

18 januar 2016

Lineær algebra

Matlab

Data

PI 556

Bygg

PH 330

①

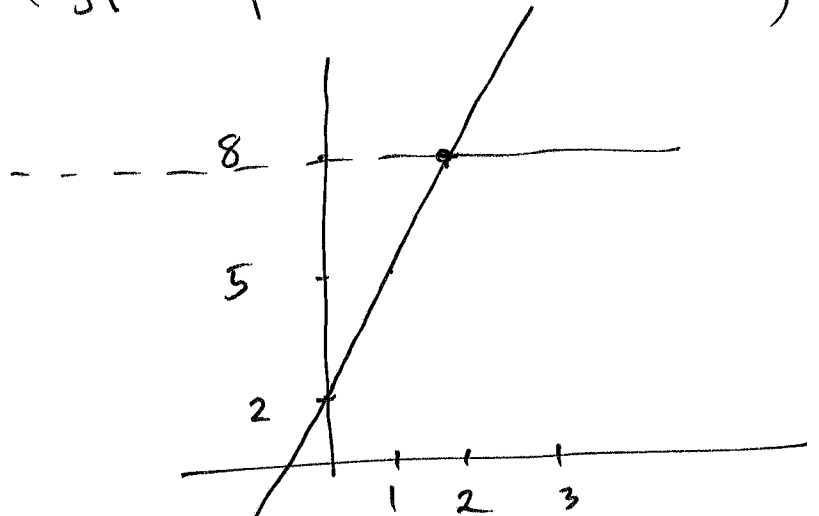
neske gang kap 3 plotting.

En lineær likning.

én variabel

$$3x + 2 = 8$$

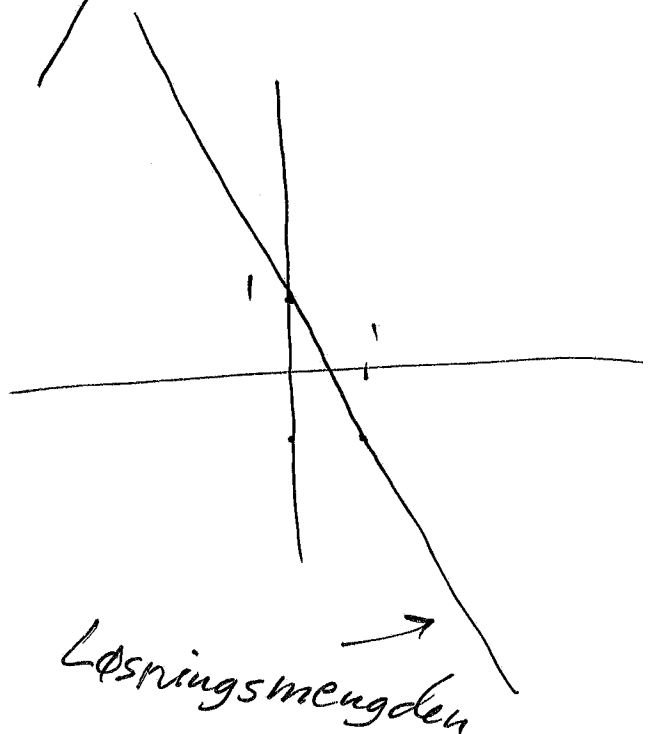
Løsning $x = 2$ (gjør påstanden sann)



