Chapter 2

Systems of Linear Equations: Algebra

Section 2.1

Systems of Linear Equations

Line, Plane, Space, ...

Recall that **R** denotes the collection of all real numbers, i.e. the number line. It contains numbers like $0, -1, \pi, \frac{3}{2}, \ldots$

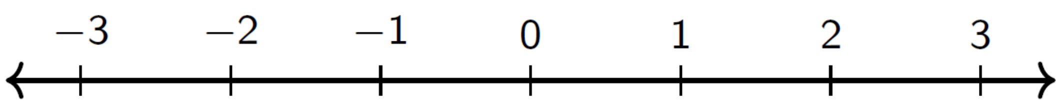
Definition

Let n be a positive whole number. We define

$$\mathbf{R}^n = \text{all ordered } n\text{-tuples of real numbers } (x_1, x_2, x_3, \ldots, x_n).$$

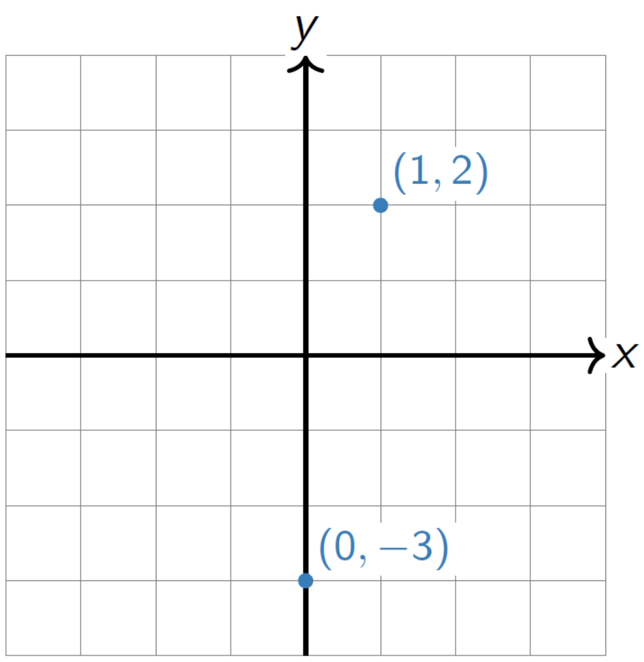
Example

When $n = 1$, we just get **R** back: $\mathbf{R}^1 = \mathbf{R}$. Geometrically, this is the *number line*.



Example

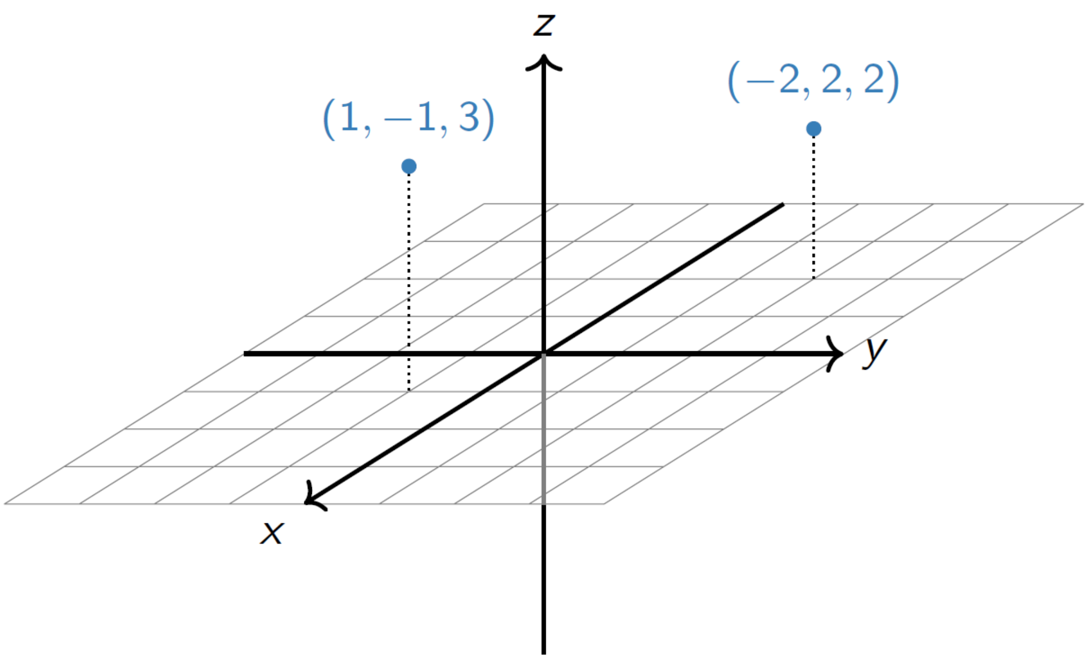
When $n = 2$, we can think of $\mathbf{R}^2$ as the *plane*. This is because every point on the plane can be represented by an ordered pair of real numbers, namely, its x- and y-coordinates.



