

$P_1 =$ ~~elimina~~ $A\vec{x} = \vec{b}$
 $P_2 =$ ~~elimina~~ $A =$ Matrice

\vec{b} : VETTORE COLONNA $\vec{x} = (x, y, z)$ CHE VOGLIAMO TROVARE

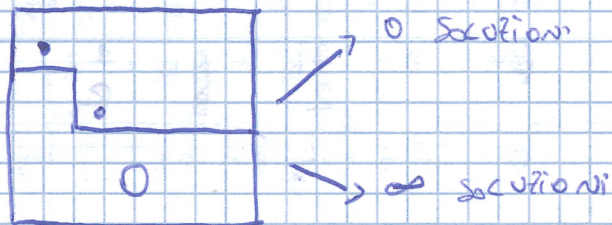
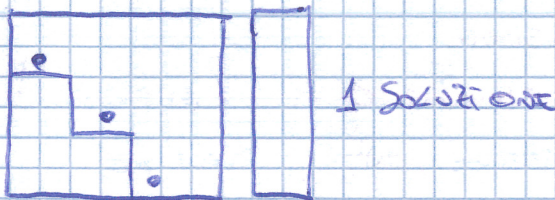
ELIMINAZIONE DI GAUSS - JORDAN

MATRICE QUADRATA: $M_{m \times m}$

$$A \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_m \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} b_1 \\ \vdots \\ b_m \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{Mat}_{m \times m} \times \text{Mat}_{m \times 1} = \text{Mat}_{m \times 1}$$

x : INGGNITE DA TROVARE

Soluzioni



ESEMPIO

$$\begin{cases} 2x - y = b_1 \\ -x + 2y + z = b_2 \\ -y + 2z = b_3 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ b_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$O_1 = R_2 + \frac{1}{2}R_1$ 1° RIGA = $(1x - \frac{1}{2}y + 0z = \frac{1}{2}b_1)$

$$\begin{cases} 2x - y = b_1 \\ 0 + \frac{3}{2}y - z = \frac{1}{2}b_1 + b_2 \\ -y + 2z = b_3 \end{cases}$$


$O_2 = R_3 + \frac{2}{3}R_2$ $(\frac{2}{3}z = +\frac{2}{3}(\frac{1}{2}b_1 + b_2))$

$$\begin{cases} 2x - y = b_1 \\ 0 + \frac{3}{2}y - z = \frac{1}{2}b_1 + b_2 \\ 0 + 0 + \frac{1}{3}z = \frac{1}{3}b_1 + \frac{2}{3}b_2 + b_3 \end{cases}$$

PIVOT 1° RIGA = 2

PIVOT 2° RIGA = $\frac{3}{2}$

PIVOT 3° RIGA = $\frac{4}{3}$


Jordan FORMA A SCALINI ZIOTA

Prima TRAKDBXSEO

$$\begin{cases} 2x - y = 0 \\ 0 \cdot \frac{3}{2}y - z = \frac{1}{2}b_1 + b_2 \\ 0 \cdot 0 + \frac{1}{3}z = \frac{1}{3}b_1 + \frac{2}{3}b_2 + b_3 \end{cases} \quad \leftrightarrow \quad R_2 + \frac{3}{a}R_3 \quad \begin{cases} 2x - y = 0 \\ 0 \cdot \frac{3}{2}y - z = \frac{3}{a}b_1 + \frac{3}{2}b_2 + \frac{3}{a}b_3 \\ 0 \cdot 0 + \frac{1}{3}z = \frac{1}{3}b_1 + \frac{2}{3}b_2 + b_3 \end{cases}$$

$$\leftrightarrow R_1 + \frac{2}{3}R_2 \quad \begin{cases} 2x \quad 0 \quad 0 = \frac{3}{2}b_1 + b_2 + \frac{1}{2}b_3 \\ 0 \quad \frac{3}{2}y \quad -z = \frac{3}{a}b_1 + \frac{3}{2}b_2 + \frac{3}{a}b_3 \\ 0 \quad 0 \quad \frac{1}{3}z = \frac{1}{3}b_1 + \frac{2}{3}b_2 + b_3 \end{cases}$$

Divido PER I PIVOT

$$\begin{cases} x \quad 0 \quad 0 = \frac{3}{a}b_1 + \frac{b_2}{2} + \frac{1}{a}b_3 \\ 0 \quad y \quad 0 = \frac{1}{2}b_1 + b_2 + \frac{1}{2}b_3 \\ 0 \quad 0 \quad z = \frac{1}{a}b_1 + \frac{1}{2}b_2 + \frac{3}{a}b_3 \end{cases}$$

← Risolto

1 SOLUZIONE

PERCHE TUTTI I PIVOT $\neq 0$

Quindi:

INIZIO

$$\underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}}_{A = \text{INPUT}} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ b_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

FINE

$$\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} \frac{3}{a} & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{a} \\ \frac{1}{2} & 1 & \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{a} & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{3}{a} \end{pmatrix}}_{A_1 = \text{OUTPUT}} \begin{pmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ b_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

MATRICE INVERSA

M · M

→ NON ESISTE SEMPRE

$$A \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ b_3 \end{pmatrix} \Leftrightarrow A^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ b_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A \cdot v = w \Leftrightarrow A^{-1} \cdot w = v$$

Oss: ~~LA~~ INVERSA DI UNA MATRICE ESISTE SOLO NEI CASI IN CUI IL SISTEMA HA UN'UNICA SOLUZIONE

Oss: SE NON E' UNA MATRICE QUADRATA NON HA SENSO PARLARE