

### VFB

100) Appliquez la règle de Cramer pour résoudre les systèmes suivants:

$$a) \begin{cases} x + y - z = 1 \\ x - y + z = 1 \\ -x + y + z = 1 \end{cases} \quad A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

• Trois inconnues, 3 équations.

$$\cdot |A| = -1 - 1 - 1 + 1 - 1 - 1 = -4 \neq 0$$

Pu tant, pouvons appliquer la règle de Cramer:

$$x = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix}}{-4} = \frac{-1 + 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1}{-4} = \frac{-4}{-4} = 1$$

$$y = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix}}{-4} = \frac{1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1}{-4} = \frac{-4}{-4} = 1$$

$$z = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix}}{-4} = \frac{-1 - 1 + 1 - 1 - 1 - 1}{-4} = \frac{-4}{-4} = 1.$$

Pu tant, les solutions sont  $(1, 1, 1)$

$$b) \begin{cases} 3x - y = 2 \\ 2x + y + z = 0 \\ 3y + 2z = -1 \end{cases} \quad A = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -1 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 3 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$|A| = 6 + 4 - 9 = 1 \neq 0$$

3 eq. i 3 incógnitas  $\Rightarrow$  Podem aplicar Crámer

$$x = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 2 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 3 & 2 \end{vmatrix}}{1} = \frac{4 + 1 - 6}{1} = \frac{-1}{1} = -1$$

$$y = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 3 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 \end{vmatrix}}{1} = \frac{-8 + 3}{1} = \frac{-5}{1} = -5$$

$$z = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 3 & -1 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & -1 \end{vmatrix}}{1} = \frac{-3 + 12 - 2}{1} = \frac{7}{1} = 7.$$

Solució (-1, -5, 7)

$$c) \begin{cases} x + y + 2z = 2 \\ x - z = 0 \\ y - z = -1 \end{cases} \quad A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Es compleixen les condicions de Crámer, ja que tenim que el nº eq. = nº incógnites i  $|A| \neq 0$ :

$$|A| = 2 + 1 + 1 = 4$$

$$x = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 & -1 \end{vmatrix}}{4} = \frac{1 + 2}{4} = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$y = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & -1 \end{vmatrix}}{4} = \frac{-2 + 2 - 1}{4} = \frac{-1}{4}$$

$$z = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \end{vmatrix}}{4} = \frac{2 + 1}{4} = \frac{3}{4}$$

Salvamos  $x = \frac{3}{4}, y = -\frac{1}{4}, z = \frac{3}{4}$

d) 
$$\begin{cases} 3x - 2y = 4 \\ y - z = 4 \\ 2x + 2z = 4 \end{cases} \quad A = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 2 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

Es cumplen las condiciones de Cramer: 3 incógn.

3 eq,  $|A| = 6 + 4 = 10$

$$x = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 4 & -2 & 0 \\ 4 & 1 & -1 \\ 4 & 0 & 2 \end{vmatrix}}{10} = \frac{8 + 8 + 16}{10} = \frac{32}{10} = \frac{16}{5}$$

$$y = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 3 & 4 & 0 \\ 0 & 4 & -1 \\ 2 & 4 & 2 \end{vmatrix}}{10} = \frac{24 - 8 + 12}{10} = \frac{28}{10} = \frac{14}{5}$$

$$z = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 3 & -2 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & 4 \\ 2 & 0 & 4 \end{vmatrix}}{10} = \frac{12 - 16 - 8}{10} = \frac{-12}{10} = -\frac{6}{5}$$

Sol:  $(\frac{16}{5}, \frac{14}{5}, -\frac{6}{5})$

e) 
$$\begin{cases} 2x + 3y + 4z = 0 \\ -5x - 4y - 3z = 0 \\ x + y + 2z = 0 \end{cases} \quad A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 & 4 \\ -5 & -4 & -3 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$|A| = -16 - 9 - 20 + 16 + 30 + 6 = 7 \neq 0$

Es cumplen las condiciones de la regla de Cramer.

$$x = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 0 & 3 & 4 \\ 0 & -4 & -3 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix}}{7} = \frac{0}{7} = 0$$

$$y = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 2 & 0 & 4 \\ -5 & 0 & -3 \\ 1 & 0 & 2 \end{vmatrix}}{7} = \frac{0}{7} = 0$$

$$z = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 2 & 3 & 0 \\ -5 & -4 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix}}{7} = \frac{0}{7} = 0$$

Sol.  
(0, 0, 0)

NOTA : Quan el  $\text{rSA} = 3 \Rightarrow$  els sistemes homogenis  
son compatibles determinats i tenen com a solució  
simple la trivial: (0, 0, 0)

$$f) \begin{cases} x + 2y + 3z = 1 \\ 2x - y + z = 1 \\ x + y + z = 0 \end{cases} \quad A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$|A| = -1 + 2 + 6 + 3 - 4 - 1 = 5 \neq 0$$

Es amplifiquen les condicions de la regla de Cramer.

$$x = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix}}{5} = \frac{-1 + 3 - 2 - 1}{5} = \frac{-1}{5}$$

$$y = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 3 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix}}{5} = \frac{1 + 1 - 3 - 2}{5} = \frac{-3}{5}$$

$$z = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix}}{5} = \frac{2 + 2 + 1 - 1}{5} = \frac{4}{5}$$

Sistemes d'equacions.

107) classifiqueu els sistemes d'equacions següents:

$$a) \begin{cases} 3x - y = 2 \\ 2x + y + z = 0 \\ 6x - 2y = -1 \end{cases}$$

Siguin

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -1 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 6 & -2 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad M = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -1 & 0 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 6 & -2 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

La matriu de coeficients i ampliada, respectivament.  
 Hem d'estudiar el  $\text{rg} A$  i  $\text{rg} M$ .

$$|A| = -6 + 6 = 0 \Rightarrow \text{rg} A \neq 3.$$

$$\text{Però } \begin{vmatrix} 3 & -1 \\ 2 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 3 + 2 = 5 \neq 0 \Rightarrow \text{rg} A = 2.$$

Hem de veure si  $\text{rg} M$  és 2 o no.

$$A_1 = \begin{vmatrix} 3 & -1 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 6 & -2 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = -3 - 8 - 12 - 2 = -25 \neq 0$$

$\Rightarrow \text{rg} M = 3 \Rightarrow$  el sistema és incompatible.

$$b) \begin{cases} 3x - y = 2 \\ 2x + y + z = 0 \\ 5x + z = 2 \end{cases}$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -1 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 5 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$M = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -1 & 0 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 5 & 0 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$|A| = 3 - 5 + 2 = 0 \Rightarrow \text{rg } A \neq 3.$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 3 & -1 \\ 2 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 3 + 2 = 5 \neq 0 \Rightarrow \text{rg } A = 2$$

$$\Delta_1 = \begin{vmatrix} 3 & -1 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 5 & 0 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 6 - 10 + 4 = 0$$

$$\Delta_2 = \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 0 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 5 & 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 6 + 4 - 10 = 0$$

$$\Delta_3 = \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 0 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = -2 + 2 = 0$$

$\Rightarrow \text{rg } M \neq 3$  i  $\text{rg } M = 2$  pui hika el matrix meron.

