
 Plan

- 1 Lineære likningssystemer
 - 2 Gauss-eliminasjon
-

Eksamen:

Avsluttende eksamen:

Hjemmeeksamen

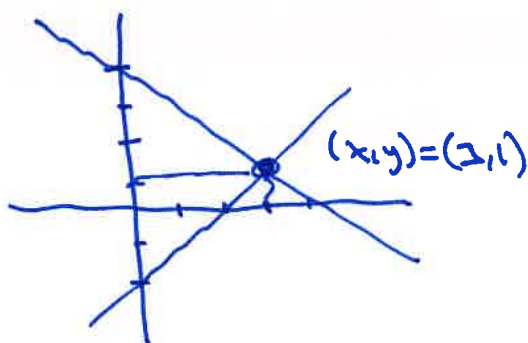
Bestått/ikke bestått.

 ① Lineære likningssystemer
Eks:

$$x + y = 4$$

$$x - y = 2$$

lineært



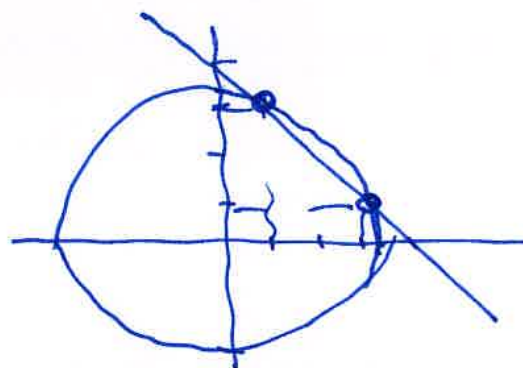
$$x + y = 4 \Rightarrow y = 4 - x$$

$$x - y = 2 \quad y = x - 2$$

En løsn: $(x,y) = (3,1)$

$$x^2 + y^2 = 10$$

$$x + y = 4$$

ikke lineært

$$x^2 + y^2 = 10 \quad \text{Sirkel, sentr } (0,0) \\ r = \sqrt{10}$$

To løsn: $(x,y) = \begin{matrix} (3,1) \\ (1,3) \end{matrix}$

Løsnings ved regning

$$i) \begin{cases} x+y=4 \\ x-y=2 \end{cases}$$

Innsattingsmetoden:

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

$$x-y=2 \Rightarrow x-(4-x)=2$$

$$2x-4=2$$

$$\frac{2x}{2} = \frac{6}{2}$$

Løsn!

$$(x,y) = \underline{(3,1)} \leftarrow \begin{cases} \underline{x=3} \\ \underline{y=1} \end{cases}$$

Eliminasjonsmetoden:

$$+ \begin{array}{r} x+y=4 \\ x-y=2 \\ \hline 2x=6 \end{array}$$

$$\Downarrow$$

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

$$- \begin{array}{r} x+y=4 \\ x-y=2 \\ \hline 2y=2 \end{array}$$

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

$$ii) \begin{cases} x^2+y^2=10 \\ x+y=4 \end{cases} \leftarrow$$

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

$$x^2+y^2=10$$

$$x^2+(4-x)^2=10$$

$$x^2+16-8x+x^2=10$$

$$2x^2-8x+6=0 \quad | :2$$

$$x^2-4x+3=0$$

$$\underline{x=3} \quad \text{eller} \quad \underline{x=1}$$

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

$$\underline{\text{Løsn:}} \quad (x,y) = \underline{(3,1)}, \underline{(1,3)}$$

$$\underline{\text{Eks:}} \quad 2x+y=5 \quad | \cdot 3$$

$$3x-7y=-1 \quad | \cdot 2$$

$$\downarrow$$

$$6x+3y=15$$

$$- \quad 6x-14y=-2$$

$$= \quad 17y=17$$

$$\underline{y=1}, \quad 2x+1=5$$

$$2x=4$$

$$\underline{x=2}$$

Ekse:

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

3x3 lineært system
 " " ant. uknøyer ant. variabler

Innsattis:

$$\textcircled{1} \quad x + y + z = 3 \Rightarrow x = \underline{\underline{3 - y - z}}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad \begin{aligned} x + 2y + 4z &= 7 \\ (3 - y - z) + 2y + 4z &= 7 \Rightarrow \boxed{y + 3z = 4} \end{aligned}$$

