

# match technical term by cause

$$2x + y = 8$$

Linear Algebra

$$3x + 10y + z = 2$$

$$x + 2y - 3z = 1$$

## 1. Augmented Matrix; ເມທິກ່ານ໌ເຕັມຕົວ

- forming coefficient ແລະ constant ຂໍ້ຕົວ Matrix

$$\left[ \begin{array}{ccc|c} 2 & 1 & 0 & 8 \\ 3 & 10 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 & -3 & 1 \end{array} \right]$$

## 2. Coefficient Matrix; ເມທິກ່ານ໌ຂັ້ນປະລິກຕີ

- ເອກມານຸດ coefficient

$$\left[ \begin{array}{ccc} 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 3 & 10 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & -3 \end{array} \right]$$

## 3. Identity Matrix; ເມທິກ່ານ໌ແຕ່ງກຳປັບປຸງ

ເມທິກ່ານ໌ທີ່ມີ pattern 1 ຖະແນວກະນະຍັງ, ກີ່ນລື້ນປົວ

$$I_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, I_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, I_1 = [1], I_4 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

etc.

#### 4. Square Matrix ; බුන්තිගාර්ජුරුව

- Matrix ඇව්වෙමු  $n \times n$

ex.  $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 6 & 9 \\ 3 & 8 & 2 \end{bmatrix}_{3 \times 3}$ ,  $\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 4 \\ 6 & 8 \end{bmatrix}_{2 \times 2}$

NOT Square Matrix  $\rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 2 & 6 \\ 1 & 7 & 8 \end{bmatrix}_{2 \times 3}$

#### 5. Symmetric Matrix ; බුන්තිගාර්ජුරුව/ගැටුව

-  $A^T = A$ ; Transpose වෙශ්‍ය යොදාගැනීමේ

- පෙන්වුනු Symmetric තොගෝන් සහ Square matrix නෑත්

ex.

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

## 6. Singular / Nonsingular Matrix

; ເຕັກສູງໜີ / ພັດທະນາ ແລ້ວ

- Nonsingular Matrix is invertible  
(ເຊິ່ງ Inverse)

$$AB = BA = I_n$$

-  $A_{n \times n}, B_{n \times n}$  (ເປົ້າ square matrix ຕັ້ງໆ)

- Singular Matrix is NOT invertible

$$> \det(A) = 0 \quad \text{ແລຍະທີ່ບໍ່ມີ}$$

## 7. Triangular Matrix

### Theorem

If  $A$  is an  $n \times n$  triangular matrix (upper triangular, lower triangular, or diagonal), then  $\det(A)$  is the product of the entries on the main diagonal of the matrix; that is,

$$\det(A) = a_{11}a_{22} \cdots a_{nn}.$$

- ຖໍ່ມີສິນໃຈໃຫຍ່  $\det$  ທີ່ມີ  
ທີ່ Matrix ເປົ້າການ Pattern  
(ຈົບຄົວຮັບໄຂຢັງເລືອດ)

$$\det = a_{11} \cdot a_{22} \cdot a_{33} \cdot a_{44}$$

(ສິ່ງຄາວ pattern ສື່ບັນຍາ)

### Upper Triangular

$$\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} & a_{14} \\ 0 & a_{22} & a_{23} & a_{24} \\ 0 & 0 & a_{33} & a_{34} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & a_{44} \end{vmatrix}$$

### Lower Triangular

$$\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & 0 & 0 \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} & 0 \\ a_{41} & a_{42} & a_{43} & a_{44} \end{vmatrix}$$

### Diagonal

$$\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & a_{22} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & a_{33} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & a_{44} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} & a_{14} \\ 0 & a_{22} & a_{23} & a_{24} \\ 0 & 0 & a_{33} & a_{34} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & a_{44} \end{vmatrix} = a_{11} \begin{vmatrix} a_{22} & a_{23} \\ 0 & a_{33} \end{vmatrix} = a_{11}a_{22} \begin{vmatrix} a_{33} & a_{34} \\ 0 & a_{44} \end{vmatrix} = a_{11}a_{22}a_{33}a_{44}$$

