

# Linear Programming: Gaussian Elimination

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Advanced Algorithms and Complexity  
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# Learning Objectives

- Translate between systems of equations and augmented matrices.
- Row reduce a matrix.
- Write an algorithm to solve linear systems.

# Last Time

Solving systems of linear equations by substitution.

# Notation

To simplify notation, instead of writing full equations like

$$x + y = 5$$

$$2x + 4y = 12.$$

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To simplify notation, instead of writing full equations like

$$\begin{aligned}x + y &= 5 \\ 2x + 4y &= 12.\end{aligned}$$

We just store coefficients of equations in an (augmented) matrix, like so:

$$\begin{array}{cc|c}x & y & = & 1 \\ \hline 1 & 1 & & 5 \\ 2 & 4 & & 12\end{array}$$

# Substitution

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Subtract twice first row from second.

# Basic Row Operations

There are three basic ways to manipulate our matrix. These are called **Basic row operations**. Each of them gives us an equivalent system of equations.

# Adding

Add/subtract a multiple of one row to another.

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$$\left[ \begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & 1 & 5 \\ 2 & 4 & 12 \end{array} \right] \rightarrow \left[ \begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & 1 & 5 \\ 0 & 2 & 2 \end{array} \right]$$

# Scaling

Multiply/divide a row by a non-zero constant.

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Multiply/divide a row by a non-zero constant. Dividing the second row by 2:

$$\left[ \begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & 1 & 5 \\ 0 & 2 & 2 \end{array} \right] \rightarrow \left[ \begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & 1 & 5 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{array} \right]$$

# Swapping

Sometimes you want to change the ordering of rows.



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Sometimes you want to change the ordering of rows. For example, swapping the first and second rows we get

$$\left[ \begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & 1 & 5 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{array} \right] \rightarrow \left[ \begin{array}{cc|c} 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 5 \end{array} \right]$$

# Row Reduction

Row reduction uses row operations to put a matrix into a simple standard form. The idea is to simulate the substitution method.

# Example

Consider the system given by the matrix:

$$\left[ \begin{array}{cccc|c} 2 & 4 & -2 & 0 & 2 \\ -1 & -2 & 1 & -2 & -1 \\ 2 & 2 & 0 & 2 & 0 \end{array} \right]$$

# Example

Use first for to solve for first variable.

$$\left[ \begin{array}{cccc|c} 2 & 4 & -2 & 0 & 2 \\ -1 & -2 & 1 & -2 & -1 \\ 2 & 2 & 0 & 2 & 0 \end{array} \right]$$

# Example

Divide first row by 2.

$$\left[ \begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 2 & -1 & 0 & 1 \\ -1 & -2 & 1 & -2 & -1 \\ 2 & 2 & 0 & 2 & 0 \end{array} \right]$$

# Example

Substitute into other equations.

$$\left[ \begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 2 & -1 & 0 & 1 \\ -1 & -2 & 1 & -2 & -1 \\ 2 & 2 & 0 & 2 & 0 \end{array} \right]$$

# Example

Add first row to second.

$$\left[ \begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 2 & -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -2 & 0 \\ 2 & 2 & 0 & 2 & 0 \end{array} \right]$$

# Example

Subtract twice first row from third.

$$\left[ \begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 2 & -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & 2 & 2 & -2 \end{array} \right]$$



# Example

Need to solve for next variable.

$$\left[ \begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 2 & -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & 2 & 2 & -2 \end{array} \right]$$

# Example

Cannot use second row.

$$\left[ \begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 2 & -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & 2 & 2 & -2 \end{array} \right]$$

# Example

Swap second and third rows.

$$\left[ \begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 2 & -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -2 & 2 & 2 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -2 & 0 \end{array} \right]$$

# Example

Solve for second variable.

$$\left[ \begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 2 & -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -2 & 2 & 2 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -2 & 0 \end{array} \right]$$

# Example

Divide second row by  $-2$ .

$$\left[ \begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 2 & -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -2 & 0 \end{array} \right]$$

# Example

Substitute into other equations.

$$\left[ \begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 2 & -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -2 & 0 \end{array} \right]$$

# Example

Subtract twice second row from first.

$$\left[ \begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 0 & 1 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -2 & 0 \end{array} \right]$$

# Example

Can't solve for third variable.

$$\left[ \begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 0 & 1 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -2 & 0 \end{array} \right]$$



# Example

Solve for fourth instead.

$$\left[ \begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 0 & 1 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -2 & 0 \end{array} \right]$$

# Example

Divide last row by  $-2$ .

$$\left[ \begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 0 & 1 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{array} \right]$$

# Example

Substitute into other equations.

$$\left[ \begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 0 & 1 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{array} \right]$$

# Example

Subtract twice third row from first.

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

# Example

Add third row to second.

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

# Example

Done.

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

# Answer

Our matrix

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

corresponds to equations:

$$x + z = -1$$

$$y - z = 1$$

$$w = 0.$$

# Solution

So for any value of  $z$ , we have solution:

$$x = -1 - z$$

$$y = 1 + z$$

$$w = 0.$$



## RowReduce( $A$ )

Leftmost non-zero

Swap row to top

Make entry **pivot**

Rescale to make pivot 1

Subtract row from others to make  
other entries in column 0

Repeat

## RowReduce( $A$ )

Leftmost non-zero in non-pivot row

Swap row to top of non-pivot rows

Make entry **pivot**

Rescale to make pivot 1

Subtract row from others to make  
other entries in column 0

Repeat until no more non-zero  
entries outside of pivot rows

# Reading off Answer

- Each row has one pivot and a few other non-pivot entries.
- Gives equation writing pivot variable in terms of non-pivot variables.
- If pivot in units column, have equation  $0 = 1$ , so no solutions.
- Otherwise, set non-pivot variables to anything, gives answer.

# Runtime

- $m$  equations in  $n$  variables.
- $\min(n, m)$  pivots.
- For each pivot, need to subtract multiple of row from each other row  $O(nm)$  time.
- Total runtime:  $O(nm \min(n, m))$ .