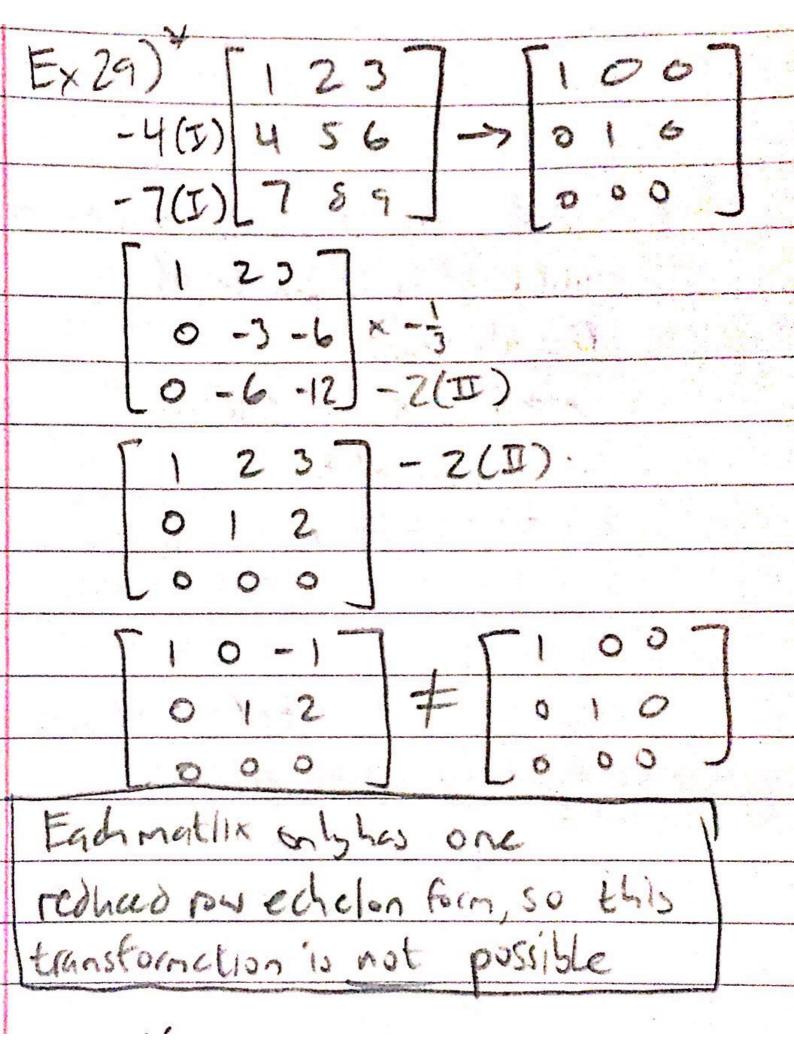
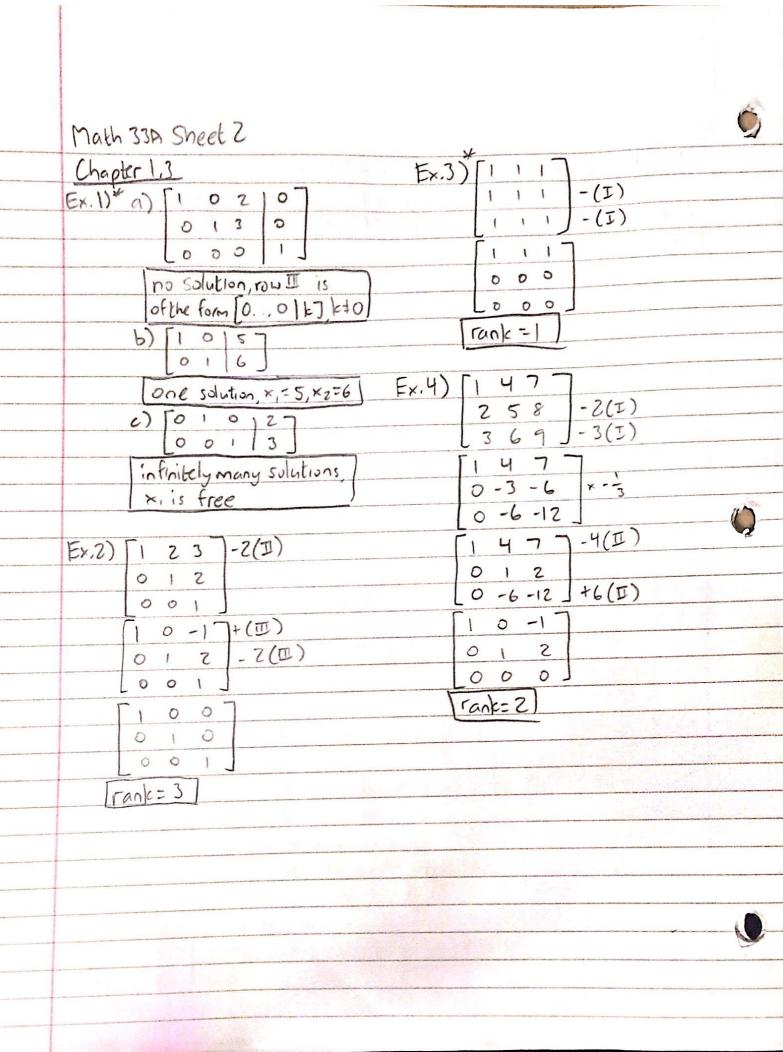
( Ex3) x+2y+3z=4 110010 - (II) [123]4] 0 11 0 0011 y= s , == t 0000 0 23 147-2(1) 1100107-(1) 0 10 S 010-1 001 t. 001 0000 10314-257-3(四) 1001 010 0-001 t 010-1 O 10014-25-36 0011 0 5 0000 010 ×4=t T4-25-34 07-(v) 1001 4 + (v) 0 1 0 -1 0 o - (V) 0 0 1 1 0 00000 Ex5)\* 0 0 0 1 ×34×4 = 0 ×2+×3 =0 1-t 000 0 100 t x, +xy=0 0 0 1 0 -t 0000 0 001110 1000 lt 1 10 0 0 100 ~ 1 ~ -t 0 -(工)-(四) 001 t × 0 11 1 -+ 0 XY. 110 100 0 0 一十(正) -1 -1 0 1 1 1 110 0 0 00 0

