

Row-reduced echelon form

System of linear equations (SLE)

- a linear equation is

$$a_1x_1 + \dots + a_nx_n = b$$

where a_i are coefficients and b is a constant number.

- an SLE is a finite number of linear equations
- standard form for an SLE
- elementary operations to solve an SLE

Matrix (*pl.* matrices)

- a matrix is a rectangular array of numbers.
- coefficient matrices for SLEs and augmented matrices for SLEs

For example,

$$x + y + z = 5$$

$$3x + 2y + z = 15$$

$$y + 2z = 0$$

Its augmented matrix is

$$\left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & 1 & 5 \\ 3 & 2 & 1 & 15 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 0 \end{array} \right]$$

With an augmented matrix, we can also write an SLE in a standard form.

Elementary operations to SLE

The following operations are the elementary operations to SLE

- Multiply an equation by a non-zero scalar.
- Interchange the positions of two equations in the system.
- Replace one of the equations by the sum of that equation and a scalar multiple of another one of the equations in the system.

From the correspondence of the SLE and the augmented matrix, we can perform operations to a matrix.

The following operations are the *elementary row operations* (abbreviated ero's) which can be performed to a matrix:

- 1) Multiply any row of the matrix by any non-zero scalar.
- 2) Interchange the positions of any two rows in the matrix.
- 3) Replace any row in the matrix by the sum of that row and a scalar multiple of any other row of the matrix.

No other operations are allowed.

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No other operations are allowed.

The **goal** is to transform a matrix to an RREF by performing elementary row operations.

Definition A matrix A is said to be in *row-reduced echelon form*, abbreviated as RREF, if each of the following four conditions is met:

- (i) Each row of A that does not contain entirely zeros has a 1 as its first (from left to right) non-zero entry (We call this 1 as the leading 1).
- (ii) Each column of A which contains a leading 1 for some row contains no other nonzero entries (i.e. all other entries are 0's).
- (iii) In any two rows of A which each contain some non-zero entries, the leading 1 from the lower row must occur farther to the right than the leading 1 from the upper row.
- (iv) All rows of A which consist entirely of zeros are placed at the “bottom” of the matrix.

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Example

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Non-example

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

(ii) Each column of A which contains a leading 1 for some row contains no other nonzero entries (i.e. all other entries are 0's).

Example

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Non-example Example

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

(iii) In any two rows of A which each contain some non-zero entries, the leading 1 from the lower row must occur farther to the right than the leading 1 from the upper row.

Example

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Non-example Example

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

(iv) All rows of A which consist entirely of zeros are placed at the “bottom” of the matrix.

Example

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Non-example Example

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Which of the following are RREFs?

$$\left[\begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 0 & 7 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right] \quad \left[\begin{array}{cccc} 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{array} \right]$$

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

Suppose that we have an RREF augmented matrix. We know it corresponding to an SLE. We can “see” solutions from an RREF augmented matrix.

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For example

$$x + y = 1$$

$$x - y = 0$$

and its augmented matrix is

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

Suppose that we have an RREF augmented matrix. We know it corresponding to an SLE. We can “see” solutions from an RREF augmented matrix. For example

$$\begin{array}{rcrcrcrl} x & + & y & & & = & 1 \\ x & - & y & & & = & 0 \end{array}$$

and its augmented matrix is

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

The RREF augmented matrix

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

corresponds to an SLE equivalent to the given one.

$$\begin{array}{rcrcrcrl} x & + & 0y & & & = & \frac{1}{2} \\ 0x & + & y & & & = & \frac{1}{2} \end{array}$$

For each of the following, find all solutions to the SLE corresponding to the given RREF augmented matrix, where the variables are as stated.

$$\left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{array} \right] \quad \text{with variables } x, y, z$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 0 & 7 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right] \quad \text{with variables } x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 0 & 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right] \quad \text{with variables } w, x, y \text{ and } z.$$