

**Seri bahan kuliah Algeo #3**

# Sistem Persamaan Linier (SPL)

Bahan Kuliah IF2123 Aljabar Linier dan Geometri

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# Bentuk umum SPL

- Linier: pangkat tertinggi di dalam variabelnya sama dengan 1
- Sebuah SPL dengan  $m$  buah persamaan dan  $n$  variabel  $x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n$  berbentuk:

$$a_{11}x_1 + a_{12}x_2 + \dots + a_{1n}x_n = b_1$$

$$a_{21}x_1 + a_{22}x_2 + \dots + a_{2n}x_n = b_2$$

$$\vdots \quad \vdots \quad \vdots \quad \vdots$$

$$a_{m1}x_1 + a_{m2}x_2 + \dots + a_{mn}x_n = b_m$$

atau dalam bentuk  $\mathbf{Ax} = \mathbf{b}$

- SPL dalam bentuk matriks:

$$\begin{bmatrix} a_{11}x_1 + a_{12}x_2 + \dots + a_{1n}x_n \\ a_{21}x_1 + a_{22}x_2 + \dots + a_{2n}x_n \\ \vdots \quad \vdots \quad \vdots \\ a_{m1}x_1 + a_{m2}x_2 + \dots + a_{mn}x_n \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ \vdots \\ b_m \end{bmatrix}$$

atau dalam bentuk perkalian matriks:

$$\begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \dots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ a_{m1} & a_{m2} & \dots & a_{mn} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_m \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ \vdots \\ b_m \end{bmatrix}$$

**A**

**x**

**b**

# Matriks *augmented*

- SPL dapat dinyatakan secara ringkas dalam bentuk matriks *augmented*:

$$[A \mid \mathbf{b}] = \left[ \begin{array}{cccc|c} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} & b_1 \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} & b_2 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ a_{m1} & a_{m2} & \cdots & a_{mn} & b_m \end{array} \right]$$

- Contoh:

$$x_1 + 3x_2 - 6x_3 = 9$$

$$2x_1 - 6x_2 + 4x_3 = 7$$

$$5x_1 + 2x_2 - 5x_3 = -2$$



$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 & -6 & 9 \\ 2 & -6 & 4 & 7 \\ 5 & 2 & -5 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$$

# Operasi Baris Elementer (OBE)

- Tiga operasi baris elementer terhadap matriks *augmented*:
  1. Kalikan sebuah baris dengan konstanta tidak nol.
  2. Pertukarkan dua buah baris
  - 3.Tambahkan sebuah baris dengan kelipatan baris lainnya
- Solusi sebuah SPL diperoleh dengan menerapkan OBE pada matriks augmented sampai terbentuk matriks eselon baris atau matriks eselon baris tereduksi.
- Jika berakhir pada matriks eselon baris → **metode eliminasi Gauss**  
Jika berakhir pada matriks eselon baris tereduksi → **metode eliminasi Gauss-Jordan**



Carl Friedrich Gauss (1777–1855)



Wilhelm Jordan (1842–1899)

**Historical Note** Although versions of Gaussian elimination were known much earlier, the power of the method was not recognized until the great German mathematician Carl Friedrich Gauss used it to compute the orbit of the asteroid Ceres from limited data. What happened was this: On January 1, 1801 the Sicilian astronomer Giuseppe Piazzi (1746–1826) noticed a dim celestial object that he believed might be a “missing planet.” He named the object Ceres and made a limited number of positional observations but then lost the object as it neared the Sun. Gauss undertook the problem of computing the orbit from the limited data using least squares and the procedure that we now call Gaussian elimination. The work of Gauss caused a sensation when Ceres reappeared a year later in the constellation Virgo at almost the precise position that Gauss predicted! The method was further popularized by the German engineer Wilhelm Jordan in his handbook on geodesy (the science of measuring Earth shapes) entitled *Handbuch der Vermessungskunde* and published in 1888.

[Images: Granger Collection (Gauss); wikipedia (Jordan)]

# Metode Eliminasi Gauss

1. Nyatakan SPL dalam bentuk matriks *augmented*
2. Terapkan OBE pada matriks *augmented* sampai terbentuk matriks eselon baris

$$\begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \dots & a_{1n} & b_1 \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \dots & a_{2n} & b_2 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ a_{m1} & a_{m2} & \dots & a_{mn} & b_n \end{bmatrix} \sim_{\text{OBE}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & * & * & \dots & * & * \\ 0 & 1 & * & \dots & * & * \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \vdots & 1 & * \end{bmatrix}$$

3. Pecahkan persamaan yang berkoresponden pada matriks eselon baris dengan teknik penyulihan mundur (*backward substitution*)

## Contoh 1: Selesaikan SPL berikut dengan eliminasi Gauss

$$2x_1 + 3x_2 - x_3 = 5$$

$$4x_1 + 4x_2 - 3x_3 = 3$$

$$-2x_1 + 3x_2 - x_3 = 1$$

Penyelesaian:

$$\left[ \begin{array}{cccc} 2 & 3 & -1 & 5 \\ 4 & 4 & -3 & 3 \\ -2 & 3 & -1 & 1 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{\text{R1/2}} \left[ \begin{array}{cccc} 1 & 3/2 & -1/2 & 5/2 \\ 4 & 4 & -3 & 3 \\ -2 & 3 & -1 & 1 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{\text{R2 - 4R1}} \left[ \begin{array}{cccc} 1 & 3/2 & -1/2 & 5/2 \\ 0 & -2 & -1 & -7 \\ 0 & 6 & -2 & 6 \end{array} \right]$$

$$\xrightarrow{\text{R2}/(-2)} \left[ \begin{array}{cccc} 1 & 3/2 & -1/2 & 5/2 \\ 0 & 1 & 1/2 & 7/2 \\ 0 & 6 & -2 & 6 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{\text{R3} - 6\text{R2}} \left[ \begin{array}{cccc} 1 & 3/2 & -1/2 & 5/2 \\ 0 & 1 & 1/2 & 7/2 \\ 0 & 0 & -5 & -15 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{\text{R3}/(-5)} \left[ \begin{array}{cccc} 1 & 3/2 & -1/2 & 5/2 \\ 0 & 1 & 1/2 & 7/2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 3 \end{array} \right]$$

Keterangan: R1 = baris ke-1, Rn = baris ke-n

Matriks eselon baris

Dari matriks *augmented* terakhir:

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3/2 & -1/2 & 5/2 \\ 0 & 1 & 1/2 & 7/2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

diperoleh persamaan-persamaan linier sbb:

$$x_1 + 3/2x_2 - 1/2x_3 = 5/2 \quad (\text{i})$$

$$x_2 + 1/2x_3 = 7/2 \quad (\text{ii})$$

$$x_3 = 3 \quad (\text{iii})$$

Selesaikan dengan teknik penyulihan mundur sbb:

$$(\text{iii}) \quad x_3 = 3$$

$$(\text{ii}) \quad x_2 + 1/2x_3 = 7/2 \rightarrow x_2 = 7/2 - 1/2(3) = 2$$

$$(\text{i}) \quad x_1 + 3/2x_2 - 1/2x_3 = 5/2 \rightarrow x_1 = 5/2 - 3/2(2) - 1/2(3) = 1$$

Solusi:  $x_1 = 1, x_2 = 2, x_3 = 3$

## Contoh 2: Selesaikan SPL berikut dengan eliminasi Gauss

$$x_1 - x_2 + 2x_3 = 5$$

$$2x_1 - 2x_2 + 4x_3 = 10$$

$$3x_1 - x_2 + 6x_3 = 15$$

Penyelesaian:

$$\left[ \begin{array}{cccc} 1 & -1 & 2 & 5 \\ 2 & -2 & 4 & 10 \\ 3 & -1 & 6 & 15 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{\substack{R2 - 2R1 \\ R3 - 3R1}} \sim \left[ \begin{array}{cccc} 1 & -1 & 2 & 5 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{R3/2} \left[ \begin{array}{cccc} 1 & -1 & 2 & 5 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right]$$

