Ch 8.1 Matrices and Systems of Equations (L)

Definition of Matrix

An $m \times n$ matrix has m rows and n columns. Matrices are usually denoted by capital letters.

$$\begin{array}{c} \\ \text{Row } 1 \\ \text{Row } 2 \\ \text{Row } 3 \\ \vdots \\ \text{Row } m \end{array}
\begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{ccccc} \text{Column } 1 & \text{Column } 2 & \text{Column } 3 & \dots & \text{Column } n \end{array} \\
\begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} & \cdots & a_{3n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{m1} & a_{m2} & a_{m3} & \cdots & a_{mn} \end{bmatrix} \end{array}$$

Augmented Matrix

$$\textit{System:} \begin{cases} x - 4y + 3z = 5 \\ -x + 3y - z = -3 \\ 2x \qquad - 4z = 6 \end{cases}$$

$$\textit{Augmented Matrix:} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -4 & 3 & \vdots & 5 \\ -1 & 3 & -1 & \vdots & -3 \\ 2 & 0 & -4 & \vdots & 6 \end{bmatrix} \qquad \textit{Coefficient Matrix:} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -4 & 3 \\ -1 & 3 & -1 \\ 2 & 0 & -4 \end{bmatrix}$$

Elementary Row Operations

Elementary Row Operations

Operation	Notation
1. Interchange two rows.	$R_a \leftrightarrow R_b$
2. Multiply a row by a nonzero constant.	$cR_a \quad (c \neq 0)$
3. Add a multiple of a row to another row.	$cR_a + R_b$

▼ Example 3

a. Interchange the first and second rows of the original matrix.

Original Matrix

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 3 & 4 \\ -1 & 2 & 0 & 3 \\ 2 & -3 & 4 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

New Row-Equivalent Matrix

$$\begin{array}{c} R_2 \\ R_1 \\ \end{array} \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 2 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 & 4 \\ 2 & -3 & 4 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

b. Multiply the first row of the original matrix by $\frac{1}{2}$.

Original Matrix

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & -4 & 6 & -2 \\ 1 & 3 & -3 & 0 \\ 5 & -2 & 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

New Row-Equivalent Matrix

$$\begin{array}{c} \frac{1}{2}R_1 \rightarrow \\ \\ \end{array} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 & 3 & -1 \\ 1 & 3 & -3 & 0 \\ 5 & -2 & 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

c. Add -2 times the first row of the original matrix to the third row.

Original Matrix

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

New Row-Equivalent Matrix

$$\begin{array}{c} \\ \\ -2R_1 + R_3 \rightarrow \end{array} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & -4 & 3 \\ 0 & 3 & -2 & -1 \\ 0 & -3 & 13 & -8 \end{bmatrix}$$

Gaussian Elimination with Back-Substitution

Row-Echelon Form and Reduced Row-Echelon Form

A matrix in **row-echelon form** has the following properties.

1. Any rows consisting entirely of zeros occur at the bottom of the matrix.
2. For each row that does not consist entirely of zeros, the first nonzero entry is 1 (called a **leading 1**).
3. For two successive (nonzero) rows, the leading 1 in the higher row is farther to the left than the leading 1 in the lower row.

A matrix in *row-echelon form* is in **reduced row-echelon form** when every column that has a leading 1 has zeros in every position above and below its leading 1.

echelon refers to the stair-step pattern formed by the nonzero entries of the matrix

▼ Example 5

Determine whether each matrix is in row-echelon form. If it is, determine whether the matrix is in reduced row-echelon form.

a. $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$ **b.** $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & -4 \end{bmatrix}$

c. $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -5 & 2 & -1 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 3 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ **d.** $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$

e. $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & -3 & 4 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -3 \end{bmatrix}$ **f.** $\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 5 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$

Ans: (a), (c), (d), and (f) are in row-echelon form.

(d) and (f) are in *reduced* row-echelon form.

The order in which the elementary row operations are performed is important.

1. Write out the augmented matrix.
2. Use the elementary row operations, having leading 1 in upper left corner.
3. Use the elementary row operations, having zeros below the leading 1.
4. Repeat for the second column with diagonal 1s and following 0s.
5. Write it back in system form when it's in row-echelon form, and use back-substitution to work out the solution.

🚫 Entire row of zeros except the last entry means there are no solutions.

$$\left[\begin{array}{rrr:r} 1 & -1 & 2 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & 5 & -7 & -11 \end{array}\right]$$

Gauss-Jordan Elimination

$\longrightarrow$ continues the reduction process until a *reduced* row-echelon form is obtained.

▼ Example 8

Use Gauss-Jordan elimination to solve the system $\begin{cases} x - 2y + 3z & = 9 \\ -x + 3y & = -4 \\ 2x - 5y + 5z & = 17 \end{cases}$.

Solution:

Using Gaussian elimination to obtain the row-echelon form $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 & 3 & \vdots & 9 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 & \vdots & 5 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \vdots & 2 \end{bmatrix}$.

Now apply the elementary row operations until you obtain zeros above each of the leading 1s.

$$\begin{array}{r} 2R_2 + R_1 \rightarrow \\ \\ \\ \end{array} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 9 & \vdots & 19 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 & \vdots & 5 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \vdots & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} -9R_3 + R_1 \rightarrow \\ -3R_3 + R_2 \rightarrow \\ \\ \end{array} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & \vdots & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & \vdots & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \vdots & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$\begin{cases} x = 1 \\ y = -1 \\ z = 2 \end{cases}$. $\Rightarrow \ (1, -1, 2)$.

▼ Example 9 **A System with an Infinite Number of Solutions**

Solve the system $\begin{cases} 2x + 4y - 2z & = 0 \\ 3x + 5y & = 1 \end{cases}$.

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 4 & -2 & \vdots & 0 \\ 3 & 5 & 0 & \vdots & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \frac{1}{2}R_1 \rightarrow \\ \\ \end{array} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 & \vdots & 0 \\ 3 & 5 & 0 & \vdots & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \\ -3R_1 + R_2 \rightarrow \end{array} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 & \vdots & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 3 & \vdots & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \\ -R_2 \rightarrow \end{array} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 & \vdots & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -3 & \vdots & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} -2R_2 + R_1 \rightarrow \\ \\ \end{array} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 5 & \vdots & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & -3 & \vdots & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

The corresponding system of equation is $\begin{cases} x + 5z & = 2 \\ y - 3z & = -1 \end{cases}$.

Solve for x and y in terms of z, you have $x = -5z + 2$ and $y = 3z - 1$.

Let a represent any real number and let $z = a$.

Ans: $x = -5a + 2$ and $y = 3a - 1$. $\Rightarrow \ (-5a + 2, 3a - 1, a)$