} 2x2
lineært
system

$$\textcircled{3} \quad \begin{aligned} x + 3y + 9z &= 13 \\ (3 - y - z) + 3y + 9z &= 13 \Rightarrow \boxed{2y + 8z = 10} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} y + 3z &= 4 \Rightarrow y = \underline{4 - 3z} \\ 2y + 8z &= 10 \end{aligned}$$

$$2(4 - 3z) + 8z = 10 \Rightarrow$$

$$2z = 2$$

$$\underline{z=1}, \underline{y=1}, \underline{x=1}$$

$$\underline{\underline{\text{En løsn: } (x, y, z) = (1, 1, 1)}}$$

Ekse:

$$\begin{array}{rcl} x+y+z=3 & \text{I} \\ x+2y+4z=7 & \text{II} \\ x+3y+9z=13 & \text{III} \end{array}$$

↓

$$\begin{array}{rcl} x+y+z=3 & \text{I} \\ y+3z=4 & \text{II-I} \\ x+3y+9z=13 & \text{III} \end{array}$$

↓

$$\begin{array}{rcl} x+y+z=3 & \text{I} & \text{(A)} \\ y+3z=4 & \text{II-I} & \text{(B)} \\ 2y+4z=10 & \text{III-I} & \text{(C)} \end{array}$$

↓

$$\begin{array}{rcl} x+y+z=3 & \text{(A)} \\ y+3z=4 & \text{(B)} \\ 2z=2 & \text{(C) } -2\text{(B)} \end{array}$$

trappetform

$$\begin{array}{l} 2z=2 \Rightarrow \underline{z=1} \\ y+3z=4 \Rightarrow y+3 \cdot 1=4 \Rightarrow \underline{y=1} \\ x+y+z=3 \Rightarrow x+1+1=3 \Rightarrow \underline{x=1} \end{array}$$

baklengs
substitusjon

Løsning ved eliminasjon

i) eliminer x i andre ligning

ii) eliminer x i tredje ligning

iii) eliminer 2y i tredje ligning

② Gauss-eliminering

Defn: Et $m \times n$ lineært likningssystem = lineært system er et likningssystem som kan skrives

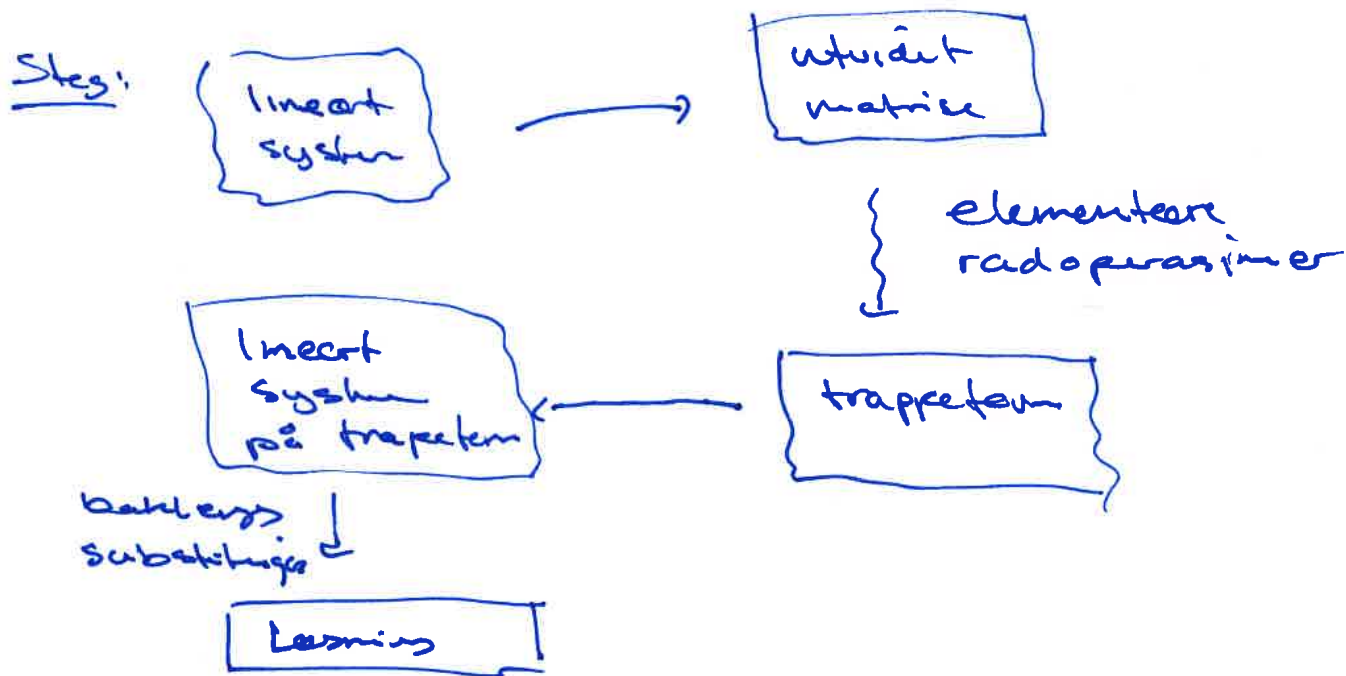
$$\begin{array}{l}
 m \\
 \text{likninger}
 \end{array}
 \left\{
 \begin{array}{l}
 a_{11}x_1 + a_{12}x_2 + \dots + a_{1n}x_n = b_1 \\
 a_{21}x_1 + a_{22}x_2 + \dots + a_{2n}x_n = b_2 \\
 \vdots \\
 a_{m1}x_1 + a_{m2}x_2 + \dots + a_{mn}x_n = b_m
 \end{array}
 \right.$$

