

# Gaußian elimination

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## Streszczenie

We will present some variant of Gaußian elimination. In particular, the method we present is useful in finding the number of solutions to a given system of linear equations. We note that our method does not cover finding the solution set.

## 0 Preliminaries

All matrices will be over a fixed field  $\mathbb{F}$

**Definition 0.0.1.** A matrix is of *reduced echelon form (REF)* if:

- All rows consisting of only zeroes are at the bottom.
- The leading entry (that is the left-most nonzero entry) of every nonzero row is to the right of the leading entry of every row above.

Note that this variant doesn't require leading entries to be 1.

**Definition 0.0.2.** Two matrices  $A, B$  are *row equivalent* denoted  $A \sim B$  if  $A$  is a product of elementary row operations on  $B$ .

**Lemacik 0.0.3.**  $\sim$  is an equivalence relation.

**Definition 0.0.4.** Let  $A$  be a matrix. Then  $\text{liczbaKolumn}(A)$  is the number of columns in  $A$ .

**Definition 0.0.5.** Let  $A$  be an REF matrix. Then  $\text{rz\k{a}d}(A)$  is the number of non-zero rows in  $A$ , equivalently, the number of leading entries.

**Remark 0.0.6.** Let  $A$  be an REF matrix. Then  $\text{rz\k{a}d}(A) \leq \text{liczbaKolumn}(A)$ .

# 1 Gaußian elimination

## 1.1 The results

**Twierdzenie 1.1.1.** *For every matrix  $A$ , there is some matrix  $B$  such that  $B$  is REF and  $A \sim B$ .*

**Lemacik 1.1.2.** *Let  $(A|b)$  be an REF matrix. Then  $\text{rzęd}(A|b) \geq \text{rzęd}(A)$ .*

**Propozycja 1.1.3.** *Let  $(A|b)$  be an REF matrix representing a system of linear equations, such that  $\text{rzęd}(A) = \text{rzęd}(A|b)$ . Then the system of linear equations has at least one solution.*

**Propozycja 1.1.4.** *Let  $(A|b)$  be an REF matrix representing a system of linear equations, such that  $\text{rzęd}(A) < \text{rzęd}(A|b)$ . Then the system of linear equations has no solutions.*

**Propozycja 1.1.5.** *Let  $(A|b)$  be an REF matrix representing a system of linear equations, such that  $\text{rzęd}(A) < \text{liczbaKolumn}(A)$ . If the system of equations has at least one solution, then it has at least  $|\mathbb{F}|$  many solutions.*

**Propozycja 1.1.6.** *Let  $(A|b)$  be an REF matrix representing a system of linear equations, such that  $\text{rzęd}(A) = \text{liczbaKolumn}(A)$ . Then the system of equations has at most one solution.*

## 1.2 summary

We summarize the results above in Table 1 below.

$\text{rzęd}(A) = \text{rzęd}(A b)$		$\text{rzęd}(A) < \text{rzęd}(A b)$	
$\text{rzęd}(A) = \text{liczbaKolumn}(A)$	$\text{rzęd}(A) > \text{liczbaKolumn}(A)$	$\text{rzęd}(A) = \text{liczbaKolumn}(A)$	$\text{rzęd}(A) > \text{liczbaKolumn}(A)$
$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 4 & 5 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$	$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 5 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 & 6 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$	$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 4 \\ 0 & 3 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$	$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 4 \\ 0 & 2 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$
One solution	$\geq  \mathbb{F} $ solutions	No solutions	

Tabela 1: summary

By Remark 0.0.6 and lemacik 1.1.2 the table covers all possible cases. By 1.1.3 do 1.1.6, we obtain the number of solutions depicted in the summary.