Dari matriks *augmented* yang terakhir diperoleh persamaan sbb:

$$x_2 = 0$$

$$x_1 - x_2 + 2x_3 = 5 \quad \rightarrow x_1 = 5 + x_2 - 2x_3 = 5 + 0 - 2x_3 = 5 - 2x_3 \rightarrow \text{banyak nilai } x_3 \text{ yang memenuhi}$$

Misalkan  $x_3 = r$  maka  $x_1 = 5 - 2r$ ,  $r \in \mathbb{R}$

Solusi:  $x_1 = 5 - 2r$ ,  $x_2 = 0$ ,  $x_3 = r$ ;  $r \in \mathbb{R}$   $\rightarrow$  solusi dalam bentuk parametrik

### Contoh 3: Selesaikan SPL berikut dengan eliminasi Gauss

$$x_1 + 3x_2 - 2x_3 + 2x_5 = 0$$

$$2x_1 + 6x_2 - 5x_3 - 2x_4 + 4x_5 - 3x_6 = -1$$

$$5x_3 + 10x_4 + 15x_6 = 5$$

$$2x_1 + 6x_2 + 8x_4 + 4x_5 + 18x_6 = 6$$

Penyelesaian:

$$\left[ \begin{array}{cccccc} 1 & 3 & -2 & 0 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 6 & -5 & -2 & 4 & -3 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 5 & 10 & 0 & 15 & 5 \\ 2 & 6 & 0 & 8 & 4 & 18 & 6 \end{array} \right] \sim_{\text{OBE}}^{\dots} \left[ \begin{array}{cccccc} 1 & 3 & -2 & 0 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 & 0 & 3 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1/3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right]$$

Dari matriks augmented yang terakhir diperoleh tiga persamaan sbb:

$$x_1 + 3x_2 - 2x_3 + 2x_5 = 0 \quad (\text{i})$$

$$x_3 + 2x_4 + 3x_6 = 1 \quad (\text{ii})$$

$$x_6 = 1/3 \quad (\text{iii})$$

Selesaikan dengan teknik penyulihan mundur sbb:

$$(iii) x_6 = 1/3$$

$$\begin{aligned}(ii) \quad & x_3 + 2x_4 + 3x_6 = 1 \rightarrow x_3 = 1 - 2x_4 - 3x_6 \\&= 1 - 2x_4 - 3(1/3) \\&= 1 - 2x_4 - 1 \\&= -2x_4\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}(i) \quad & x_1 + 3x_2 - 2x_3 + 2x_5 = 0 \rightarrow x_1 = -3x_2 + 2x_3 - 2x_5 \\&= -3x_2 + 2(-2x_4) - 2x_5 \\&= -3x_2 - 4x_4 - 2x_5\end{aligned}$$

Misalkan  $x_2 = r$ ,  $x_4 = s$ ,  $x_5 = t$ , dengan  $r, s, t \in \mathbb{R}$ , maka solusi SPL adalah:

$$x_1 = -3r - 4s - 2t; x_2 = r; x_3 = -2s; x_4 = s; x_5 = t; x_6 = 1/3$$

dengan  $r, s, t \in \mathbb{R}$

## Contoh 4: Selesaikan SPL berikut dengan eliminasi Gauss

$$x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = 1$$

$$2x_1 + 2x_2 = 2$$

$$3x_1 + 4x_2 + x_3 = 2$$

Penyelesaian:

$$\left[ \begin{array}{cccc} 1 & 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 2 & 0 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{\substack{R2 - 2R1 \\ R3 - 3R1}} \sim \left[ \begin{array}{cccc} 1 & 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & -2 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & -2 & -1 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{R2/(-2)} \sim \left[ \begin{array}{cccc} 1 & 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & -2 & -1 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{R3 + 2R2} \sim \left[ \begin{array}{cccc} 1 & 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 \end{array} \right]$$

