

* Sustav linearnih algebarskih jednačini *

* Gaussova metoda (metoda eliminacije) za rješavanje sustava linearnih algebarskih jednačini sastoji se u tome da se polazni sustav pomoću ELEMENTARNIH OPERACIJA NAD REDCIMA svede na ekvivalentni sustav u "GORNJE TROKUTASTOM" OBLIKU koji se onda rješava UNAZAD (odbdo prema gore)

Kao što smo npr. vidjeli kod traženja inverza matrice, gdje smo također koristili elementarne operacije nad redcima to su

- ① permutiranje redaka ↕
- ② množenje retka skalarom $\neq 0$ npr. $/ \cdot 4 \sim$
- ③ dodavanje retku nekog drugog retka prethodno pomnoženog prikladnim skalarom $/ \cdot 4 \left. \begin{array}{l} \left. \left. \right. \right. \right\} +$

zad Gaussovom metodom eliminacije nađite

(2)

rišenje sledećeg sustava:

$$\begin{aligned} a) \quad & x_1 + 2x_2 + 3x_3 = 3 \\ & -2x_1 \quad + x_3 = -2 \\ & x_1 + 2x_2 - x_3 = 3 \end{aligned}$$

gledajte se → nije bitno kojim redom su jednačice poredane → stavljamo ih u redke → zato imamo elementarne operacije nad retcima

4 stupce NE SMIJEMO DIRATI

(promjena koeficijenata koji stoje uz x_1, x_2, x_3 ili vektora desne strane sustava dovela bi i do promjene rješenja sustava)

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

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

$$\begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{ccc|c} x_1 & x_2 & x_3 & \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & 3 \\ 0 & 4 & 7 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & -4 & 0 \end{array} \begin{array}{l} (3) \\ (2) \\ (1) \end{array} \end{array}$$

gornje trokutasta matrice

"Proširena matrica sustava" → trebamo

svesti na gornje trokutasti oblik (da s lijeve strane, u matrici sustava, ispod glavne dijagonale imamo sve nule

Sada rješavamo u nazad

$$\text{iz (1)} \quad 0 \cdot x_1 + 0 \cdot x_2 - 4x_3 = 0$$

$$-4x_3 = 0 \quad | :(-4)$$

$$x_3 = 0$$

$$\text{iz (2)} \quad 0 \cdot x_1 + 4 \cdot x_2 + 7 \cdot x_3 = 4$$

$$4x_2 + 0 = 4 \quad | :4$$

$$x_2 = 1$$

$$\text{iz (1)} \quad x_1 + 2x_2 + 3x_3 = 3$$

$$x_1 + 2 \cdot 1 + 3 \cdot 0 = 3$$

$$x_1 + 2 = 3$$

$$x_1 = 1$$

Rj: je $(x_1, x_2, x_3) = (1, 1, 0)$

Provjera (npr. uvrstimo u 1. jednadzbu sustava)

$$x_1 + 2x_2 + 3x_3 = 3$$

$$1 + 2 \cdot 1 + 3 \cdot 0 = 3$$

$$3 = 3 \checkmark$$

b) $3x_1 - 4x_2 + 5x_3 = 1$

$$2x_1 - 3x_2 + x_3 = 2$$

$$3x_1 - 5x_2 - x_3 = 3$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{Rj} \\ \text{R} \end{array} \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 3 & -4 & 5 & 1 \\ 2 & -3 & 1 & 2 \\ 3 & -5 & -1 & 3 \end{array} \right] \begin{array}{l} /(-1) \\ \\ \leftarrow \end{array} + \sim \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 3 & -4 & 5 & 1 \\ 2 & -3 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & -1 & -6 & 2 \end{array} \right] \begin{array}{l} /:2 \\ /:(-3) \\ \\ \end{array} \sim \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 6 & -8 & 10 & 2 \\ -6 & 9 & -3 & -6 \\ 0 & -1 & -6 & 2 \end{array} \right] \begin{array}{l} /:1 \\ \\ \leftarrow \end{array} +$$

$$\sim \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 6 & -8 & 10 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 7 & -4 \\ 0 & -1 & -6 & 2 \end{array} \right] \begin{array}{l} /:1 \\ \\ \leftarrow \end{array} + \sim \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 6 & -8 & 10 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 7 & -4 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -2 \end{array} \right] \begin{array}{l} (3) \\ (2) \\ (1) \end{array}$$

