

§ 9-ΣΥΣΤΗΜΑ CRAMER-ΛΥΣΗ ΑΛΥΤΗΣ ΑΣΚΗΣΗΣ 4

ΑΣΚΗΣΗ 4

Να λυθεί το σύστημα:
$$\begin{cases} x + \lambda y - z = 2 \\ 2x - y + \lambda z = 5 \\ x + 10y - 6z = \mu \end{cases}$$
 για τις διάφορες τιμές των πραγματικών παραμέτρων λ, μ .

Λύση

$$\begin{aligned} \det A &= \begin{vmatrix} 1 & \lambda & -1 \\ 2 & -1 & \lambda \\ 1 & 10 & -6 \end{vmatrix} = (\Gamma 1 - \Gamma 3) = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & \lambda - 10 & 5 \\ 2 & -1 & \lambda \\ 1 & 10 & -6 \end{vmatrix} = (\Gamma 2 - 2\Gamma 3) = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & \lambda - 10 & 5 \\ 0 & -21 & \lambda + 12 \\ 1 & 10 & -6 \end{vmatrix} \\ &= \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - 10 & 5 \\ -21 & \lambda + 12 \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda - 10)(\lambda + 12) + 5 \cdot 21 = \lambda^2 + 12\lambda - 10\lambda - 120 + 105 = \\ &= \lambda^2 + 2\lambda - 15 = (\lambda - 3)(\lambda + 5) \end{aligned}$$

1) Άρα για $\lambda \neq 3$ και $\lambda \neq -5$ το σύστημα έχει μία και μοναδική λύση την εξής:

$$\begin{aligned} \det A_1 &= \begin{vmatrix} 2 & \lambda & -1 \\ 5 & -1 & \lambda \\ \mu & 10 & -6 \end{vmatrix} = (\Sigma 1 + 2\Sigma 3) = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & \lambda & -1 \\ 5 + 2\lambda & -1 & \lambda \\ \mu - 12 & 10 & -6 \end{vmatrix} \\ &= -\lambda \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 5 + 2\lambda & \lambda \\ \mu - 12 & -6 \end{vmatrix} + (-1) \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 5 + 2\lambda & -1 \\ \mu - 12 & 10 \end{vmatrix} \\ &= -\lambda[(5 + 2\lambda)(-6) - \lambda \cdot (\mu - 12)] - [(5 + 2\lambda) \cdot 10 + (\mu - 12)] \\ &= -\lambda[-30 - 12\lambda - \lambda \cdot \mu + 12 \cdot \lambda] - (50 + 20\lambda + \mu - 12) \\ &= 30\lambda + 12\lambda^2 + \lambda^2\mu - 12\lambda^2 - (20\lambda + \mu + 38) = \lambda^2\mu + 30\lambda - 20\lambda - \mu - 38 \\ &= \lambda^2\mu + 10\lambda - \mu - 38 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \det A_2 &= \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 \\ 2 & 5 & \lambda \\ 1 & \mu & -6 \end{vmatrix} = (\Sigma 3 + \Sigma 1) = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 5 & \lambda + 2 \\ 1 & \mu & -5 \end{vmatrix} = (\Sigma 2 - 2\Sigma 1) = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & \lambda + 2 \\ 1 & \mu - 2 & -5 \end{vmatrix} \\ &= \begin{vmatrix} 1 & \lambda + 2 \\ \mu - 2 & -5 \end{vmatrix} = (-5) - (\lambda + 2) \cdot (\mu - 2) = -5 - (\lambda\mu - 2\lambda + 2\mu - 4) \\ &= -5 - \lambda\mu + 2\lambda - 2\mu + 4 = -1 - \lambda\mu + 2\lambda - 2\mu \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \det A_3 &= \begin{vmatrix} 1 & \lambda & 2 \\ 2 & -1 & 5 \\ 1 & 10 & \mu \end{vmatrix} = (\Sigma 3 \rightarrow \Sigma 3 - 2\Sigma 1) = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & \lambda & 0 \\ 2 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 10 & \mu - 2 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 1 \\ 10 & \mu - 2 \end{vmatrix} - \lambda \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & \mu - 2 \end{vmatrix} \\ &= -\mu + 2 - 10 - \lambda(2\mu - 4 - 1) = -\mu - 8 - \lambda(2\mu - 5) = -\mu - 8 - 2\lambda\mu + 5\lambda \end{aligned}$$