We can use the elements of $\mathbf{R}^2$ to *label* points on the plane, but $\mathbf{R}^2$ is not defined to be the plane!

Example

When $n = 3$, we can think of $\mathbf{R}^3$ as the *space* we (appear to) live in. This is because every point in space can be represented by an ordered triple of real numbers, namely, its x-, y-, and z-coordinates.



Again, we can use the elements of $\mathbf{R}^3$ to *label* points in space, but $\mathbf{R}^3$ is not defined to be space!

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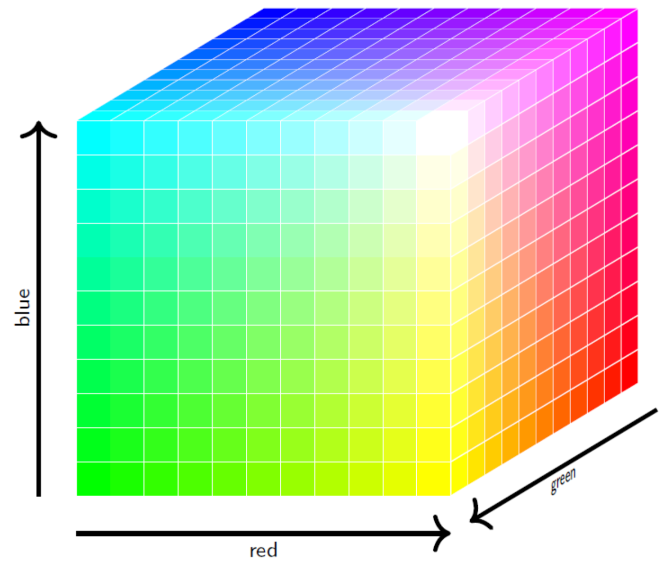
Example

All colors you can see can be described by three quantities: the amount of red, green, and blue light in that color. So we could also think of $\mathbf{R}^3$ as the space of all *colors*:

$$\mathbf{R}^3 = \text{all colors } (r, g, b).$$



Again, we can use the elements of $\mathbf{R}^3$ to *label* the colors, but $\mathbf{R}^3$ is not defined to be the space of all colors!

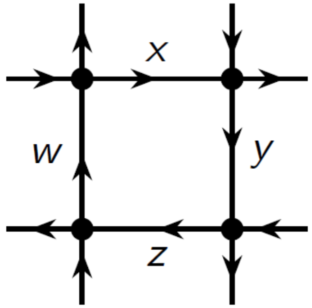
So what is $\mathbf{R}^4$? or $\mathbf{R}^5$? or $\mathbf{R}^n$?

...go back to the *definition*: ordered n-tuples of real numbers

$$(x_1, x_2, x_3, \ldots, x_n).$$

They're still "geometric" spaces, in the sense that our intuition for $\mathbf{R}^2$ and $\mathbf{R}^3$ sometimes extends to $\mathbf{R}^n$, but they're harder to visualize.

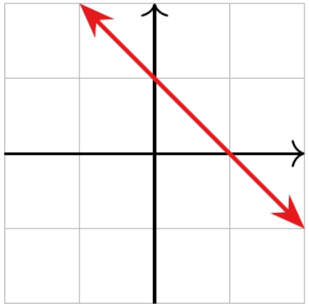
Last time we could have used $\mathbf{R}^4$ to label the amount of traffic (x, y, z, w) passing through four streets.



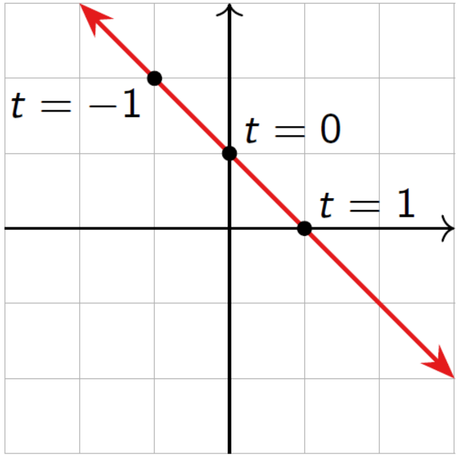
We'll make definitions and state theorems that apply to any $\mathbf{R}^n$, but we'll only draw pictures for $\mathbf{R}^2$ and $\mathbf{R}^3$.