$\Rightarrow$  C-I.

$$c) \begin{cases} x + y - z + t = 1 \\ x - y - t = 2 \\ z - t = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$M = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{rg } A \leq 3$$

$$\Delta_1 = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = -1 - 1 = -2 \neq 0 \Rightarrow \text{rg } A = 3$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{rg } M = 3.$$

Congru hika 4 integrante  $\Rightarrow$  C-I.

$$d) \begin{cases} x - y - z + t = 4 \\ x + y + z - t = 2 \end{cases}$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$M = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & -1 & 1 & 4 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$\text{rg } A, M \leq 2$ .

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 1 + 1 = 2 \neq 0 \Rightarrow \text{rg } A = 2 \Rightarrow \text{rg } M = 2$$

$\Rightarrow C.T.$

$$e) \begin{cases} 3x - y = 0 \\ 2x + y + z = 0 \\ 3x - 2y - z = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -1 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 3 & -2 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$M = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 3 & -2 & -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$|A| = -3 - 3 - 2 + 6 = -2 \neq 0 \Rightarrow \text{rg } A = 3$$

$\Rightarrow \text{rg } M = 3 \Rightarrow C.D.$

103) Discussió de sistemes següents segons els valors del paràmetre  $m$ :

$$a) \begin{cases} mx + y + z = 4 \\ x + y + z = m \\ x - y + mz = 2 \end{cases}$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} m & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & m \end{pmatrix}$$

$$M = \begin{pmatrix} m & 1 & 1 & 4 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & m \\ 1 & -1 & m & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$|A| = m^2 + (-1 - 1 - m) + m = m^2 - 1$$

$$m^2 - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow m = \pm 1$$

• Si  $m \neq 1, m \neq -1 \Rightarrow |A| \neq 0 \Rightarrow \text{rg } A = 3$   
 $\Rightarrow \text{rg } M = 3 \Rightarrow \text{C.D.}$

• Si  $m = 1 \Rightarrow |A| = 0 \Rightarrow \text{rg } A \neq 3$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad M = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 4 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = -1 - 1 = -2 \neq 0 \Rightarrow \text{rg } A = 2$$

$$\Delta_1 = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 4 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 2 + 1 - 4 - 4 - 2 + 1$$

$$= -6 \neq 0 \Rightarrow \text{rg } M = 3$$

$\Rightarrow$  Incompatible

• Si  $m = -1 \Rightarrow |A| = 0 \Rightarrow \text{rg } A \neq 3$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \quad M = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 & 1 & 4 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = -1 - 1 = -2 \Rightarrow \text{rg } A = 2.$$

$$\Delta_1 = \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 1 & 4 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = -2 - 1 - 4 - 4 - 2 + 1$$

$$= -12 \neq 0$$

$\Rightarrow \text{rg } M = 3 \Rightarrow$  incompatible.

$$b) \begin{cases} x + 2y + 3z = 0 \\ x + my + z = 0 \\ 2x + 3y + 4z = 2 \end{cases}$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & m & 1 \\ 2 & 3 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \quad M = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 3 \\ 1 & m & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 3 & 4 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$|A| = 4m + 4 + 9 - 6m - 8 - 3 \\ = -2m + 2$$

$$-2m + 2 = 0 \rightarrow m = \frac{-2}{-2} = 1$$

• Si  $m \neq 1 \Rightarrow |A| \neq 0 \Rightarrow \text{rg } A = 3 \Rightarrow \text{rg } M = 3 \\ \Rightarrow C, D$

• Si  $m = 1 \Rightarrow |A| = 0 \Rightarrow \text{rg } A \neq 3$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 3 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 1 - 2 = -1 \neq 0$$

$\Rightarrow \text{rg } A = 2$

$$M = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 3 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 3 & 4 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$c) \begin{cases} x + my + z = 4 \\ x + 3y + z = 5 \\ mx + y + z = 4 \end{cases}$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & m & 1 \\ 1 & 3 & 1 \\ m & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad M = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & m & 1 & 4 \\ 1 & 3 & 1 & 5 \\ m & 1 & 1 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$|A| = 3 + m^2 + 1 - 3m - m - 1 = m^2 - 4m + 3$$

$$m^2 - 4m + 3 = 0 \Rightarrow m = \frac{4 \pm \sqrt{16 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot 3}}{2 \cdot 1} = \frac{4 \pm 2}{2} \begin{matrix} 3 \\ 1 \end{matrix}$$

• Si  $m \neq 1, m \neq 3 \Rightarrow |A| \neq 0 \Rightarrow \text{rg } A = 3 \Rightarrow \text{rg } M = 3$   
 $\Rightarrow$  C.D.

• Si  $m = 1 \Rightarrow \text{rg } A \neq 3$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = 3 - 1 = 2 \neq 0$$

$\Rightarrow \text{rg } A = 2.$

$$M = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 4 \\ 1 & 3 & 1 & 5 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Delta_1 = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 4 \\ 1 & 3 & 5 \\ 1 & 1 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = 12 + 5 + 4 - 12 - 4 - 5 = 0$$

$$\Delta_2 = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 4 \\ 1 & 1 & 5 \\ 1 & 1 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = 0 \quad (2 \text{ columns equal})$$

$$\Delta_3 = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 4 \\ 3 & 1 & 5 \\ 1 & 1 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = 4 + 5 + 12 - 4 - 12 - 5 = 0$$

$\Rightarrow \text{rg } M = 2 \Rightarrow$  C.-I.

$$\circ \text{Si } m = 3 \Rightarrow |A| = 0 \Rightarrow \text{rg } A \neq 3$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 & 1 \\ 3 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 3 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 1 - 9 = -8 \neq 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{rg } A = 2$$

$$M = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & 1 & 4 \\ 1 & 3 & 1 & 5 \\ 3 & 1 & 1 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Delta_1 = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 3 & 4 \\ 1 & 3 & 5 \\ 3 & 1 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = 12 + 45 + 4 - 36 - 12 - 5 = 8 \neq 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{rg } M = 3 \Rightarrow \text{incompatible}$$

$$d) \begin{cases} mx + y + z = m \\ x + y + z = 3 \\ x + y + mz = 3 \end{cases}$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} m & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & m \end{pmatrix}$$

$$M = \begin{pmatrix} m & 1 & 1 & m \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 3 \\ 1 & 1 & m & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$|A| = m^2 + 1 + 1 - 1 - m - m = m^2 + 1 - 2m$$

$$m^2 - 2m + 1 = 0 \Rightarrow m = \frac{2 \pm \sqrt{4 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot 1}}{2 \cdot 1}$$

$$= \frac{2 \pm 0}{2} = 1.$$

$$\circ \text{Si } m \neq 1 \Rightarrow |A| \neq 0 \Rightarrow \text{rg } A = 3 = \text{rg } M \Rightarrow \underline{\text{C.D.}}$$

$$\circ \text{Si } m = 1 \Rightarrow |A| = 0 \Rightarrow \text{rg } A \neq 3$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Com que tots els elements són iguals, tots els menors d'ordre 2 són nuls  $\Rightarrow \text{rg } A = 2$

Però  $|11| \neq 0 \Rightarrow \text{rg } A = 1$ .

D'altra banda,

$$M = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 3 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

tots els menors d'ordre 3 són nuls, ja que tenen dues columnes iguals

Per tant,  $\text{rg } M \neq 3$ .

$$\text{I tanmateix } \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = 3 - 1 = 2 \neq 0$$

$\Rightarrow \text{rg } M = 2 \Rightarrow$  incompatibles

109) Resal, si es pot, els sistemes següents:

$$a) \begin{cases} -x + 2y + z = 3 \\ 5x - y + 4z = 3 \\ -3x + 3y - 5z = -2 \end{cases}$$

En primer lloc, vejam si el sistema té una solució.

