

# النظير الضربي للمصفوفة المربعة

الرمز المستخدم للدلالة على النظير الضربي للمصفوفة  $P \leftarrow P^{-1}$

سنقتصر على المصفوفة الثنائية

$$= \begin{bmatrix} r_{1P} & r_{2P} \\ r_{1P} & r_{2P} \end{bmatrix} \text{ بتبدل}$$

نقلنا الإشارة

## خطوات الحل:

1- نجد محدد  $P$

2- نكتب القانون  $P^{-1} = \frac{1}{|P|} \begin{bmatrix} r_{2P} & -r_{1P} \\ -r_{1P} & r_{2P} \end{bmatrix}$

3- نقسم كل مصطلح في المصفوفة على  $|P|$

مثال:  $P = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$  جدي النظير الضربي للمصفوفة  $P$

$$0 = 3 - 4 = 1 \times 3 - 2 \times 2 = |P| \quad \square$$

$$P^{-1} = \frac{1}{0} \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -2 \\ -2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad \square$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} \frac{3}{0} & \frac{-2}{0} \\ \frac{-2}{0} & \frac{1}{0} \end{bmatrix}$$

سؤال: جدي النظرية الضري لكل من

$$\textcircled{1} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 3 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = P$$

$$1 - = 2 + 3 - = |P|$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 3 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \frac{1}{-1} = P^{-1}$$

$$\frac{1}{-1} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 3 & 1 \end{bmatrix} =$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = U \textcircled{2}$$

$$1 - = 2 - 1 = |U|$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \frac{1}{-1} = U^{-1}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} =$$



المصفوفة المنفردة

هي المصفوفة التي تكون محددها = صفر  
 هي المصفوفة التي لا يوجد لها نظير عكسي لان  $|P| = 0$ . يصعب في القانون كيمي غير معرفة!

مثال : أي المصفوفات التالية منفردة

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 4 \\ 3 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = P \text{ (3)}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ 6 & 2 \end{bmatrix} = P \text{ (1)}$$

$$2 \times 1 - 3 \times 4 = |P|$$

$$2 \times 2 - 6 \times 1 = |P|$$

$$2 - 12 = -10 \neq 0 \text{ صفر}$$

$$4 - 6 = -2$$

$$P \leftarrow \text{منفردة}$$

صفر، منفردة

$$\Delta = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 4 \\ 6 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 3 & 3 \\ 3 & 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix} = U \text{ (4)}$$

$$|A| = P - P = 0$$

$$\left| \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 3 & 3 & 3 \\ 3 & 2 & 3 & 3 \end{array} \right| = |U|$$

صفر =

لان  $3 \times 3 = 9$

أحد المصفوفات المتساوية الصف الآخر

$$|U| = 0$$

U منفردة

قانون ١١٩ :

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix} = P$$

١٩١ = ٢٤ + ٢٤ = ٤٨  $\Rightarrow$  نظير جزئي

$$\begin{bmatrix} 3 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = U$$

١٩١ = ٣ + ٦ = ٩  $\Rightarrow$  نظير جزئي

~~٣ + ٦ = ٩~~

~~٣ = ٦ - ٣~~

$$\begin{bmatrix} 3 & 3 \\ 3 & 3 \end{bmatrix} = \Delta$$

١ = ٩ - ٩ = ٠

متفرقة ليس لها نظير جزئي

$$\begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1 & 2 \\ 9 & 3 & 7 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} = D$$

$$\left| \begin{array}{ccc|c} 3 & 1 & 2 & 3=U \\ 9 & 1 & 2 & \\ 1 & 1 & 2 & \end{array} \right|$$

١ = ٣ = ٣

اذا = لانها صفوفها عناصر الاخر

متفرقة ليس لها نظير جزئي



مسألة: 
$$P = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

بيان متفردة فإن

$$|P| = 0$$

$$0 \cdot 2 - 0 \cdot 0 = |P|$$

$$0 = 0 \cdot 2 - 0 \cdot 0$$

$$0 = (2 - 0) \cdot 0$$

$$0 = 0 \quad 0 = 0$$

$$Q^{-1} = Q^{-1} \times Q = I$$

$$U = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

بيان متفردة فإن  $|U| = 1$

$$2 \cdot 1 - 0 \cdot 0 = |U|$$

$$1 = 2 - 0$$

$$2 = 2$$

$$1 = 1$$

$$Q^{-1} = \frac{1}{0} \times Q^{-1}$$

$$(Q^{-1})^{-1} = 0 \cdot Q^{-1}$$

$$X U^{-1} = U^{-1} \times Q^{-1}$$

مثال 1 (11):

$$P = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 1+u & u \end{bmatrix}$$

$$|P| = 1 \cdot u - (2+u) = |P|$$

$$u = 2u - (2+u) = |P|$$

$$Q^{-1} = \frac{1}{|P|}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$Q^{-1} \cdot Q = I \quad (1) \quad (2) \quad (3) \quad (4) \quad (5) \quad (6) \quad (7) \quad (8) \quad (9) \quad (10) \quad (11) \quad (12) \quad (13) \quad (14) \quad (15) \quad (16) \quad (17) \quad (18) \quad (19) \quad (20)$$

$$u = u$$

$$u = 1$$

خصائص النظر المربيع :

$$P^2 = P \times P^{-1} P = P \times P \quad \text{①}$$

$$= I \text{ فإن } P^{-1} P = I$$

$$P^{-1} P = I \quad \text{②}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \cdot & \cdot & 1 \\ \cdot & 1 & \cdot \\ 1 & \cdot & \cdot \end{bmatrix}$$

$$P = P^{-1} P \quad \text{③}$$

نظير النظر المربيع للصيغة P = P

$$P^{-1} P \times \frac{1}{P} = P^{-1} (P \times \frac{1}{P}) \quad \text{④}$$

$$P^{-1} P \times \frac{1}{P} = P^{-1} (P \times \frac{1}{P}) = I$$

$$P^{-1} P \times P^{-1} U = P^{-1} (U \times P) \quad \text{⑤}$$

$$\frac{1}{|P|} = |P^{-1}| \quad \text{⑥}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & \cdot & \cdot \\ \cdot & \cdot & \cdot \\ \cdot & \cdot & \cdot \end{bmatrix} = U, \quad \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \cdot \\ \cdot & \cdot \end{bmatrix} = P$$

$$P^{-1} U \quad \text{⑦} \quad (P \times P^{-1}) \quad \text{⑧} \quad P \times P^{-1} \quad \text{⑨} \quad P^{-1} P \quad \text{⑩}$$

$$P^{-1} (U \times P) \quad \text{⑪}$$

$$U = I$$



$$I - X\Gamma - X\Gamma' = W$$

$$\Gamma = W$$

$$\Sigma - \Gamma = P$$

$$\Gamma = P$$

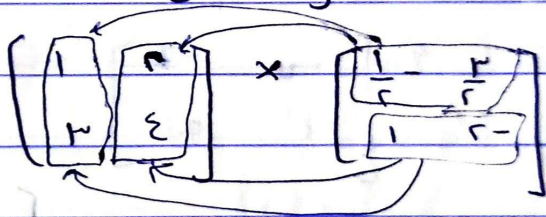
$$\begin{bmatrix} I & W \\ \Gamma & \Sigma \end{bmatrix}^{-1} = P \quad \textcircled{1}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} I & W \\ \Gamma & \Sigma \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} I & W \\ \Gamma & \Sigma \end{bmatrix} =$$

$$P = P X^{-1} P \quad \textcircled{2}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} =$$



$$\begin{bmatrix} P + W & X \\ \Gamma + \Sigma & \Sigma \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$P^{-1} P = I = P \Sigma \quad \textcircled{3}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} I & W \\ \Gamma & \Sigma \end{bmatrix} X^{-1} =$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} I & W \\ \Gamma & \Sigma \end{bmatrix} =$$

