



SISTEM PERSAMAAN LINEAR SIMULTAN

Sistem Persamaan Linear

- Misal terdapat SPL dengan n buah variabel bebas

$$a_{11}x_1 + a_{12}x_2 + a_{13}x_3 + \dots + a_{1n}x_n = C_1$$

$$a_{21}x_1 + a_{22}x_2 + a_{23}x_3 + \dots + a_{2n}x_n = C_2$$

:

$$a_{m1}x_1 + a_{m2}x_2 + a_{m3}x_3 + \dots + a_{mn}x_n = C_n$$

Matriks:

$$\begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \dots & a_{2n} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & \dots & a_{3n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \dots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \dots & a_{nn} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} C_1 \\ C_2 \\ C_3 \\ \vdots \\ C_n \end{bmatrix}$$



Penyelesaian Sistem Persamaan Linear (SPL)



Algoritma Gauss Naif

$$\begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{Bmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ b_3 \end{Bmatrix} \quad \dots \dots (E_1)$$
$$\dots \dots (E_2)$$
$$\dots \dots (E_3)$$

Forward
Elimination

$$\begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ 0 & a'_{22} & a'_{23} \\ 0 & 0 & a''_{33} \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{Bmatrix} b_1 \\ b'_2 \\ b''_3 \end{Bmatrix}$$

Upper Triangular System

Back
Substitution

$$x_3 = b''_3 / a''_{33}$$
$$x_2 = (b'_2 - a'_{23} x_3) / a'_{22}$$
$$x_1 = (b_1 - a_{12} x_2 - a_{13} x_3) / a_{11}$$

Contoh Algortima Gauss Naif

- Diketahui SPL:

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

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

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

- Bagaimana penyelesaiannya?

Penyelesaian:

- Matriks yang terbentuk:

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 2 & 1 \\ 3 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 4 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

- Langkah:

1.

$$\frac{1}{2} b_1 \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & \cancel{\frac{1}{2}} \\ 3 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 4 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

Penyelesaian (lanjutan)

2. dan 3.

$$b_2 - 3b_1 \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & -4 & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 1 & 4 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ -5 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

4. dan 5.

$$b_3 - b_1 \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & -4 & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 3 & -\frac{3}{2} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ -5 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Penyelesaian (lanjutan)

6.

$$-\frac{1}{4} b_2 \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & \cancel{\frac{1}{2}} \\ 0 & 1 & \cancel{\frac{1}{8}} \\ 0 & 3 & -\cancel{\frac{3}{2}} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ \cancel{\frac{5}{4}} \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

7. dan 8.

$$b_3 - 3b_2 \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & \cancel{\frac{1}{2}} \\ 0 & 1 & \cancel{\frac{1}{8}} \\ 0 & 0 & -\cancel{\frac{15}{8}} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ \cancel{\frac{5}{4}} \\ -\cancel{\frac{15}{4}} \end{bmatrix}$$

Penyelesaian (lanjutan)

- Hasil:

$$\begin{aligned}-\frac{15}{8} \cdot x_3 &= -\frac{15}{4} & x_2 + \frac{1}{8}x_3 &= \frac{5}{4} \\ x_3 &= 2 & x_2 &= \frac{5}{4} - \frac{1}{8}(2) = 1\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}x_1 + x_2 + \frac{1}{2}x_3 &= 2 \\ x_1 &= 2 - (1) - \left(\frac{1}{2} \cdot 2\right) = 0\end{aligned}$$

Algoritma Gauss Jordan

- Dengan metode Gauss Jordan matriks A diubah sedemikian rupa sampai terbentuk identitas dengan cara :

$$[A \mid I]X = C \text{ diubah menjadi } [I \mid A^{-1}]X = C^*$$

C^* merupakan matriks C yang sudah mengalami beberapa kali transformasi, sehingga:

$$\left[\begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \dots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 1 \end{array} \middle| A^{-1} \right] \left[\begin{array}{c} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{array} \right] = \left[\begin{array}{c} C_1^* \\ C_2^* \\ C_3^* \\ \vdots \\ C_n^* \end{array} \right]$$
$$x_1 = C_1^*$$
$$x_2 = C_2^*$$
$$x_n = C_n^*$$