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 2 & 1 \\ 5 & -1 & 4 \\ -3 & 3 & -5 \end{pmatrix} \quad M = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 2 & 1 & 3 \\ 5 & -1 & 4 & 3 \\ -3 & 3 & -5 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$|A| = -5 - 24 + 15 - 3 + 50 + 12 = 45 \Rightarrow \text{rg } A = 3$$

$\Rightarrow \text{rg } M = 3 \Rightarrow$  C.P.

Per tant té solució i és única. Aplicarem la regla

le Crémor.

$$x = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 3 & 2 & 1 \\ 3 & -1 & 4 \\ -2 & 3 & -5 \end{vmatrix}}{45} = \frac{15 - 16 + 9 - 2 + 30 - 36}{45} = 0$$

$$y = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} -1 & 3 & 1 \\ 5 & 3 & 4 \\ -3 & -2 & -5 \end{vmatrix}}{45} = \frac{15 - 36 - 10 + 9 + 75 - 8}{45} = 1.$$

$$z = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} -1 & 2 & 3 \\ 5 & -1 & 3 \\ -3 & 3 & -2 \end{vmatrix}}{45} = \frac{-2 - 18 + 45 - 9 + 20 + 9}{45} = 1.$$

Solus  $x=0, y=1, z=1$

b) 
$$\begin{cases} 2x + 2y + 5z = 1 \\ x - y + 3z = -4 \\ 3x - 4y + z = -6 \end{cases}$$
 Minen primer si te solusir

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & 5 \\ 1 & -1 & 3 \\ 3 & -4 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad M = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & 5 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 3 & -4 \\ 3 & -4 & 1 & -6 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$|A| = -2 + 18 - 20 + 15 - 2 + 24 = 33 \neq 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{rg } A = 3 = \text{rg } M \Rightarrow \text{c. D.}$$

Podem aplicar lloc la regla de Crémor per talon  
la solusir.

$$x = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 5 \\ -4 & -1 & 3 \\ -6 & -4 & 1 \end{vmatrix}}{33} = \frac{-1 - 36 + 60 - 30 + 8 + 12}{33} = \frac{33}{33} = 1$$

$$y = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 & 5 \\ 1 & -4 & 3 \\ 3 & -6 & 1 \end{vmatrix}}{33} = \frac{-8 + 9 - 30 + 60 - 1 + 36}{33} = 2.$$

$$z = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 2 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & -4 \\ 3 & -4 & -6 \end{vmatrix}}{33} = \frac{12 - 24 - 4 + 3 + 12 - 32}{33} = -1.$$

Solvas  $x=1$ ,  $y=2$ ,  $z=-1$ .

$$c) \begin{cases} x - 3y + 8z = 2 \\ x + 3y - z = 8 \\ -x + 2y + z = -3 \end{cases}$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -3 & 8 \\ 1 & 3 & -1 \\ -1 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad M = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -3 & 8 & 2 \\ 1 & 3 & -1 & 8 \\ -1 & 2 & 1 & -3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$|A| = 3 - 3 + 16 + 24 + 3 + 2 = 45 \neq 0$$

$\Rightarrow \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{rg } A = 3 = \text{rg } M \\ 3 \text{ incógnitas} \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \text{C.D.}$

Feito Cramer:

$$x = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 2 & -3 & 8 \\ 8 & 3 & -1 \\ 3 & 2 & 1 \end{vmatrix}}{45} = \frac{6 - 9 + 128 + 72 + 24 + 4}{45} = \frac{225}{45} = 5$$

$$y = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 8 \\ 1 & 8 & -1 \\ -1 & -3 & 1 \end{vmatrix}}{45} = \frac{8 + 2 - 24 + 64 - 2 - 3}{45} = \frac{45}{45} = 1$$

$$z = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 1 & -3 & 8 \\ 1 & 3 & -1 \\ -1 & 2 & 1 \end{vmatrix}}{45} = \frac{3 - 3 + 16 + 24 + 3 + 2}{45} = 1.$$

$$d) \begin{cases} x + 2y + z = 1 \\ 6x - 4y + 7z = 11 \\ -x + 2y + 3z = 2 \end{cases}$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 6 & -4 & 7 \\ -1 & 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \quad M = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 6 & -4 & 7 & 11 \\ -1 & 2 & 3 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} |A| &= -12 - 14 + 12 - 4 - 36 - 14 \\ &= -68 \neq 0 \Rightarrow \text{rg } A = 3 \Rightarrow \text{VJ } M = 3 \Rightarrow \text{C.D.} \end{aligned}$$

• Apliquem la regla de Cramer:

$$x = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 11 & -4 & 7 \\ 2 & 2 & 3 \end{vmatrix}}{-68} = \frac{-12 + 22 + 22 + 8 - 66 - 14}{-68} = \frac{-34}{-68} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$y = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 6 & 11 & 7 \\ -1 & 2 & 3 \end{vmatrix}}{-68} = \frac{33 - 7 + 12 + 11 - 18 - 14}{-68} = \frac{17}{68}$$

$$z = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 6 & -4 & 11 \\ -1 & 2 & 2 \end{vmatrix}}{-68} = \frac{-8 - 22 + 12 - 4 - 24 - 22}{-68} = \frac{-68}{-68} = 1$$

$$e) \begin{cases} x + y - 2z = 0 \\ -x + y - z = 0 \\ -2x + 4y - 5z = 0 \end{cases} \quad A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -2 \\ -1 & 1 & -1 \\ -2 & 4 & -5 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$M = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -2 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & -1 & 0 \\ -2 & 4 & -5 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$|A| = -5 + 2 + 8 - 4 - 5 + 4 = 0 \Rightarrow \text{rg } A = 3$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 1 + 1 = 2 \neq 0 \Rightarrow \text{rg } A = 2$$

Com que ampliem  $M$  amb una columna de zeros, llavors tots els menors d'ordre 3 de  $M$  són nuls.

$$\Rightarrow \text{rg } M = 2 \Rightarrow \text{C.I.}$$

Hem de parametritzar una variable i donar les equacions independents.

Com que  $\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \neq 0 \Rightarrow$  les dues primeres equacions són independents. Per tant el sistema queda:

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

Si prenem  $z = \lambda$  un nombre qualsevol.

El sistema queda:

$$\begin{cases} x + y = 2\lambda \\ -x + y = \lambda \end{cases} \longrightarrow \begin{aligned} x &= 2\lambda - \frac{3\lambda}{2} \\ &= \frac{4\lambda - 3\lambda}{2} = \frac{\lambda}{2} \end{aligned}$$
$$\begin{aligned} 2y &= 3\lambda \\ y &= \frac{3\lambda}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$\Rightarrow$  les solucions del sistema són

$$x = \frac{\lambda}{2}, \quad y = \frac{3\lambda}{2}, \quad z = \lambda$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{rg } M = 2 \Rightarrow \text{C.I.}$$

Hem de prendre en compte une variable i dire les equations independents.

Com que  $\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \neq 0 \Rightarrow$  les deux premières equations son independents. Per tant el sistema queda.

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

Si si  $z = \lambda$  un nombre qualsevol.

