

# Sistemas de ecuaciones

→ Escalariización

Ej:

método viejo

$$\begin{cases} x + y = 2 \\ x - y = 0 \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} x + x = 2 \Rightarrow 2x = 2 \Rightarrow x = 1 \\ x = y \end{cases} \rightarrow y = 1$$

Escalariización

$$\begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 \end{array} \xrightarrow{F_2 - F_1} \begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & -2 & -2 \end{array} \xrightarrow{\frac{F_1 + F_2}{2}} \begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{array} \rightarrow x = 1$$

$$\begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{array} \rightarrow y = 1$$

→ El método de escalariización busca generar ceros abajo de la diagonal

# Tipos de sist. de ECS.

→ Compatibles determinados  
 • Tienen una única solución  
 Ej: el anterior

→ Compatibles indeterminados  
 • Tienen infinitas soluciones

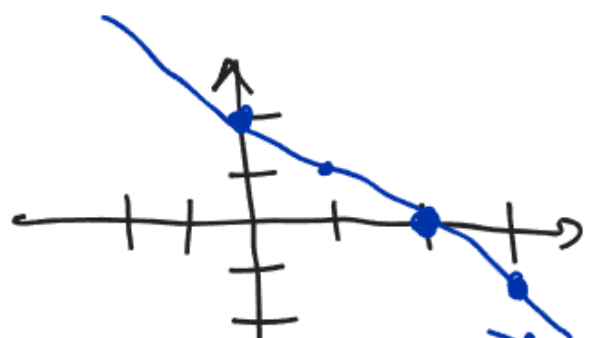
Ej 1

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

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & | & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & | & 4 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{F_2 - 2F_1}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & | & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & | & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$\rightarrow y = 0$   
 $\rightarrow x + y = 2$



$\infty$  sol.

$x + y = 2$   
 $\uparrow y = 2 - x$   
 $(x, 2 - x)$

- $(1, 1)$
- $(2, 0)$
- $(0, 2)$

Ej 2:

$$\begin{cases} x + y + z = 3 \\ 2x + 2y + 2z = 6 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & | & 3 \\ 2 & 2 & 2 & | & 6 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{F_2 - 2F_1}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & | & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & | & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$\infty$  sol.

- $(3, 0, 0)$
- $(1, 1, 1)$

→ INCOMPATIBLES

•  $\nexists$  solución

Ej: Ej:

$$\begin{cases} x + y = 2 \\ x + y = 3 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & 3 \end{array} \xrightarrow{F_2 - F_1}$$

$$\begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array}$$

$0x + 0y = 1$   $\downarrow$   
Absurdo

Ej 2:

$$\begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & 1 & 4 \\ 2 & -1 & 1 \end{array} \xrightarrow{F_2 - 2F_1}$$

$$\begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & 1 & 4 \\ 0 & -3 & -7 \end{array} \xrightarrow{F_1 - F_2} \begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & 0 & \frac{5}{3} \\ 0 & -3 & -7 \end{array}$$

$-3y = -7 \Rightarrow y = \frac{7}{3}$

$$\begin{cases} x + y = 4 \\ 2x - y = 1 \end{cases} \rightarrow \text{SCD: } \left( \frac{5}{3}, \frac{7}{3} \right)$$

$$\begin{cases} x + y + z = 0 \\ 3x - y + 2z = 2 \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 3 & -1 & 2 & 2 \end{array} \xrightarrow{F_2 - 3F_1} \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -4 & -1 & 2 \end{array}$$

$$x + y + z = 0$$

$$z = -2 - 4y$$

$$x = 2 + 3y$$

$$y = -\frac{2}{3} + \frac{1}{3}x$$

Sol:  $(2 + 3y, y, -2 - 4y)$

$$\left( x, -\frac{2}{3} + \frac{1}{3}x, -2 - 4\left(-\frac{2}{3} + \frac{1}{3}x\right) \right)$$

$$\begin{cases} x + y = 1 \\ x - y = 0 \\ x = \frac{1}{2} \end{cases}$$

→ SCD

Sol:  $\left( \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2} \right)$

$$\begin{cases} x+y=1 \\ x-y=0 \\ x=\frac{1}{4} \end{cases} \rightarrow \text{SI}$$

$$\begin{cases} x+y=1 \\ (2x+2y=2 \rightarrow \text{SCI}) \\ (3x+3y=3) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x+y+z=0 \\ x-y-z=1 \end{cases} \rightarrow \text{~~SI~~$$