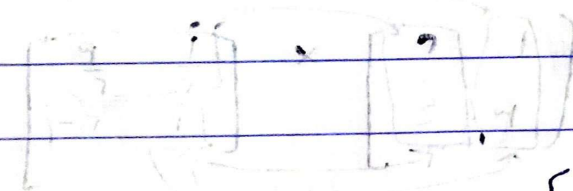
$$|P| = \dots \quad |P| = \frac{1}{r} = \frac{1}{|U|} = |U^{-1}| \quad (2)$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & \cdot \\ r & r \end{bmatrix} \frac{1}{r} = U^{-1} \quad U^{-1} P X^{-1} U = U^{-1} (U P) \quad (3)$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{r} & \cdot \\ \cdot & \cdot \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{r} & \frac{r}{r} \\ \cdot & \cdot \end{bmatrix} \times \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{r} & \cdot \\ \cdot & \cdot \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{r} & \cdot \\ \cdot & \cdot \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{r} & \cdot \\ \cdot & \cdot \end{bmatrix} =$$

$$\odot \quad 9 \times 9 = 9 \quad \therefore (119) \text{ is } = \dots$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & \varepsilon \\ r & r \end{bmatrix} = P$$



$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & r \\ \varepsilon & r \end{bmatrix} \frac{1}{r} = U^{-1} P$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \frac{0}{r} & \frac{r}{r} \\ \frac{\varepsilon}{r} & \frac{r}{r} \end{bmatrix} =$$

$$P = U^{-1} (U^{-1} P)$$

$$\odot \quad (77)^{-1} = \frac{1}{9} \begin{bmatrix} \cdot & \cdot \\ \cdot & \cdot \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{bmatrix} 0 & \varepsilon \\ r & r \end{bmatrix} =$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \cdot & \cdot \\ \cdot & \cdot \end{bmatrix}$$



$$Q = 9 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 7 \\ 0 & 7 \end{bmatrix} \quad |^{-1}P| \quad \begin{bmatrix} 7 & 0 & 7 & 0 \\ 0 & 7 & 0 & 7 \end{bmatrix} = P : \underline{-\Sigma W}$$

$$7 \cdot 0 = 0 \quad |^{-1}P| \quad \frac{1}{|P|} = |^{-1}P|$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 7 & 0 \\ 0 & 7 \end{bmatrix} \quad |^{-1}P| = \begin{bmatrix} 7 & 0 \\ 0 & 7 \end{bmatrix} \quad \frac{1}{|P|} = \frac{1}{0}$$

$$0 = |P|$$

$$\times |9| = 7 \cdot 7 = 49 \quad |^{-1}P| = 0$$

$$\times 9^{-1} = \frac{1}{49} \begin{bmatrix} 7 & 0 \\ 0 & 7 \end{bmatrix} \quad \boxed{0 = 0}$$

$$9 \cdot 9 = |P| = |^{-1}P| \quad 9^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} 7 & 0 \\ 0 & 7 \end{bmatrix} = P : \underline{-\Sigma W}$$

$$|^{-1}P| = |P| \quad 9^{-1} \cdot 0 = 0 \quad \mu + \omega \nu = |P|$$

$$\frac{1}{|P|} = \frac{|P|}{\mu + \omega \nu} = \frac{1}{|P|} = |^{-1}P|$$

$$\frac{1}{\mu + \omega \nu} = \mu + \omega \nu \quad \frac{1}{\mu + \omega \nu} = \mu + \omega \nu$$

$$1 = \mu + \omega \nu \quad \begin{bmatrix} -3 & 4 \\ 4 & -2 \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \mu + \omega \nu \\ \mu + \omega \nu \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Sigma = \omega \nu$$

$$\Gamma = \omega \nu$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \mu & \gamma \\ \varepsilon & \nu \end{bmatrix} = U \quad \text{و} \quad \begin{bmatrix} \mu & 1 \\ \gamma & \varepsilon \end{bmatrix} = P : \text{مرد}$$

$$U = \Delta \cdot P$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \mu & \gamma \\ \varepsilon & \nu \end{bmatrix} = \Delta \cdot \begin{bmatrix} \mu & \gamma \\ \gamma & \varepsilon \end{bmatrix}$$

مفردة  $\Delta = |\Gamma - \Gamma| = |P| \times$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \mu - & \gamma \\ 1 & \varepsilon - \end{bmatrix} \frac{1}{1-} = \Gamma P \times$$

$$P^T U = \Delta \cdot P^T P$$

$$U \cdot X = \Gamma P = \Delta$$

$$P^T X = U = \Delta \cdot P$$

$$P^T (U \cdot X) = P^T (\Delta)$$

$$P^T U = \Delta$$

$$U \cdot P^T = \Delta \cdot P^T P$$

$$U \cdot P^T = \Delta \cdot P^T P$$

$$U \cdot P^T = \Delta$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \mu - & \gamma \\ \gamma & \varepsilon - \end{bmatrix} 1- = U^T$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \mu & \varepsilon - \\ \gamma - & \nu \end{bmatrix} =$$

$$P \cdot U = (U \cdot P^T) = 1- \Delta$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \mu & 1 \\ \gamma & \varepsilon \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \mu & \varepsilon - \\ \gamma - & \nu \end{bmatrix} =$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \gamma & \Lambda \\ 0 & 0- \end{bmatrix} =$$



سوال :  $D \cdot P = U \cdot P$

كأن  $P$  غير متغيرة فإن  $P^{-1}$  موجودة

$$\begin{vmatrix} 9 & 1 \\ a & 1 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 9 & 1 \\ 9 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$D \cdot P \cdot P^{-1} = U \cdot P \cdot P^{-1}$$

$$D \cdot P = U \cdot P$$

$$D = U \cdot 1 = 9$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 9 & 1 \\ 9 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 9 & 1 \\ 9 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= 9 \times 1 - 9 \times 1 = 0$$

المصفوفة  $P$  غير قابلة للعكس لأن  $\det P = 0$

لذلك لا يمكن إيجاد  $P^{-1}$

أو  $P^{-1}$

أو  $P^{-1}$

أو  $P^{-1}$

المصفوفة  $P$  غير قابلة للعكس لأن  $\det P = 0$

$$P^{-1} = \frac{1}{\det P} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$P^{-1} = \frac{1}{0} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

