Chapter 1

Linear Equations in Linear Algebra

1.1 Systems of Linear Equations

Definition 1.1.1. A Linear Equations is the variables $x_1, x_2...x_n$ is an equation that can be written in the form $a_1x_1 + a_2x_2 + ... + a_nx_n = b$ where $a_1, a_2, ..., a_n$ are real coefficient and b is a real number(and known)

Definition 1.1.2. A System of Linear Equations $\begin{cases} a_{11}x_1 + a_{12}x_2 + ... + a_{1n}x_n = b_1 \\ a_{21}x_1 + a_{22}x_2 + ... + a_{2n}x_n = b_2 \\ \vdots \\ a_{m1}x_1 + a_{m2}x_2 + ... + a_{mn}x_n = b_m \end{cases}$
m number of equations, n number of unknowns (standard form) (first index row number, second index col number)

Definition 1.1.3. A solution of the system is a list $(s_1, s_2, ..., s_n)$ of numbers that makes each equation a true statment when the values are substituted for $x_1, x_2, ..., x_n$

Definition 1.1.4. Solution Set is the set of all possible solutions

Geometric Interpretations Example) Find the Solution set of the system

(a) $\begin{cases} x_1 - x_2 &= 5 \\ 2x_1 + x_2 &= 7 \end{cases}$

(b) $\begin{cases} x_1 - 2x_2 &= 4 \\ -2x_1 + 4x_2 &= -8 \end{cases}$

(c) $\begin{cases} x_1 + 3x_2 &= 1 \\ 2x_1 + 6x_2 &= 5 \end{cases}$

Definition 1.1.5. A linear system is consistant if it has either one solution or infinitely many solutions

Definition 1.1.6. Matrix of Coefficients $\begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \end{bmatrix}$

Definition 1.1.7. Augmented Matrix of the System $\left[\begin{array}{cccc|c} a_{11} & a_{12} & \dots & a_{1n} & b_1 \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \dots & a_{2n} & b_2 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ a_{m1} & a_{m2} & \dots & a_{mn} & b_m \end{array}\right]$

1.2 Row Reduction and Echelon Forms

Definition 1.2.1. A leading of a row in a matrix is the left most non-zero entry

$$\text{Example)} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 7 & 3 & 4 & 1 \\ 2 & 4 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -2 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Definition 1.2.2. A rectangular matrix is in echelon form if it has the following three properties:

1. All non-zero rows are above any zero rows.
2. Each leading entry of a row is in a column to the right of the leading entry above it.
3. All entries in a column below a leading entry are zero.

1.3 Vector Equations

Definition 1.3.1. Vectors

In $R^2, \vec{v} = \begin{bmatrix} v_1 \\ v_2 \end{bmatrix}$, in $R^3, \vec{v} = \begin{bmatrix} v_1 \\ v_2 \\ v_3 \end{bmatrix}$, in $R^n, \vec{v} = \begin{bmatrix} v_1 \\ v_2 \\ \vdots \\ v_n \end{bmatrix}$

Definition 1.3.2. Alebraic Operations of Vectors.

$\vec{u} = \begin{bmatrix} u_1 \\ u_2 \\ u_3 \end{bmatrix}$ $\vec{v} = \begin{bmatrix} v_1 \\ v_2 \\ v_3 \end{bmatrix}$

Addition: