

LINEARE GLEICHUNGSSYSTEME LGLS

Definition	Mehrere Gleichungen (m) mit mehrere Unbekannten (n) nur in der ersten Potenz.	$x^i \rightarrow i = 1$
Beispiele	$\begin{cases} 2x + y = 5 \\ x + 2y = 5 \end{cases}$	$\begin{cases} -x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = 0 \\ x_1 - 3x_2 - 2x_3 = 5 \\ 5x_1 + x_2 + 4x_3 = 3 \end{cases}$

Lösungsmethoden

Einsetzungsverfahren	$\begin{cases} y = 5 - 2x \\ x + 2y = 5 \end{cases}$ eine nach y auflösen	$ x + 2(5 - 2x) = 5 $ y einsetzen																																																																																						
Gleichsetzungsverfahren	$\begin{cases} y = 5 - 2x \\ y = \frac{5 - x}{2} \end{cases}$ beide nach y auflösen	$ 5 - 2x = \frac{5 - x}{2} $ beide gleichsetzen																																																																																						
Additionsverfahren Subtraktionsverfahren	$* -2 \begin{cases} -4x - 2y = -10 \\ x + 2y = 5 \end{cases}$ eine multiplizieren	$ -3x = -5 $ beide addieren, subtrahieren																																																																																						
Gauss Algorithmus (mit Faktor mul/div) (zueinander add/sub) (vertauschen)	<table border="1"> <tr><th>x_1</th><th>x_2</th><th>x_3</th><th>b</th><th></th></tr> <tr><td>-1</td><td>+1</td><td>+1</td><td>0</td><td>I</td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>-3</td><td>-2</td><td>5</td><td>II</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>1</td><td>4</td><td>3</td><td>III</td></tr> </table> Gauss-Tableau erstellen	x_1	x_2	x_3	b		-1	+1	+1	0	I	1	-3	-2	5	II	5	1	4	3	III	<table border="1"> <tr><th colspan="4">Obere Dreiecksform</th></tr> <tr><th>x_1</th><th>x_2</th><th>x_3</th><th>b</th></tr> <tr><td>-1</td><td>+1</td><td>+1</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>0</td><td>-2</td><td>-1</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>6</td><td>18</td></tr> </table>	Obere Dreiecksform				x_1	x_2	x_3	b	-1	+1	+1	0	0	-2	-1	5	0	0	6	18	<table border="1"> <tr><th colspan="4">Untere Dreiecksform</th></tr> <tr><th>x_1</th><th>x_2</th><th>x_3</th><th>b</th></tr> <tr><td>#</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>#</td></tr> <tr><td>#</td><td>#</td><td>0</td><td>#</td></tr> <tr><td>#</td><td>#</td><td>#</td><td>#</td></tr> </table>	Untere Dreiecksform				x_1	x_2	x_3	b	#	0	0	#	#	#	0	#	#	#	#	#	<table border="1"> <tr><th colspan="4">Diagonalform</th></tr> <tr><th>x_1</th><th>x_2</th><th>x_3</th><th>b</th><th></th></tr> <tr><td>-1</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>I</td></tr> <tr><td>0</td><td>-2</td><td>0</td><td>8</td><td>II</td></tr> <tr><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>6</td><td>18</td><td>III</td></tr> </table>	Diagonalform				x_1	x_2	x_3	b		-1	0	0	1	I	0	-2	0	8	II	0	0	6	18	III
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Anzahl Lösungen

<div style="border: 1px dashed green; padding: 5px;"> $\text{rank}(A)$ <code>linalg::rank(A)</code> $\det(A)$ <code>linalg::det(A)</code> $\text{inv}(A)$ <code>inverse(A)</code> </div>	<div style="text-align: center;"> <p>A ist regulär</p> <p>↓</p> <p>Rang(A) = n</p> <p>↓</p> <p>det(A) ≠ 0</p> <p>↓</p> <p>A ist invertierbar</p> </div>	<div style="text-align: center;"> <p>A ist singulär</p> <p>↓</p> <p>Rang(A) < n</p> <p>↓</p> <p>det(A) = 0</p> <p>↓</p> <p>A ist nicht invertierbar</p> </div>																																																	
	A ist regulär	A ist singulär																																																	
inhomogenes LGIS $\begin{cases} x_1 & x_3 & = & 0 \\ x_1 & x_2 & = & 3 \\ x_2 & x_3 & = & 0 \end{cases}$ $A * \vec{x} = \vec{b}$	<div style="text-align: center;"> <p>eine Lösung</p> </div> <table border="1"> <tr><th>x_1</th><th>x_2</th><th>x_3</th><th>b</th></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> </table> $\vec{x} = A^{-1} * \vec{b}$	x_1	x_2	x_3	b	1	0	0	5	0	1	0	3	0	0	1	2	<div style="text-align: center;"> <p>keine Lösungen</p> </div> <table border="1"> <tr><th>x_1</th><th>x_2</th><th>x_3</th><th>b</th></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> </table>	x_1	x_2	x_3	b	1	0	0	5	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	<div style="text-align: center;"> <p>∞ Lösungen</p> <p>$g=h$</p> </div> <table border="1"> <tr><th>x_1</th><th>x_2</th><th>x_3</th><th>b</th></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> </table>	x_1	x_2	x_3	b	1	0	0	5	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0
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Reduzierte Zeilen-Staffel-Form „rre-Form“

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	2. bekannte Variablen: Gleichung aufstellen $x_n = b_n - (x_4 * s) - (x_5 * t)$	$x_1 = 5 - 2s - 3t$ $x_2 = 4 - 7s - 3t$ $x_3 = 6 - 3s - 8t$																																										
	3. Lösungsvektor aufstellen $\vec{x} = (b) + s * (x_4) + t * (x_5)$	$\vec{x} = \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ 4 \\ 6 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + s * \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ -7 \\ -3 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + t * \begin{pmatrix} -3 \\ -3 \\ -8 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$																																										

Matrixschreibweise (Schlusskontrolle)

A	$*$	\vec{x}	$=$	\vec{b}
$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 & 1 \\ 2 & -1 & 1 & -4 \\ 3 & 3 & 4 & -5 \end{pmatrix}$	$*$	$\begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \end{pmatrix}$	$=$	$\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$