$$x = \frac{\det A_1}{\det A} = \frac{\lambda^2\mu + 10\lambda - \mu - 38}{(\lambda - 3)(\lambda + 5)}$$

$$y = \frac{\det A_2}{\det A} = \frac{-1 - \lambda\mu + 2\lambda - 2\mu}{(\lambda - 3)(\lambda + 5)}$$

$$z = \frac{\det A_3}{\det A} = \frac{-\mu - 8 - 2\lambda\mu + 5\lambda}{(\lambda - 3)(\lambda + 5)}$$

2) Για $\lambda = 3$ το σύστημα παίρνει τη μορφή:

$$\begin{cases} x + \lambda y - z = 2 \\ 2x - y + \lambda z = 5 \\ x + 10y - 6z = \mu \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x + 3y - z = 2 \\ 2x - y + 3z = 5 \\ x + 10y - 6z = \mu \end{cases}$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 3 & -1 & 2 \\ 2 & -1 & 3 & 5 \\ 1 & 10 & -6 & \mu \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{\substack{r_3-r_1 \\ r_2-2r_1}} \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 3 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & -7 & 5 & 1 \\ 0 & 7 & -5 & \mu-2 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{r_3+r_2} \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 3 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & -7 & 5 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \mu-1 \end{array} \right]$$

- Αν $\mu = 1$, δηλ. $\mu - 1 = 0$, τότε το σύστημα έχει άπειρες λύσεις, τις εξής:

$$\xrightarrow{\left(-\frac{1}{7}\right) \cdot r_2} \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 3 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & -\frac{5}{7} & -\frac{1}{7} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{r_1-3r_2} \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & \frac{8}{7} & \frac{17}{7} \\ 0 & 1 & -\frac{5}{7} & -\frac{1}{7} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right]$$

$$\text{Άρα } \begin{cases} x = \frac{17}{7} - \frac{8}{7}k \\ y = -\frac{1}{7} + \frac{5}{7}k \end{cases}, k \in \mathbb{R}$$

- Αν $\mu \neq 1$ τότε το (Σ) είναι αδύνατο!

3) Για $\lambda = -5$ το σύστημα παίρνει τη μορφή:

$$\begin{cases} x + \lambda y - z = 2 \\ 2x - y + \lambda z = 5 \\ x + 10y - 6z = \mu \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x - 5y - z = 2 \\ 2x - y - 5z = 5 \\ x + 10y - 6z = \mu \end{cases}$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & -5 & -1 & 2 \\ 2 & -1 & -5 & 5 \\ 1 & 10 & -6 & \mu \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{\substack{r_3-r_1 \\ r_2-2r_1}} \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & -5 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 9 & -3 & 1 \\ 0 & 15 & -5 & \mu-2 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{\left(\frac{1}{3}\right) \cdot r_2} \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & -5 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 3 & -1 & 1/3 \\ 0 & 15 & -5 & \mu-2 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{\left(\frac{1}{5}\right) \cdot r_3} \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & -5 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 3 & -1 & 1/3 \\ 0 & 3 & -1 & \mu-2/5 \end{array} \right]$$

$$\xrightarrow{r_3-r_2} \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & -5 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 3 & -1 & 1/3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \frac{3\mu-11}{15} \end{array} \right]$$

- Αν $\frac{3\mu-11}{15} = 0$, δηλ. $\mu = \frac{11}{3}$, τότε το σύστημα έχει άπειρες λύσεις, τις εξής:

$$\left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & -5 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 3 & -1 & 1/3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{\left(\frac{1}{3}\right) \cdot r_2} \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & -5 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & -\frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{9} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{r_1+5r_2} \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & -\frac{8}{3} & \frac{23}{9} \\ 0 & 1 & -\frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{9} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right]$$

$$\text{Άρα } \begin{cases} x = \frac{23}{9} + \frac{8}{3}k \\ y = \frac{1}{9} + \frac{1}{3}k \end{cases}, k \in \mathbb{R}$$

- Αν $\frac{3\mu-11}{15} \neq 0$, δηλ. $\mu \neq \frac{11}{3}$, τότε το σύστημα είναι αδύνατο!