1/13/2023 MATH 417 To solve systems of linear equations, we write them in matrix form and then use elementary vow operations to get the matrix to RREF. Solving systems of linear equations in RREF Exemple: Solve the system in marker form in the memores

mms = infradre parmoters

If the motive of the system of linear equations is in RREF then the mon-fived columns to the left of the line consistend to presenters and the equations in RREF express the other unknowns in terms of the parameters.

The system has no solution if there is a prival to the right of the vertical line.

Exemple: (102035010)
000000100
00000010)

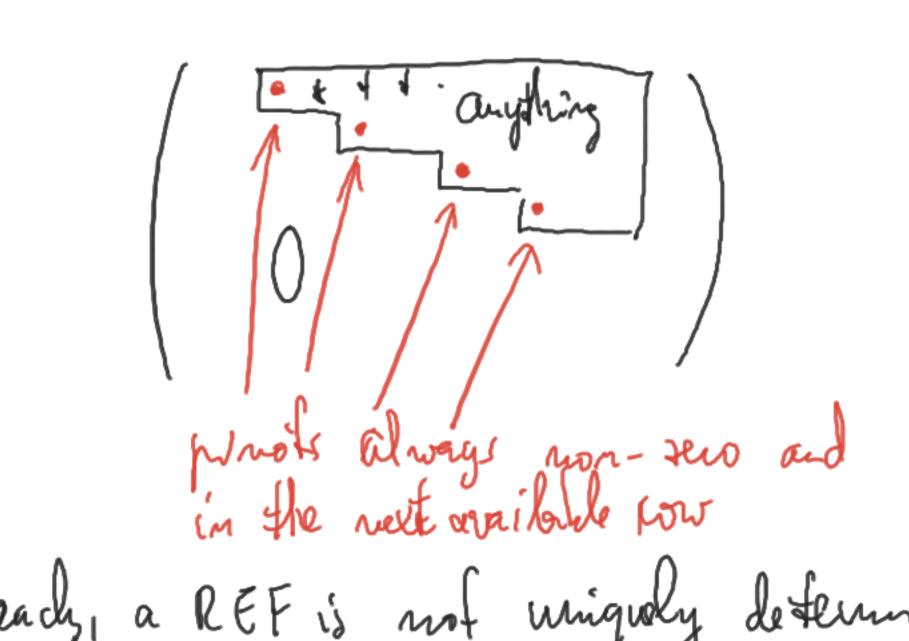
The last equation says 0=1.

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Thick is false. Therefore, Mr values of the unknowns can setisfy this would be.

Note: Sometrues, we can see this without determining the KREF ismpletely. Example: Does the following system of linear equations in matrix form have a solution? (1 2 3 -2 (4) 2 1 3 -1 (6) 4 1 5 -1 (9) $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & -2 & | & 4 \\ 2 & 1 & 3 & -1 & | & 6 \\ 4 & 1 & 5 & -1 & | & 9 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & 2 \\ 4 & 1 & 5 & -1 & | & 9 \end{pmatrix}$ $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & -2 & 4 \\ 0 & -3 & -3 & 3 & -2 \\ 0 & -7 & -7 & 7 & -7 \end{pmatrix} 2 - \frac{7}{3}$

A matrix is in Row Echelon Form (REF) if it is of the form



Cleach, a REF is not uniquely defermined. For example, on the purious page, the last matrix was in REF, but not in RREF.

Question: Is the RREF uniquely defermined by the matrix A

(and the equivement that it be obtained from the matrix A by elementary our specifies?

Answer: Yes, the RREF is uniquely determined by the initial matrix A. Why vi shoi not obvious? Example: Find the RREF of the matrix $\frac{\text{Solution 1}: \left(\frac{2}{3} + \frac{2}{4} + \frac{4}{6}\right)}{\left(\frac{3}{4} + \frac{4}{4} + \frac{2}{2}\right)} = \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{2}{4} + \frac{4}{4} + \frac{4}{2}\right) = \left(\frac{1}{3} + \frac{2}{4} + \frac{4}{4} + \frac{4}{2}\right) = \left(\frac{1}{3} + \frac{2}{4} + \frac{4}{4} + \frac{2}{2}\right) = \left(\frac{1}{3} + \frac{2}{4} + \frac{4}{4} + \frac{2}{4}\right) = \left(\frac{1}{3} + \frac{2}{4} + \frac{2}{4}\right) = \left(\frac{1}{3}$