## Vectores

$$X \in \mathbb{R}^n \quad X = (x_1, \dots, x_n) \quad x_1, \dots, x_n \in \mathbb{R}$$

vector  
de  $\mathbb{R}^n$

$$(1, 1, 0)$$

$$(7, 14, 20)$$

$$(1, 1)$$

$$(1, 2, 3, 4)$$

## Combinación lineal

Dado A un conjunto de vectores

$$A = \{ \underbrace{x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m}_{x_1, \dots, x_m \in \mathbb{R}^n} \}, \quad \underbrace{x_1, \dots, x_m}_{x_1, \dots, x_m \in \mathbb{R}^n} \in \mathbb{R}^n$$

$$x_i = (x_{i1}, \dots, x_{in})$$

$$x_{i1}, \dots, x_{in} \in \mathbb{R}$$

Una comb. lineal de  $A$  es otro vector que se obtiene sumando múltiplos de los vectores de  $A$

Dados  $m$  coef.  $\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_m \in \mathbb{R}$

$$\Rightarrow Z = \lambda_1 X_1 + \lambda_2 X_2 + \dots + \lambda_m X_m$$

Ej:  $A = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$   $\widehat{(1,1)}$  es CL de  $A$  con coeficientes  $\lambda_1 = 1$   
 $\lambda_2 = -1$

$$1 \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} (-1) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Dado conj. vec.  $A$  y otro vector  $X \Rightarrow$  ¿es  $X$  C.L de  $A$ ?

$$A = \{(1, 3, 2), (1, 1, 1)\}$$

$$X = (7, 4, 5)$$

Dado conj. vec.  $A$  y  
 otro vector  $X \Rightarrow$   
 ¿es  $X$  C.L. de  $A$ ?

¿  $\exists \lambda_1, \lambda_2 /$   
 $\lambda_1(1, 3, 2) + \lambda_2(1, 1, 1) = (7, 4, 5)$ ?

$$\begin{cases} \lambda_1 + \lambda_2 = 7 \\ 3\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 = 4 \\ 2\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 = 5 \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{array}{c|c|c} 1 & 1 & 7 \\ 3 & 1 & 4 \\ 2 & 1 & 5 \end{array} \xrightarrow{F_2 - F_1, F_3 - F_1} \begin{array}{c|c|c} 1 & 1 & 7 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 2 & 1 & 5 \end{array}$$