to variables

$$2x + y = 1$$

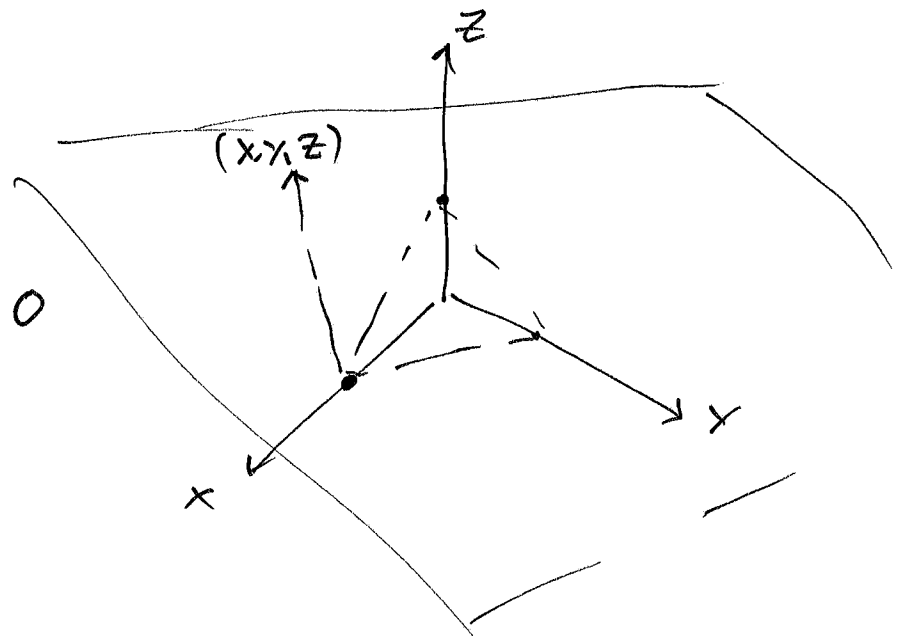
$$y = 1 - 2x \text{ (ekvivalente)}$$



tre variable

$$x + y + z = 1$$

$$\vec{(1,0,0)} \cdot \vec{(x,y,z)} \cdot [1,1,1] = 0$$



(2)

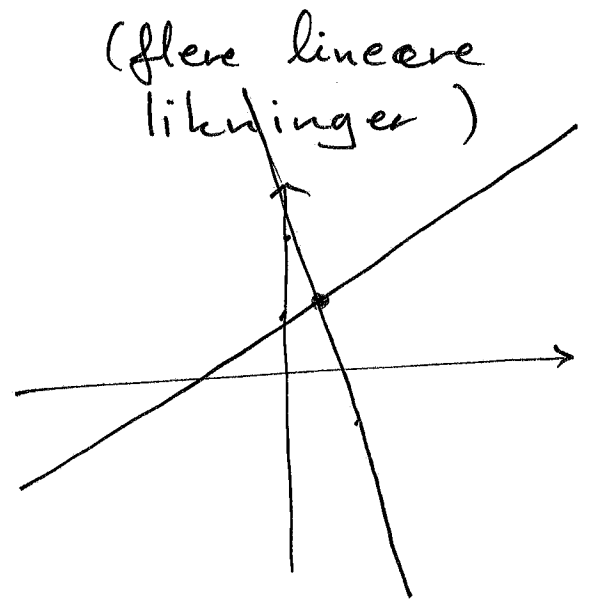
Lineære likningssystem

2 variable 2 likninger

Typisk: én løsning
(ikke-parallele linjer)

$$y - x = 1$$

$$y + 2x = 3$$



trekker likning 1 fra likning 2

$$(y - y) + 2x - (-x) = 3 - 1$$

$$3x = 2 \quad \text{deler med 3}$$

$$x = 2/3 \approx 0.66$$

$$y = 1 + x = 1 + 2/3 = 5/3 \approx 1.66$$

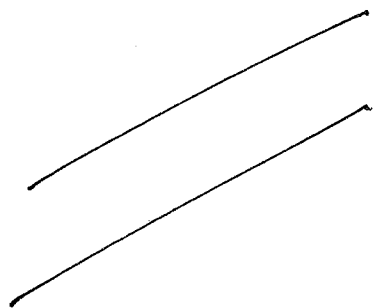
Løsningen er $x = \frac{2}{3}, y = \frac{5}{3}$

parallele linjer

ingen løsninger!

løsningsmengden er tom.

