

Finding the inverse of a matrix using the Gaussian elimination

(إيجاد مatrix المعاكسة باستخدام طريقة إlimination لـ Gaussian)

يمكن إيجاد المatrix المعاكسة للصورة المريحة $(n \times n)$ بـ Gaussian

على كل من المatrix A و مatrix المعاكسة I (Identity matrix) وذلك بإجراء بعض التحويلات المترافقية (مترافقية التحويلات تكون فقط على المatrix)

$$[A_{n \times n}; I_{n \times n}] \xrightarrow{\text{تحويلات}} [I_{n \times n}; A_{n \times n}^{-1}]$$

أبتدائية

Ex: Find the inverse matrix using

1- The definition تعريف

2- the elimination method of Gauss

Sol: $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 & 3 \\ 1 & 4 & 3 \\ 1 & 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$

$$|A| = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 3 & 3 \\ 1 & 4 & 3 \\ 1 & 3 & 4 \end{vmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 1 & 4 \\ 1 & 3 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= (16 + 9 + 9) - (12 + 9 + 12) = 34 - 33 = 1 \neq 0$$

$$\alpha_{11} = + \begin{vmatrix} 4 & 3 \\ 3 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = 16 - 9 = 7$$

$$\alpha_{12} = - \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 1 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = -(4 - 3) = -1$$

$$\alpha_{13} = + \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 4 \\ 1 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = 3 - 4 = -1$$

$$\alpha_{21} = - \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 3 \\ 3 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = 12 - 9 = -3$$

$$\alpha_{22} = + \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 1 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = 4 - 3 = 1$$

$$\alpha_{23} = - \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 1 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = 3 - 3 = 0$$

$$\alpha_{31} = -1 \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 3 \\ 4 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = 9 - 12 = -3$$

$$\alpha_{32} = - \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 1 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = 3 - 3 = 0$$

$$\alpha_{33} = + \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 1 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = 4 - 3 = 1$$

$$\therefore \text{cof} = \begin{bmatrix} 7 & -3 & -1 \\ -3 & 1 & 0 \\ -3 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \text{adj}(A) = (\text{cof}(A))^T = \begin{bmatrix} 7 & -3 & -3 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\therefore A^{-1} = \frac{\text{adj}(A)}{|A|} = \begin{bmatrix} 7 & -3 & -3 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} *$$

الآن مرحلة الحساب لجاء

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 & 3 \\ 1 & 4 & 3 \\ 1 & 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow [A : I] \rightarrow [I : A^{-1}]$$

$$[A : I] = \left[\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 3 & 3 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 4 & 3 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 3 & 4 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right] \begin{matrix} -R_1 + R_2 \\ -R_1 + R_3 \end{matrix}$$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 3 & 3 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right] \begin{matrix} -3R_2 + R_1 \end{matrix}$$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 3 & 4 & -3 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right] \begin{matrix} -3R_2 + R_1 \end{matrix}$$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & 7 & -3 & -3 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right] \therefore A^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 7 & -3 & -3 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} *$$

Ex: Find the inverse matrix using

- 1- The definition
- 2- The elimination method of Gauss

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 0 & 3 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$|A| = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 3 & 4 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 3 & 2 & 0 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = (6+0+6) - (0+12+0) = 0$$

المقدمة يشار إلى أن لا يوجد حل للمشكلة

٢١ جمادى الآخرة ١٤٣٨

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Ex ٢ prove the relation $(AB)^{-1} = B^{-1}A^{-1}$

where $A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$, $B = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 4 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

Solution
 $A \cdot B = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 11 & 9 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$

$|A \cdot B| = \begin{vmatrix} 4 & 11 & 9 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{vmatrix} \neq 8 \neq 0$

لأن المصفوفة متماثلة وهذا
يعني أن $A \cdot B$ مقلوب

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha_{11} &= 2 & \alpha_{21} &= -22 & \alpha_{31} &= 33 - 9 = 24 \\ \alpha_{12} &= 0 & \alpha_{22} &= 8 & \alpha_{32} &= -12 \\ \alpha_{13} &= 0 & \alpha_{23} &= 0 & \alpha_{33} &= 4 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{cof}(A \cdot B) = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ -22 & 8 & 0 \\ 24 & -12 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{adj}(A \cdot B) = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -22 & 13 \\ 0 & 8 & -12 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\therefore (AB)^{-1} = \frac{\text{adj}(A \cdot B)}{|A \cdot B|} = \frac{1}{8} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -22 & 13 \\ 0 & 8 & -12 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

جواب 1 بدلی $B^{-1} \cdot A^{-1}$

$$B = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 4 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow |B| = 2$$

$$\begin{array}{lll} \alpha_{11} = 1 & \alpha_{21} = -4 & \alpha_{31} = 7 \\ \alpha_{12} = 0 & \alpha_{22} = 2 & \alpha_{32} = -4 \\ \alpha_{13} = 0 & \alpha_{23} = 0 & \alpha_{33} = 2 \end{array}$$

$$\text{adj}(B) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -4 & 2 & 0 \\ 7 & -4 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$B^{-1} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -4 & 2 & 0 \\ 7 & -4 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{--- circled 1}$$

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

$$|A| = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 3 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 4 \quad \rightarrow |A| = 4$$

$$\text{cof}(A) = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ -6 & 4 & 0 \\ 2 & -2 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{adj}(A) = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -6 & 2 \\ 0 & 4 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\therefore A^{-1} = \frac{1}{4} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -6 & 2 \\ 0 & 4 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{--- circled 2}$$

$$\therefore B^{-1} \cdot A^{-1} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{4} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -4 & 2 & 0 \\ 7 & -4 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -6 & 2 \\ 0 & 4 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

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جد المحدد باستخدام

1- المعرف

2- ملائمة المعرفة المكافحة

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

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

$$\begin{array}{ll} x_{11} = 6 & x_{22} = 2 \\ x_{12} = -4 & x_{23} = 0 \\ x_{13} = 0 & x_{31} = -6 \\ x_{21} = 0 & x_{32} = 3 \\ & x_{33} = 3 \end{array}$$

$$\text{cof}(A) = \begin{bmatrix} 6 & -4 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ -6 & 3 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{adj}(A) = \begin{bmatrix} 6 & 0 & -6 \\ -4 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A^{-1} = \frac{\text{adj}(A)}{|A|} = \frac{1}{6} \begin{bmatrix} 6 & 0 & -6 \\ -4 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ -\frac{2}{3} & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{(*)}$$

الآن ملائمة المعرفة
المعرفة المكافحة لمحض

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

$$[A|I] = \left[\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 3 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right] - 2R_1 + R_2$$