Rješavamo o nazad

iz (1) $0 \cdot x_1 + 0 \cdot x_2 + 1 \cdot x_3 = -2$
 $x_3 = -2$

iz (2) $0 \cdot x_1 + 1 \cdot x_2 + 7 \cdot x_3 = -4$
 $x_2 + 7 \cdot (-2) = -4$
 $x_2 = -4 + 14$
 $x_2 = 10$

iz (3) $6 \cdot x_1 - 8x_2 + 10x_3 = 2$
 $6x_1 - 8 \cdot 10 + 10 \cdot (-2) = 2$
 $6x_1 = 2 + 100 = 102 / :6$
 $x_1 = \frac{102}{6} = 17$

Rj: $(x_1, x_2, x_3) = (17, 10, -2)$

Provjera u 3. jedu.

$$3 \cdot 17 - 5 \cdot 10 - (-2) = 3$$

$$3 = 3 \checkmark$$

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$$\begin{aligned} c) \quad & x_1 + 2x_2 - 3x_3 = 1 \\ & -x_1 - x_2 + x_3 = 2 \\ & x_1 + 2x_2 = 3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Rj} \quad & \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 2 & -3 & 1 \\ -1 & -1 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 & 3 \end{array} \right] \begin{array}{l} / \cdot (-1) \\ \leftarrow + \\ \leftarrow + \end{array} \sim \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 2 & -3 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 & 3 \end{array} \right] \begin{array}{l} / (-1) \\ \leftarrow + \\ \leftarrow + \end{array} \end{aligned}$$

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

Rješavamo u nazad

iz (1) $3x_3 = 2 \quad | :3$

$$x_3 = \frac{2}{3}$$

iz (2) $x_2 - 2x_3 = 3$

$$x_2 - 2 \cdot \frac{2}{3} = 3$$

$$x_2 = 3 + \frac{4}{3}$$

$$x_2 = \frac{13}{3}$$

iz (3) $x_1 + 2x_2 - 3x_3 = 1$

$$x_1 + 2 \cdot \frac{13}{3} - 3 \cdot \frac{2}{3} = 1$$

$$x_1 + \frac{26 - 6}{3} = 1$$

$$x_1 = 1 - \frac{20}{3} = \frac{-17}{3}$$

$$\text{Rj} \quad (x_1, x_2, x_3) = \left(-\frac{17}{3}, \frac{13}{3}, \frac{2}{3} \right)$$

Provjera upr. u 2. jedu.

$$- \left(-\frac{17}{3} \right) - \frac{13}{3} + \frac{2}{3} = 2$$

$$\frac{6}{3} = 2$$

$$2 = 2 \quad \checkmark$$

$$\textcircled{d} \quad x_1 + 4x_2 + 3x_3 = 2$$

$$2x_1 + 3x_2 + x_3 = 3$$

$$2x_1 + 7x_2 + 3x_3 = 2$$

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$$\text{Rj. } \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 4 & 3 & 2 \\ 2 & 3 & 1 & 3 \\ 2 & 7 & 3 & 2 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{(-2)} \sim \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 4 & 3 & 2 \\ 0 & -5 & -5 & -1 \\ 2 & 7 & 3 & 2 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{(-2)}$$

$$\sim \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 4 & 3 & 2 \\ 0 & -5 & -5 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & -3 & -2 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{(-5)} \sim \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 4 & 3 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 10 & 9 \\ 0 & -1 & -3 & -2 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{(-1)} \sim \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 4 & 3 & 2 \\ 0 & -1 & -3 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 10 & 9 \end{array} \right] \begin{matrix} (3) \\ (2) \\ (1) \end{matrix}$$

Rješavamo u nazad:

$$\text{Iz (1)} \quad 10x_3 = 9 \quad | :10$$

$$x_3 = \frac{9}{10}$$

$$\text{Iz (2)} \quad -x_2 - 3x_3 = -2$$

$$-x_2 - 3 \cdot \frac{9}{10} = -2$$

$$-x_2 = -2 + \frac{27}{10} = \frac{7}{10} \quad | \cdot (-1)$$

$$x_2 = -\frac{7}{10}$$

$$\text{Iz (3)} \quad x_1 + 4x_2 + 3x_3 = 2$$

$$x_1 + 4 \left(-\frac{7}{10} \right) + 3 \cdot \frac{9}{10} = 2$$

$$x_1 = 2 + \frac{1}{10} = \frac{21}{10}$$

$$\text{Rj. } (x_1, x_2, x_3) = \left(\frac{21}{10}, -\frac{7}{10}, \frac{9}{10} \right)$$