El sistema queda:

$$\begin{cases} x + y = 2\lambda \\ -x + y = \lambda \end{cases} \longrightarrow \begin{aligned} x &= 2\lambda - \frac{3\lambda}{2} \\ &= \frac{4\lambda - 3\lambda}{2} = \frac{\lambda}{2} \end{aligned}$$
$$\begin{aligned} 2y &= 3\lambda \\ y &= \frac{3\lambda}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$\Rightarrow$  les solucions del sistema son

$$x = \frac{\lambda}{2}, \quad y = \frac{3\lambda}{2}, \quad z = \lambda$$

$$A) \begin{cases} x + 3y + z = 5 \\ x + 5y + 7z = 1 \\ -x - y + 5z = 1 \end{cases} \quad A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & 1 \\ 1 & 5 & 7 \\ -1 & -1 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \quad M = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & 1 & 5 \\ 1 & 5 & 7 & 1 \\ -1 & -1 & 5 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\bullet |A| = 25 - 35 - 1 + 5 - 15 + 1 = -20 \neq 0 \Rightarrow \text{rg } A = 3 = \text{rg } M$$

$\Rightarrow$  C.D.

• Aplicam, per tant, la regla de Cramer.

$$x = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 5 & 3 & 1 \\ 1 & 5 & 7 \\ 1 & -1 & 5 \end{vmatrix}}{-20} = \frac{125 + 21 - 1 - 5 - 15 + 35}{-20} = \frac{160}{-20} = \boxed{-8}$$

$$y = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 5 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 7 \\ -1 & 1 & 5 \end{vmatrix}}{-20} = \frac{5 - 35 + 1 + 1 - 25 - 7}{-20} = \frac{-60}{-20} = \boxed{3}$$

$$z = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 3 & 5 \\ 1 & 5 & 1 \\ -1 & -1 & 1 \end{vmatrix}}{-20} = \frac{5 - 3 - 5 + 25 - 3 + 1}{-20} = \frac{20}{-20} = \boxed{-1}$$

110) Resolva els sistemes compatibles de l'exercici 107.

b) A l'apartat b, hem vist que el sistema és C.I.

$$\text{I a més que } \begin{vmatrix} 3 & -1 \\ 2 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 5 \neq 0$$

$\Rightarrow$  el sistema original és equivalent a:

$$\begin{cases} 3x - y = 2 \\ 2x + y + z = 0 \end{cases}$$

Per resoldre'l, parametritzem una variable:

sigui  $z = \lambda$ , un nombre real qualsevol

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

$$x = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ -\lambda & 1 \end{vmatrix}}{5} = \frac{2 - \lambda}{5} = -\frac{\lambda}{5} + \frac{2}{5}$$

$$y = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 3 & 2 \\ 2 & -\lambda \end{vmatrix}}{5} = \frac{-3\lambda - 4}{5} = -\frac{3\lambda}{5} - \frac{4}{5}$$

Pu tant, les solutions son:

$$x = -\frac{\lambda}{5} + \frac{2}{5},$$

$$y = -\frac{3\lambda}{5} - \frac{4}{5}$$

$$z = \lambda$$

où  $\lambda$  un nombre quelconque.

c) Sachant que  $107c$  est un système compatible indéterminé. A nous, sachant que toutes les équations son linéairement indépendent.

Permettez-moi une variable, par exemple  $z = t$ .

Soit  $t = \lambda$  un nombre quelconque.

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

Sachant que

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

$$x = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 1-\lambda & 1 & -1 \\ 2+\lambda & -1 & 0 \\ \lambda & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix}}{-2} = \frac{-(1-\lambda) + \lambda + 2 + \lambda}{-2}$$

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

$$y = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1-\lambda & -1 \\ 1 & 2+\lambda & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda & 1 \end{vmatrix}}{-2} = \frac{2 + \lambda - \lambda - (1 - \lambda)}{-2}$$

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

$$z = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1-\lambda \\ 1 & -1 & 2+\lambda \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda \end{vmatrix}}{-2} = \frac{-\lambda - \lambda}{-2} = \frac{-2\lambda}{-2} = \lambda$$

Pu tant, les solutions son:

$$x = \frac{3\lambda - 1}{2}, y = \frac{\lambda + 1}{-2}, z = \lambda, t = \lambda$$

ou  $\lambda$  es un nombre quelconque.

d) Sabeu que les deux equations son lineairement independents.  
 Tenim 2 equations i 4 incognites  $\Rightarrow$  Hem de parametritzar 2 incognites.

Suposim  $z = \lambda, t = y$  nombres reals qualssevol

El sistema, llavors, es igual a:

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

Sabeu que

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

$$x = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 4 + \lambda - y & -1 \\ 2 - \lambda + y & 1 \end{vmatrix}}{2} = \frac{4 + \lambda - y + 2 - \lambda + y}{2} = 3$$

$$y = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 4 + \lambda - y \\ 1 & 2 - \lambda + y \end{vmatrix}}{2} = \frac{2 - \lambda + y - (4 + \lambda - y)}{2}$$

$$= \frac{2 - \lambda + y - 4 - \lambda + y}{2} = \frac{2y - 2\lambda - 2}{2}$$

$$= y - \lambda - 1$$

Per tant, la solució és:

$$(3, -x + y - 1, x, y)$$

on  $x, y$  són nombres qualssevol.

e) El sistema de C.D. i  $|A| = -2$ .

$$x = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & -2 & -1 \end{vmatrix}}{-2} = 0$$

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

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

NOTA: Els sistemes homogènies que són C.D sempre tenen com a (única) solució la trivial  $(0, 0, 0)$ .

111) Resolcu aquests sistemes compatibles indeterminats

$$\begin{cases} -x + 2y + z = 3 \\ 3x - y + 2z = 5 \\ x + 3y + 4z = 11 \end{cases} \quad A = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 2 & 1 \\ 3 & -1 & 2 \\ 1 & 3 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$M = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 2 & 1 & 3 \\ 3 & -1 & 2 & 5 \\ 1 & 3 & 4 & 11 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$|A| = 4 + 4 + 9 + 1 - 24 + 6 = 0$$

$$\Delta = \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 2 \\ 3 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = 1 - 6 = -5$$

Com que sabem que el sistema és C.I., sabem que les dues primeres equacions són linealment independents ( $\Delta \neq 0$ ):

$$\begin{cases} -x + 2y + z = 3 \\ 3x - y + 2z = 5 \end{cases}$$

Parametritzem:  $z = \lambda$  un nombre qualsevol

$$\begin{cases} -x + 2y = 3 - \lambda \\ 3x - y = 5 - 2\lambda \end{cases}$$

I el resoltem per Cràmer:

$$x = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 3 - \lambda & 2 \\ 5 - 2\lambda & -1 \end{vmatrix}}{-5} = \frac{-(3 - \lambda) - 2(5 - 2\lambda)}{-5} = \frac{-3 + \lambda - 10 + 4\lambda}{-5} = -\lambda + \frac{13}{5}$$

$$y = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} -1 & 3 - \lambda \\ 3 & 5 - 2\lambda \end{vmatrix}}{-5} = \frac{-(5 - 2\lambda) - 3(3 - \lambda)}{-5} = \frac{-5 + 2\lambda - 9 + 3\lambda}{-5} = -\lambda + \frac{14}{5}$$

Per tant les solucions són:

$$\left(-\lambda + \frac{13}{5}, -\lambda + \frac{14}{5}, \lambda\right)$$

amb  $\lambda$  un nombre qualsevol.

$$b) \begin{cases} 2x + 2y + 6z = 12 \\ x + y + 3z = 6 \\ 3x - y + z = 0 \end{cases}$$

Com que sabem que és C.I, basta que mirem quines eq. són linealment independents

$\begin{vmatrix} 2 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 0 \Rightarrow$  la 1a i 2a equacions són dependents  
(de fet es veu que la 1a eq. és igual a dues vegades la 2a)

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 3 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = -1 - 3 = -4 \neq 0$$

$\Rightarrow$  la 2a i 3a equacions són linealment independents.

