## Prractical 9

Solve the following matrix, given in augmented form by

- (1) Gauss Elimination (REF)
- (2) Gauss jordan (RREF)

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 & 1 : 10 \\ 1 & 2 & -1 : -6 \\ 2 & 1 & 2 : 10 \end{bmatrix}$$

\*Workout\*\*

First of all we need to put the matrix in R

```
A<-matrix(c(1,3,1,10,1,2,-1,-6,2,1,2,10),byrow=T,ncol=4)
print(A)
```

```
## [,1] [,2] [,3] [,4]
## [1,] 1 3 1 10
## [2,] 1 2 -1 -6
## [3,] 2 1 2 10
```

Now we need to create a function which can give RREF form of any augmented matrix given

```
#Gauss Jordan Elimination
r.ge_rref<-function(x)
{
r.jo1<-function(x)  # to reduce matrix in upper triangular matrix
{
    if(is.matrix(x)==1)
    {
        for(i in 2:nrow(x))
        {
             x[i,]<-x[i,]-x[i,1]*(x[1,]/x[1,1])
        }
        x[-1,-1]<-r.jo1(x[-1,-1])
}
    x
}
r.ulta<-function(x) #A function which gives transpose of only coeeficient part
{
    y<-matrix(c(rev(x[1:9]),rev(x[10:12])),nrow=nrow(x),ncol=ncol(x),byrow=0)
    y
}</pre>
```

```
}
z<-r.ulta(r.jo1(r.ulta(r.jo1(x))))
for(i in 1:nrow(x))
   for(j in 1:nrow(x))
    if(i==j)
        z[i,]<-z[i,]/z[i,j]

x<-z
x
}</pre>
```

Now using the function on our matrix

```
rrefA<-r.ge_rref(A)
print(rrefA)</pre>
```

```
##
        [,1] [,2] [,3] [,4]
                         -3
## [1,]
           1
               0
                     0
                          2
## [2,]
           0
                1
## [3,]
           0
                0
                          7
                     1
```

Now to get only row echloen form we need a slight change in some of the last lines of our function  $r.ge\_rref()$  that is given by

```
#Gauss Elimination
r.ge_ref<-function(x)</pre>
r.jo1<-function(x)</pre>
  if(is.matrix(x)==1)
    for(i in 2:nrow(x))
      x[i,]<-x[i,]-x[i,1]*(x[1,]/x[1,1])
    }
    x[-1,-1] < -r.jo1(x[-1,-1])
  }
  х
}
r.ulta<-function(x)
  y \leftarrow matrix(c(rev(x[1:9]), rev(x[10:12])), nrow=nrow(x), ncol=ncol(x), byrow=0)
  У
z<-r.ulta(r.jo1(r.ulta(r.jo1(x))))</pre>
\#for(i \ in \ 1:nrow(x))
 # for(j in 1:nrow(x))
 # if(i==j)
  # z[i,] \langle -z[i,]/z[i,j]
```

```
x<-z
x
}
```

To get REF we have to use r.ge\_ref

```
refA<-r.ge_ref(A)
print(refA)</pre>
```

```
## [,1] [,2] [,3] [,4]
## [1,] 1 0 0 -3
## [2,] 0 -1 0 -2
## [3,] 0 0 10 70
```

## Conclusion

We get REF

 $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & -3 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 10 & 70 \end{bmatrix}$ 

and RREF

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & -3 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 7 \end{bmatrix}$$