أو  $P^{-1}$

$$P^{-1} = \frac{1}{0} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

أو  $P^{-1}$

$$P^{-1} = \frac{1}{0} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

أو  $P^{-1}$

أسئلة خارجية على المحاضرة :

منحى دائرة

$$\textcircled{1} \text{ إذا كان } \begin{vmatrix} u & p \\ v & q \end{vmatrix} = 0 \text{ فانه } \begin{vmatrix} u & p \\ v & q \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$u \cdot q - v \cdot p = 0$$

$$0 - 10 = -10$$

$$10 \cdot 10 = 100$$

$$100 - 100 = 0$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} u & p \\ v & q \end{vmatrix} \times \begin{vmatrix} p & q \\ q & p \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} u & p \\ v & q \end{vmatrix}$$

$$u \cdot q - v \cdot p = 0 \times 1 = 0$$

⊙ إذا كانت  $u, p, v, q$  متجهات غير صفريتان من الرتبة  $n \times n$  حيث  $A = \begin{vmatrix} u & p \\ v & q \end{vmatrix}$

$$|A| = |u \cdot p| \quad |A| = |v \cdot q|$$

$$3 \cdot 2 = 6$$

$$0 \cdot 10 = 0$$

$$17 \cdot 10 = 170$$

$$3 \cdot 10 = 30$$

المواصفات المستخرجة في حل السؤال

$$|u| \cdot |v| = |u \cdot v|$$

$$|u| \times |v| = |u \cdot v|$$

$$\frac{1}{|u|} = |v|$$

$$\frac{1}{|v|} = |u|$$

$$A = |u \cdot p|$$

$$A = \frac{1}{|u|} \times |u| \times |p|$$

$$\Sigma \times A = \frac{1}{\Sigma + p} \times \frac{1}{\Sigma} \times |p| \times \Sigma$$

$$p \cdot \Sigma = \Sigma$$

$$0 \cdot \Sigma = \Sigma$$

$$0 = \Sigma$$



③ إذا كان  $\Gamma$  جاس  $\Gamma = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & & \\ 0 & \Gamma & \\ & & \ddots \end{bmatrix}$

س في  $[\frac{\pi}{\Gamma}]$  عاقبة س

$\frac{\pi}{\Gamma} \cup \quad \frac{\pi}{\Sigma} \cup \quad \frac{\pi}{\Gamma} \cup \quad \frac{\pi}{\Sigma}$

$\Gamma = \begin{bmatrix} \Gamma & & \\ & \Gamma & \\ & & \ddots \end{bmatrix}$

$\Gamma = \begin{bmatrix} \Gamma & \\ & \Gamma \end{bmatrix}$

$\frac{\pi}{\Gamma} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\pi}{\Gamma} \\ \frac{\pi}{\Gamma} \end{bmatrix}$

④ إذا كانت P مصفوفة من الرتبة  $n \times n$  وكان  $\Gamma = |P|$

عاقبة  $\Gamma = |P| \Rightarrow \frac{\pi}{\Gamma} = \frac{\pi}{|P|}$

$\frac{\pi}{\Gamma} = \frac{\pi}{|P|} \Rightarrow \frac{\pi}{\Gamma} = \frac{\pi}{|P|}$

$\frac{\pi}{\Gamma} \times \Gamma = |P| \times \frac{\pi}{|P|} = \pi$

⑤ إذا كانت  $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$  فإن  $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

$1 - \lambda$        $1 - \lambda$        $1 - \lambda$        $1 - \lambda$

$1 - \lambda = 1 - \lambda \times 1 = |1 - \lambda|$   
 $\begin{bmatrix} 1 - \lambda & 1 \\ 1 & 1 - \lambda \end{bmatrix} \frac{1}{1 - \lambda} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

$u = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$

$\begin{bmatrix} 1 - \lambda & 1 \\ 1 & 1 - \lambda \end{bmatrix} \frac{1}{1 - \lambda} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

⑥ إذا كانت  $P = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$  فإن  $|P| = 0$  وكان  $|P| = 0$  فإنه لا يمكن إيجاد  $P^{-1}$

$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

$\lambda$        $1 - \lambda$        $1 - \lambda$        $\lambda$

⑦ إذا كانت  $P = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$  فإن  $|P| = 0$

$|P| = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 0$

$1 + \lambda - \lambda = |P|$   
 $1 = |P|$

$1 = \sqrt{|P|} \iff \frac{1}{|P|} = |P|$

$1 = 1 + \lambda - \lambda$   
 $1 = 1$

$|P| = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 0$   
 $1 = 1 + \lambda - \lambda$

$1 = \sqrt{1 + \lambda - \lambda}$   
 $1 = 1 + \lambda - \lambda$   
 $1 - 1 = \lambda - \lambda$   
 $0 = 0$

$1 = 1 + \lambda - \lambda$   
 $1 = 1 + \lambda - \lambda$   
 $0 = \lambda - \lambda$   
 $0 = 0$

$\lambda = 0$



أنتج رون حساب قيمة الوحدة الإنتاجية

$$VA = \begin{vmatrix} 13 & 0 & . \\ 7 & 7 & 7 \\ 7 & 7 & 7 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc|c} 7 & 7 & 7 & - \\ 7 & 7 & 7 & - \\ 13 & 0 & . & - \end{array} \leftarrow \text{تبدل صفين و صفين}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc|c} 7 & 7 & 7 & - \\ 7 & 7 & 7 & - \\ 13 & 0 & . & - \end{array} \leftarrow \begin{array}{l} 7R_1 + 3 \times 7R_2 \\ 7R_2 + 9R_3 \\ 7R_3 + 9R_2 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc|c} 7 & 7 & 7 & 13 \\ 7 & 7 & 7 & . \\ 13 & 0 & . & . \end{array} \leftarrow \text{إخراج 7 عامل مشترك من صفين}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc|c} 7 & 7 & 7 & 13 \\ 7 & 7 & 7 & . \\ 13 & 0 & . & . \end{array} \leftarrow \begin{array}{l} 7R_1 + 0 \times 7R_2 \\ 7R_2 + 9R_3 \\ 7R_3 + 9R_2 \end{array}$$

$$VA = \begin{bmatrix} 13 & 0 & . \\ 7 & 7 & 7 \\ 7 & 7 & 7 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 13 & 0 & . \\ 7 & 7 & 7 \\ 7 & 7 & 7 \end{bmatrix}$$

# حل أنظمة خطية

أولاً: طريقة النظر الضربي

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = 1.2$$

خطوات الحل:

1- ترتيب النظام

2- كتابة النظام الخطي على شكل نظام مصفوفات

3- جد النظر الضربي لمصفوفة المعاملات (P)

4- نكتب  $\delta = P^{-1} \times b$

مثال 111 حل (121):

$$\begin{cases} x + y = 1 \\ x + z = 2 \end{cases}$$

نظام خطي

نظام مصفوفات

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

المصفوفة المقلوبة  
المعتمدين  
المعاملات

$$P \cdot X^{-1} = \delta \Rightarrow X^{-1} = P^{-1} \cdot \delta$$

$$P \cdot X^{-1} = \delta$$

$$r = 2 - 1 = |P|$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{r} & -\frac{1}{r} \\ -\frac{1}{r} & \frac{1}{r} \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \frac{1}{r} = X^{-1}$$



$$A^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow X^{-1} P = \begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \times \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \times \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} =$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = A^{-1} \times \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1+1 \\ 1+1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$P^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \iff X \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix}$$

مثلاً (1 2 2) و (1 0) :

$$P^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \iff X \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$P^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \iff X \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$0 + 9 = |P|$$

note

$|P| = 1$   
 P منفردة  
 لا يوجد لها نظير عكسي

$$P^{-1} = \frac{1}{9-0} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} u \\ v \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{u}{1-\sigma} & \frac{v}{1-\sigma} \\ \frac{u}{1-\sigma} & \frac{v}{1-\sigma} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} u \\ v \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ u \end{bmatrix} \times \begin{bmatrix} \frac{u}{1-\sigma} & \frac{v}{1-\sigma} \\ \frac{u}{1-\sigma} & \frac{v}{1-\sigma} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \frac{1-\sigma}{1-\sigma} \\ \frac{u^2 + v^2}{1-\sigma} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{u}{1-\sigma} + \frac{v}{1-\sigma} \\ \frac{u^2}{1-\sigma} + \frac{v^2}{1-\sigma} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$|1| = -P + u^2 \quad \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$|1| > \dots = 4 \quad \boxed{1 = 5/1 = \dots}$$

$$q^{-1} \frac{1}{u^2 - P} \begin{bmatrix} -4 & 0 \\ -0 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$



تغییر پایه (۱۲۰) :

$$M = \omega - \nu \quad (P) : \text{ساز}$$

$$I = \omega + \nu \quad r$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} M \\ I \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \omega \\ \nu \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -1 & r \end{bmatrix}$$

$$M = I + \nu = |P|$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{P} & \frac{1}{P} \\ \frac{1}{P} & \frac{r}{P} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & r \end{bmatrix} \frac{1}{P} = I^{-1}P$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} M \\ I \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{P} & \frac{1}{P} \\ \frac{1}{P} & \frac{r}{P} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \omega \\ \nu \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} M \\ I \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \nu + \omega \\ \nu + \omega r \end{bmatrix}$$

$$I = \omega + \nu \quad (C)$$

$$I = \omega + \nu$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} I \\ M \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \omega \\ \nu \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -1 & r \end{bmatrix}$$

$$I = \nu + \omega = |P|$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{P} & \frac{1}{P} \\ \frac{1}{P} & \frac{r}{P} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & r \end{bmatrix} \frac{1}{P} = I^{-1}P$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{matrix} 1 = 1 \\ 1 = 1 \end{matrix} \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix} =$$

سؤال: إذا كانت  $P = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$  جد  $U$  التي تكون

$$U = P^{-1} (P \cdot S)$$

$$U \times P^{-1} = (S \cdot P)^{-1} \times P$$

$$U \times P = I (S \cdot P)$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \times \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} =$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1+1 & 1+1 \\ 1+1 & 1+1 \end{bmatrix} =$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \times P = I \cdot \frac{1}{2} \times P$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = I$$

$$I = \frac{1}{2} \times P = \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}^{-1} = \frac{1}{0} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix} = U$$



سؤال: جدي قيمة المعروفة

$$\begin{bmatrix} \Gamma & 1 \\ \cdot & \Sigma \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \Gamma & 1 \\ \Gamma & \mu \end{bmatrix} \times \text{س} \quad (1)$$

191 . . . 1 = 1

$$\Delta - = \Gamma - \Gamma - = |P|$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \frac{\Gamma}{\Delta} & \frac{\Gamma}{\Delta} \\ -\frac{1}{\Delta} & \frac{\mu}{\Delta} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \Gamma - & 1 \\ 1 - & \mu - \end{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\Delta -} = \text{س}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \frac{\Gamma}{\Delta} & \frac{\Gamma}{\Delta} \\ -\frac{1}{\Delta} & \frac{\mu}{\Delta} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \Gamma & 1 \\ \cdot & \Sigma \end{bmatrix} = \text{س}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \frac{\Gamma + \Gamma}{\Delta} & \frac{\Gamma + \Gamma}{\Delta} \\ -\frac{1}{\Delta} & \frac{\mu}{\Delta} \end{bmatrix} =$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\Delta} & \frac{1}{\Delta} \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\Sigma}{\Delta} & \frac{\Sigma}{\Delta} \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} =$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{5} \times \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad \textcircled{1}$$

$$r_1 = r_2 = r_3 = |P|$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = P^{-1} P$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \times \frac{1}{5} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$



# ثامناً: طريقة كرامر

## خطوات الحل:

1- ترتيب النظام الخطي

2- تحويل النظام الخطي إلى نظام مصفوفات

3- نجد محدد P |P|

4- نجد |P<sub>i</sub>| ←

$$\begin{bmatrix} \text{مصفوفة التوابض} \\ \text{معاملات } x_1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$5- \text{ نجد } |P_i| \leftarrow |P_i| = x_1 P \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} \text{مصفوفة التوابض} \\ \text{معاملات } x_1 \end{bmatrix} = x_1 P$$

$$6- \frac{|P_i|}{|P|} = x_1$$

$$\frac{|P_i|}{|P|} = x_1$$

$$1 = x_1 \cdot 0 + x_2 \cdot 3$$

$$1 = x_1 \cdot 2 + x_2 \cdot 2$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$0 \times 2 - 2 \times 3 = |P|$$

$$1 = 1 \cdot -6 =$$

محدد  
(x<sub>1</sub>, x<sub>2</sub>)

$$D = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & \\ & 2 \\ 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$P = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \\ & \\ 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$P^{-1} X P = | \lambda - P |$$

$$P =$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & \\ & \\ \cdot & \Gamma \end{bmatrix} = \lambda P$$

$$\Gamma = \Gamma = | \lambda P |$$

$$P = \frac{\Gamma}{1} = \frac{|\lambda - P|}{|P|} = \lambda$$

$$\Gamma = \frac{\Gamma}{1} = \frac{|\lambda P|}{|P|} = \lambda P$$



$\lambda = (1 \pm i\sqrt{3})$  and  $(1 \mp i\sqrt{3})$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} = \omega P$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \gamma & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \omega P$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \gamma & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} = P$$