Dari matriks augmented yang terakhir diperoleh persamaan-persamaan linier sbb:

$$x_1 + 2x_2 + x_3 = 1 \quad (\text{i})$$

$$x_2 + x_3 = 0 \quad (\text{ii})$$

$$0x_1 + 0x_2 + 0x_3 = -1 \quad (\text{iii})$$

Dari persamaan (iii), tidak ada  $x_1$ ,  $x_2$ , dan  $x_3$  yang memenuhi  $0x_1 + 0x_2 + 0x_3 = -1$ . Dengan kata lain, SPL tersebut tidak memiliki solusi!

**Contoh 5:** Selesaikan SPL berikut dengan eliminasi Gauss

$$-2b + 3c = 1$$

$$3a + 6b - 3c = -2$$

$$6a + 6b + 3c = 5$$

Penyelesaian:

$$\left[ \begin{array}{cccc} 0 & -2 & 3 & 1 \\ 3 & 6 & -3 & -2 \\ 6 & 6 & 3 & 5 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{\text{R1} \leftrightarrow \text{R2}} \left[ \begin{array}{cccc} 3 & 6 & -3 & -2 \\ 0 & -2 & 3 & 1 \\ 6 & 6 & 3 & 5 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{\text{R1}/(3)} \left[ \begin{array}{cccc} 1 & 2 & -1 & -2/3 \\ 0 & -2 & 3 & 1 \\ 6 & 6 & 3 & 5 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{\text{R3} - 6\text{R1}} \sim$$

$$\left[ \begin{array}{cccc} 1 & 2 & -1 & -2/3 \\ 0 & -2 & 3 & 1 \\ 0 & -6 & 9 & 9 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{\text{R2}/(-2)} \left[ \begin{array}{cccc} 1 & 2 & -1 & -2/3 \\ 0 & 1 & -3/2 & -1/2 \\ 0 & -6 & 9 & 9 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{\text{R3} + 6\text{R2}} \sim \left[ \begin{array}{cccc} 1 & 2 & -1 & -2/3 \\ 0 & 1 & -3/2 & -1/2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 6 \end{array} \right]$$

Dari matriks *augmented* yang terakhir, persamaan pada baris ketiga adalah:

$$0a + 0b + 0c_3 = 6$$

Tidak ada  $a$ ,  $b$ , dan  $c$  yang memenuhi  $0a + 0b + 0c_3 = 6$ . Dengan kata lain, SPL tersebut tidak memiliki solusi!

# Latihan

Selesaikan SPL berikut dengan metode eliminasi Gauss-Jordan

(a)  $3x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + x_4 = 0$

$$5x_1 - x_2 + x_3 - x_4 = 0$$

(b)  $2I_1 - I_2 + 3I_3 + 4I_4 = 9$

$$I_1 - 2I_3 + 7I_4 = 11$$

$$3I_1 - 3I_2 + I_3 + 5I_4 = 8$$

$$2I_1 + I_2 + 4I_3 + 4I_4 = 10$$

(c)  $x - y + 2z - w = -1$

$$2x + y - 2z - 2w = -2$$

$$-x + 2y - 4z + w = 1$$

$$3x - 3w = -3$$

(d) SPL dalam bentuk matriks augmented

$$\left[ \begin{array}{ccccc} 3 & -1 & 0 & 4 & 1 \\ 2 & 0 & 3 & 3 & -1 \end{array} \right]$$

(e) Carilah koefisien a, b, c, dan d yang memenuhi persamaan lingkaran  $ax^2 + ay^2 + bx + cy + d=0$

