Solve the following system (when consistent) and write the solution in parametric form under  $Z_3$ 

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

Problem Solving - What are the terms/strategies I may need? What do I know?

- Definition for a matrix in RREF:
  - a) All leading entries are 1
  - b) Leading entries go down and to the right
  - c) all zero rows are at the bottom
  - d) All entries above and below a leading 1 are 0.
- Strategy for getting to RREF to solve a system:
  - 1) Choose a leading non-zero row to be your pivot (easiest number possible)
  - 2) Switch this to the first available row without a pivot.
  - 3) Row reduce below the pivot so that all entries are zero below
  - 4) Continue steps 1-3 until you cannot choose any more leading non-zero entries.
  - 5) Start with the last pivot and eliminate all entries above the pivot so they are zero.
  - 6) Repeat step 5 for all pivots
  - 7) Divide all rows so that the leading pivots are 1.
  - 8) Once in RREF, write out the equation in parametric form (solve for each variable) by identifying free variables.
  - 9) Once you have parametric form, you can store the solution in a vector by considering  $\begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix}$

## $Z_p$ operations:

 $a + b = (a + b) \mod p$  (that is the remainder when dividing (a+b) by p ab = (ab) mod p (that is the remainder when dividing (ab) by p

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Steps & Process – Try to answer the question writing in many steps to avoid small errors.

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 2 & 1 & 2 & 0 & | & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 2 & 1 & | & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 2 & | & 2 \end{bmatrix} R_2 \leftrightarrow R_1 \qquad \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 2 & 1 & | & 0 \\ 2 & 2 & 1 & 2 & 0 & | & 1 \\ 2 & 2 & 1 & 2 & 0 & | & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 2 & | & 2 \end{bmatrix} R_2 \to R_2 - 2R_1 \qquad \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 2 & 1 & | & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & | & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & 0 & 0 & | & 2 \end{bmatrix} R_2 \leftrightarrow R_3$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 2 & 1 & | & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & 0 & 0 & | & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & | & 1 \end{bmatrix} R_2 \times 2 \qquad \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 2 & 1 & | & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & | & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & | & 1 \end{bmatrix} R_1 \to R_1 - R_2 \qquad \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 2 & 1 & | & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & | & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & | & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Here we should see that  $x_4$  and  $x_5$  do not have pivots, thus they are free variables. Let  $x_4 = s$  and  $x_5 = t$  and we get:

$$x_1 = 2 - 2s - t$$
  
 $x_2 = 1$   
 $x_3 = 1 - s - t$   
 $x_4 = s$ 

Where  $s, t \in \mathbb{Z}_3$ 

 $x_5 = t$ 

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**Solidify Understanding** – Explain why the steps makes sense by connecting to math you know.

- How do you get a matrix to RREF?
- Why is having a matrix in RREF so helpful?
- Why are free variables easy to identify when the matrix is in RREF?
- Why do we avoid division when dealing with Mod operations?
- How many different solutions are there for this question?

For Video Please click the link below:

<u>Video</u>