$$v_- = \gamma - 1 = |P|$$

$$v_- = \gamma - 0 = |\omega P|$$

$$v_- = 1 - 1 = |\omega P|$$

$$\frac{|\omega P|}{|P|} = \omega$$

$$1 = \frac{v_-}{v_-} =$$

$$\frac{|\omega P|}{|P|} = \omega$$

$$\gamma = \frac{1 - 1}{v_-} =$$

$$: (150) \omega - \Gamma \omega$$

$$0 = \omega - \Gamma \quad \textcircled{P}$$

$$\Gamma = \omega + \Gamma$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ \Gamma \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ \Gamma & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Gamma = 1 + \Gamma = |P|$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ \Gamma & \Gamma \end{bmatrix} = \omega P$$

$$|\Gamma| = \Gamma + 1 = |\omega P|$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ \Gamma & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \omega P$$

$$\Gamma - 1 = 0 - \Gamma = |\omega P|$$

$$\frac{|\omega P|}{|P|} = \omega$$

$$\frac{\Gamma - 1}{\Gamma} =$$

$$-1 =$$

$$\frac{|\omega P|}{|P|} = \omega$$

$$\frac{\Gamma - 1}{\Gamma} =$$

$$-1 =$$



$$r_- = \omega + \nu \quad (3)$$

$$r_- = \nu + \omega r$$

$$r_- = \omega + \nu$$

$$r_- = \omega r + \nu$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \omega_- \\ r_- \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \omega \\ \nu \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ r & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$1 = 1 - r = |P|$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & r_- \\ r & r_- \end{bmatrix} = \omega P$$

$$\Sigma_- = r + r_- = |\omega P|$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} r_- & 1 \\ r_- & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \omega P$$

$$1 = r + r_- = |\omega P|$$

$$\frac{|\omega P|}{|P|} = \omega$$

$$\frac{1}{1} = \omega$$

$$\frac{|\omega P|}{|P|} = \omega$$

$$\frac{\Sigma_-}{1} = \omega$$

سؤال :

$$\xi = u - wP \quad \text{عند حل المعادلتين}$$
$$0 + uP - = w$$

u, P عدنان حقيقيان لا يتاويان صفر

باستخدام قاعدة كرامير

$$\text{إذا كانت } \begin{vmatrix} \xi & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \text{ تمثل محدد } wP$$

$$0 \xi - = |uP|$$

جواب ① u, P

② u, w

$$9 - = \xi - 0 - = |wP|$$

$$\xi = wP + u -$$

$$0 = w + uP$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \xi \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} u \\ w \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} u & 1 \\ 1 & P \end{bmatrix}$$

$$0 \xi - = |uP|$$

$$0 \xi - = |uP| 9$$

$$7 - = |uP|$$

$$7 - = \begin{vmatrix} u & \xi \\ 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\boxed{1 = P}$$



$$\gamma_- = u_0 - \Sigma$$

$$l_- = u_0$$

$$\boxed{\Gamma = u}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \Sigma \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} u \\ \omega \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \Gamma & l_- \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$r_- = \Gamma - l_- = |P|$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \Gamma & \Sigma \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = uP$$

$$\gamma_- = l_- - \Sigma = |uP|$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \Sigma & l_- \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \omega P$$

$$q_- = \Sigma - 0 = |uP|$$

$$\frac{|uP|}{|P|} = \omega$$

$$\frac{q_-}{r_-} =$$

$$r_- =$$

$$\frac{|uP|}{|P|} = u$$

$$\frac{\gamma_-}{r_-} =$$

$$\Gamma =$$

ثالثاً: حل أنظمة خطية بطريقة غاوس

## خطوات الحل:

١- تكون مصفوفة  $\bar{P}$  تحتوي على معاملات  $s, u, v$  ومصفوفة الثوابت

$$P_1 = s_{11}P + u_{11}P + v_{11}P$$

$$P_2 = s_{21}P + u_{21}P + v_{21}P$$

$$P_3 = s_{31}P + u_{31}P + v_{31}P$$

$$\left[ \begin{array}{c|ccc} P_1 & s_{11}P & u_{11}P & v_{11}P \\ P_2 & s_{21}P & u_{21}P & v_{21}P \\ P_3 & s_{31}P & u_{31}P & v_{31}P \end{array} \right]$$

مصفوفة علوية  
اصغار

٢- ليحل المصفوفة  $\bar{P}$  مصفوفة علوية وذلك بإحدى الطرق

① تبديل صفين أو أكثر لا يجوز استبدال الصفوف بالأعمدة

② ضرب أحد الصفوف بمقدار ثابت (قسمة)

③ ضرب أحد الصفوف بمقدار ثابت ثم إضافته إلى صف آخر

٣- نقوم بالتعويض العكسي ابتداءً من معاملات  $s \leftarrow u \leftarrow v$



1. (KSE) up (12/12)

$$I_1 = u_0 V + u_1 R$$

$$I_2 = u_0 O - u_1 R$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} I_1 \\ I_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} u_0 & u_1 \\ u_0 & -u_1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} V \\ R \end{bmatrix}$$

$$I_1 + I_2 = u_0 V + u_1 R + u_0 O - u_1 R = u_0 V + u_0 O$$

$$I_1 - I_2 = u_0 V + u_1 R - u_0 O + u_1 R = u_0 V - u_0 O + 2u_1 R$$

$$\frac{I_1 + I_2}{2} = u_0 \frac{V + O}{2}$$

$$\boxed{I = u_0}$$

$$I_1 = u_0 V + u_1 R$$

$$I_1 = 1 \times V + u_1 R$$

$$I_1 = V + u_1 R$$

$$R = \frac{I_1 - V}{u_1}$$

$$\boxed{I = u_1}$$

جدي حل النظام التالي باستخدام جاوس

$$v = 4u + 5z \quad (1)$$

$$v = 4u + 5z \quad (1)$$

$$1 = 4u - 5z$$

$$v = 4u + 5z$$

$$\left[ \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & -5 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 5 & v \end{array} \right]$$

$$1 + \frac{5v}{2}$$

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

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

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

$$\frac{1}{2} = 3$$

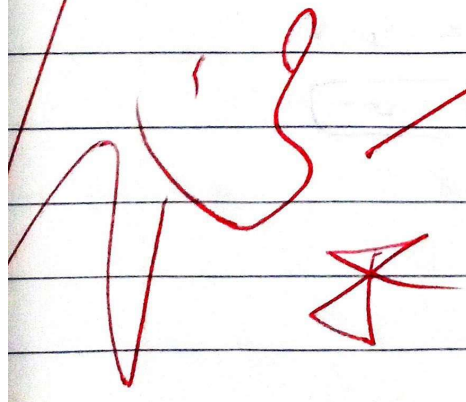
$$\boxed{z = 1}$$

$$2y + 5z = v$$

$$2y + 5 = v$$

$$2y = v - 5$$

$$\boxed{y = \frac{v-5}{2}}$$





$$\left[ \begin{array}{c|cc} v & 1 & \varepsilon \\ \hline \frac{p}{\Gamma} & \frac{r}{\Gamma} & . \end{array} \right] \leftarrow \left[ \begin{array}{c|cc} v & 1 & \varepsilon \\ \hline 1 & 1 & \Gamma \end{array} \right] \square$$