③

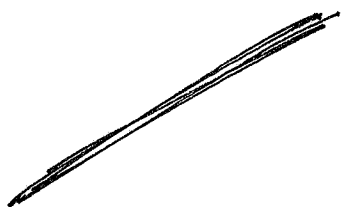


$$x - y = 1$$

$$2x - 2y = 3$$

Trekker 2 kopier av likning 1 fra likning 2:

$$0 = 3 - 2 = 1 \quad (\text{ikke sant for noen } x \text{ og } y)$$



linjene overlapper

$$2x + y = 3$$

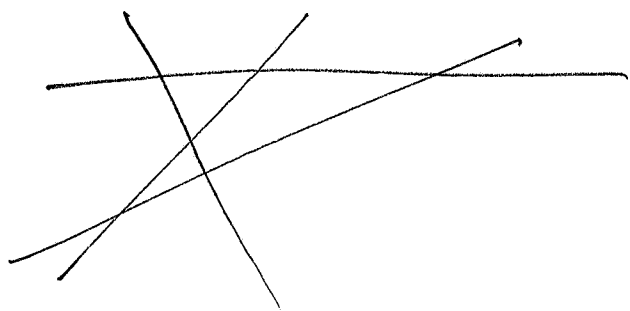
$$6x + 3y = 9$$

Løsningsmengden er en linje.

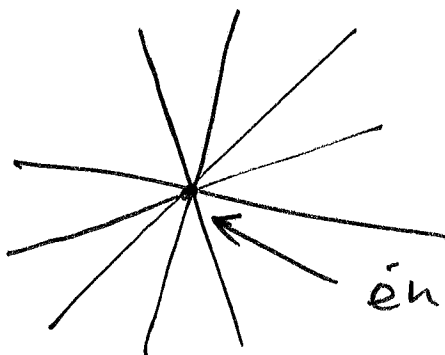
2 variabler

mer enn

2 likninger



typisk ingen løsning.

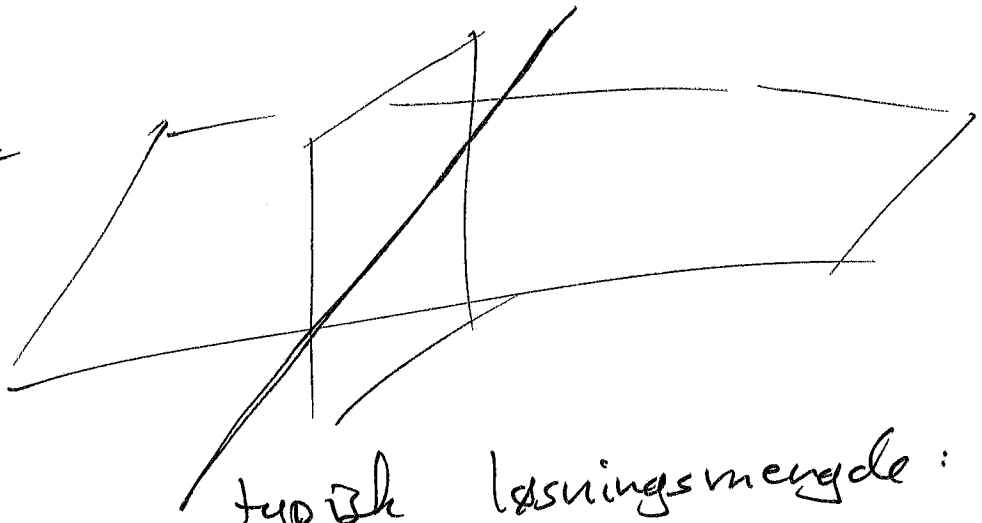


en løsning.

alle
likningene
beskriver
samme linje:
Uendelig mange
løsninger.

