

Emne

Lærebok Oppgaver

1 Repetisjon og oppgavegjennomgang

2 Lineære systemer og Kramers regel [E] 6.4 [E] 6.4.5 - 6.4.7

① Repetisjon

- utregning av determinanter:

$$C_{ij} = (-1)^{i+j} \cdot M_{ij}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} + & - & + & - \\ - & + & - & + \\ + & - & + & - \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \end{pmatrix}$$

determinanten vi får
eller å ha striket
rad i , kol j

$$\begin{vmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{vmatrix} = ad - bc$$

Kofaktorutvikling

$$|A| = a_{11} \cdot C_{11} + a_{12} \cdot C_{12} + \dots$$

eller Gauss-eliminering

førentle, $\downarrow \cdot c$ bevarer
determinant

② Determinant, lineære systemer og Kramers regelLineære systemer på matriseformEks:

$$x + y + z = 3$$

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

$$x + 3y + 9z = 13$$

$$(A|b) = \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & 1 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 & 4 & 7 \\ 1 & 3 & 9 & 13 \end{array} \right) \rightarrow \text{Gauss-elimin.}$$

utvidet matrise

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 4 \\ 1 & 3 & 9 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\underline{x} = \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\underline{b} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 7 \\ 13 \end{pmatrix}$$

Matriseform:

$$\boxed{A \cdot \underline{x} = \underline{b}}$$

Et lineært system er kvadratisk hvis ant. likninger = antall ukjente (dvs $n \times n$ lineært system):

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} a_{11}x_1 + a_{12}x_2 + \dots + a_{1n}x_n = b_1 \\ \vdots \\ a_{n1}x_1 + a_{n2}x_2 + \dots + a_{nn}x_n = b_n \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} n \\ \text{likn.} \end{array}$$

n ukjente

Matriseform: $A \cdot \underline{x} = \underline{b}$

$$\begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \dots & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ \vdots \\ b_n \end{pmatrix}$$

↑
n×n-matrise,
kan regne ut |A|!

Resultat: For kvadratiske ($n \times n$) lin. systemer har vi:

$|A| \neq 0 \iff$ En entydig løsning

$|A| = 0 \iff$ Ingen løsning eller uendelig mange løsn.

Ex:

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} x + y + z = 3 \\ x - y + z = 1 \\ x + 2y + 4z = 7 \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} \text{En entydig} \\ \text{løsning.} \end{array}$$

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

Lineare system med parametre:

Eks:

$$\begin{aligned} x + 2y - az &= a-1 \\ ax + 2y - z &= 3 \\ x + (a+1)y - z &= 3 \end{aligned}$$

3x3 lineært system
med ubkjente x, y, z
og parameter a

$$(A|b) = \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} \textcircled{1} & 2 & -a & a-1 \\ a & 2 & -1 & 3 \\ 1 & a+1 & -1 & 3 \end{array} \right) \begin{array}{l} \leftarrow -a \\ \leftarrow -1 \end{array}$$

Gauss m/parametre
kan bli kronglete

$$\rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} \textcircled{1} & 2 & -a & a-1 \\ 0 & \underline{2-2a} & a^2-1 & 3-a(a-1) \\ 0 & a-1 & a-1 & 3-(a-1) \end{array} \right) : 2$$

$a=1$

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

Ingen løsn.

$a \neq 1$

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} \textcircled{1} & 2 & -a & a-1 \\ 0 & \textcircled{1-a} & \frac{a^2-1}{2} & \frac{3+a-a^2}{2} \\ 0 & a-1 & a-1 & 4-a \end{array} \right) \left[\begin{array}{l} \\ \\ \leftarrow 1 \end{array} \right]$$

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

Brukes heller determinanter når vi har parametre
i det lineære systemet!

$$x + 2y - az = a - 1$$

$$ax + 2y - z = 3$$

$$x + (a+1)y - z = 3$$

$$|A| = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & -a \\ a & 2 & -1 \\ 1 & a+1 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = +1 \cdot (-2 + a + 1) - 2(-a + 1) + (-a) \cdot (a(a+1) - 2)$$

$$= a - 1 + 2a - 2 - a(a^2 + a - 2)$$

$$= 3a - 3 - a^3 - a^2 + 2a = \underline{\underline{-a^3 - a^2 + 5a - 3}}$$

$$|A|=0: -a^3 - a^2 + 5a - 3 = 0$$

$$a=1 \text{ gir } -1 - 1 + 5 - 3 = 0 \\ \Rightarrow \underline{a=1} \text{ løsn.}$$

$$(a-1) \cdot (-a^2 - 2a + 3) = 0$$

$$\underline{a=1} \text{ eller } -a^2 - 2a + 3 = 0$$

$$-1 \cdot (a-1)^2 (a+3) = 0$$

$$a = \frac{2 \pm \sqrt{(1-2)^2 - 4 \cdot (-1) \cdot 3}}{2 \cdot (-1)}$$

$$= \frac{2 \pm 4}{-2}$$

$$\underline{a=-3}, \underline{a=1}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} -a^3 - a^2 + 5a - 3 : a-1 = -a^2 - 2a + 3 \\ \underline{-a^3 + a^2} \\ -2a^2 + 5a - 3 \\ \underline{-2a^2 + 2a} \\ 3a - 3 \\ \underline{3a - 3} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

Konklusjon:

$$|A|=0: a=1, -3$$

$$|A| \neq 0: a \neq 1, -3$$

ingen
eller
uend.
mange løsn.
en entydig
løsn.