$$u + \frac{1}{\Gamma} \times u$$

$$= r + r = \Gamma + \frac{1}{\Gamma} \times r$$

$$\frac{r}{\Gamma} = \frac{\Gamma}{\Gamma} + \frac{1}{\Gamma} = 1 + \frac{1}{\Gamma} \times 1$$

$$\frac{p}{\Gamma} = \frac{r}{\Gamma} + \frac{v}{\Gamma} = 1 + \frac{1}{\Gamma} \times v$$

$$\frac{p}{\Gamma} = u + \frac{p}{\Gamma}$$

$$\boxed{p = u}$$

$$v = p + \varepsilon$$

$$\varepsilon = v - \varepsilon$$

$$\boxed{1 = v}$$

مثال (١٤٤) : مثال (١٤٤)

$$r = x^2 - u - v \quad u = x^2 + w \quad q = x - w + v$$

ترتيب النظام

$$q = x - w + v$$

$$u = x^2 + w + v$$

$$r = x^2 - w + v$$

$$\left[ \begin{array}{c|ccc} q & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ u & x & 1 & 1 \\ r & x & -1 & 1 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{u-w+v} \left[ \begin{array}{c|ccc} q & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ u & x & 1 & 1 \\ r & x & -1 & 1 \end{array} \right]$$

$$\left[ \begin{array}{c|ccc} q & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ u & x & 1 & 1 \\ r & x & -1 & 1 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{r-x+w} \left[ \begin{array}{c|ccc} q & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ u & x & 1 & 1 \\ r & 0 & -2 & 0 \end{array} \right]$$

$$\boxed{\frac{x-w}{r} = \frac{1}{-2}} \leftarrow \frac{1}{r} = \frac{x-w}{-2}$$

$$q = x - w + v$$

$$q = \frac{x}{2} + v + w$$

$$r = \frac{x}{2} + v$$

$$\frac{x-w}{r} = \frac{1}{-2}$$

$$\boxed{\frac{v}{r} = \frac{1}{2}}$$

$$u = x^2 + w$$

$$u = \frac{x^2 - x + w}{r}$$

$$r = x - w$$

$$\boxed{v = w}$$



المعادلة جاوس

$$q = x - 4y + z$$

$$r = x + 4y + z$$

$$s = x + 4y + z$$

$$\left[ \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} q & 1 & - & 4 & 1 & \\ r & & & & & \\ s & & & & & \end{array} \right] \begin{array}{l} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{array}$$

$$\left[ \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} q & 1 & - & 4 & 1 & \\ r & & & & & \\ s & & & & & \end{array} \right] \begin{array}{l} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{array} \leftarrow r + s - x - 4y$$

$$\left[ \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} q & 1 & - & 4 & 1 & \\ r & & & & & \\ s & & & & & \end{array} \right] \begin{array}{l} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{array} \leftarrow r + \frac{1}{4}x - 4y$$

$$\frac{1}{4} = 1 + \frac{r}{4} = 1 + \frac{1}{4}x - 4y$$

$$\frac{r}{4} = 1 + \frac{1}{4} = 1 + \frac{1}{4}x - 4y$$

$$r = 4 + \frac{r}{4} = 4 + \frac{1}{4}x - 16y$$

$$\left[ \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} q & 1 & - & 4 & 1 & \\ r & & & & & \\ s & & & & & \end{array} \right] \begin{array}{l} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{array} \leftarrow r + 4y$$

$$\left[ \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} q & 1 & - & 4 & 1 & \\ r & & & & & \\ s & & & & & \end{array} \right] \begin{array}{l} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{array} \leftarrow r + \frac{1}{4}x - 4y$$

$$v = -gV -$$

$$\boxed{1 = -g}$$

$$0 = -gV + \omega -$$

$$0 = -V - \omega -$$

$$c = -\omega -$$

$$\boxed{c = \omega}$$

$$q = g - \omega V + \omega -$$

$$q = 1 + 1 + \omega -$$

$$c = \omega -$$

$$\boxed{1 = \omega}$$

$$\textcircled{P} = -\omega$$

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

$$\left[ \begin{array}{c|c} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{array} \right] \leftarrow \begin{array}{l} \frac{1}{2}x - \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{1}{2} \end{array}$$

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

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

$$1 = \omega - \omega -$$

$$1 = \omega - \omega -$$

$$\boxed{1 = \omega}$$

$$\boxed{1 = \omega}$$

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



$$0 = 8x + 4y -$$

$$0 = x - 4y -$$

$$c = 4y -$$

$$c = 4y$$

$$9 = 8 - 4x + 5y$$

$$9 = 1 + 1 + 5y$$

$$7 = 5y$$

$$y = 1$$

$$P = 3y$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

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

$$\left[ \begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & 1 & 9 \\ 0 & 1 & 7 \end{array} \right] \leftarrow \text{تبدیل به شکل استاندارد}$$

$$\left[ \begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & 1 & 9 \\ 0 & 1 & 7 \end{array} \right] \leftarrow -1 \times R_2 + R_1$$

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &= 4x + 5y \\ 0 &= 5 + 3y \end{aligned}$$

$$y = 1$$

$$-5x = -31$$

$$x = 6.2$$

$$\left[ \begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & 1 & 9 \\ 0 & 1 & 7 \end{array} \right] \leftarrow \frac{1}{2} \times R_1 + 3R_2$$

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

$$1x - \frac{1}{2} + 0 = 0 + \frac{1}{2} - x = \frac{1}{2} - x$$

$$\frac{3}{2} = 4 - x$$

$$x = 1$$

$$1 = 4 - 5y$$

$$1 = 5 - 5y$$

$$y = 0.8$$

$$\left[ \begin{array}{ccc|c} \gamma & 1 & 1- & 1 \\ \mu & & \Gamma & \textcircled{1} \\ \Gamma & \mu- & \mu- & \end{array} \right] \leftarrow \mu\Gamma + \Gamma - x_{\mu\Gamma}$$

$$\gamma + \mu - \mu \quad \textcircled{2}$$

$$\gamma + \mu\Gamma + \mu$$

$$\gamma - \mu\Gamma + \mu\Gamma$$

$$\left[ \begin{array}{ccc|c} \mu\Gamma & 1 & 1- & 1 \\ \mu- & & \mu- & \textcircled{2} \\ \Gamma & & & \end{array} \right] \leftarrow \mu\Gamma + 1 - x_{\mu\Gamma}$$

$$\left[ \begin{array}{ccc|c} \gamma & 1 & 1- & 1 \\ \mu- & & \mu- & \\ \Gamma & & & \end{array} \right] \leftarrow \mu\Gamma + \mu\Gamma$$

$$\left[ \begin{array}{cc} 1- & 1 \\ \Gamma & 1 \\ - & \Gamma \end{array} \right]$$

$$\left[ \begin{array}{ccc|c} \gamma & 1 & 1- & 1 \\ \mu & \Gamma & \Gamma & 1 \\ 1\Gamma- & \mu- & \mu & \end{array} \right] \leftarrow \mu\Gamma + \Gamma - x_{\mu\Gamma}$$