One Linear Equation

What does the solution set of a linear equation look like?



$x + y = 1 \rightsquigarrow$ a line in the plane: $y = 1 - x$
This is called the **implicit equation** of the line.



We can write the same line in **parametric form** in $\mathbf{R}^2$:

$$(x,\ y) = (t,\ 1 - t) \qquad t \text{ in } \mathbf{R}.$$

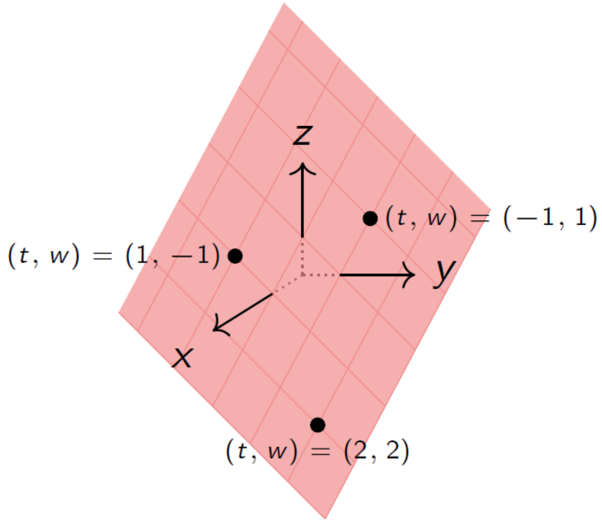
This means that every point on the line has the form $(t, 1 - t)$ for some real number t.

Aside

What is a line? A ray that is *straight* and infinite in both directions.

One Linear Equation
Continued

What does the solution set of a linear equation look like?



[interactive]

$x + y + z = 1 \rightsquigarrow$ a plane in space:
This is the **implicit equation** of the plane.

Does this plane have a **parametric form**?

$$(x, y, z) = (t,\ w,\ 1 - t - w) \qquad t, w \text{ in } \mathbf{R}.$$

Note: we are *labeling* the points on the plane by elements (t, w) in $\mathbf{R}^2$.

Aside

What is a plane? A flat sheet of paper that's infinite in all directions.

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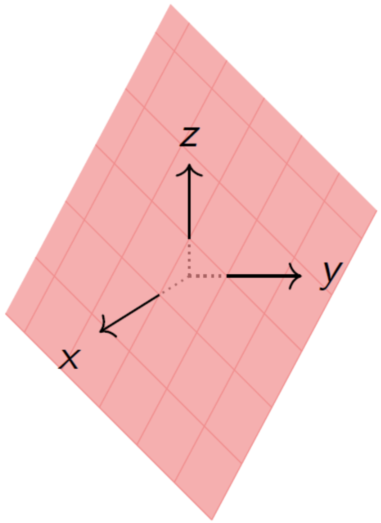
One Linear Equation
Continued

What does the solution set of a linear equation look like?

$x + y + z + w = 1 \rightsquigarrow$ a "3-plane" in "4-space"... [not pictured here]

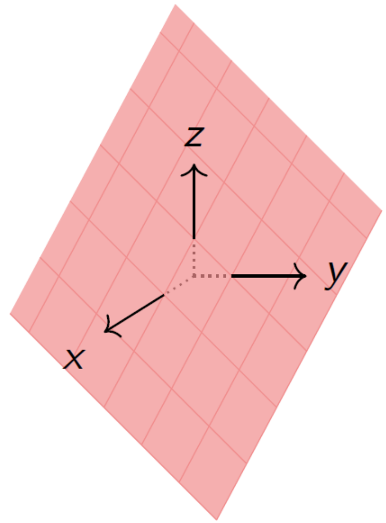
Is the plane from the previous example equal to $\mathbf{R}^2$?

A. Yes **B.** No



Is the plane from the previous example equal to $\mathbf{R}^2$?