$\Rightarrow$  El sistema és:

$$\begin{cases} x + y + 3z = 6 \\ 3x - y + z = 0 \end{cases}$$

Parametritzem:  $z = \lambda$ , un nombre real.

$$\begin{cases} x + y = 6 - 3\lambda \\ 3x - y = -\lambda \end{cases}$$

$$x = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 6-3\lambda & 1 \\ -\lambda & -1 \end{vmatrix}}{-4}$$

$$= \frac{-6 + 3\lambda + \lambda}{-4}$$

$$= -\lambda + \frac{6}{4}$$

$$y = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 6-3\lambda \\ 3 & -\lambda \end{vmatrix}}{-4}$$

$$= \frac{-\lambda - 3(6-3\lambda)}{-4}$$

$$= -2\lambda + \frac{18}{4}$$

Pu tant, le solve est,

$$\left(-\lambda + \frac{6}{4}, -2\lambda + \frac{18}{4}, \lambda\right),$$

pour  $\lambda$  un nombre quelconque.

$$c) \begin{cases} x - 2y + z = 6 \\ 3x - 6y + 3z = 18 \\ x - 2y + z = 6 \end{cases}$$

Après es voir clairement que la 3<sup>e</sup> équation est égale  
que la 1<sup>re</sup> eq.  $\Rightarrow \begin{cases} x - 2y + z = 6 \\ 3x - 6y + 3z = 18 \end{cases}$

Et toute la 2<sup>e</sup> eq est égale à la 1<sup>re</sup> par 3.

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

$\Rightarrow$  Tenir 1 eq ; 3 inconnues.  $\rightarrow$  lieu de  
paramétriser 2 inconnues.

Soit  $y = \lambda, z = \mu$ , ou  $\lambda, \mu$  son nombres  
quelconques

$$\Rightarrow x = 6 + 2\lambda - \mu$$

$\Rightarrow$  les solutions son.

$$(6 + 2\lambda - \mu, \lambda, \mu)$$

avec  $\lambda, \mu$  nombres quelconques.

$$d) \begin{cases} x + 2y + z = 10 \\ 2x - y = 5 \\ 5x + z = 20 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = -1 - 4 = -5$$

⇒ La 1<sup>re</sup> i 2<sup>es</sup> eq. son linéairement indépendantes  
 car que, par l'inverse, leur que est C-R

|| ⇒ que el sistema es equivalente a

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

Si on  $z = \lambda$  un nombre quelconque.

Pu tant,

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

$$x = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 10 - \lambda & 2 \\ 5 & -1 \end{vmatrix}}{-5} = \frac{-10 + \lambda - 10}{-5} = \frac{\lambda - 20}{-5}$$

$$y = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 10 - \lambda \\ 2 & 5 \end{vmatrix}}{-5} = \frac{5 - 2(10 - \lambda)}{-5} = \frac{5 - 20 + 2\lambda}{-5}$$

$$= \frac{2\lambda - 15}{-5}$$

Les solutions sont  $(\frac{\lambda - 20}{-5}, \frac{2\lambda - 15}{-5}, \lambda)$  en  
 $\lambda$  est un nombre réel.

112) Discutire i resoleve el sistema, segons en funció del paràmetre corresponent:

$$2) \begin{cases} mx - y - z = m \\ x - y + mz = m \\ x + y + z = -1 \end{cases}$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} m & -1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & m \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad M = \begin{pmatrix} m & -1 & -1 & m \\ 1 & -1 & m & m \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$|A| = -m - m - 1 - 1 + 1 - m^2 \\ = -m^2 - 2m - 1$$

$$-m^2 - 2m - 1 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow m = \frac{2 \pm \sqrt{4 - 4 \cdot (-1) \cdot (-1)}}{2 \cdot (-1)} = \frac{2 \pm 0}{-2} = -1$$

$$-m^2 - 2m - 1 = -(m+1)^2$$

• Si  $m \neq -1 \Rightarrow |A| \neq 0 \Rightarrow \text{rg } A = 3 = \text{rg } M$

$\Rightarrow$  C.D.

$$x = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} m & -1 & -1 \\ m & -1 & m \\ -1 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix}}{-m^2 - 2m - 1} = \frac{-m + m - m + 1 + m - m^2}{-m^2 - 2m - 1}$$

$$= \frac{-(m^2 - 1)}{-(m+1)^2} = -\frac{(m-1)(m+1)}{-(m+1)^2} = \frac{m-1}{m+1}$$

$$y = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} m & m & -1 \\ 1 & m & m \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \end{vmatrix}}{-m^2 - 2m - 1} = \frac{m^2 + m^2 + 1 + m - m + m^2}{-m^2 - 2m - 1}$$

$$= \frac{3m^2 + 1}{-(m+1)^2}$$

$$z = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} m & -1 & m \\ 1 & -1 & m \\ 1 & 1 & -1 \end{vmatrix}}{-m^2 - 2m - 1} = \frac{\cancel{m} - \cancel{m} + m + m - 1 - m^2}{-m^2 - 2m - 1}$$

$$= \frac{-m^2 + 2m - 1}{-(m+1)^2} = \frac{-(m-1)^2}{-(m+1)^2} = \left(\frac{m-1}{m+1}\right)^2$$

Peu tant, les solutions :

$$\left( \frac{m-1}{m+1}, \frac{3m^2+1}{-(m+1)^2}, \frac{(m-1)^2}{(m+1)^2} \right)$$

• Si  $m = -1 \Rightarrow |A| = 0 \Rightarrow \text{rg } A \neq 3$ .

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & -1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad M = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & -1 & -1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & -1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} -1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = +1 + 1 = 2 \neq 0$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} -1 & -1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = -1 + 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 = -4 \neq 0$$

Peu tant,  $\text{rg } M = 3 \Rightarrow$  incompatible.

1/3x

$$b) \begin{cases} 3x - 2y - 3z = 2 \\ 2x + ay - 5z = -4 \\ x + y + 2z = 2 \end{cases}$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -2 & -3 \\ 2 & a & -5 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \quad M = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -2 & -3 & 2 \\ 2 & a & -5 & -4 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$|A| = \underbrace{6a + 10} - 6 + \underbrace{3a + 8 + 15} \\ = 9a + 27$$

$$9a + 27 = 0 \Rightarrow a = -\frac{27}{9} = -3$$

• Si  $a \neq -3 \Rightarrow |A| \neq 0 \Rightarrow \text{rg } A = 3 = \text{rg } M$

$$x = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 2 & -2 & -3 \\ -4 & a & -5 \\ 2 & 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix}}{9a + 27} = \frac{4a + 20 + 12 + 6a - 16 + 10}{9a + 27}$$

$$= \frac{10a + 26}{9a + 27}$$

$$y = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 3 & 2 & -3 \\ 2 & -4 & -5 \\ 1 & 2 & 2 \end{vmatrix}}{9a + 27} = \frac{-24 - 10 - 12 - 12 - 8 + 30}{9a + 27} = \frac{-36}{9a + 27}$$

$$z = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 3 & -2 & 2 \\ 2 & a & -4 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix}}{9a + 27} = \frac{6a + 8 + 4 - 2a + 8 + 12}{9a + 27} = \frac{4a + 32}{9a + 27}$$