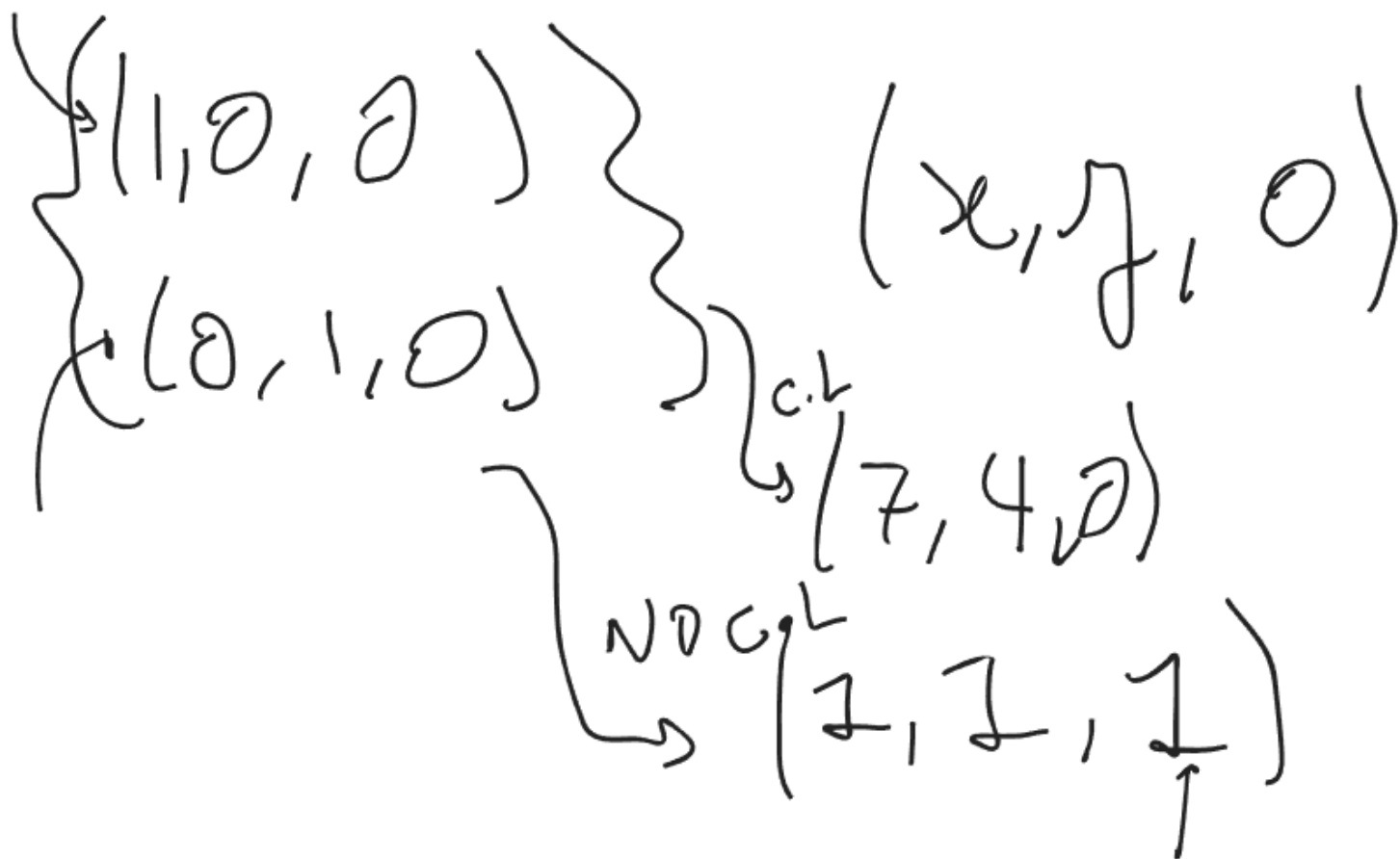
$$\begin{array}{c|c|c} 1 & 1 & 7 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 2 & 1 & 5 \end{array} \xrightarrow{F_1 - F_2} \begin{array}{c|c|c} 0 & 1 & 8 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 7 \end{array} \rightarrow \begin{array}{l} \lambda_2 = 8 \\ \lambda_1 = -1 \\ \lambda_2 = 7 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c|c|c} 0 & 1 & 8 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 7 \end{array} \xrightarrow{F_3 - F_1} \begin{array}{c|c|c} 0 & 1 & 8 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{array}$$

$\Rightarrow SI$

$$A = \{ (1, 0), (0, 1) \}$$

$$\Rightarrow x = (7, 5)$$



$$A = \{ (1, 3, 4), (2, 1, 2) \}$$

$$x = (-4, 3, 2)$$

¿Es  $x$  c.l. de  $A$ ?

Si es, cuál es  $\lambda_1$  y  $\lambda_2$ ?

$$\begin{array}{ccc|c}
 1 & 2 & & -4 \\
 3 & 1 & & 3 \\
 4 & 2 & & 2
 \end{array}
 \begin{array}{l}
 \xrightarrow{F_2 - 3F_1} \\
 \xrightarrow{F_3 - 4F_1}
 \end{array}
 \begin{array}{ccc|c}
 1 & 2 & & -4 \\
 0 & -5 & & 15 \\
 0 & -6 & & 18
 \end{array}
 \begin{array}{l}
 \rightarrow \lambda_1 + 2\lambda_2 = -4 \\
 \rightarrow \lambda_2 = -3 \\
 \rightarrow \lambda_2 = -3
 \end{array}
 \begin{array}{l}
 \Rightarrow \lambda_1 - 6 = -4 \\
 \lambda_1 = 2
 \end{array}$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A \left\{ (1,1), (1,0), (0,1) \right\}$$

$$X = (2, 2)$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc|c}
 1 & 1 & 0 & 2 \\
 1 & 0 & 1 & 2
 \end{array}
 \xrightarrow{-F_1}
 \begin{array}{ccc|c}
 1 & 1 & 0 & 2 \\
 0 & -1 & 1 & 0
 \end{array}
 \begin{array}{l}
 \rightarrow \lambda_1 + \lambda_2 = 2 \\
 \rightarrow \lambda_2 = \lambda_3 \\
 \lambda_2 = 2 - \lambda_1
 \end{array}$$

$\rightarrow$  SCS

$$\text{sol: } (\lambda_1, 2 - \lambda_1, 2 - \lambda_1)$$

$$(1, 1, 1)$$

$$(3, -1, -1)$$