A. Yes **B.** No



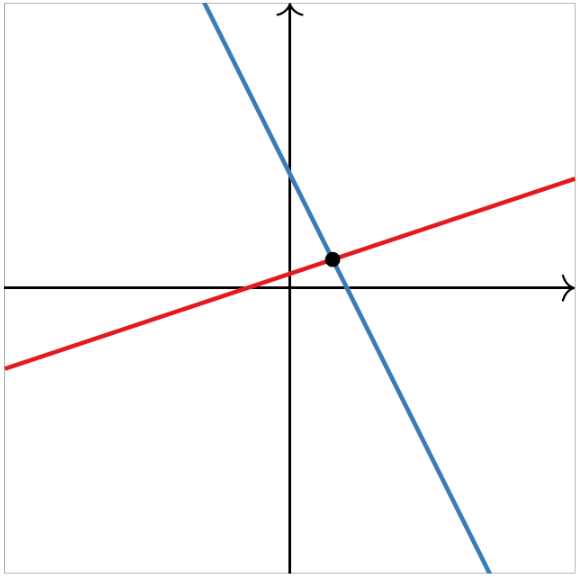
No! Every point on this plane is in $\mathbf{R}^3$: that means it has three coordinates. For instance, $(1, 0, 0)$. Every point in $\mathbf{R}^2$ has two coordinates. But we can *label* the points on the plane by $\mathbf{R}^2$.

Systems of Linear Equations

What does the solution set of a *system* of more than one linear equation look like?

$$x - 3y = -3$$
$$2x + y = 8$$

...is the *intersection* of two lines, which is a *point* in this case.



In general it's an intersection of lines, planes, etc.

[two planes intersecting]

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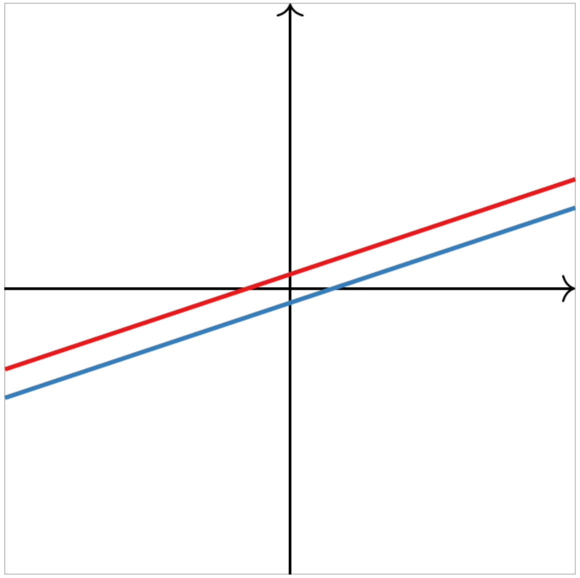
Kinds of Solution Sets

In what other ways can two lines intersect?

$$x - 3y = -3$$
$$x - 3y = 3$$

has no solution: the lines are *parallel*.



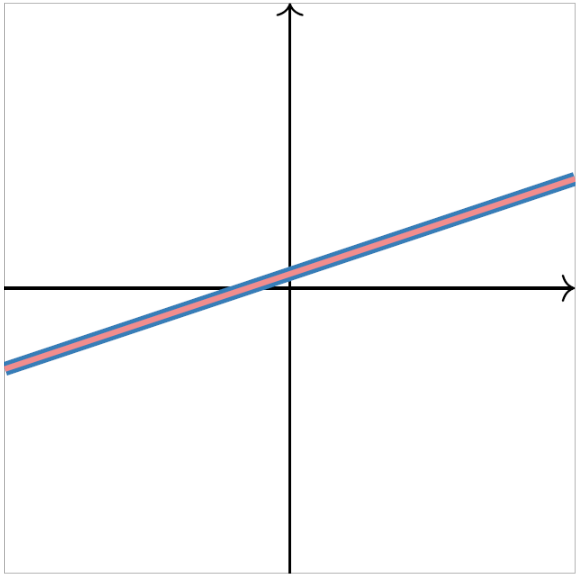
A system of equations with no solutions is called **inconsistent**.

Kinds of Solution Sets

In what other ways can two lines intersect?

$$\begin{aligned} x - 3y &= -3 \\ 2x - 6y &= -6 \end{aligned}$$

has infinitely many solutions:
they are the *same line*.



Note that multiplying an equation by a nonzero number gives the *same solution set*. In other words, they are *equivalent* (systems of) equations.

Summary

- $\mathbf{R}^n$ is the set of ordered lists of n numbers.
- $\mathbf{R}^n$ can be used to label geometric objects, like $\mathbf{R}^2$ can label points in the plane.
- The solutions of a system equations look like an intersection of lines, planes, etc.
- Finding all the solutions means finding a **parametric form** of the system of equations.

Solving Systems of Equations

Example

Solve the system of equations

$$\begin{aligned} x + 2y + 3z &= 6 \\ 2x - 3y + 2z &= 14 \\ 3x + y - z &= -2 \end{aligned}$$

This is the kind of problem we'll talk about for the first half of the course.