Algoritma Gauss Jordan

$$\left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} & b_1 \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} & b_2 \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} & b_3 \end{array} \right] \quad \dots\dots (E_1)$$
$$\dots\dots (E_2)$$
$$\dots\dots (E_3)$$

Elimination

$$\left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 0 & b_1^* \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & b_2^* \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & b_3^* \end{array} \right]$$

NO Back Substitution

$$\begin{aligned} x_1 &= b_1^* \\ x_2 &= b_2^* \\ x_3 &= b_3^* \end{aligned}$$

Contoh Algoritma Gauss Jordan:

- Diketahui SPL:

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

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

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

- Bagaimana penyelesaiannya?

Penyelesian

- Langkah:

1.

$$\left[\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 2 & 2 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 3 & -1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 4 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right] \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

2.

$$\frac{1}{2} b_1 \left[\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 1 & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & 0 & 0 \\ 3 & -1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 4 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right] \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

Penyelesaian (lanjutan)

3.

$$\begin{array}{l} b_2 - 3b_1 \\ b_3 - b_1 \end{array} \left[\begin{array}{ccc|ccccc} 1 & 1 & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -4 & -\frac{1}{2} & -\frac{3}{2} & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & -\frac{3}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right] \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ -5 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

4.

$$-\frac{1}{4}b_2 \left[\begin{array}{ccc|ccccc} 1 & 1 & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & \frac{1}{8} & \frac{3}{8} & -\frac{1}{4} & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & -\frac{3}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right] \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ \frac{5}{4} \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Penyelesaian (lanjutan)

5. $b_1 - b_2$

$$\left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & \frac{3}{8} & \frac{1}{8} \\ 0 & 1 & \frac{1}{8} & \frac{3}{8} \\ 0 & 0 & -\frac{15}{8} & -\frac{13}{8} \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{\begin{array}{l} \text{Row } 1 \rightarrow \text{Row } 1 - \text{Row } 2 \\ \text{Row } 2 \rightarrow \text{Row } 2 - \text{Row } 1 \\ \text{Row } 3 \rightarrow \text{Row } 3 + \frac{15}{8} \cdot \text{Row } 1 \end{array}} \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & \frac{1}{4} & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -\frac{1}{4} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{3}{4} & 1 \end{array} \right] \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{3}{4} \\ \frac{5}{4} \\ -\frac{15}{4} \end{bmatrix}$$

6.

$$-\frac{8}{15} b_3 \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & \frac{3}{8} & \frac{1}{8} \\ 0 & 1 & \frac{1}{8} & \frac{3}{8} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \frac{13}{15} \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{\begin{array}{l} \text{Row } 1 \rightarrow \text{Row } 1 - \frac{8}{15} \cdot \text{Row } 3 \\ \text{Row } 2 \rightarrow \text{Row } 2 - \frac{8}{15} \cdot \text{Row } 3 \\ \text{Row } 3 \rightarrow \text{Row } 3 \end{array}} \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & \frac{1}{4} & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -\frac{1}{4} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -\frac{6}{15} & -\frac{8}{15} \end{array} \right] \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{3}{4} \\ \frac{5}{4} \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

Penyelesaian (lanjutan)

$$7. \begin{array}{l} b_1 - \frac{3}{8}b_3 \\ b_2 - \frac{1}{8}b_3 \end{array} \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 0 & \frac{21}{5} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & \frac{4}{15} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \frac{13}{15} \end{array} \right] \left[\begin{array}{c} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{array} \right] = \left[\begin{array}{c} 0 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{array} \right]$$

Jadi: $x_1 = 0$, $x_2 = 1$, $x_3 = 2$

Algoritma Gauss Seidel

- Sering dipakai untuk menyelesaikan persamaan yang berjumlah besar.
- Dilakukan dengan suatu iterasi yang memberikan harga awal untuk $x_1 = x_2 = x_3 = \dots = x_n = 0$.
- Metode ini berlainan dengan metode Gauss Jordan dan Gauss Naif karena metode ini menggunakan iterasi dalam menentukan harga $x_1, x_2, x_3, \dots, x_n$.
- Kelemahan metode eliminasi dibandingkan metode iterasi adalah metode eliminasi sulit untuk digunakan dalam menyelesaikan SPL berukuran besar.

