

... so $\begin{cases} x_1 = \frac{1}{3} \\ x_2 = 1 \\ x_3 = \frac{5}{3} \end{cases}$

Check: these make all three original equations true

$$3\left(\frac{1}{3}\right) - 1 = 0 \quad \checkmark$$

$$\frac{1}{3} + \frac{5}{3} = 2 \quad \checkmark$$

$$\frac{1}{3} + \frac{5}{3} - 1 = 1 \quad \checkmark$$

→ Geometric meaning and 3 types of solution.

For any number of linear equations, with any number of variables, there can only be one of 3 possibilities

→ Zero solutions

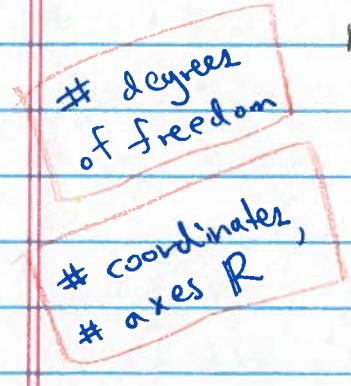
→ One solution

→ ∞ solutions

Why?

1) dimension of a space

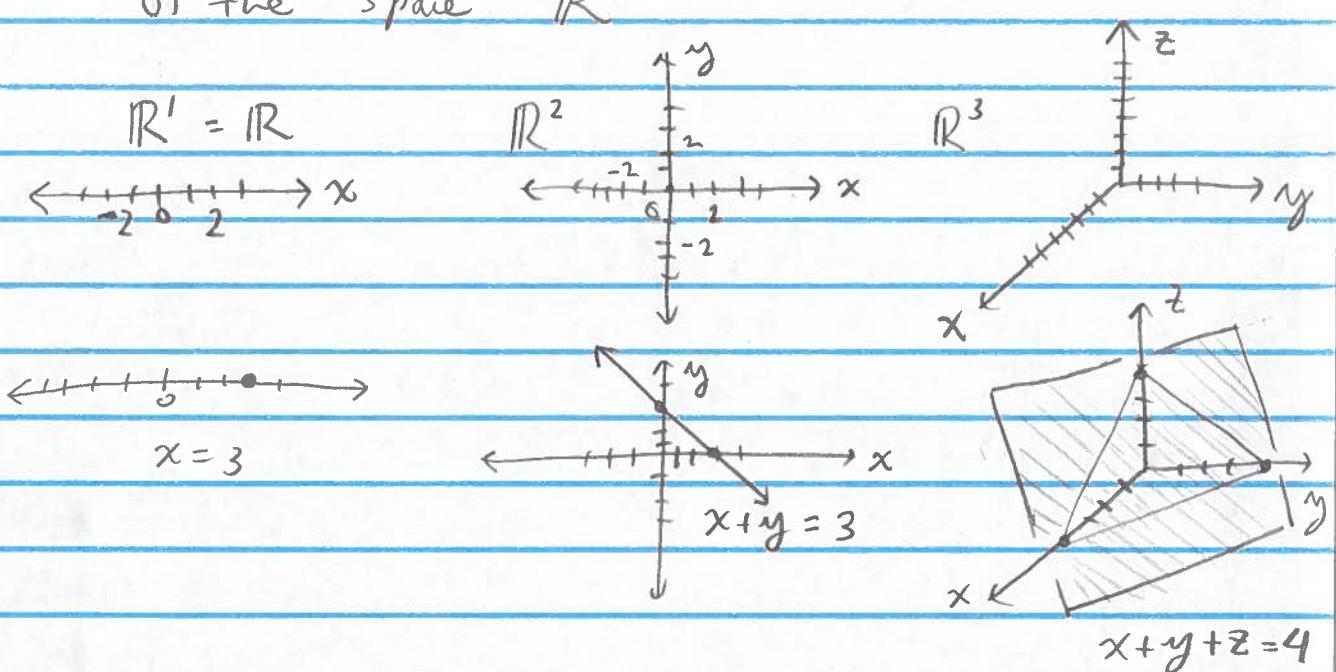
is a counting number $0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, \dots$
which describes a collection of points. It tells:



→ the number of independent, free decisions for perpendicular motions

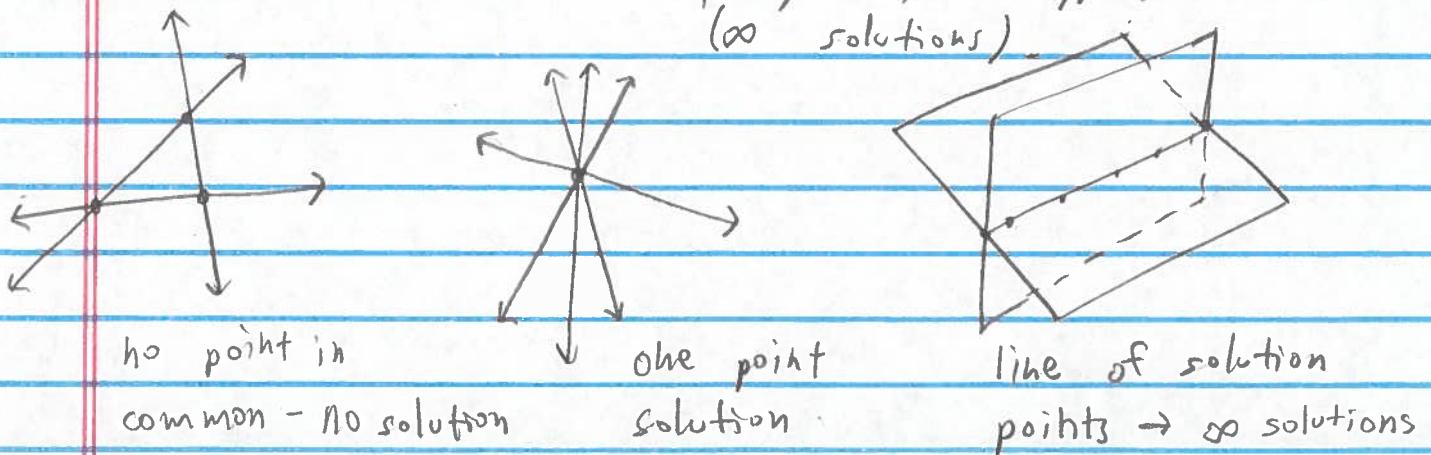
→ the number of real numbers needed to describe a single point location in that space

2) Each single (affine) linear equation describes the points in a hyperplane of the space \mathbb{R}^d



3) Several hyperplanes in \mathbb{R}^d can either:

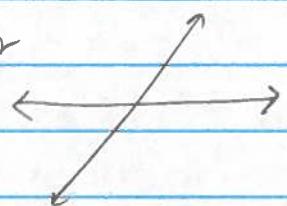
- not share a common point of intersection (0 solutions)
- share exactly one common point (needs at least d hyperplanes, but no guarantee)
- OR, all intersect in a lower-dimensional plane, line, or hyperplane (∞ solutions)



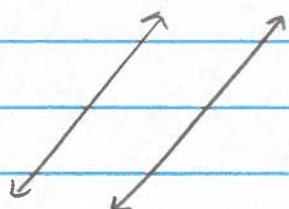
Goal # 1: be able to look at equations & know what the picture is, and vice versa: look at the picture and know things about the equations.

Two lines in \mathbb{R}^2 :

either



OR



... 2 ways!

crossing = different slopes

parallel = same slope

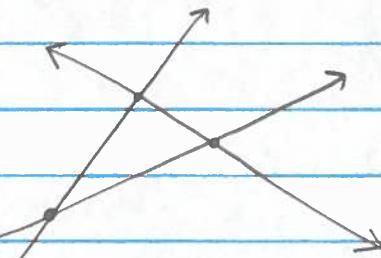
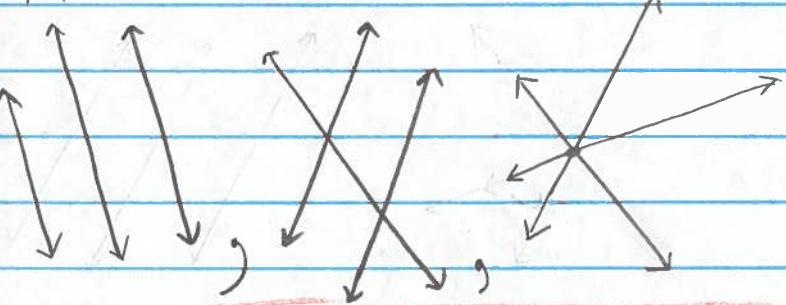
ex:

$$y = \frac{2}{3}x + 1, y = \frac{2}{3}x - 5$$

$$3y - 2x = 3, 3y - 2x = -15$$

Slope = coefficients

Three lines in \mathbb{R}^2 :



... 4 ways!

Four lines: 9 different pictures!

Five lines: 47

Six lines: 791

Seven lines: 37,830

Eight lines: 4,134,940

Nine lines: Unknown

In general n lines?
→ open research question.