$$\left[ \begin{array}{ccc|c} \gamma & 1 & 1- & 1 \\ 1\Gamma- & \mu- & \mu & \\ \mu & & \Gamma & 1 \end{array} \right] \leftarrow \mu\Gamma + \mu\Gamma \text{ (دو بار)}$$

$$\left[ \begin{array}{ccc|c} \gamma & 1 & 1- & 1 \\ 1\Gamma- & \mu- & \mu & \\ -\mu & & \mu & \end{array} \right] \leftarrow \mu\Gamma + 1 - x_{\mu\Gamma}$$

$$\left[ \begin{array}{ccc|c} \gamma & 1 & 1- & 1 \\ 1\Gamma- & \mu- & \mu & \\ \mu & & \mu & \end{array} \right] \leftarrow \mu\Gamma + 1 - x_{\mu\Gamma}$$

$$\gamma = \gamma + \mu - \mu$$

$$1\Gamma- = \gamma\mu - \mu\mu$$

$$\mu = \gamma\mu$$

$$\gamma = \mu + 1 + \mu$$

$$1\Gamma- = \mu\mu - \mu\mu$$

$$\boxed{\mu = \gamma}$$

$$\gamma = \gamma + \mu$$

$$1\Gamma- = \mu - \mu\mu$$

$$\boxed{\Gamma = \mu}$$

$$\mu- = \mu\mu$$

$$\boxed{1- = \mu\mu}$$



تاریخ عالمہ (127)

$$\textcircled{b} \quad 1 = 0 - 7 = r_1 P - r_2 P \quad \textcircled{1}$$

$$\boxed{r = u} \quad \textcircled{c}$$

$$7 = u + r$$

$$\therefore 7 = 7 - u + u$$

$$= (7 - u) (u + u)$$

$$\textcircled{d} \quad \boxed{r = u} \quad r - = u$$

$$u r v + (u r + P) 0 - P r r \quad \textcircled{3}$$

$$u r v + u 1 - P 0 - P r r =$$

$$u 1 v + - P 1 v =$$

$$(u + P) 1 v =$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \cdot & \cdot \\ r - & P \end{bmatrix} 1 v =$$

$$\textcircled{4} \quad \begin{bmatrix} \cdot & \cdot \\ P & 0 1 \end{bmatrix} =$$

$$\frac{|u|}{|P|} = \frac{|P \cdot u|}{|P|} \quad \textcircled{5}$$

$$|P| \cdot |u|$$

$$\textcircled{5} \quad \frac{|u|}{|P|} = \frac{1}{|P|} \times |u| =$$





$$|\omega P| \frac{1}{\Gamma} = |P| \Gamma = |\omega P| \quad (1)$$

$$\frac{|\omega P| \frac{1}{\Gamma}}{|P|} = \frac{|P| \Gamma}{|P|}$$

$$\frac{|P| \Gamma}{|P|} = \frac{|\omega P|}{|P|}$$

$$\omega \frac{1}{\Gamma} = \Gamma \omega$$

$$\Gamma = \omega$$

(P)

$$\boxed{\Sigma = \omega}$$

$$V = \begin{vmatrix} \omega & 1 \\ \omega & \Sigma \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} \omega & \omega \\ \omega & \omega \end{vmatrix} = -\omega^2$$

$$V = \omega - \omega^2$$

$$\Gamma X = V = \omega \Sigma + \omega -$$

$$V = \omega - \omega^2$$

$$1 \Sigma = \omega \Lambda + \omega -$$

$$\Gamma 1 = \omega V$$

$$\boxed{\Gamma = \omega}$$

$$V = \Gamma - \omega^2$$

$$1 = \Gamma - \omega^2$$

$$\boxed{0 = \omega^2}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & \Gamma_+ \\ \Sigma & \Gamma_- \end{bmatrix} = P := \Gamma_+ \Gamma_-^{-1}$$

$$\Gamma_- = 1 + |\Gamma_-| = |P|$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & \Sigma \\ \Gamma_+ & \Gamma_- \end{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\Gamma_-} = \Gamma_+^{-1} P$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & \Sigma \\ \Gamma_+ & \Gamma_- \end{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\Gamma_-} \times \Gamma_- = \Gamma_+^{-1} P \cdot |P| \quad \textcircled{P}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & \Sigma \\ \Gamma_+ & \Gamma_- \end{bmatrix} =$$

$$|P| |P| = |P \Gamma_-| \quad \textcircled{Q}$$

$$|\Lambda_-| = \Gamma_- \times P =$$

$$\Gamma_+^{-1} P \frac{1}{\Gamma_-} = \Gamma_+^{-1} (P \Gamma_-) \quad \textcircled{R}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & \Sigma \\ \Gamma_+ & \Gamma_- \end{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\Gamma_-} \cdot \frac{1}{\Gamma_-} =$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & \frac{\Sigma}{\Gamma_-} \\ \frac{\Gamma_+}{\Gamma_-} & \frac{1}{\Gamma_-} \end{bmatrix} =$$



$$q = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & 3 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$q = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & -3 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & -3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$q = (1 \cdot 3 - 0) \cdot 2 + (0) \cdot 1 - 0 = 6 - 0 = 6$$

$$q = 6 - 0 = 6$$

$$q = 6$$

سایه حقیقی

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{P: } \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \frac{1}{1} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} =$$

$$2 = 2 \quad 0 = 1$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 11 & \mu - \varepsilon \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \mu & 1 & 1 \\ \varepsilon & & \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \cdot & \mu \\ \Gamma & \cdot \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \omega & \nu \end{bmatrix} \quad \textcircled{a}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 11 & \mu - \varepsilon \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \cdot + \mu & \cdot + \mu & \cdot + \mu \\ \Lambda + \cdot & \cdot & \varepsilon + \cdot \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \omega & \nu \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 11 & \mu - \varepsilon \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \mu & \mu & \mu \\ \Lambda & \cdot & \varepsilon \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \omega & \nu \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 11 & \mu - \varepsilon \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \omega \Lambda - \omega \mu & \omega \mu & \omega \varepsilon - \omega \mu \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{array}{l|l} \varepsilon = \omega \varepsilon - \omega \mu & \mu = \omega \mu \\ \varepsilon = \omega \varepsilon - \mu & \boxed{1 = \omega} \end{array}$$

$$\omega \varepsilon = 1 -$$

$$\boxed{\frac{1}{\varepsilon} = \omega}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \omega & \varepsilon \\ \varepsilon & 0 \end{bmatrix} = P$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \mu & \nu \\ \varepsilon & 0 \end{bmatrix} = P \Rightarrow \omega$$

$$P^{-1} = P \cdot P$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \cdot & 1 \\ 1 & \cdot \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \omega & \varepsilon \\ \varepsilon & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \mu & \nu \\ \varepsilon & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \cdot & 1 \\ 1 & \cdot \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \mu + \omega \nu & 1 - \omega \varepsilon \\ \mu + \omega \varepsilon & \cdot - \varepsilon \end{bmatrix}$$



$$\begin{array}{l|l}
 1 = 17 + \omega 0 & 1 = 10 - \omega \xi \\
 10 = \omega 0 & 17 = \omega \xi \\
 \boxed{r = \omega p} & \boxed{\xi = \omega}
 \end{array}$$

$$g = UXP : \text{بر } \omega$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 g &= g^T P = UXP X^T P \\
 g &= U \cdot P
 \end{aligned}$$