Proof ແນວນຄວ່າງ

## 8. Homogeneous system, Trivial & Nontrivial Solutions (ສະການຕອບຖິ່ນ)

$$a_{11}x_1 + a_{12}x_2 + \dots + a_{1n}x_n = 0$$

$$a_{21}x_1 + a_{22}x_2 + \dots + a_{2n}x_n = 0$$

$$\vdots \quad \vdots \quad \vdots \quad \vdots$$

$$a_{m1}x_1 + a_{m2}x_2 + \dots + a_{mn}x_n = 0$$

ສົມຜາກຫົວໜ້າໃນ form ລະບຸງກັບ

If a homogeneous linear system has more unknowns than equations ( $m < n$ ) then it will have infinitely many solutions.

ຖືກຈຳນວນແນກສຳເນົາດ່າລົດເປົ້າ

↳ ລະທີກິນສອົມກັບ  $x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m$  ນ້ຳກີ່ວ Nontrivial  
↳ ສັນຈະເກີດ free variables ຈຶ່ງນາມ  $\rightarrow$  Solutions

### Trivial Solutions

ດີ ດີ ກຳ ກົດຂັ້ນຂອງ  $x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n$  ບັນດາ

$$x_1 = 0, x_2 = 0, x_3 = 0, \dots, x_n = 0$$

ກຳນົດຂັ້ນຂອງໄດ້

is always a solution to  
a homogeneous system of linear equations  
and is called the trivial solution

### Homogenous system

Trivial Solution  
ມີຄວາມສຳເນົາດ່າລົດ  
ດີ  $x_1 = x_2 = \dots = x_n = 0$

1 ອາລີ/ມີກີ່ວ Nontrivial Sol.  
ມີຄວາມສຳເນົາດ່າລົດ infinite sol.  
ພົມງານຄາກຈຳນວນແນກສຳ  
& ຕິດຕະຫຼອກ ດັກສູ່ກໍ່າກົດໃຈ  
Gauss-Jordan

## 9. Free Variable & Basic Variable

$$\left[ \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 2 & -4 & 8 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 \end{array} \right] \text{ Unique Solution}$$

$x_3 = 2$   
 $x_2 + 3x_3 = 4, x_2 + 6 = 4, x_2 = -2$   
 $x_1 + 2x_2 - 4x_3 = 8, x_1 - 4 - 8 = 8, x_1 = 20$

ສົມຜາກຫົວໜ້າໃນແນກສຳ

ສົມຜາກຫົວໜ້າໃນແນກສຳ  $\rightarrow$  ຈຳກັດນັບສຳເນົາ  
↳ ເກີດ free variable ເນັ້ນຫຼັກ

$$\left[ \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 4 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 5 \end{array} \right] \text{ No Solutions}$$

$0x_1 + 0x_2 + 0x_3 = 5, 0=5$

ເລືອດໄວ້ free variable  $\rightarrow$  infinite sol.  
ດີກັບ

$x_1 \ x_2 \ x_3 \ x_4 \ x_5$

$$\left[ \begin{array}{ccccc|c} 1 & -4 & 0 & 0 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 4 & 6 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 3 & -5 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right]$$

$$x_1 - 4x_2 + 2x_5 = 3$$

$$x_3 + 4x_5 = 6$$

$$\underline{x_4 + 3x_5 = -5}$$

$$x_4 = 5s - 5$$

$$x_3 = 4s + 6$$

$$x_1 = 4s - 2s + 3$$

$x$  ຄວ້າຫນີ້ອີງ, Pivot Column ດັ່ງນີ້ basic(leading) variables  
ລົງທຶນຂີ້ນລົ້ອຮະນີ້ນີ້ free variables

## 10. One Solution, No Solution, Infinite Solution

### No Solution

$$\left[ \begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 \end{array} \right] \quad \text{Key: Pivot in 2nd Augmented Column}$$

$0 = 3$

Inconsistent

### One Solution (Unique)

$$\left[ \begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \end{array} \right] \quad x_1 = 1, x_2 = 2$$

NO Free Variables

Consistent

### Infinite (many) Solutions

$$\left[ \begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right]$$

↪ free variables

Consistent

⇒ many solutions

\*Non-homogeneous & homogeneous system