tre variable
to likninger

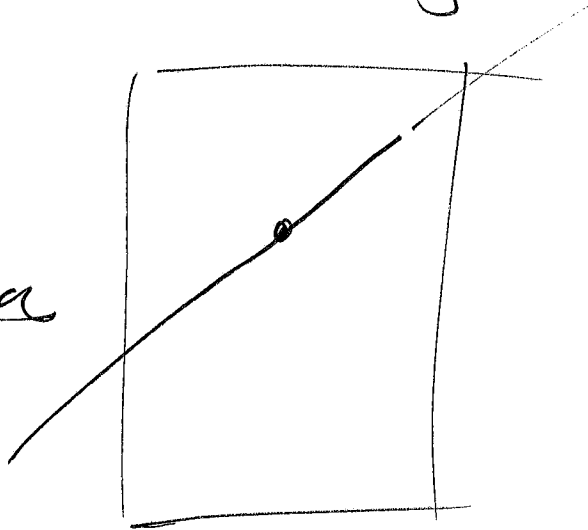
(4)



typisk løsningsmængde:
en linje

tre likninger

typisk en løsning



Generelt lineært likningssystem

n variable og m likninger

⑤

$$a_{11}x_1 + a_{12}x_2 + a_{13}x_3 + \dots + a_{1n}x_n = b_1$$

$$a_{21}x_1 + a_{22}x_2 + a_{23}x_3 + \dots + a_{2n}x_n = b_2$$

\vdots

\vdots

$$a_{m1}x_1 + a_{m2}x_2 + a_{m3}x_3 + \dots + a_{mn}x_n = b_m$$

Resultat: Et lineært likningssystem har én løsning eller uendelig mange løsninger (konsistent), eller ingen løsning (inkonsistent).

$m \times n$ -matrise

Koeffisientmatrisen
til likningssystemet

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

RADER

K
O
L
O
N
N
E
R

S
Ø
L
Y
N
G
E
R

antall elementer
 $m \cdot n$

Utvida (koeffisient)matrisen
kalles også Totalmatrisen

$$\textcircled{6} \left[\begin{array}{cccc|c} a_{11} & a_{12} & \dots & a_{1n} & b_1 \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & & \vdots & b_2 \\ \vdots & & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ a_{m1} & - & - & a_{mn} & b_m \end{array} \right]$$

Definisjon

Radoperasjoner

- 1) Bytte to rader
- 2) Skalere en rad (gange med tall)
ulik 0
- 3) Legge en rad til en annen rad.

Radoperasjonene endrer ikke løsningsmengde,
til et likningssystem.

To likningssystem er (rad-)ekvivalente
hvis de er relaterte med radoperasjoner.

Vi benytter \sim mellom to utvida
koeffisientmatriser hvis de er ekvivalente.

Eksempler

(variable x, y, z)

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

⑦

$$x = 2$$

$$y = -3$$

$$z = 0$$

"ferdig løst likningssystem"

$$\left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 3 \end{array} \right]$$

$$x = -1$$

$$z = 3$$

y vilkårlig
reelt tall.

" y er en fri variabel"