Ex8)   x2+2x4+3x5 = 0
4xy +8x5 = 0
「01023]07-2(四)
0004810
TO100-1-107
[00048  0]×4
[0100-10]
100012101
1×2-×5=017
Xy+2x5=0
X2=X5
x4=-2x5
X1=1, X3=5, X5=t
> 2   t
>3 = 5
Xy
LXSJLtJ

Ex 25) Gauss-Jordan Elinington must be done until, all leading digits are 1, all values that share a column with a leading I are 0, all leading is are further to the light than leading is above all oligits before the leadings is are os, and all pus with only 0s are at the bottom.





- Q.) i) rank(A) an
  Nothing can be said about the system's solution set.
  rank(h) an implie there are less pivots than rows, which could be infinitely many solution if there's a free valiable, unique solution if there isn't, or no solution if a now containing [0...0] to to exists.
  - This expression tells us that there are an equal number of pluots as rows. This tells us the system is consistent, or that the solution set either contains infinitely many solutions or a unique solution because a row with to...o[k]k+0 cannot exist.
  - This expression tells us that the system's solution set must either contain infinitely many solutions or no solution, since there are less proofs than variables. This means free variables must exist, and, therefore, a unique solution is impossible
  - This expression tells us that there is a pluot for every variable, which means the solution act either contains a unique solution or no solution. There are no free valiables, so as infinitely many solutions is impossible