

Chapter 0 (review)

0.2 Gauss-Jordan

0.3 Matrix Inverse

0.5 Linear Independence

(You're still responsible for sections 0.1 and 0.4)

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§ 0.2 Gauss-Jordan reduction is a method for solving systems of linear eqn

e.g. $x_1 + 2x_2 - x_3 - 3x_4 - 4x_5 = 11$
 $3x_1 - x_2 - x_3 + x_4 + 2x_5 = -13$

Augmented Matrix ①

$$\begin{array}{ccccc|c} x_1 & x_2 & x_3 & x_4 & x_5 & \\ \hline 1 & 2 & -1 & -3 & -4 & 11 \\ 3 & -1 & -1 & 1 & 2 & -13 \end{array} \rightarrow \text{right hand side}$$

coefficient matrix

Augmented Matrix ②

$$\sim \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 3 & 0 & -4 & -6 & 24 \\ -3 & 1 & 1 & -1 & -2 & 13 \end{bmatrix}$$

Matrix ③

$$\sim \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{3} & -\frac{1}{2} & 0 & \frac{2}{3} & 1 & -4 \\ -\frac{7}{3} & 0 & 1 & \frac{1}{3} & 0 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$$

The strategy just used

① to solve for a variable. pivot (put a circle on) to column

② Never pivot on 0. never pivot on the same row twice (the simplex method does)

Matrix ③ represents the system

$$\begin{array}{rrcl} \frac{1}{3}x_1 - \frac{1}{2}x_2 & + \frac{2}{3}x_4 + x_5 & = & -4 \\ -\frac{7}{3}x_1 & + x_3 + \frac{1}{3}x_4 & = & 5 \end{array}$$

By transposing terms we get a solution for x_3 and x_5 in terms of x_1, x_2 & x_4 .

$$\begin{aligned} x_5 &= -4 - \frac{1}{3}x_1 + \frac{1}{2}x_2 - \frac{2}{3}x_4 \\ x_3 &= 5 + \frac{7}{3}x_1 - \frac{1}{3}x_4 \end{aligned} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{a 3-parameter} \\ \text{family of solution} \end{array}$$

New goal: solve for x_4 and x_5 in terms of x_1, x_2 & x_3 . Could start with matrix ① and do like before (more easily) could start with matrix ③

$$\begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{3} & -\frac{1}{2} & 0 & \frac{2}{3} & 1 & -4 \\ -\frac{7}{3} & 0 & 1 & \frac{1}{3} & 0 & 5 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 5 & -\frac{1}{2} & -2 & 0 & 1 & -14 \\ -7 & 0 & 3 & 1 & 0 & 15 \end{bmatrix}$$

We have solved for x_4 and x_5 in terms of x_1, x_2 and x_3 .

$$x_5 = -14 - 5x_1 + \frac{1}{2}x_2 + 2x_3$$

$$x_4 = 15 + 7x_1 - 3x_3$$