n variabler (ukjente) = x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n

hvor $a_{11}, \dots, a_{mn}, b_1, \dots, b_m$ er gitte koeffisienter (tall).

Gauss-eliminering: Generell metode for å løse alle lineære systemer

- rask, generell, bra måte å styre hvordan store systemer kan løses



Matriser:Ex:

$$x + y + z = 3$$

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

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

3x3 lineært system

koeffisientmatrise

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

utvidet matrise

Generelt:

$$\begin{array}{l} a_{11}x_1 + a_{12}x_2 + \dots + a_{1n}x_n = b_1 \\ \vdots \\ a_{m1}x_1 + a_{m2}x_2 + \dots + a_{mn}x_n = b_m \end{array}$$

har utvidet matrise

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

og koeffisientmatrise

$$A = \left(\begin{array}{cccc} a_{11} & a_{12} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{m1} & a_{m2} & \dots & a_{mn} \end{array} \right)$$

Eksempel:

$$\begin{aligned} x + y + z &= 3 \\ x + 2y + 4z &= 7 \\ x + 3y + 9z &= 13 \end{aligned}$$



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

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

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

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

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

trappetform



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

Backings substitution:

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

pivot-posisjoner \leftrightarrow variabler vi kan løse for

Løsning: $(x, y, z) = (1, 1, 1)$

rad = ligning

Elementare radoperasjoner:

- i) Bytte om to rader
- ii) Multiplisere en rad med $c \neq 0$.
- iii) Legge til et multiplum av en rad til en annen rad

Pivot: Det første tallet i en rad $\neq 0$

Trappetform:

- i) Alle nullrader er under andre rader
- ii) Alle tall under en pivot er null

$$\begin{aligned} R(2) + (-1) \cdot R(1) &= R(2) - R(1) \\ \text{ilic} \quad R(1) - R(2) \end{aligned}$$

Ex: $x + 2y = 4$
 $2x + 4y = 7$

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

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

trappetone

$$0 \cdot x + 0 \cdot y = -1$$

ingen løsning

Generelt: $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{pivot i} \\ \text{siste kolonne} \end{array} \right\} \Leftrightarrow$ ingen løsning

