = (1/2, 1/2): y = -1$$

$$(x, z) = (-1/2, -1/2): y = +1$$

Løsninger:

$$\begin{aligned} (x, y, z) &= (0, 0, 0), \\ &= (1/2, -1, 1/2) \\ &= (-1/2, +1, -1/2) \end{aligned}$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} 4x^3 - z &= 0 \Rightarrow \underline{z = 4x^3} \\ -x + 4z^3 &= 0 \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$$-x + 4 \cdot (4x^3)^3 = 0$$

$$-x + 4 \cdot 64 \cdot x^9 = 0$$

$$x(-1 + 256 \cdot x^8) = 0$$

$$\underline{x=0} \quad \text{eller} \quad 256x^8 = 1$$

$$z = 0$$

$$x^8 = 1/256$$

$$\frac{1}{256} = \frac{1}{4^4} = \frac{1}{2^8}$$

$$x = \pm \sqrt[8]{1/256}$$

$$\underline{x = \pm 1/2}$$

$$\underline{z = \pm 1/2}$$

$$(x, z) = (0, 0), (1/2, 1/2), (-1/2, -1/2)$$

① Lineare Gleichungssystem

Ein lineares System ist ein System aus Gleichungen das alle Gleichungen linear sind.

Ex:

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

$2 \times 2 = 2$ Gleichungen i
2 Variablen (x, y)

linear

Ex:

$$\begin{aligned} ax+by &= c \\ dx+ey &= f \end{aligned}$$

} a, b, c, d, e, f
sind gegeben.

2×2 lineares System
(generell)

Lösung:

(a) Einsetzverfahren / Substitution:

$$x+y=4 \Rightarrow y=4-x$$

$$x-y=2$$

$$x - (4-x) = 2$$

$$2x-4=2$$

$$2x=6$$

$$\underline{x=3} \quad \underline{y=1}$$

Lösung: $(x, y) = \underline{\underline{(3, 1)}}$

(b) Elimination:

$$x+y=4$$

$$x-y=2$$

$$\hline 2x = 6$$

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

$$\rightarrow \begin{aligned} x+y &= 4 \\ 2x &= 6 \end{aligned}$$

$$\underline{x=3}$$

$$\underline{\underline{y=1}}$$

② Gauss-elimination.

Eqs:

$$\begin{array}{rcl} x+y-2z & = & 0 \\ x+y & = & 0 \\ -2x & + & 8z = 0 \end{array}$$

↖

$$\Rightarrow \begin{array}{l} y = -x \\ 8z = 2x \Rightarrow z = \underline{x/4} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{aligned} x + (-x) + 2 \cdot (x/4) &= 0 \\ -x/2 &= 0 \\ \underline{x=0} \\ y &= 0 \\ z &= 0 \\ \underline{\underline{=}} \\ (x,y,z) &= \underline{\underline{(0,0,0)}} \end{aligned}$$

Via Gauss:

$$\begin{array}{rcl} \textcircled{x} + y - 2z & = & 0 \\ \rightarrow x + y & = & 0 \\ -2x & + & 8z = 0 \end{array} \xrightarrow{\cdot (-1)} \textcircled{-x - y + 2z = 0} \xrightarrow{+}$$

$$\begin{array}{rcl} \textcircled{x} + y - 2z & = & 0 \\ \rightarrow x + y & = & 0 \\ -2x & + & 8z = 0 \end{array} \xrightarrow{\cdot 2} \textcircled{2x + 2y - 4z = 0} \xrightarrow{+}$$

$$\begin{array}{rcl} x + y - 2z & = & 0 \\ 2z & = & 0 \\ 2y + 4z & = & 0 \end{array} \rightarrow \begin{array}{rcl} x + y - 2z & = & 0 \\ 2y + 4z & = & 0 \\ 2z & = & 0 \end{array}$$

$$x + y - 2z = 0$$

$$\begin{array}{rcl} x+y & = & 0 \\ -2x & +8z & = 0 \end{array} \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow$$

$$\begin{cases} x+y-2z=0 \\ 2y+4z=0 \\ \underline{2z=0} \end{cases}$$

trappelform

Backwärts substitution:

$$2z=0 \rightarrow \underline{z=0}$$

$$2y+4 \cdot 0=0 \rightarrow \underline{y=0}$$

$$x+0-2 \cdot 0=0 \rightarrow \underline{x=0}$$

} Lösung: $(x,y,z)=(0,0,0)$

Lineært ligningssystem: $m \times n$: $\begin{cases} m \text{ ligninger} \\ n \text{ ubekjente} \end{cases}$

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

a_{ij} :
koeff. foran
 x_j i likn. i

b_i :
konstantledd
i likn. i

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

Koeffisientmatrisen
til det lineære systemet

$$(A|\underline{b}) = \left(\begin{array}{cccc|c} a_{11} & a_{12} & \dots & a_{1n} & b_1 \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \dots & a_{2n} & b_2 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ a_{m1} & a_{m2} & \dots & a_{mn} & b_m \end{array} \right)$$

augmentert matrise
til det lineære
systemet

Elementære radoperasjoner:

- ① Multiplisere en rad med $c \neq 0$ $\cdot c$
- ② Bytte om to rader $\updownarrow$
- ③ Legge til et multiplum av en rad til en annen rad. $\downarrow \cdot c$

Trappeform:

- Det første tallet ulik null i en rad kalles en ledende koeff.