- A **solution** is a list of numbers $x, y, z, \ldots$ that makes *all* of the equations true.
- The **solution set** is the collection of all solutions.
- **Solving** the system means finding the solution set in a "parameterized" form.

What is a *systematic* way to solve a system of equations?

Solving Systems of Equations

Example

Solve the system of equations

$$\begin{aligned} x + 2y + 3z &= 6 \\ 2x - 3y + 2z &= 14 \\ 3x + y - z &= -2 \end{aligned}$$

What strategies do you know?

- Substitution
- Elimination

Both are perfectly valid, but only elimination scales well to large numbers of equations.

Solving Systems of Equations

Example

Solve the system of equations

$$\begin{aligned} x + 2y + 3z &= 6 \\ 2x - 3y + 2z &= 14 \\ 3x + y - z &= -2 \end{aligned}$$

Elimination method: in what ways can you manipulate the equations?

- Multiply an equation by a nonzero number. **(scale)**
- Add a multiple of one equation to another. **(replacement)**
- Swap two equations. **(swap)**

Solving Systems of Equations

Example

Solve the system of equations

$$\begin{aligned} x + 2y + 3z &= 6 \\ 2x - 3y + 2z &= 14 \\ 3x + y - z &= -2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\xrightarrow{\text{Multiply first by } -3} \quad \begin{aligned} -3x - 6y - 9z &= -18 \\ 2x - 3y + 2z &= 14 \\ 3x + y - z &= -2 \end{aligned}$$

Solving Systems of Equations

Example

Solve the system of equations

$$\begin{aligned} x + 2y + 3z &= 6 \\ 2x - 3y + 2z &= 14 \\ 3x + y - z &= -2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\xrightarrow{\text{Multiply first by } -3} \quad \begin{aligned} -3x - 6y - 9z &= -18 \\ 2x - 3y + 2z &= 14 \\ 3x + y - z &= -2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\xrightarrow{\text{Add first to third}} \quad \begin{aligned} -3x - 6y - 9z &= -18 \\ 2x - 3y + 2z &= 14 \\ -5y - 10z &= -20 \end{aligned}$$

Now I've eliminated x from the last equation!

...but there's a long way to go still. Can we make our lives easier?

It sure is a pain to have to write x, y, z, and $=$ over and over again.

Matrix notation: write just the numbers, in a box, instead!

$$\begin{array}{rcrcrcr} x & + & 2y & + & 3z & = & 6 \\ 2x & - & 3y & + & 2z & = & 14 \\ 3x & + & y & - & z & = & -2 \end{array} \quad \underset{\rightsquigarrow}{\text{becomes}} \quad \left(\begin{array}{rrr|r} 1 & 2 & 3 & 6 \\ 2 & -3 & 2 & 14 \\ 3 & 1 & -1 & -2 \end{array}\right)$$

This is called an **(augmented) matrix**. Our equation manipulations become **elementary row operations**:

- Multiply all entries in a row by a nonzero number. **(scale)**
- Add a multiple of each entry of one row to the corresponding entry in another. **(row replacement)**
- Swap two rows. **(swap)**

Row Operations

Example

Solve the system of equations

$$\begin{aligned} x + 2y + 3z &= 6 \\ 2x - 3y + 2z &= 14 \\ 3x + y - z &= -2 \end{aligned}$$

Start:

$$\left(\begin{array}{rrr|r} 1 & 2 & 3 & 6 \\ 2 & -3 & 2 & 14 \\ 3 & 1 & -1 & -2 \end{array}\right)$$

Goal: we want our elimination method to eventually produce a system of equations like

$$\begin{aligned} x \qquad\qquad &= A \\ y \qquad &= B \\ z &= C \end{aligned} \qquad \text{or in matrix form,} \qquad \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 0 & A \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & B \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & C \end{array}\right)$$

So we need to do row operations that make the start matrix look like the end one.

Strategy (preliminary): fiddle with it so we only have ones and zeros. [animated]

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Row Operations
Continued

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} \color{red}{1} & 2 & 3 & 6 \\ 2 & -3 & 2 & 14 \\ 3 & 1 & -1 & -2 \end{array}\right)$$

We want these to be zero.
So we subract multiples of the first row

Row Operations
Continued

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 2 & 3 & 6 \\ 2 & -3 & 2 & 14 \\ 3 & 1 & -1 & -2 \end{array}\right) \xrightsquigarrow{R_2 = R_2 - 2R_1} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 2 & 3 & 6 \\ 0 & -7 & -4 & 2 \\ 3 & 1 & -1 & -2 \end{array}\right)$$

We want these to be zero.
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Row Operations