في الحالة الخاصة  
نجد الطريقة

$$\begin{aligned}
 U^T \cdot g &= U^T (U \cdot P) \\
 g &= P
 \end{aligned}$$

$$r = \omega + \omega d$$

$$0 = \omega - \omega \omega : \omega = 1$$

$$|\omega P| = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ r & r \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ r \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \omega \\ \omega \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \omega \\ 1 & d \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ r & r \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & \omega \\ r & d \end{vmatrix} = |\omega P|$$

$$\boxed{r = d} \quad \boxed{1 = \omega}$$

$$\Lambda = r + 7 = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 7 \\ 1 & r \end{vmatrix} = |\Lambda|$$

$$\Lambda = 1 - 1\Lambda = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 7 \\ r & r \end{vmatrix} = |1 - \Lambda|$$

$$\Lambda = r + 0 = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & r \end{vmatrix} = |1 - \Lambda|$$

$$\frac{|1 - \Lambda|}{|\Lambda|} = u$$

$$\frac{|1 - \Lambda|}{|\Lambda|} = u$$

$$1 = \frac{\Lambda}{\Lambda} =$$

$$1 = \frac{\Lambda}{\Lambda} =$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} r & 1 \\ r & 1 \end{bmatrix} = {}^1P : \underline{9u}$$

$${}^1P \times {}^1P = {}^1({}^1P)$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} r & 1 \\ r & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} r & 1 \\ r & 1 \end{bmatrix} =$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \Lambda & r \\ 1 & \Lambda \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} r+r & r+1 \\ r+r & r+1 \end{bmatrix} =$$

$$1 = r - r = |{}^1P|$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} r & r \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} 1 = P$$



$$P \times P = {}^r P$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} r & w \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} r & w \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} =$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \Lambda & \Pi \\ \Psi & \Sigma \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} r-r & r+w \\ 1+r & 1+r \end{bmatrix} =$$

$$I = \Psi \Gamma - \Psi \Psi = |{}^r P|$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \Lambda & \Psi \\ \Pi & \Sigma \end{bmatrix} I = {}^r ({}^r P)$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \Lambda & \Psi \\ \Pi & \Sigma \end{bmatrix} =$$

$${}^r ({}^r P) = {}^r ({}^r P)$$

$$\Sigma = \Psi \Gamma + \Psi \Psi \quad \text{--- } 1, \Psi$$

$$\Psi = \Psi + \Psi 0$$

$$\Sigma = \Psi \Gamma + \Psi \Psi$$

$$\Psi = \Psi 0 + \Psi$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \Sigma \\ \Psi \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \Psi \\ \Psi 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} r & w \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$|w| = \tau - 10 = |P|$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \tau & \Sigma^- \\ 0 & w \end{bmatrix} = wP$$

$$\tau \tau^- = \tau - \tau \tau^- = |wP|$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \Sigma^- & w \\ w & 1 \end{bmatrix} = wP$$

$$|w| = \Sigma + 9 = |wP|$$

$$\frac{|wP|}{|P|} = w$$

$$\frac{|w|}{|w|} =$$

$$1 =$$

$$\frac{|wP|}{|P|} = w$$

$$\frac{\tau \tau^-}{|w|} =$$

$$\tau^- =$$



$$\left[ \begin{array}{ccc|c} 9 & 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 7 & 7 & 2 & 7 \\ 2 & 1 & 2 & 4 \end{array} \right]$$

$$\left[ \begin{array}{ccc|c} 9 & 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 7 & 7 & 2 & 7 \\ 13 & 0 & 3 & 4 \end{array} \right] \leftarrow r_{30} + 1 \cdot x_{10}$$

$$\left[ \begin{array}{ccc|c} 9 & 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 17 & 7 & 0 & 7 \\ 13 & 0 & 3 & 4 \end{array} \right] \leftarrow r_{20} + 7 \cdot x_{10}$$

$$\left[ \begin{array}{ccc|c} 9 & 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 17 & 7 & 0 & 7 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right] \leftarrow r_{10} + \frac{2}{9} \cdot x_{20}$$

$$\frac{1}{9} = \frac{0}{9} + \frac{2}{9} \cdot \frac{7}{0} + \frac{1}{9}$$

$$\frac{1}{9} = 8 \cdot \frac{1}{0} \quad \boxed{1 = 8}$$

$$\frac{17}{9} = \frac{17}{9} + \frac{7}{9} \cdot \frac{7}{0} + \frac{0}{9}$$

$$17 = 8 \cdot 7 + 1 \cdot 0$$

$$17 = 7 + 10 \cdot 0$$

$$1 = 10 \cdot 0$$

$$\boxed{7 = 10}$$

$$9 = 8 \cdot 2 + 1 \cdot 0 - 1$$

$$9 = 2 + 7 + 1$$

$$9 = 7 + 2$$

$$\boxed{7 = 2}$$

$$\text{سواء :} \left| \begin{array}{ccc|c} 11 & 2 & 5 & \\ 9 & 3 & . & \\ 5 & \frac{1}{2} & . & . \end{array} \right|$$

$$0. = 5 \frac{1}{2} x - x_5$$

$$0. = 5 \frac{1}{2} x$$

$$20 = 5$$

$$0. = 5$$

$$V \hat{A} = \left| \begin{array}{ccc|c} 13 & 0 & . & \\ 7 & 2 & 7 & \\ 7 & 2 & 7 & \end{array} \right|$$

تبدیل به کانسولم  
(نفسه! باره الحده)

$$\left| \begin{array}{ccc|c} 7 & 2 & 7 & \\ 7 & 2 & 7 & \\ 13 & 0 & . & \end{array} \right|$$

!فراج-2 من الصف الأول

$$\left| \begin{array}{ccc|c} 13 & 0 & . & \\ 7 & 2 & 7 & \\ 7 & 2 & 7 & \end{array} \right|$$

$$\left| \begin{array}{ccc|c} 13 & 0 & . & \\ 7 & 2 & 7 & \\ 7 & 2 & 7 & \end{array} \right| \leftarrow x_1 + 7 = 13$$



$$\left| \begin{array}{ccc|c} 2 & 1 & 1 & 10x \\ 1 & 1 & . & . \\ 11 & 0 & . & . \end{array} \right|$$

$$10x + 0 - x = 9x$$

$$\left| \begin{array}{ccc|c} 2 & 1 & 1 & 10x \\ 1 & 1 & . & . \\ 11 & . & . & . \end{array} \right|$$

$$VA = VA = 10x + 10x$$