Evs:

$$\begin{cases} x+y+z=1 & \xrightarrow{-(-1)} \\ x-y+z=3 & \xleftarrow{+} \\ x+2y+4z=3 \end{cases} \quad \text{(-x-y-z=-1)}$$

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

augmentiert
matrixe

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

↓

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & -2 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 & 2 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{\cdot 1/2} \rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & -2 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 & 2 \end{array} \right)$$

trappenturm

Backsubstitution:

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

$$x = 1 - y - z = 1 - (-1) - 1 = \underline{1}$$

$$y = \underline{-1}$$

$$z = \underline{1}$$

Lösung: $(x, y, z) = \underline{\underline{(1, -1, 1)}}$

Trappeform:

En matrise er på trappeform hvis følgende betingelser er oppfylt:

- ① Alle null-rader er nederst i matrisen.
- ② Alle koeffisiater under en ledende koeffisiert er null.

ledende koeffisiert i en trappetform: pivot-posisjon

Ex:

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

trappetform.

trappetform

Resultat:

- * Enhver matrise kan sjems om til en trappetform ved hjelp av elementære radoperasjoner.
- * Trappetformen er ikke entydig. Pivot-posisjoner er entydige.

Ex:

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

trappetform

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

trappetform

En:

$$\begin{aligned}x + y + z + w &= 4 \\x + 2y - z &= 7 \\x + y + 2z + 3w &= 10\end{aligned}$$

Gauss:

BI

- ① Skriv ned augen. matrixe
- ② Brug elementære radop. for at gøre den til trappetform.

$$\left(\begin{array}{cccc|c} \textcircled{1} & 1 & 1 & 1 & 4 \\ & 1 & 2 & -1 & 7 \\ & 1 & 1 & 2 & 10 \end{array} \right) \begin{array}{l} \leftarrow -1 \\ \leftarrow -1 \end{array}$$

↓

$$\left(\begin{array}{cccc|c} \textcircled{1} & 1 & 1 & 1 & 4 \\ 0 & \textcircled{1} & -2 & -1 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & \textcircled{1} & 2 & 6 \end{array} \right)$$

trappetform

$$\begin{aligned}x + y + z + w &= 4 \\y - 2z - w &= 3 \\z + 2w &= 6\end{aligned}$$

$$z + 2w = 6 \Rightarrow z = \underline{6 - 2w}$$

$$\begin{aligned}y - 2z - w &= 3 \Rightarrow y = 3 + 2z + w \\&= 3 + 2(6 - 2w) + w = \underline{15 - 3w}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}x + y + z + w &= 4 \Rightarrow x = 4 - y - z - w \\&= 4 - (15 - 3w) - (6 - 2w) - w \\&= \underline{-17 + 4w}\end{aligned}$$

Løs:

$$\begin{aligned}x &= -17 + 4w \\y &= 15 - 3w \\z &= 6 - 2w \\w &= w \quad (\text{fri variabel})\end{aligned}$$

Start med første ledende koef. Brug denne til at få null i alle pos. under.

Gå videre til næste ledende koef. Brug denne til at få null i alle pos. under.

Fortæll på samme måde

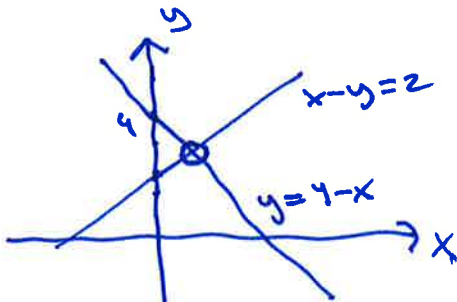
- ③ Skriv ned systemet til trappetform, og løs ved backsubstitution.

} uendelig mange løsninger.

Mulise løsnar av lineare systemer:

Ex: 2×2 lineare system

$$\begin{aligned} ax + by &= c \\ dx + ey &= f \end{aligned}$$

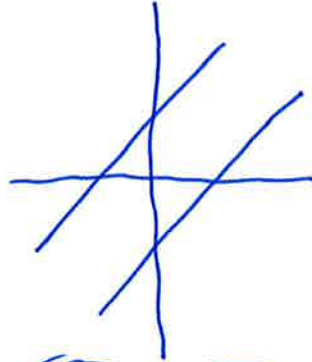


en løsning

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

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

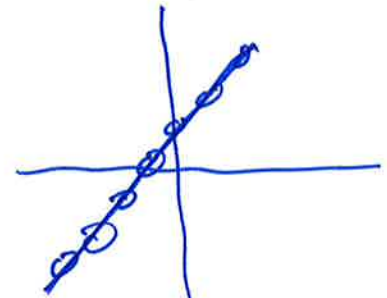
$$\begin{aligned} x - y &= 2 \\ x - 2 &= y \end{aligned}$$



ingen løsning

$$\begin{aligned} x - y &= 2 \\ 2x - 2y &= 7 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 2x - 2y &= 4 \\ 2x - 2y &= 7 \end{aligned}$$



uendelig mange løsn.

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

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

Resultat:

Alle lineare systemer (uansett størrelse) har en

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