Continued

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} \color{red}{1} & 2 & 3 & 6 \\ \boxed{2} & -3 & 2 & 14 \\ \boxed{3} & 1 & -1 & -2 \end{array}\right) \xrightarrow{R_2 = R_2 - 2R_1} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 2 & 3 & 6 \\ \color{red}{0} & -7 & -4 & 2 \\ 3 & 1 & -1 & -2 \end{array}\right)$$

$$\xrightarrow{R_3 = R_3 - 3R_1} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 2 & 3 & 6 \\ 0 & -7 & -4 & 2 \\ \color{red}{0} & -5 & -10 & -20 \end{array}\right)$$

We want these to be zero.
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Row Operations
Continued

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} \color{red}{1} & 2 & 3 & 6 \\ \boxed{2} & -3 & 2 & 14 \\ \boxed{3} & 1 & -1 & -2 \end{array}\right) \xrightarrow{R_2 = R_2 - 2R_1} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 2 & 3 & 6 \\ \color{red}{0} & -7 & -4 & 2 \\ 3 & 1 & -1 & -2 \end{array}\right)$$

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$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & \boxed{2} & 3 & 6 \\ 0 & -7 & -4 & 2 \\ 0 & \boxed{-5} & -10 & -20 \end{array}\right)$$

We want these to be zero.

It would be nice if this were a 1.
We could divide by -7, but that
would produce ugly fractions.

Let's swap the last two rows first.

Row Operations
Continued

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 2 & 3 & 6 \\ \boxed{2} & -3 & 2 & 14 \\ \boxed{3} & 1 & -1 & -2 \end{array}\right) \xrightarrow{R_2 = R_2 - 2R_1} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 2 & 3 & 6 \\ 0 & -7 & -4 & 2 \\ 3 & 1 & -1 & -2 \end{array}\right)$$

$$\xrightarrow{R_3 = R_3 - 3R_1} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 2 & 3 & 6 \\ 0 & -7 & -4 & 2 \\ 0 & -5 & -10 & -20 \end{array}\right)$$

We want these to be zero.
So we subract multiples of the first row.

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & \boxed{2} & 3 & 6 \\ 0 & -7 & -4 & 2 \\ 0 & \boxed{-5} & -10 & -20 \end{array}\right) \xrightarrow{R_2 \longleftrightarrow R_3} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 2 & 3 & 6 \\ 0 & -5 & -10 & -20 \\ 0 & -7 & -4 & 2 \end{array}\right)$$

We want these to be zero.

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We could divide by -7, but that
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Let's swap the last two rows first.

Row Operations
Continued

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 2 & 3 & 6 \\ 2 & -3 & 2 & 14 \\ 3 & 1 & -1 & -2 \end{array}\right) \xrightarrow{R_2 = R_2 - 2R_1} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 2 & 3 & 6 \\ 0 & -7 & -4 & 2 \\ 3 & 1 & -1 & -2 \end{array}\right)$$

We want these to be zero.
So we subract multiples of the first row.

$$\xrightarrow{R_3 = R_3 - 3R_1} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 2 & 3 & 6 \\ 0 & -7 & -4 & 2 \\ 0 & -5 & -10 & -20 \end{array}\right)$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 2 & 3 & 6 \\ 0 & -7 & -4 & 2 \\ 0 & -5 & -10 & -20 \end{array}\right) \xrightarrow{R_2 \longleftrightarrow R_3} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 2 & 3 & 6 \\ 0 & -5 & -10 & -20 \\ 0 & -7 & -4 & 2 \end{array}\right)$$

$$\xrightarrow{R_2 = R_2 \div -5} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 2 & 3 & 6 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 4 \\ 0 & -7 & -4 & 2 \end{array}\right)$$

We want these to be zero.

It would be nice if this were a 1.
We could divide by -7, but that
would produce ugly fractions.

Let's swap the last two rows first.

Row Operations

Continued

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} \color{red}{1} & 2 & 3 & 6 \\ \boxed{2} & -3 & 2 & 14 \\ \boxed{3} & 1 & -1 & -2 \end{array}\right) \xrightarrow[\rightsquigarrow]{R_2 = R_2 - 2R_1} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 2 & 3 & 6 \\ \color{red}{0} & -7 & -4 & 2 \\ 3 & 1 & -1 & -2 \end{array}\right)$$

$$\xrightarrow[\rightsquigarrow]{R_3 = R_3 - 3R_1} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 2 & 3 & 6 \\ 0 & -7 & -4 & 2 \\ \color{red}{0} & -5 & -10 & -20 \end{array}\right)$$

We want these to be zero.
So we subract multiples of the first row.

