

## **MA283: Linear Algebra**

70% Exam

30% Continuous Assessment (Homework)

10% Optional Project (Bonus)

Robert Davidson

## Contents

<b>1</b>	<b>Systems of linear equations</b>	<b>3</b>
1.1	Linear equations and Solution Sets . . . . .	3
1.2	Elementary Row Operations . . . . .	3
1.2.1	REF and Strategy . . . . .	3
1.2.2	Row Reduced Echelon Form . . . . .	3
1.3	Leading variables and free variables . . . . .	4
1.4	Consistent and Inconsistent Systems . . . . .	4
1.5	Possible Outcomes when solving a system of equations . . . . .	4
1.6	Gaussian Elimination and Matrix Algebra . . . . .	5

# 1 Systems of linear equations

## 1.1 Linear equations and Solution Sets

A linear equation in the variables  $x$  and  $y$  is an equation of the form

$$2x + y = 3$$

If we replace  $x$  and  $y$  with some numbers, the statement **becomes true or false**.

### Definition 1.1: Solution to a linear equation

A pair,  $(x_0, y_0) \in \mathbb{R}$ , is a solution to a linear equation if setting  $x = x_0$  and  $y = y_0$  **makes the equation true**.

### Definition 1.2: Solution set

The **solution set** is the set of all solutions to a linear equation.

$$a_1X_1 + a_2X_2 + \dots + a_nX_n = b \quad \text{where } a_i, b \in \mathbb{R}$$

is an **affine hyperplane** in  $\mathbb{R}^n$ ; geometrically resembles a copy of  $\mathbb{R}^{n-1}$  inside  $\mathbb{R}^n$ .

## 1.2 Elementary Row Operations

To solve a system of linear equations we associate an **augmented matrix** to the system of equations. For example:

$$\begin{array}{rrcr} x & + & 2y & - & z & = & 5 \\ 3x & + & y & - & 2z & = & 9 \\ -x & + & 4y & + & 2z & = & 0 \end{array} \Rightarrow \left[ \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 2 & -1 & 5 \\ 3 & 1 & -2 & 9 \\ -1 & 4 & 2 & 0 \end{array} \right]$$

To solve, we can perform the following **Elementary Row Operations (EROs)**:

1. Multiply a row by a non-zero constant.
2. Add a multiple of one row to another row.
3. Swap two rows.

The goal of these operations is to transform the augmented matrix into **row echelon form (REF)** or **reduced row echelon form (RREF)**.

### 1.2.1 REF and Strategy

We say a matrix is in **row echelon form (REF)** if:

- The first non zero entry in each row is a 1 (called the **leading 1**).
- If a column has a leading 1, then all entries below it are 0.
- The leading 1 in each row is to the right of the leading 1 in the previous row.
- All rows of 0s are at the bottom of the matrix.

$$\left[ \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 2 & -1 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 \end{array} \right]$$

*Example of REF*

We have produced a new system of equations. This is easily solved by back substitution.

### Concept 1.1: Strategy for Obtaining REF

- Get a 1 as the top left entry
- Use this 1 to clear the entries below it
- Move to the next column and repeat
- Continue until all leading 1s are in place
- Use back substitution to solve the system

### 1.2.2 Row Reduced Echelon Form

A matrix is in **reduced row echelon form (RREF)** if:

- It is in REF
- The leading 1 in each row is the only non-zero entry in its column.

$$\left[ \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 \end{array} \right]$$

*Example of RREF*

### 1.3 Leading variables and free variables

We'll start by an example:

$$\begin{array}{ccccccccc} x_1 & - & x_2 & - & x_3 & + & 2x_4 & = & 0 \\ 2x_1 & + & x_2 & - & x_3 & + & 2x_4 & = & 8 \\ x_1 & - & 3x_2 & + & 2x_3 & + & 7x_4 & = & 2 \end{array} \Rightarrow \left[ \begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & -1 & -1 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & -1 & 2 & 8 \\ 1 & -3 & 2 & 7 & 2 \end{array} \right]$$

Solving this system of equations, we get:

$$\text{RREF: } \left[ \begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 0 & 0 & 2 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 \end{array} \right] \Rightarrow \begin{array}{lcl} x_1 + 2x_4 & = & 4 \\ x_2 - x_4 & = & 2 \\ x_3 + x_4 & = & 2 \end{array} \Rightarrow \begin{array}{lcl} x_1 & = & 4 - 2x_4 \\ x_2 & = & 2 + x_4 \\ x_3 & = & 2 - x_4 \end{array}$$

This RREF tells us how the **leading variables**  $(x_1, x_2, x_3)$  depend on the **free variable**  $(x_4)$ . The free variable can take any value in  $\mathbb{R}$ . We write the solution set as:

$$x_1 = 4 - 2t, \quad x_2 = 2 + t, \quad x_3 = 2 - t, \quad x_4 = t \quad \text{where } t \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$(x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4) = (4 - 2t, 2 + t, 2 - t, t); \quad t \in \mathbb{R}$$

#### Definition 1.3: Leading and Free Variables

- **Leading variable** : A variable whose columns in the RREF contain a leading 1
- **Free variable** : A variable whose columns in the RREF do not contain a leading 1

### 1.4 Consistent and Inconsistent Systems

Consider the following system of equations:

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} 3x & + & 2y & - & 5z & = & 4 \\ x & + & y & - & 2z & = & 1 \\ 5x & + & 3y & - & 8z & = & 6 \end{array} \Rightarrow \left[ \begin{array}{ccc|c} 3 & 2 & -5 & 4 \\ 1 & 1 & -2 & 1 \\ 5 & 3 & -8 & 6 \end{array} \right] \Rightarrow \left[ \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & -2 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right] \quad (\text{REF})$$

We can see the last row of the REF is:

$$0x + 0y + 0z = 1$$

This equation clearly has no solution, and hence the system has no solutions. We say the system is **inconsistent**. Alternatively, we say the system is **consistent** if it has at least one solution.

### 1.5 Possible Outcomes when solving a system of equations

- The system may be **inconsistent** (no solutions) - i.e:

$$[0 \ 0 \ \dots \ 0 \ | \ a] \quad a \neq 0$$

- The system may be **consistent** which occurs if:

- **Unique Solutions** each column (aside from the rightmost) contains a single leading 1. - i.e:

$$\left[ \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 0 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -2 \end{array} \right]$$

- **Infinitely many solutions** at least one variable does not appear as a leading 1 in any row, making it a free variable - i.e:

$$\left[ \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 2 & -1 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right]$$

## 1.6 Gaussian Elimination and Matrix Algebra

Elementary row operations may be interpreted as **matrix multiplication**. To see this, first we introduce the **Identity matrix**:

$$I_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

The  $I_m$  Identity matrix is an  $m \times m$  matrix with 1s on the diagonal and 0s elsewhere. We also introduce the  $E_{i,j}$  matrix which has 1 in the  $(i, j)$  position and 0s elsewhere. For example:

$$E_{1,2} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Then:

$$I_3 + 4E_{1,2} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 4 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

### Theorem

Performing a row operation on  $A$  is the same as multiplying  $A$  by an appropriate matrix  $E$  on the left:

**Multiplying a row by a non zero scalar**

-