Provjera u 3. jedni. upr.

$$2 \cdot \frac{21}{10} + 7 \cdot \left(-\frac{7}{10} \right) + 3 \cdot \frac{9}{10} = 2$$

$$\frac{42 - 49 + 27}{10} = 2$$

$$\frac{20}{10} = 2$$

$$2 = 2 \quad \checkmark$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 e) \quad & x_1 + 2x_2 + 5x_3 = -4 \\
 & 2x_1 - 2x_2 + 4x_3 = -2 \\
 & x_2 - 3x_3 = 7
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 R_f \quad & \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 2 & 5 & -4 \\ 2 & -2 & 4 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & -3 & 7 \end{array} \right] \begin{array}{l} /(-2) \\ \leftarrow + \end{array} \sim \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 2 & 5 & -4 \\ 0 & -6 & -6 & 6 \\ 0 & 1 & -3 & 7 \end{array} \right] \begin{array}{l} /:6 \\ \leftarrow + \end{array}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \sim \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 2 & 5 & -4 \\ 0 & -1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -3 & 7 \end{array} \right] \begin{array}{l} /:1 \\ \leftarrow + \end{array} \sim \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 2 & 5 & -4 \\ 0 & -1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -4 & 8 \end{array} \right] \begin{array}{l} (3) \\ (2) \\ (1) \end{array}
 \end{aligned}$$

Rješavamo u nazad

$$\begin{aligned}
 iz (1) \quad & -4x_3 = 8 \quad /: (-4) \\
 & \boxed{x_3 = -2}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 iz (2) \quad & -x_2 - x_3 = 1 \\
 & -x_2 + 2 = 1 \\
 & -x_2 = -1 \quad /: (-1) \\
 & \boxed{x_2 = 1}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 iz (1) \quad & x_1 + 2x_2 + 5x_3 = -4 \\
 & x_1 + 2 \cdot 1 + 5 \cdot (-2) = -4 \\
 & x_1 - 8 = -4 \\
 & \boxed{x_1 = 4}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$R_f(x_1, x_2, x_3) = (4, 1, -2)$$

Provjera upr. u jedu. 1

$$\begin{aligned}
 4 + 2 \cdot 1 + 5 \cdot (-2) &= -4 \\
 -4 &= -4 \quad \checkmark
 \end{aligned}$$

Determinante

Determinanta $A \mapsto \det A$ je funkcija definirana na skupu svih kvadratnih matrica, a poprima vrijednosti iz skupa skalara. Osim oznake $\det A$ za determinantu kvadratne matrice

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

koristi se i oznaka

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

Definicija (DETERMINANTA PRVOG REDA)

Determinanta matrice $A = [a]$ je broj a .

zad Izračunajte sjedeće determinante matrice prvog reda:

a) $A = [-43]$

Rj $\det A = -43$

b) $B = [125]$

Rj $\det B = 125$

Definicija (DETERMINANTA DRUGOG REDA)

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Determinantou matrice $A = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{bmatrix}$ zovemo broj

$$\det A = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{vmatrix} = a_{11} \cdot a_{22} - a_{12} \cdot a_{21}$$

zad Izračunajte svedene determinante matrice trećeg reda:

a) $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 14 \\ -3 & 10 \end{bmatrix}$

R₁ $\det A = 1 \cdot 10 - (-3) \cdot 14 = 10 + 42 = \underline{\underline{52}}$

b) $B = \begin{bmatrix} 9 & -18 \\ 5 & 18 \end{bmatrix}$

R₁ $\det B = 9 \cdot 18 - 5 \cdot (-18) = 162 + 90 = \underline{\underline{252}}$

c) $C = \begin{bmatrix} -5 & 2 \\ -1 & -4 \end{bmatrix}$

R₁ $\det C = -5 \cdot (-4) - (-1) \cdot 2 = 20 + 2 = \underline{\underline{22}}$