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & \boxed{2} & 3 & 6 \\ 0 & \color{green}{-7} & -4 & 2 \\ 0 & \boxed{-5} & -10 & -20 \end{array}\right) \xrightarrow[\rightsquigarrow]{R_2 \longleftrightarrow R_3} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 2 & 3 & 6 \\ 0 & -5 & -10 & -20 \\ 0 & -7 & -4 & 2 \end{array}\right)$$

$$\xrightarrow[\rightsquigarrow]{R_2 = R_2 \div -5} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 2 & 3 & 6 \\ 0 & \color{red}{1} & 2 & 4 \\ 0 & -7 & -4 & 2 \end{array}\right)$$

$$\xrightarrow[\rightsquigarrow]{R_3 = R_3 + 7R_2} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 2 & 3 & 6 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 4 \\ 0 & \color{red}{0} & 10 & 30 \end{array}\right)$$

We want these to be zero.

It would be nice if this were a 1.
We could divide by -7, but that
would produce ugly fractions.

Let's swap the last two rows first.

Row Operations
Continued

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 2 & 3 & 6 \\ 2 & -3 & 2 & 14 \\ 3 & 1 & -1 & -2 \end{array}\right)$$

We want these to be zero.
So we subract multiples of the first row.

$$\xrightarrow{R_2 = R_2 - 2R_1} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 2 & 3 & 6 \\ 0 & -7 & -4 & 2 \\ 3 & 1 & -1 & -2 \end{array}\right)$$

$$\xrightarrow{R_3 = R_3 - 3R_1} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 2 & 3 & 6 \\ 0 & -7 & -4 & 2 \\ 0 & -5 & -10 & -20 \end{array}\right)$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & \boxed{2} & 3 & 6 \\ 0 & -7 & -4 & 2 \\ 0 & \boxed{-5} & -10 & -20 \end{array}\right)$$

We want these to be zero.

It would be nice if this were a 1.
We could divide by -7, but that would produce ugly fractions.

Let's swap the last two rows first.

$$\xrightarrow{R_2 \longleftrightarrow R_3} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 2 & 3 & 6 \\ 0 & -5 & -10 & -20 \\ 0 & -7 & -4 & 2 \end{array}\right)$$

$$\xrightarrow{R_2 = R_2 \div -5} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 2 & 3 & 6 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 4 \\ 0 & -7 & -4 & 2 \end{array}\right)$$

$$\xrightarrow{R_3 = R_3 + 7R_2} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 2 & 3 & 6 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 10 & 30 \end{array}\right)$$

$$\xrightarrow{R_1 = R_1 - 2R_2} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & -1 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 10 & 30 \end{array}\right)$$

Row Operations

Continued

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & \boxed{-1} & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & \boxed{2} & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 10 & 30 \end{array}\right)$$

We want these to be zero.

Let's make this a 1 first.

Row Operations

Continued

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & \boxed{-1} & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & \boxed{2} & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 10 & 30 \end{array}\right) \xrightarrow{R_3 = R_3 \div 10} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & -1 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 3 \end{array}\right)$$

We want these to be zero.

Let's make this a 1 first.

Row Operations

Continued

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & -1 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 10 & 30 \end{array}\right) \xrightsquigarrow{R_3 = R_3 \div 10} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & -1 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 3 \end{array}\right)$$

We want these to be zero.

Let's make this a 1 first.

$$\xrightsquigarrow{R_2 = R_2 - 2R_3} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & -1 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 3 \end{array}\right)$$

Row Operations

Continued

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & -1 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 10 & 30 \end{array}\right) \xrightarrow{R_3 = R_3 \div 10} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & -1 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 3 \end{array}\right)$$

We want these to be zero.

Let's make this a 1 first.

$$\xrightarrow{R_2 = R_2 - 2R_3} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & -1 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 3 \end{array}\right)$$

$$\xrightarrow{R_1 = R_1 + R_3} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 3 \end{array}\right)$$

Row Operations

Continued

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & \boxed{-1} & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & \boxed{2} & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 10 & 30 \end{array}\right)$$

We want these to be zero.

Let's make this a 1 first.

$$\xrightarrow{R_3 = R_3 \div 10} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & -1 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 3 \end{array}\right)$$

$$\xrightarrow{R_2 = R_2 - 2R_3} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & -1 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 3 \end{array}\right)$$

$$\xrightarrow{R_1 = R_1 + R_3} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 3 \end{array}\right)$$

$$\xrightarrow{\text{translates into}} \begin{array}{rcl} x & = & 1 \\ y & = & -2 \end{array}$$

Row Operations
Continued

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & -1 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 10 & 30 \end{array}\right) \xrightarrow{R_3 = R_3 \div 10} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & -1 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 3 \end{array}\right)$$

We want these to be zero.