• Si  $a = -3 \Rightarrow |A| = 0 \Rightarrow \text{rg } A \neq 3$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -2 & -3 \\ 2 & -3 & -5 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \quad M = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -2 & -3 & 2 \\ 2 & -3 & -5 & -4 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 3 & -2 \\ 2 & -3 \end{vmatrix} = -9 + 4 = -5 \neq 0 \Rightarrow \text{rg } A = 2.$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 3 & -2 & 2 \\ 2 & -3 & -4 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = -18 + 8 + 4 + 6 + 8 + 12 = 20$$

$\Rightarrow \text{rg } M = 3 \Rightarrow$  incompatible.

$$c) \begin{cases} ax + 7y + 20z = 1 \\ ax + 8y + 23z = 1 \\ x - az = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} a & 7 & 20 \\ a & 8 & 23 \\ 1 & 0 & -a \end{pmatrix} \quad M = \begin{pmatrix} a & 7 & 20 & 1 \\ a & 8 & 23 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & -a & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$|A| = -8a^2 + 161 - 160 + 7a^2 = -a^2 + 1$$

$$-a^2 + 1 = 0 \Rightarrow a^2 = 1 \Rightarrow a = \pm 1.$$

• Si  $a \neq 1, a \neq -1 \Rightarrow |A| \neq 0 \Rightarrow \text{rg } A = 3 = \text{rg } M$   
 $\Rightarrow$  c.p.

$$x = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 7 & 20 \\ 1 & 8 & 23 \\ 1 & 0 & -a \end{vmatrix}}{-a^2 + 1} = \frac{-8a + 161 - 160 + 7a}{-a^2 + 1} = \frac{-a + 1}{-a^2 + 1}.$$

$$y = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} a & 1 & 20 \\ a & 1 & 23 \\ 1 & 1 & -a \end{vmatrix}}{-a^2+1} = \frac{-\cancel{a^2} + 23 + 20a - 20 + \cancel{a^2} - 23a}{-a^2+1}$$

$$= \frac{-3a+3}{-a^2+1}$$

$$z = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} a & 7 & 1 \\ a & 8 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix}}{-a^2+1} = \frac{8a+7-8-7a}{-a^2+1} = \frac{a-1}{-a^2+1}$$

• Si  $a=1 \Rightarrow |A|=0 \Rightarrow \text{rs } A \neq 3$ .

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 7 & 20 \\ 1 & 8 & 23 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \quad M = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 7 & 20 & 1 \\ 1 & 8 & 23 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 7 \\ 1 & 8 \end{vmatrix} = 8-7 = 1 \neq 0 \Rightarrow \text{rs } A = 2$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 7 & 1 \\ 1 & 8 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 0 \quad (2 \text{ columns equal})$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 20 & 1 \\ 1 & 23 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 0 \quad (2 \text{ columns equal})$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 7 & 20 & 1 \\ 8 & 23 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$\Rightarrow \text{rs } M = 2 \Rightarrow \text{C. I.}$

Paramétriser :

$$\begin{cases} x + 7y + 20z = 1 \\ x + 8y + 23z = 1 \end{cases}$$

$z = \lambda$ , and  $\lambda$  un nombre quelconque.

$$\begin{cases} x + 7y = 1 - 20\lambda \\ x + 8y = 1 - 23\lambda \end{cases}$$

$$x = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 1 - 20\lambda & 7 \\ 1 - 23\lambda & 8 \end{vmatrix}}{1} = \frac{8(1 - 20\lambda) - 7(1 - 23\lambda)}{1}$$

$$= 8 - 160\lambda - 7 + 161\lambda = 1 + \lambda$$

$$y = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 - 20\lambda \\ 1 & 1 - 23\lambda \end{vmatrix}}{1} = \frac{1 - 23\lambda - (1 - 20\lambda)}{1} = -3\lambda$$

Les solutions sont  $(1 + \lambda, -3\lambda, \lambda)$ , où  $\lambda$  est un nombre quelconque.

• Si  $a = -1 \Rightarrow |A| = 0 \Rightarrow \text{rg } A \neq 3$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 7 & 20 \\ -1 & 8 & 23 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad M = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 7 & 20 & 1 \\ -1 & 8 & 23 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} -1 & 7 \\ -1 & 8 \end{vmatrix} = -8 + 7 = -1 \neq 0 \Rightarrow \text{rg } A = 2$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} -1 & 7 & 1 \\ -1 & 8 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = -8 + 7 - 8 + 7 = -2 \neq 0 \Rightarrow \text{rg } M = 3.$$

$\Rightarrow$  incompatible.

$$1) \begin{cases} mx + y = 2 - 2m \\ x + my = m - 1. \end{cases}$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} m & 1 \\ 1 & m \end{pmatrix} \quad M = \begin{pmatrix} m & 1 & 2 - 2m \\ 1 & m & m - 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$|A| = m^2 - 1$$

$$m^2 - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow m = \pm 1$$

• Si  $m \neq 1, m \neq -1 \Rightarrow |A| \neq 0 \Rightarrow \text{rg } A = 2 = \text{rg } M$

$\Rightarrow$  C.D

$$x = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 2 - 2m & 1 \\ m - 1 & m \end{vmatrix}}{m^2 - 1} = \frac{m(2 - 2m) - (m - 1)}{m^2 - 1}$$

$$= \frac{2m - 2m^2 - m + 1}{m^2 - 1} = \frac{-2m^2 + m + 1}{m^2 - 1}$$

$$y = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} m & 2 - 2m \\ 1 & m - 1 \end{vmatrix}}{m^2 - 1} = \frac{m(m - 1) - (2 - 2m)}{m^2 - 1}$$

$$= \frac{m^2 - m - 2 + 2m}{m^2 - 1} = \frac{m^2 + m - 2}{m^2 - 1}$$

• Si  $m = 1 \Rightarrow |A| = 0 \Rightarrow \text{rg } A = 1$ .

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad M = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$\text{rg } M = 1$  clairement. (toutes les colonnes sont  
égales à la 1<sup>ère</sup> ou à 0 ou à 1 mod. les).

$\Rightarrow \text{rg } A = \text{rg } M \Rightarrow \text{C.I.} \Rightarrow \text{el sistema es}$

$$\begin{cases} x + y = 0 \end{cases}$$

$y = \lambda$ , on  $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}$  ou  $\mathbb{C}$  ou  $\mathbb{F}$

$$x = -\lambda$$

$\Rightarrow$  Solus:  $x = -\lambda, y = \lambda$   
on  $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}$  ou  $\mathbb{C}$  ou  $\mathbb{F}$

• Si  $m = -1 \Rightarrow |A| = 0 \Rightarrow \text{rg } A = 1$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \quad M = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 & 4 \\ 1 & -1 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} -1 & 4 \\ 1 & -2 \end{vmatrix} = 2 - 4 = -2 \neq 0 \Rightarrow \text{rg } M = 2$$

$\therefore \text{rg } A = 1 \Rightarrow$  incompatible.

