

Assignment 11

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The link to the solution is

<https://github.com/Adarsh1310/EE5609>

Abstract—This documents show a method to perform row exchange using elementary row operations.

1 PROBLEM

Prove that the interchange of two rows of a matrix can be accomplished by a finite sequence of elementary row operations of the other two types.

2 SOLUTION

Let A be a 3×3 matrix with having row vectors $\mathbf{a}_1, \mathbf{a}_2$ and \mathbf{a}_3 .

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{a}_1 \\ \mathbf{a}_2 \\ \mathbf{a}_3 \end{pmatrix} \quad (2.0.1)$$

Let's exchange row \mathbf{a}_1 and \mathbf{a}_2 . Let's call this elementary operation \mathbf{E}_1 .

$$\mathbf{E}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad (2.0.2)$$

$$(2.0.3)$$

Now performing operation \mathbf{E}_1

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{a}_1 \\ \mathbf{a}_2 \\ \mathbf{a}_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{a}_2 \\ \mathbf{a}_1 \\ \mathbf{a}_3 \end{pmatrix} \quad (2.0.4)$$

Now, to prove that same matrix can be obtained by elementary operations let's call them \mathbf{E}_2 and \mathbf{E}_3 . Now performing operation \mathbf{E}_2 by adding row 2 to row 1.

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{a}_1 \\ \mathbf{a}_2 \\ \mathbf{a}_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{a}_1 + \mathbf{a}_2 \\ \mathbf{a}_2 \\ \mathbf{a}_3 \end{pmatrix} \quad (2.0.5)$$

Using elementary operation \mathbf{E}_2 we will subtract row 1 from row 2.

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{a}_1 + \mathbf{a}_2 \\ \mathbf{a}_2 \\ \mathbf{a}_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{a}_1 + \mathbf{a}_2 \\ -\mathbf{a}_1 \\ \mathbf{a}_3 \end{pmatrix} \quad (2.0.6)$$

Using elementary operation \mathbf{E}_2 we will add row 2 to row 1.

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{a}_1 + \mathbf{a}_2 \\ -\mathbf{a}_1 \\ \mathbf{a}_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{a}_2 \\ -\mathbf{a}_1 \\ \mathbf{a}_3 \end{pmatrix} \quad (2.0.7)$$

Using elementary operation \mathbf{E}_3 we will multiply row 2 by -1.

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{a}_2 \\ -\mathbf{a}_1 \\ \mathbf{a}_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{a}_2 \\ \mathbf{a}_1 \\ \mathbf{a}_3 \end{pmatrix} \quad (2.0.8)$$

Hence, we can say that,

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{a}_1 \\ \mathbf{a}_2 \\ \mathbf{a}_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{a}_1 \\ \mathbf{a}_2 \\ \mathbf{a}_3 \end{pmatrix} \quad (2.0.9)$$

3 EXAMPLE

Let us assume a matrix A

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad (3.0.1)$$

Let's exchange row \mathbf{a}_1 and \mathbf{a}_2 by applying operation \mathbf{E}_1 .

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad (3.0.2)$$

Now, to prove that same matrix can be obtained by other two elementary operations. We will first perform elementary operation \mathbf{E}_2 by adding row 2 to row 1.

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad (3.0.3)$$

Using elementary operation \mathbf{E}_2 we will subtract row 1 from row 2.

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & 3 \\ -1 & -2 & -3 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad (3.0.4)$$

Using elementary operation \mathbf{E}_2 we will add row 2 to row 1.

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & 3 \\ -1 & -2 & -3 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & -2 & -3 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad (3.0.5)$$

Using elementary operation \mathbf{E}_3 we will multiply row 2 by -1.

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & -2 & -3 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad (3.0.6)$$

Hence, we can say that,

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \\ \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad (3.0.7)$$