Let's make this a 1 first.

$$\xrightarrow{R_2 = R_2 - 2R_3} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & -1 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 3 \end{array}\right)$$

$$\xrightarrow{R_1 = R_1 + R_3} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 3 \end{array}\right)$$

$$\xrightarrow{\text{translates into}} \begin{aligned} x \quad &= 1 \\ y \quad &= -2 \end{aligned}$$

Success!

Check:

$$\begin{aligned} x + 2y + 3z &= 6 \\ 2x - 3y + 2z &= 14 \\ 3x + y - z &= -2 \end{aligned}$$

Row Operations

Continued

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & -1 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 10 & 30 \end{array}\right) \xrightarrow[\rightsquigarrow]{R_3 = R_3 \div 10} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & -1 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 3 \end{array}\right)$$

We want these to be zero.

Let's make this a 1 first.

$$\xrightarrow[\rightsquigarrow]{R_2 = R_2 - 2R_3} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & -1 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 3 \end{array}\right)$$

$$\xrightarrow[\rightsquigarrow]{R_1 = R_1 + R_3} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 3 \end{array}\right)$$

$$\xrightarrow[\rightsquigarrow]{\text{translates into}} \begin{aligned} x \qquad\quad &= 1 \\ y \quad\ &= -2 \\ z &= 3 \end{aligned}$$

Success!

Check:

$$\begin{aligned} x + 2y + 3z &= 6 \\ 2x - 3y + 2z &= 14 \\ 3x + y - z &= -2 \end{aligned} \xrightarrow[\rightsquigarrow]{\text{substitute solution}} \begin{aligned} 1 + 2 \cdot (-2) + 3 \cdot 3 &= 6 \\ 2 \cdot 1 - 3 \cdot (-2) + 2 \cdot 3 &= 14 \\ 3 \cdot 1 + (-2) - 3 &= -2 \end{aligned} \checkmark$$

Row Equivalence

Important

The process of doing row operations to a matrix does not change the solution set of the corresponding linear equations!

Definition

Two matrices are called **row equivalent** if one can be obtained from the other by doing some number of elementary row operations.

So the linear equations of row-equivalent matrices have the *same solution set*.

A Bad Example

Example

Solve the system of equations

$$\begin{aligned} x + y &= 2 \\ 3x + 4y &= 5 \\ 4x + 5y &= 9 \end{aligned}$$

Let's try doing row operations: [interactive row reducer]

oks.math.gatech.edu/ila/demos/rrinter.html?mat=1,1,2:3,4,5:4,5,9

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Let's try doing row operations: [interactive row reducer]

First clear these by subtracting multiples of the first row.

$$\left(\begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 & 5 \\ 4 & 5 & 9 \end{array}\right) \xrightarrow{R_2 = R_2 - 3R_1} \left(\begin{array}{cc|r} 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 4 & 5 & 9 \end{array}\right)$$

$$\xrightarrow{R_3 = R_3 - 4R_1} \left(\begin{array}{cc|r} 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{array}\right)$$

oks.math.gatech.edu/ila/demos/rrinter.html?mat=1,1,2:3,4,5:4,5,9

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$$\xrightarrow{R_3 = R_3 - 4R_1} \left(\begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{array}\right)$$

Now clear this by subtracting the second row.

$$\left(\begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{array}\right) \xrightarrow{R_3 = R_3 - R_2} \left(\begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{array}\right)$$

oks.math.gatech.edu/ila/demos/rrinter.html?mat=1,1,2:3,4,5:4,5,9

A Bad Example

Continued

$$\left(\begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{array}\right) \xrightarrow{\text{translates into}} \begin{aligned} x + y &= 2 \\ y &= -1 \\ \color{red}{0} &\color{red}{=} \color{red}{2} \end{aligned}$$

In other words, the original equations

$$\begin{aligned} x + y &= 2 \\ 3x + 4y &= 5 \\ 4x + 5y &= 9 \end{aligned} \qquad \text{have the same solutions as} \qquad \begin{aligned} x + y &= 2 \\ y &= -1 \\ 0 &= 2 \end{aligned}$$

But the latter system obviously has no solutions (there is no way to make them all true), so our original system has no solutions either.

Definition

A system of equations is called **inconsistent** if it has no solution. It is **consistent** otherwise.