

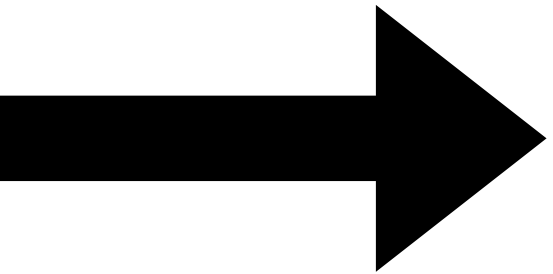


**Row/Equivalence**

**Definition.** Two matrices are *row equivalent* if one can be transformed into the other by a sequence of row operations

We can compute solutions by sequence of row  
operations

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 & -6 \\ 4 & -5 & 10 \end{bmatrix}$$

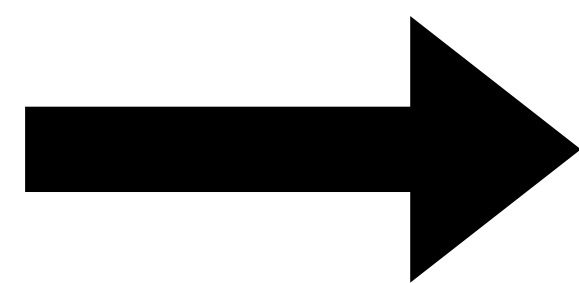


$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$$

# Row Equivalence

**Definition.** Two matrices are *row equivalent* if one can be transformed into the other by a sequence of row operations

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 & -6 \\ 4 & -5 & 10 \end{bmatrix}$$



$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$$

We can compute solutions by sequence of row operations

# Row Equivalence and Inconsistency

If a system is inconsistent, it is row equivalent to a system with a row of the form

$$0 \ 0 \ \dots \ 0 \ k$$

for  $k \neq 0$

(what happens if  $k = 0$ ?)