Unntak:

$$a=1: \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} \textcircled{1} & 2 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & -1 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 & -1 & 3 \end{array} \right) \begin{array}{l} \downarrow - \\ \downarrow - \end{array} \rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} \textcircled{1} & 2 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \textcircled{3} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 3 \end{array} \right) \downarrow -$$

ingen løsn.

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

$$a=-3: \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} \textcircled{1} & 2 & 3 & -4 \\ -3 & 2 & -1 & 3 \\ 1 & -2 & -1 & 3 \end{array} \right) \begin{array}{l} \downarrow + \\ \downarrow + \end{array} \rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} \textcircled{1} & 2 & 3 & -4 \\ 0 & \textcircled{8} & 8 & -9 \\ 0 & -4 & -4 & 7 \end{array} \right) \downarrow$$

$$\rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} \textcircled{1} & 2 & 3 & -4 \\ 0 & \textcircled{-4} & -4 & 7 \\ 0 & 8 & 8 & -7 \end{array} \right) \downarrow_2 \rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} \textcircled{1} & 2 & 3 & -4 \\ 0 & \textcircled{-4} & -4 & 7 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \textcircled{5} \end{array} \right)$$

ingen løsn.All andre tilfeller:

$a \neq 1, -3$: En entydig løsn. (x, y, z) hvor hver koordinat avhenger av a .

Kramers regel:

A $n \times n$ -matrise
og $|A| \neq 0$

$$x = \frac{|A_1(\underline{b})|}{|A|} \quad y = \frac{|A_2(\underline{b})|}{|A|} \quad z = \frac{|A_3(\underline{b})|}{|A|}$$

der $A_i(\underline{b})$ er matrisen vi får ved å bytte ut i 'te kolonne i A med \underline{b} -kolonnen.

$$\begin{aligned} \underline{\text{Els:}} \quad & x + 2y - az = a-1 \\ & ax + 2y - z = 3 \\ & x + (a+1)y - z = 3 \end{aligned}$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -a \\ a & 2 & -1 \\ 1 & a+1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \underline{b} = \begin{pmatrix} a-1 \\ 3 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$|A| = -a^3 - a^2 + 5a - 3$$

$$|A_1(\underline{b})| = \begin{vmatrix} a-1 & 2 & -a \\ 3 & 2 & -1 \\ 3 & a+1 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = + (a-1)(-2 - (a+1)) - 2(0) - a(3(a+1) - 6)$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= (a-1)(-a-3) - a(3a-3) = -a^2 - 2a + 3 - 3a^2 + 3a \\ &= \underline{-4a^2 + a + 3} \end{aligned}$$

Husk: $a \neq 1, -3$: en entydig løsning (x, y, z)

$$x = \frac{|A_1(\underline{b})|}{|A|} = \frac{-4a^2 + a + 3}{-a^3 - a^2 + 5a - 3}$$

$$= \frac{-4a^2 + a + 3}{-a^3 - a^2 + 5a - 3} = \frac{\cancel{(a-1)} \cdot (-4a-3)}{-(a-1)^2(a+3)}$$

$$y = \frac{|A_2(\underline{b})|}{|A|} = \dots$$

$$z = \frac{|A_3(\underline{b})|}{|A|} = \dots$$

Se neste side

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{"} \\ & \frac{-4a-3}{-(a-1)(a+3)} \\ & \text{"} \\ & \frac{4a+3}{(a-1)(a+3)} \end{aligned}$$

Skrevet ut etter forelesningen:

$$|A_2(\underline{b})| = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & a-1 & -a \\ a & 3 & -1 \\ 1 & 3 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = 1(0) - (a-1)(-a+1) - a(3a-3)$$

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

$$= \underline{\underline{-(a-1)(2a+1)}}$$

$$|A_3(\underline{b})| = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & a-1 \\ a & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & a+1 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = 1(6-3(a+1)) - 2(3a-3) + (a-1)(a^2+a-2)$$

$$= -3a+3 - 6(a-1) + (a-1)(a^2+a-2)$$

$$= (a-1)(-3-6+a^2+a-2)$$

$$= \underline{\underline{(a-1)(a^2+a-11)}}$$

Konkl: For $a \neq 1, -3$ har vi:

$$x = \underline{\underline{\frac{4a+3}{(a-1)(a+3)}}}$$

(tra femise side)

$$y = \frac{\cancel{(a-1)}(2a+1)}{\cancel{(a-1)}^2(a+3)} = \underline{\underline{\frac{2a+1}{(a-1)(a+3)}}}$$

$$z = \frac{\cancel{(a-1)}(a^2+a-11)}{-\cancel{(a-1)}^2(a+3)}$$

$$= \underline{\underline{-\frac{a^2+a-11}{(a-1)(a+3)}}}$$