Algoritma Gauss Seidel

1. Beri harga awal $x_1 = x_2 = x_3 = \dots = x_n = 0$
2. Hitung
$$x_1 = \frac{C_1 - (a_{12}x_2 + a_{13}x_3 + a_{14}x_4 + \dots + a_{1n}x_n)}{a_{11}}$$
Karena $x_2 = x_3 = x_4 = \dots = x_n = 0$, maka

$$x_1 = \frac{C_1}{a_{11}}$$

Algoritma Gauss Seidel

3. x_1 baru yang didapat dari tahap 2 digunakan untuk menghitung x_2 .

$$\text{Baris 2} \rightarrow a_{21}x_1 + a_{22}x_2 + a_{23}x_3 + \dots + a_{2n}x_n = C_2$$

$$x_2 = \frac{C_2 - a_{21}x_1 - a_{23}x_3 - \dots - a_{2n}x_n}{a_{22}}$$

$$x_2 = \frac{C_2 - a_{21}x_1}{a_{22}}$$

Algoritma Gauss Seidel

4. Menghitung x_3

$$\text{Baris } 3 \rightarrow a_{31}x_1 + a_{32}x_2 + a_{33}x_3 + \dots + a_{3n}x_n = C_3$$

$$a_{33}x_3 = C_3 - a_{31}x_1 - a_{32}x_2 - \dots - a_{3n}x_n$$

$$x_3 = \frac{C_3 - a_{31}x_1 - a_{32}x_2 - a_{34}x_4 - \dots - a_{3n}x_n}{a_{33}}$$

$$x_3 = \frac{C_3 - a_{31}x_1 - a_{32}x_2}{a_{33}}$$

Algoritma Gauss Seidel

5. Cara ini diteruskan sampai ditemukan x_n .
6. Lakukan iterasi ke-2 untuk menghitung $x_1, x_2, x_3, \dots, x_n$ baru

$$x_1 = \frac{C_1 - a_{12}x_2 - a_{13}x_3 - \dots - a_{1n}x_n}{a_{11}}$$

$$x_2 = \frac{C_2 - a_{21}x_1 - a_{23}x_3 - \dots - a_{2n}x_n}{a_{22}}$$

⋮

$$x_n = \frac{C_n - a_{11}x_1 - a_{12}x_2 - a_{13}x_3 - \dots - a_{1(n-1)}x_{n-1}}{a_{nn}}$$

Algoritma Gauss Seidel

7. Mencari kesalahan iterasi $|\varepsilon_a|$ dengan cara:

$$x_i \Rightarrow |\varepsilon_a| = \left| \frac{x_{i(baru)} - x_{i(lama)}}{x_{i(baru)}} \right| * 100\%$$

:

$$x_n \Rightarrow |\varepsilon_a| = \left| \frac{x_{n(baru)} - x_{n(lama)}}{x_{n(baru)}} \right| * 100\%$$

8. Iterasi diteruskan sampai didapat $|\varepsilon_a| < |\varepsilon_s|$

Contoh Algoritma Gauss Seidel

- Diketahui SPL:

$$x_1 + 7x_2 - 3x_3 = -51$$

$$4x_1 - 4x_2 + 9x_3 = 61 \Rightarrow$$

$$12x_1 - x_2 + 3x_3 = 8$$

dan $\varepsilon_a = 5\%$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 7 & -3 \\ 4 & -4 & 9 \\ 12 & -1 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -51 \\ 61 \\ 8 \end{bmatrix}$$