Ex: Anta at trappetone er

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 7 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\begin{aligned} x + 2y + z &= 0 \\ z &= 7 \end{aligned}$$

trappetone y fri variabel

$$z = 7$$

$$x + 2y + 7 = 0 \Rightarrow x + 2y = -7$$

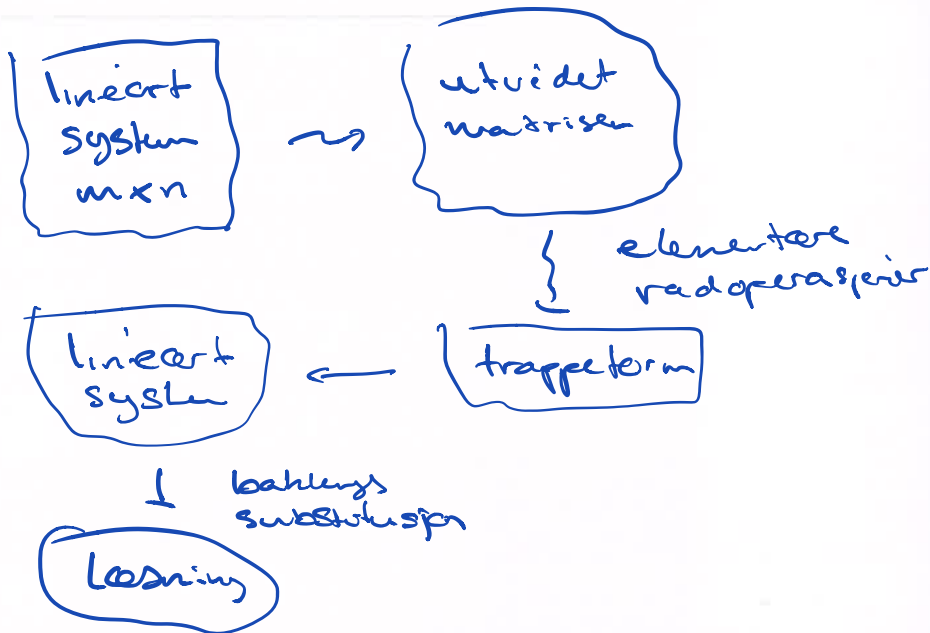
$$x = -7 - 2y$$

Løsning: $(x, y, z) = (-7 - 2y, y, 7)$ med y fri
 uendelig mange løsninger (når vi har
 frie variabler)

Generelt: Hvis en variabel kolonne ikke har pivot-
 posisjon, så er variabelen fri.

Del 2: - repetisjon
- oppgaver

Gauss-eliminering:



Ex: ↓

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

↓

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

trappeterm

Ex: $\left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 3 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 \end{array} \right)$

Antall løsninger:



Uendelig mange løsninger { kan løse for x og z , men ikke for y
 y er fri

Ex: $\begin{matrix} x & y & z \\ \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 3 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 & 8 \end{array} \right) \end{matrix}$

$4z = 8 \Rightarrow z = 2$
 $x + 3 \cdot 2 = 1 \Rightarrow x = -5$
 $(x, y, z) = (-5, y, 2)$
med y fri

En løsning { kan løse for alle variabler → (ingen frie variabler)
Ex: $\begin{matrix} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 3 & 1 \\ 0 & 4 & 1 & 7 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 4 \end{array} \right) \end{matrix}$
 $x \ y \ z$

Oppgaveark 21

$$1d) \quad \begin{cases} x^2 - y^2 = 8 \\ xy = 3 \end{cases} \quad \leftarrow \Rightarrow y = 3/x \quad (x \neq 0)$$

$$x^2 - (3/x)^2 = 8$$

$$x^2 - 9/x^2 = 8 \quad | \cdot x^2$$

$$x^4 - 9 = 8x^2$$

$$x^4 - 8x^2 - 9 = 0$$

$$u = x^2: \quad u^2 - 8u - 9 = 0$$

$$u = \frac{8 \pm \sqrt{64 + 36}}{2} = \frac{8 \pm 10}{2}$$

$$u = 9 \quad \text{eller} \quad u = -1$$

$$x^2 = 9$$

~~$$x^2 = -1$$~~

$$\underline{x = \pm 3}: \quad \begin{matrix} x = 3 & \text{eller} & x = -3 \\ y = 1 & & y = -1 \end{matrix}$$

$$\underline{\text{Løsninger:}} \quad (x, y) = \underline{\underline{(3, 1)}}, \underline{\underline{(-3, -1)}}$$

$$\underline{3b.} \quad \begin{cases} x - y + z = 3 \\ 2x - 4y + z = 1 \\ 3x - 5y + 2z = 4 \end{cases} \rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} \textcircled{1} & -1 & 1 & 3 \\ 2 & -4 & 1 & 1 \\ 3 & -5 & 2 & 4 \end{array} \right) \begin{matrix} \downarrow -2 \\ \downarrow -3 \end{matrix}$$