$\Rightarrow \text{rg } A = \text{rg } M \Rightarrow \text{C.I.} \Rightarrow \text{el sistema es}$

$$\begin{cases} x + y = 0 \end{cases}$$

$y = \lambda$ , on  $\lambda$  es un número real

$$x = -\lambda$$

$\Rightarrow$  Solus:  $x = -\lambda, y = \lambda$   
on  $\lambda$  es un número real

• Si  $m = -1 \Rightarrow |A| = 0 \Rightarrow \text{rg } A = 1$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \quad M = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 & 4 \\ 1 & -1 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} -1 & 4 \\ 1 & -2 \end{vmatrix} = 2 - 4 = -2 \neq 0 \Rightarrow \text{rg } M = 2$$

$\therefore \text{rg } A = 1 \Rightarrow$  incompatible.

$$e) \begin{cases} x + y + z = 1 \\ ax = 2 \\ ay + 2z = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ a & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & a & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$M = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ a & 0 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & a & 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$|A| = a^2 - 2a$$

$$a^2 - 2a = 0 \Rightarrow a(a - 2) = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a = 0 \\ a = 2 \end{cases}$$

• Si  $a \neq 0, a \neq 2 \Rightarrow |A| \neq 0 \Rightarrow \text{rg } A = 3 = \text{rg } M$

⇒ C.D.

Aplicăm la regulă de Cramer:

$$x = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & a & 2 \end{vmatrix}}{a(a-2)} = \frac{2a-4}{a(a-2)} = \frac{2(a-2)}{a(a-2)} = \frac{2}{a}$$

$$y = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ a & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{vmatrix}}{a(a-2)} = \frac{4-2a}{a(a-2)} = \frac{2(2-a)}{a(a-2)} = \\ = \frac{-2(a-2)}{a(a-2)} = -\frac{2}{a}$$

$$z = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ a & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & a & 0 \end{vmatrix}}{a(a-2)} = \frac{a^2-2a}{a(a-2)} = \frac{a(a-2)}{a(a-2)} = 1.$$

⇒ Soluții  $(\frac{2}{a}, -\frac{2}{a}, 1)$

• Si  $a=0 \Rightarrow |A|=0 \Rightarrow \text{r}_s A \neq 3$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Delta = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 2 \neq 0 \Rightarrow \text{r}_s A = 2$$

$$M = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Delta_2 = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = -4 \neq 0 \Rightarrow \text{rg } M = 3 \Rightarrow \text{el sistema és incompatible.}$$

• Si  $\alpha = 2 \Rightarrow |A| = 0 \Rightarrow \text{rg } A \neq 3$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Delta = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = -2 \neq 0 \Rightarrow \text{rg } A = 2$$

$$M = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 0 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

Tots els menors d'ordre 2 de  $M$  són 0, ja que  $\$$  sempre contenen dues columnes iguals  $\Rightarrow \text{rg } M \neq 3$ . I, per tant,  ~~$\text{rg } M \neq 3$~~   
 $\text{rg } M = 2$ .

$\Rightarrow$  c. I.

Per anàlisi:

Com que  $A \neq 0 \Rightarrow$  la 1<sup>a</sup> i 2<sup>a</sup> equacions són independents. Per tant, el sistema és equivalent a:

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

Si fixem  $z = \lambda$ , amb  $\lambda$  un nombre qualsevol.

Ucrans:

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

Observem que el sistema és tant senzill que es pot resoldre directament, sense fer servir la regla de Cramer:

- De la segona equació:  $2x = 2 \Rightarrow x = 1$

- Per tant, substituïm a la 1<sup>a</sup> equació.

$$1 + y = 1 - \lambda \Rightarrow y = 1 - \lambda - 1$$

$$\Rightarrow y = -\lambda$$

Ucrans, la solució és  $(1, -\lambda, \lambda)$ , on  $\lambda$  és un nombre qualsevol.

113) Hi ha algun valor de  $a$  per al qual el sistema tingui infinites solucions?

$$\begin{cases} (a+1)x + 2y + z = a+3 \\ ax + y = a \\ ax + 3y + z = a+2 \end{cases}$$

El problema és equivalent a saber quan és compatible indeterminat.

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} a+1 & 2 & 1 \\ a & 1 & 0 \\ a & 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad M = \begin{pmatrix} a+1 & 2 & 1 & a+3 \\ a & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ a & 3 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Com que tenim que sigui compatible indeterminat, s'ha de verificar que:

- $\text{rg } A = \text{rg } M$
- $\text{rg } A = \text{rg } M < 3$ .

$$\bullet |A| = a+1 + 3a - a - 2a = a + 1$$

$$a+1 = 0 \Rightarrow a = -1,$$

• Si  $a \neq -1 \Rightarrow |A| \neq 0 \Rightarrow \text{rg } A = 3 = \text{rg } M$   
 $\Rightarrow C \cdot D. \Rightarrow$  No es el cas que volem.

• Si  $a = -1 \Rightarrow |A| = 0 \Rightarrow \text{rg } A \neq 3$ .

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 2 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$M = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 2 & 1 & 2 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 3 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Delta_1 = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 2 \\ -1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 2 \neq 0 \Rightarrow \text{rg } A = 2,$$

$$\Delta_2 = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 2 & 2 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 3 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = -6 + 2 + 2 = -2 \neq 0$$

$\Rightarrow \text{rg } M = 3 \Rightarrow$  incompatible.

⇒ tampoc és el cas que volen.

⇒ No hi ha cap valor de  $a$  pel qual el sistema sigui C.I.

114) Sistem

$x$  = cotxes blanques produïts

$y$  = cotxes negres produïts

$z$  = cotxes vermells produïts

$$\begin{cases} x + y + z = 140 \\ y = \frac{3}{5}x \\ z = \frac{1}{4}y \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x + y + z = 140 \\ 5y = 3x \\ 4z = y \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} x + y + z = 140 \\ -3x + 5y = 0 \\ -y + 4z = 0 \end{cases}$$

Aplicarem la regla de Cramer per resoldre aquest sistema:

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ -3 & 5 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \quad M = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 140 \\ -3 & 5 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 4 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$|A| = 20 + 3 + 12 = 35$$

$$x = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 140 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 5 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 4 \end{vmatrix}}{35} = \frac{2800}{35} = 80$$



$$y = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 200 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 2 & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix}}{10} = \frac{400}{10} = 40$$

$$z = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 200 \\ -1 & -1 & 0 \\ 2 & -3 & 0 \end{vmatrix}}{10} = \frac{600 + 400}{10} = \frac{1000}{10} = 100$$

Per tant, en Pure te 60€, en Soca en te 40 i  
en l'Àngel, 100.

115) Sigvin

$x$  = pauc del país de moniato

$y$  = " " " " net

$z$  = " " " " " Xocolata

$$\begin{cases} 3x + 2y + z = 15'75 \\ 2x + y + z = 10€ \\ x + y + z = 7'5 \end{cases}$$

(Si no volem fer servir  
nombres decimals, podem  
multiplicar la 1<sup>a</sup> i 3<sup>a</sup>  
equacions per 100 i 10  
respectivament)

⇒ Aplicarem la regla de Cramer per resoldre  
aquest sistema:

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \mu = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 2 & 1 & 15'75 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 & 10 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 7'5 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$|A| = 3 + 2 + 2 - 1 - 4 - 3 = -1.$$

$$x = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 15'75 & 2 & 1 \\ 10 & 1 & 1 \\ 7'5 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix}}{-1} = \frac{15'75 + 15 + 10 - 7'5 - 20 - 15'75}{-1} = 2'50$$

$$y = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 3 & 15'75 & 1 \\ 2 & 10 & 1 \\ 1 & 7'5 & 1 \end{vmatrix}}{-1} = \frac{30 + 15'75 + 15 - 10 - 31'50 - 22'5}{-1} = \boxed{3'25}$$

$$z = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 3 & 2 & 15'75 \\ 2 & 1 & 10 \\ 1 & 1 & 7'5 \end{vmatrix}}{-1} = \frac{22'5 + 20 + 31'5 - 15'75 - 30 - 30}{-1} = \boxed{+1'75}$$

Per tant, els pastissets de monrto, matz i xocolata valen, respectivament, 2'50 €, 3'25 € i 1'75 €.

