

2)

$$\begin{array}{ccc|c} 2 & 2 & 2 & 8 \\ 3 & 3 & 3 & 12 \\ 1 & 4 & 3 & 9 \\ 3 & 5 & 4+a & 13-3a \end{array} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{II} - 2 \cdot \text{I} \\ \text{III} - 3 \cdot \text{I} \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & 1 & 4 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 1+a & 1-3a \end{array} \quad \left. \text{III} - \text{II} \right\}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & 1 & 4 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & a & -3a \end{array} \quad \Leftrightarrow ax_3 = -3a$$

1. Fall: $a = 0$ $0 = 0$ (w); ∞ viele Lsgen

Setze $x_3 = \alpha$

II $2x_2 + \alpha = 1 \Leftrightarrow x_2 = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2}\alpha$

III $x_1 + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2}\alpha + \alpha = 4 \Leftrightarrow x_1 = \frac{7}{2} - \frac{1}{2}\alpha$

$L = \left\{ \left(\frac{7-\alpha}{2}; \frac{1-\alpha}{2}; \alpha \right) \right\}$

Alternativ: (Wegen $2x_2 + x_3 = 1$)

II Setze $x_2 = \beta \Rightarrow x_3 = 1 - 2\beta$

I $x_1 + \beta + 1 - 2\beta = 4 \Leftrightarrow x_1 = 3 + \beta$

$L = \{(3+\beta; \beta; 1-2\beta)\}$

2. Fall: $a \neq 0$; eine Lsg

III $x_3 = -3$

II $2x_2 - 3 = 1 \Leftrightarrow x_2 = 2$

I $x_1 + 2 - 3 = 4 \Leftrightarrow x_1 = 5$

$L = \{(5; 2; -3)\}$