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

$$x + 2z = 3$$

$$y + z = 4$$

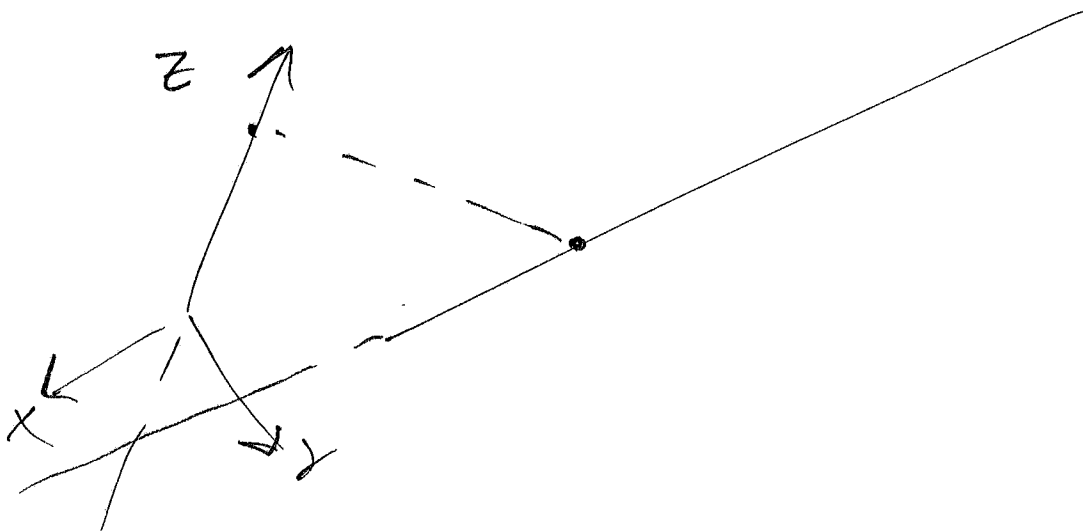
x, y er gitt som funksjoner
av z :

Løsnings-
mengden:

$$(3 - 2z, 4 - z, z)$$

$$z \in \mathbb{R}$$

Parametrisert linje.



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

⑧

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

$0=3$ aldri sant

Tom løsningsmengde.

$$\left[\begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & 2 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & -5 \end{array} \right]$$

$$x + 2y = 4$$

$$y = -5$$

$$x = 4 - 2y = 4 - 2(-5) = 14$$

Løsningsmengden er

$$\underline{(14, -5)}$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{cc|c} 2 & 3 & 1 \\ 4 & -1 & -2 \end{array} \right] \left[\begin{array}{l} \leftarrow \\ \leftarrow \end{array} \right] \cdot 2$$

$$2x + 3y = 1$$

$$4x - y = -2$$

$$\sim \left[\begin{array}{cc|c} 4 & 6 & 2 \\ 4 & -1 & -2 \end{array} \right] \left[\begin{array}{l} \leftarrow \\ \leftarrow \end{array} \right] \cdot (-1) \sim \left[\begin{array}{cc|c} 4 & 6 & 2 \\ 0 & -7 & -4 \end{array} \right] \cdot \left(\frac{-1}{7} \right)$$

$$\left(-7y = -4 \text{ gir } y = \frac{4}{7} \right)$$

$$\sim \left[\begin{array}{cc|c} 4 & 6 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 4/7 \end{array} \right] \cdot \frac{1}{2} \sim \left[\begin{array}{cc|c} 2 & 3 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 4/7 \end{array} \right] \left[\begin{array}{l} \leftarrow \\ \leftarrow \end{array} \right] \cdot (-3)$$

$$\sim \left[\begin{array}{cc|c} 2 & 0 & -5/7 \\ 0 & 1 & 4/7 \end{array} \right] \cdot \frac{1}{2} \sim \left[\begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & 0 & -5/14 \\ 0 & 1 & 4/7 \end{array} \right] \text{ Så } x = \frac{-5}{14}$$

$$y = \frac{4}{7} = \frac{8}{14}$$

$$\begin{array}{rcl} x + 2y - z & = & 2 \\ & y + 2z & = 8 \\ 2x + 4y + z & = & 13 \end{array}$$

Vi benytter
radoperasjoner
til å løse liknings-
systemet.

$$\left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 2 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 8 \\ 2 & 4 & 1 & 13 \end{array} \right] \begin{array}{l} \\ \\ (-2) \end{array}$$

$$\sim \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 2 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 8 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 & 9 \end{array} \right] \cdot \frac{1}{3} \sim \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 2 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 8 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 3 \end{array} \right] \begin{array}{l} \\ \\ (-2) \end{array}$$

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

Løsningen er:

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

$$x = 1$$

$$y = 2$$

$$z = 3$$