117) Sistem

$x$  = nombre de pomes,

$y$  = " " peres

$z$  = " " pladans.

Sabem que:

$$\begin{cases} x + y + z = 12 \\ 3x = y + z \\ 2y = x + z \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x + y + z = 12 \\ 3x - y - z = 0 \\ -x + 2y - z = 0 \end{cases}$$

Resoldrem aquest sistema per la regla de Cramer:

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 3 & -1 & -1 \\ -1 & 2 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \quad M = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 12 \\ 3 & -1 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 & -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$|A| = 1 + 1 + 6 - 1 - 3 - 2 = 12$$

$$x = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 12 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 2 & -1 \end{vmatrix}}{12} = \frac{12 + 24}{12} = 3.$$

$$y = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 12 & 1 \\ 3 & 0 & -1 \\ -1 & 0 & -1 \end{vmatrix}}{12} = \frac{12 + 36}{12} = 4$$

$$z = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 12 \\ 3 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 & 0 \end{vmatrix}}{12} = \frac{72 - 12}{12} = 5$$

Per tant, hi ha 3 panes, 4 panes i 5 plats.

118) <sup>Sistema</sup>  
 $x =$  quantitat A de dubles invertits  
 $y =$  . . . . B . . . . .  
 $z =$  . . . . C . . . . .

$$\begin{cases} x + y + z = 20000 \\ \frac{4}{100}x + \frac{5}{100}y + \frac{6}{100}z = 1050 \\ \frac{5}{100}x + \frac{6}{100}y + \frac{4}{100}z = 950 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} x + y + z = 20.000 \\ 4x + 5y + 6z = 105.000 \\ 5x + 6y + 4z = 95.000 \end{cases}$$

Resoldrem aquest sistema usant la regla de

Crémer:

$$x = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 20.000 & 1 & 1 \\ 105.000 & 5 & 6 \\ 95.000 & 6 & 4 \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 \\ 5 & 6 & 4 \end{vmatrix}} = \frac{400.000 + 570.000 + 630.000 - 420.000 - 720.000 - 720.000}{20 + 30 + 24 - 25 - 16 - 36}$$

$$= \frac{-15000}{-3} = \boxed{5000}$$

$$y = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 20.000 & 1 \\ 4 & 105.000 & 6 \\ 5 & 95.000 & 4 \end{vmatrix}}{-3} = \frac{420.000 + 600.000 + 380.000 - 525.000 - 320.000 - 570.000}{-3}$$

$$= \frac{-15.000}{-3} = \boxed{5000}$$

$$z = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 20.000 \\ 4 & 5 & 105.000 \\ 5 & 6 & 95.000 \end{vmatrix}}{-3} = \frac{475.000 + 525.000 + 480.000 - 500.000 - 380.000 - 630.000}{-3}$$

$$= \frac{-30000}{-3} = \boxed{10.000}$$

Per tant,  $A = 5000 \text{ €}$ ,  $B = 5000 \text{ €}$  i  $C = 10.000 \text{ €}$ .

119) Siguin

$x =$  número de còpies venudes al preu original

$y =$  . . . . . al 30% de descompte

$z =$  . . . . . al 40% de descompte.

$$\begin{cases} x + y + z = 600 \\ 12x + 8,40y + 7,2z = 6384 \\ y + z = \frac{x}{2} \end{cases}$$

30% de descompte vol dir que es ven al 70% del preu original

Un 70% de 12 € és 8,40 €  
Iidem amb el 40%: 7,20 €

$$\begin{cases} x + y + z = 600 \\ 120x + 84y + 72z = 63840 \\ -x + 2y + 2z = 0 \end{cases}$$

Appliquons la règle de Cramer:

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 120 & 84 & 72 \\ -1 & 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \quad M = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 600 \\ 120 & 84 & 72 & 63840 \\ -1 & 2 & 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$|A| = 168 - 72 + 240 + 84 - 240 - 144 = 36$$

$$x = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 600 & 1 & 1 \\ 63840 & 84 & 72 \\ 0 & 2 & 2 \end{vmatrix}}{36} = \frac{100800 + 127680 - 127680 - 86400}{36}$$

$$= 400$$

$$y = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 600 & 1 \\ 120 & 63840 & 72 \\ -1 & 0 & 2 \end{vmatrix}}{36} = \frac{127680 - 43200 + 63840 - 144000}{36}$$

$$= 120$$

$$z = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 600 \\ 120 & 84 & 63840 \\ -1 & 2 & 0 \end{vmatrix}}{36} = \frac{-63840 + 144000 + 50400 - 127680}{36}$$

$$= 80$$

Pourtant, on a vendu 400 copies au prix original, 120 copies au 30% et 80 copies au 40% de discount.

120) Siguin

$x$  = nombre de bitllets de 10€

$y$  = " " " " " " de 20€

$z$  = " " " " " " de 50€

$$\begin{cases} x + y + z = 95 \\ 10x + 20y + 50z = 2000 \\ x = 2y \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x + y + z = 95 \\ x + 2y + 5z = 200 \\ x - 2y = 0 \end{cases}$$

Aplicarem la regla de Cramer per a resoldre el sistema:

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 10 & 20 & 50 \\ 1 & -2 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad M = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 95 \\ 10 & 20 & 50 & 2000 \\ 1 & -2 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$|A| = 5 - 2 - 2 + 10 = 11$$

$$x = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 95 & 1 & 1 \\ 2000 & 2 & 50 \\ 0 & -2 & 0 \end{vmatrix}}{11} = \frac{-400 + 950}{11} = 50$$

$$y = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 95 & 1 \\ 1 & 200 & 50 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix}}{11} = \frac{475 - 200}{11} = 25$$

$$z = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 95 \\ 1 & 2 & 200 \\ 1 & -2 & 0 \end{vmatrix}}{11} = \frac{200 - 190 - 190 + 400}{11} = 20$$

121)

Si suprim  $x =$  la xifra de les centenes $y =$  la xifra de les dècimes $z =$  la xifra de les unitats.

$$\begin{cases} x + y + z = 7 \\ x = y + 2z \\ 100z + 10y + x = 100x + 10y + z - 297 \end{cases}$$

$\boxed{x} \boxed{y} \boxed{z}$  ordre original  
El nombre és  $100x + 10y + z$

$\boxed{z} \boxed{y} \boxed{x}$  ordre invertit  
El nombre és  
 $100z + 10y + x$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} x + y + z = 7 \\ x - y - 2z = 0 \\ -99x + 99z = -297 \end{cases}$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{cases} x + y + z = 7 \\ x - y - 2z = 0 \\ -x + z = -3 \end{cases}$$

Resolem aquest sistema per la regla de Cramer:

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & -2 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$M = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 7 \\ 1 & -1 & -2 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 & -3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$|A| = -1 + 2 - 1 - 1 = -1$$

$$x = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 7 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & -2 \\ -3 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix}}{-1} = \frac{-7 + 6 - 3}{-1} = 4$$

$$y = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 7 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & -2 \\ -1 & -3 & 1 \end{vmatrix}}{-1} = \frac{14 - 3 - 7 - 6}{-1} = 2$$

$$z = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 7 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & -3 \end{vmatrix}}{-1} = \frac{3 - 7 + 3}{-1} = 1$$

El nombre és  
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