

Definitions - Module E Part 1 - Class Day 3

Definition 3.1 A **linear equation** is an equation of the variables x_i of the form

$$a_1x_1 + a_2x_2 + \cdots + a_nx_n = b.$$

A **solution** for a linear equation is expressed in terms of the Euclidean vectors

$$\begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} s_1 \\ s_2 \\ \vdots \\ s_n \end{bmatrix}$$

and must satisfy

$$a_1s_1 + a_2s_2 + \cdots + a_ns_n = b.$$

Definition 3.4 A **system of linear equations** (or a **linear system** for short) is a collection of one or more linear equations.

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} a_{11}x_1 + a_{12}x_2 + \cdots + a_{1n}x_n & = & b_1 \\ a_{21}x_1 + a_{22}x_2 + \cdots + a_{2n}x_n & = & b_2 \\ \vdots & & \vdots & & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{m1}x_1 + a_{m2}x_2 + \cdots + a_{mn}x_n & = & b_m \end{array}$$

A **solution**

$$\begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} s_1 \\ s_2 \\ \vdots \\ s_n \end{bmatrix}$$

for a linear system satisfies

$$a_{i1}s_1 + a_{i2}s_2 + \cdots + a_{in}s_n = b_i$$

for $1 \leq i \leq m$ (that is, the solution satisfies all equations in the system).

Definition 3.6 A linear system is **consistent** if there exists a solution for the system. Otherwise it is **inconsistent**.

Definition 3.14 A system of m linear equations with n variables is often represented by writing its coefficients and constants in an **augmented matrix**.

$$\begin{array}{cccc}
 a_{11}x_1 + a_{12}x_2 + \dots + a_{1n}x_n & = & b_1 \\
 a_{21}x_1 + a_{22}x_2 + \dots + a_{2n}x_n & = & b_2 \\
 \vdots & & \vdots \\
 a_{m1}x_1 + a_{m2}x_2 + \dots + a_{mn}x_n & = & b_m
 \end{array}
 \qquad
 \left[\begin{array}{cccc|c}
 a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} & b_1 \\
 a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} & b_2 \\
 \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\
 a_{m1} & a_{m2} & \cdots & a_{mn} & b_m
 \end{array} \right]$$

Definition 3.15 Two systems of linear equations (and their corresponding augmented matrices) are said to be **equivalent** if they have the same solution set.

For example, both of these systems have a single solution: $(x_1, x_2) = (1, 1)$.

$$\begin{array}{ll}
 3x_1 - 2x_2 = 1 & 3x_1 - 2x_2 = 1 \\
 x_1 + 4x_2 = 5 & 4x_1 + 2x_2 = 6
 \end{array}$$

Therefore these augmented matrices are equivalent:

$$\left[\begin{array}{cc|c}
 3 & -2 & 1 \\
 1 & 4 & 5
 \end{array} \right]
 \qquad
 \left[\begin{array}{cc|c}
 3 & -2 & 1 \\
 4 & 2 & 6
 \end{array} \right]$$