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

$$\underline{x} - y + z = 3 \\ -2y - z = -5$$

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

trappetopp

z fri, uendelig mange løsninger

Behlengs substit.

$$\underline{-2y} = \underline{z - 5}$$

$$y = \underline{-z/2 + 5/2}$$

$$\underline{x} - y + z = 3$$

$$x = y - z + 3$$

$$= (-z/2 + 5/2) - z + 3$$

$$x = \underline{-3z/2 + 11/2}$$

$(x, y, z) = (-3z/2 + 1/2, -z/2 + 5/2, z)$ med z fri

6b) $\left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 3 & 4 & 3 & 2 \\ 2 & -1 & 1 & 1 \\ 7 & 2 & 5 & 3 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{-1} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 5 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & -1 & 1 & 1 \\ 7 & 2 & 5 & 3 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{-2} \xrightarrow{-7}$
 $\rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 5 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & -11 & -3 & -1 \\ 0 & -33 & -9 & -4 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{-3} \rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 5 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & -11 & -3 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 \end{array} \right)$ ingen løsning

7. $\left(\begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 10 \\ 1 & 2 & 4 & -1 & 7 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 & 4 & 16 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{-1} \xrightarrow{-1} \rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 10 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 & -2 & -3 \\ 0 & -2 & 0 & 10 & 6 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{-2}$

$\rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 10 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 & -2 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 6 & 6 & 0 \end{array} \right)$
 $x \quad y \quad z \quad w$

uendelig mange løsninger
 w er fri

$x = 10 - y - z - w = 10 - (5w - 3) + w - w = 13 - 5w$
 $y = -3z + 2w - 3 = 3w + 2w - 3 = 5w - 3$
 $6z + 6w = 0 \rightarrow \frac{6z}{6} = -\frac{6w}{6} \Rightarrow z = -w$

løsni: $(x, y, z, w) = (13 - 5w, 5w - 3, -w, w)$ med w fri

8. $\left(\begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & \dots & \dots & \dots & 0 \\ \dots & 1 & \dots & \dots & 0 \\ \dots & \dots & 1 & \dots & 0 \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & 1 & 0 \end{array} \right)$ - ingen pivoter i siste kolonne
 - mist to frie variabler

uendelig mange løsninger

9. $2xy + y^3 + y^2 = 0$
 $x^2 + 3xy^2 + 2xy = 0$

$y(2x + y^2 + y) = 0$ (1)
 $x(x + 3y^2 + 2y) = 0$ (2)

(1) $y=0$ eller $2x + y^2 + y = 0$
 (2) $x=0$ eller $x + 3y^2 + 2y = 0$

Trikkeller:

a) $y=0, x=0 \Rightarrow (x, y) = (0, 0)$

b) $y=0, x + 3y^2 + 2y = 0 \Rightarrow x=0 \Rightarrow (x, y) = (0, 0)$

c) $2x + y^2 + y = 0, x=0 \Rightarrow y^2 + y = 0$
 $y(y+1) = 0 \Rightarrow y=0, y=-1$
 $(x, y) = (0, 0), (0, -1)$

d) $2x + y^2 + y = 0, x + 3y^2 + 2y = 0$:
 $x = -2y - 3y^2$
 $2(-2y - 3y^2) + y^2 + y = 0$
 $-4y - 6y^2 + y^2 + y = 0$

$$-5y^2 - 3y = 0$$

$$-y(5y + 3) = 0$$

$$y = 0 \text{ eller } y = \underline{-3/5}$$

$$\underline{x = 0}$$

$$\underline{(x, y) = (0, 0)}$$

$$x = 6/5 - 3 \cdot (9/25)$$

$$= \frac{30 - 27}{25} = \underline{3/25}$$

$$\underline{(x, y) = (3/25, -3/5)}$$

Løsninger:

$$\underline{\underline{(x, y) = (0, 0), (0, -1), (3/25, -3/5)}}$$