Penyelesaian:

- Iterasi ke-0

$$x_1 = x_2 = x_3 = 0$$

- Iterasi ke-1

$$x_1 = \frac{-51}{1} = -51 \quad x_2 = \frac{61 - 4x_1}{-4} = \frac{61 - 4(-51)}{-4} = -66,25$$

$$x_3 = \frac{8 - 12x_1 + x_2}{3} = \frac{8 - (-51) + (-66,25)}{3} = 184,58$$

Penyelesaian (lanjutan)

- Iterasi ke-2

$$x_1 = \frac{-51 - 7x_2 + 3x_3}{1} = \frac{-51 - 7(-66,25) + 3(184,58)}{1} = 966,49$$

$$x_2 = \frac{61 - 4x_1 - 9x_3}{-4} = \frac{61 - 4(966,49) - 9(184,58)}{-4} = 1366,55$$

$$x_3 = \frac{8 - 12x_1 + x_2}{3} = \frac{8 - 12(966,49) + (1366,55)}{3} = -3407,78$$

Penyelesaian (lanjutan)

- Iterasi ke-3

$$x_1 = \frac{-51 - 7x_2 + 3x_3}{1} = \frac{-51 - 7(1366,55) + 3(-3407,78)}{1} = -19840,19$$

$$x_2 = \frac{61 - 4x_1 - 9x_3}{-4} = \frac{61 - 4(-19840,19) - 9(-3407,78)}{-4} = -27522,94$$

$$x_3 = \frac{8 - 12x_1 + x_2}{3} = \frac{8 - 12(-19840,19) + (-27522,94)}{3} = 70189,11$$

- Perhitungan x_1, x_2, x_3 diteruskan sampai semua $|\varepsilon_a| < |\varepsilon_s|$

Penyelesaian (lanjutan)

Iterasi ke-	Nilai x	ε_a
0	$x_1 = 0$ $x_2 = 0$ $x_3 = 0$	
1	$x_1 = -51$ $x_2 = -66,25$ $x_3 = 184,58$	
2	$x_1 = 966,49$ $x_2 = 1366,55$ $x_3 = -3407,78$	$\varepsilon_a = 105,28 \%$ $\varepsilon_a = 104,85 \%$ $\varepsilon_a = 105,42 \%$
3	$x_1 = -19840,19$ $x_2 = -27522,94$ $x_3 = 70189,11$	$\varepsilon_a = 104,87 \%$ $\varepsilon_a = 104,97 \%$ $\varepsilon_a = 104,86 \%$

Koefisien Relaksasi (λ)

- Tujuan:
Perbaikan konvergensi dalam Gauss Seidel.
- Biasanya koefisien relaksasi dipilih sendiri berdasarkan masalah yang dihadapi.
- Jika SPL tidak konvergen, λ yang bernilai antara 0 s/d 1 disebut Under Relaksasi.
- λ antara 1 dan 2 biasanya digunakan untuk mempercepat konvergensi suatu sistem persamaan yang konvergen, disebut Over Relaksasi.

Koefisien Relaksasi (λ)

- Rumus (nilai SPL) dengan menggunakan λ

$$x_i^{baru} = \lambda \cdot x_i^{baru} + (1 - \lambda) \cdot x_i^{lama}$$



Contoh Koefisien Relaksasi (λ)

Iterasi ke-	Nilai x	dengan $\lambda (1,5)$
0	$x_1 = 0$ $x_2 = 0$	
1	$x_1 = 10$ $x_2 = 15$	
2	$x_1 = 6$ $x_2 = 7,5$	x_1 baru = 4 x_2 baru = 3,75
3	$x_1 = 4$ $x_2 = 3,75$	

Contoh perhitungan :
 x_1 baru
 $= 1,5 \cdot 6 + (1 - 1,5) \cdot 10$
 $= 9 + (-0,5) \cdot 10$
 $= 4$



Thank You

