

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

Hem de ponemos ditzan una variable i ditar las ecuaciones independientes.

Com que $\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \neq 0 \Rightarrow$ las dos primeras ecuaciones son independientes. Por tanto el sistema queda:

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

Sigui $z = \lambda$ un numero real.

El sistema queda:

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

\Rightarrow las soluciones del sistema son

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

f) $\begin{cases} x + 3y + z = 5 \\ x + 5y + 7z = 1 \\ -x - y + 5z = 1 \end{cases}$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & 1 \\ 1 & 5 & 7 \\ -1 & -1 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \quad M = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & 1 & 5 \\ 1 & 5 & 7 & 1 \\ -1 & -1 & 5 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

• $|A| = 25 - 35 - 1 + 5 - 15 + 1 = -20 \neq 0 \Rightarrow \operatorname{rg} A = 3 = \operatorname{rg} M$
 $\Rightarrow \text{C.D.}$

• Aplicam, por tanto, la regla de Cramer.

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

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

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

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

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

Faute 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, parametitzem una variable:

Suposant $z = \lambda$, un nombre real arbitrari

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

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

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

Per tant, les solucions són:

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

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

$$z = \lambda$$

amb λ un nombre qualsevol.

c) Sabem que tots els sistemes d'equacions indeterminats A més, sabem que totes les equacions son línies linealment independents.

Parametitzem una variable, per exemple λ .

Sigui $t = \lambda$ un nombre qualsevol.

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x + y - z = 1 - \lambda \\ x - y = 2 + \lambda \\ z = \lambda \end{array} \right. \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{Saber que} \\ \left| \begin{array}{ccc} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right| = -2 \end{array}$$

$$x = \frac{\left| \begin{array}{ccc} 1-\lambda & 1 & -1 \\ 2+\lambda & -1 & 0 \\ \lambda & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right|}{-2} = \frac{-(1-\lambda) + \lambda + 2 + \lambda}{-2}$$

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

$$y = \frac{\left| \begin{array}{ccc} 1 & 1-\lambda & -1 \\ 1 & 2+\lambda & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda & 1 \end{array} \right|}{-2} = \frac{2+\lambda - \lambda - (1-\lambda)}{-2}$$

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

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

Per tant, les solucions són:

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

on λ és un nombre qualsevol.

d) Sabem que les dues equacions són linealment independents.

Tenen 2 equacions i 4 incògnites \Rightarrow Han de parametritzar 2 incògnites.

Sigui $z = \lambda, t = \gamma$ nous dues reals qualsevol

El sistema, llavors, es igual a:

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

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

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

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

$$= \gamma - \lambda - 1$$

Pentant, la solució és:

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

on x, y són variables generalitzades.

e) El sistema és C.D.: $|A| = -2$.

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

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

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

Nota: Els sistemes homogenis que son C.D. sempre tenen com a (única) solució la trivial $(0, 0, 0)$.

III) Resolueu aquests sistemes compatibles indeterminats.

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

$$M = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 2 & 1 & 3 \\ 3 & -1 & 2 & 5 \\ 1 & 3 & 4 & 11 \end{pmatrix} \quad |A| = 4 + 4 + 9 + 1 - 24 + 6 = 0$$

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

Com que solen fer el sistema es C.I., sabem que les dues primeres equacions són linealment independents ($A \neq 0$):

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

Parametitzem: $z = \lambda$ un nombre fraccionari

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

I el resolem per Crèmer:

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

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

Per tant les solucions són:

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

amb λ un nombre fraccionari.

$$5) \begin{cases} 2x + 2y + 6z = 12 \\ x + y + 3z = 6 \\ 3x - y + z = 0 \end{cases}$$

Com que sabem que \exists C.I, basta que enem quins eq. són llinelment independents

$$\begin{vmatrix} 2 & 2 & 6 \\ 1 & 1 & 3 \\ 3 & -1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 0 \Rightarrow \text{la 1a i 2a eqvació són dependents}$$

(de fet es veu que la 1a eq. és igual a dues vegades la 2a)

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

\rightarrow la 2a i 3a eqvació són llinelment independents.

\Rightarrow El sistema és:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Per tant, les solucions:

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

per t un nombre qualsevol.

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

Aquí es veu clarament que la 3a equació és igual que la 1a eq. $\Rightarrow \begin{cases} x - 2y + z = 6 \\ 3x - 6y + 3z = 18 \end{cases}$

I també la 2a eq. és igual a la 1a per 3.

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

\Rightarrow Tenim 1 eq i 3 incògnites. \Rightarrow hem de parametreitzar 2 incògnites.

Sigui $y = t$, $z = f$, on t, f són nombres qualsevol

$$\Rightarrow x = 6 + 2t - f$$

\Rightarrow les solucions són:

$$(6 + 2t - f, t, f)$$

amb x, y nombres qualsevol

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

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

\Rightarrow La 1^a i 2^a eq. són linealment independents.
En fme, per l'assert, sabem que es C.R.

\Rightarrow que el sistema es equivalent a

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

Sigui $z = \lambda$ un nombre qualsevol.

Potent,

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

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

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

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

Les solvem en $(\frac{\lambda - 20}{-5}, \frac{2\lambda - 15}{-5}, \lambda)$ m
 λ és un nombre real.

112) Discutire i risolvere il sistema seguente in funzione del parmetro m corrispondent:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

\Rightarrow C.D.

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

$$y = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} m & m & -1 \\ 1 & m & m \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \end{vmatrix}}{-m^2 - 2m - 1} = \frac{m^2 + m^2 + 1 + mu - mu + m^2}{-m^2 - 2m - 1} \\ = \frac{3m^2 + 1}{-(m+1)^2}$$

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

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

Pourtant, les valeurs sont :

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$|A| = \underline{6a+10} - \underline{6+3a} + \underline{8+15}$$

$$= 9a + 27$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Parametrisierung:

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

$z = \lambda$, and λ 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 λ 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.

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

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

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

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

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

$\Rightarrow C.D$

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

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

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

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

$\operatorname{rg} M = 1$ clarament. (toutes les colonnes sont égales à la 1^e. De plus, le 1^e est nul.)

$\Rightarrow \text{rg } A_{\begin{smallmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{smallmatrix}} = \text{rg } M \Rightarrow$ C.I. \Rightarrow el sistema es.

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

$y = x$, an x es un modo libre

$$x = -t$$

\Rightarrow solns: $x = -t, y = t$

an x es un modo libre

• 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.