Announcements

Monday, August 28

- **Make sure your poll scores are in the gradebook.**
- The scores for the warmup set have been posted. They don't affect your grade, **but you should check that your score was entered correctly.**
- WeBWorK due on **Friday** at 11:59pm.
- The first quiz is on Friday, during recitation. It covers **through today's material**.
  - Quizzes mostly test your understanding of the homework.
  - Quizzes last 10 minutes. Books, calculators, etc. are not allowed.
  - There will generally be a quiz every Friday when there's no midterm.
  - Check the schedule if you want to know what will be covered.
- My office is Skiles 244 and my office hours are Monday, 1–3pm and Tuesday, 9–11am.
- Your TAs have office hours too. You can go to any of them. Details on the website.

Solving Systems of Equations

Example

Solve the system of equations

$$\begin{aligned} x + 2y + 3z &= 6 \\ 2x - 3y + 2z &= 14 \\ 3x + y - z &= -2 \end{aligned}$$

This is the kind of problem we'll talk about for the first half of the course.

- A **solution** is a list of numbers $x, y, z, \ldots$ that make *all* of the equations true.
- The **solution set** is the collection of all solutions.
- **Solving** the system means finding the solution set.

What is a *systematic* way to solve a system of equations?

Solving Systems of Equations

Example

Solve the system of equations

$$\begin{aligned} x + 2y + 3z &= 6 \\ 2x - 3y + 2z &= 14 \\ 3x + y - z &= -2 \end{aligned}$$

What strategies do you know?

Solving Systems of Equations

Example

Solve the system of equations

$$\begin{aligned} x + 2y + 3z &= 6 \\ 2x - 3y + 2z &= 14 \\ 3x + y - z &= -2 \end{aligned}$$

Elimination method: in what ways can you manipulate the equations?

Example

Solve the system of equations

$$\begin{aligned} x + 2y + 3z &= 6 \\ 2x - 3y + 2z &= 14 \\ 3x + y - z &= -2 \end{aligned}$$

Now I've eliminated x from the last equation!

. . . but there's a long way to go still. Can we make our lives easier?

It sure is a pain to have to write x, y, z, and $=$ over and over again.

Matrix notation: write just the numbers, in a box, instead!

$$\begin{aligned} x + 2y + 3z &= 6 \\ 2x - 3y + 2z &= 14 \\ 3x + y - z &= -2 \end{aligned} \quad \xrightarrow{\text{becomes}} \quad \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 2 & 3 & 6 \\ 2 & -3 & 2 & 14 \\ 3 & 1 & -1 & -2 \end{array}\right)$$

This is called an **(augmented) matrix**. Our equation manipulations become **elementary row operations**:

- Multiply all entries in a row by a nonzero number. **(scale)**
- Add a multiple of each entry of one row to the corresponding entry in another. **(row replacement)**
- Swap two rows. **(swap)**

Row Operations

Example

Solve the system of equations

$$\begin{aligned} x + 2y + 3z &= 6 \\ 2x - 3y + 2z &= 14 \\ 3x + y - z &= -2 \end{aligned}$$

Start:

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 2 & 3 & 6 \\ 2 & -3 & 2 & 14 \\ 3 & 1 & -1 & -2 \end{array}\right)$$

Goal: we want our elimination method to eventually produce a system of equations like

$$\begin{aligned} x \qquad\qquad &= A \\ y \qquad &= B \\ z &= C \end{aligned} \qquad \text{or in matrix form,}$$

So we need to do row operations that make the start matrix look like the end one.

Strategy (preliminary): fiddle with it so we only have ones and zeros. [animated]

Row Operations

Continued

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 2 & 3 & 6 \\ 2 & -3 & 2 & 14 \\ 3 & 1 & -1 & -2 \end{array}\right)$$

We want these to be zero.
So we subract multiples of the first row.

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 2 & 3 & 6 \\ 0 & -7 & -4 & 2 \\ 0 & -5 & -10 & -20 \end{array}\right)$$

We want these to be zero.

It would be nice if this were a 1.
We could divide by -7, but that would produce ugly fractions.

Let's swap the last two rows first.

Row Operations
Continued

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & -1 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 10 & 30 \end{array}\right)$$

We want these to be zero.

Let's make this a 1 first.

Success!

Check:

$$\begin{aligned} x + 2y + 3z &= 6 \\ 2x - 3y + 2z &= 14 \\ 3x + y - z &= -2 \end{aligned} \quad \xrightarrow{\text{substitute solution}}$$

Row Equivalence

Important

The process of doing row operations to a matrix does not change the solution set of the corresponding linear equations!

Definition

Two matrices are called **row equivalent** if one can be obtained from the other by doing some number of elementary row operations.

So the linear equations of row-equivalent matrices have the *same solution set*.

A Bad Example

Example

Solve the system of equations

$$\begin{aligned} x + y &= 2 \\ 3x + 4y &= 5 \\ 4x + 5y &= 9 \end{aligned}$$

Let's try doing row operations: [interactive row reducer]

First clear these by subtracting multiples of the first row.

$$\left(\begin{array}{cc|c} \color{red}{1} & 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 & 5 \\ 4 & 5 & 9 \end{array}\right)$$

Now clear this by subtracting the second row.

$$\left(\begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & \color{red}{1} & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{array}\right)$$

A Bad Example

Continued

$$\left(\begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{array}\right) \xrightarrow{\text{translates into}}$$

In other words, the original equations

$$\begin{aligned} x + y &= 2 \\ 3x + 4y &= 5 \\ 4x + 5y &= 9 \end{aligned} \qquad \text{have the same solutions as} \qquad \begin{aligned} x + y &= 2 \\ y &= -1 \\ 0 &= 2 \end{aligned}$$

But the latter system obviously has no solutions (there is no way to make them all true), so our original system has no solutions either.

Definition

A system of equations is called **inconsistent** if it has no solution. It is **consistent** otherwise.

Section 1.2

Row Reduction and Echelon Forms

Row Echelon Form

Let's come up with an *algorithm* for turning an arbitrary matrix into a "solved" matrix. What do we mean by "solved"?

A matrix is in **row echelon form** if

1. All zero rows are at the bottom.
2. Each leading nonzero entry of a row is to the *right* of the leading entry of the row above.
3. Below a leading entry of a row, all entries are *zero*.

Picture:

$$\begin{pmatrix} \boxed{\star} & \star & \star & \star & \star \\ 0 & \boxed{\star} & \star & \star & \star \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \boxed{\star} & \star \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \qquad \begin{array}{l} \star = \text{any number} \\ \boxed{\star} = \text{any nonzero number} \end{array}$$

Definition

A **pivot** $\boxed{\star}$ is the first nonzero entry of a row of a matrix. A **pivot column** is a column containing a pivot of a matrix *in row echelon form*.

Reduced Row Echelon Form

A matrix is in **reduced row echelon form** if it is in row echelon form, and in addition,

4. The pivot in each nonzero row is equal to 1.
5. Each pivot is the only nonzero entry in its column.

Picture:

$$\begin{pmatrix} \color{red}{1} & 0 & \star & 0 & \star \\ 0 & \color{red}{1} & \star & 0 & \star \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \color{red}{1} & \star \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \qquad \begin{array}{l} \star = \text{any number} \\ \color{red}{1} = \text{pivot} \end{array}$$

Note: Echelon forms do not care whether or not a column is augmented. Just ignore the vertical line.

Question

Can every matrix be put into reduced row echelon form only using row operations?

Answer: Yes! Stay tuned.

Reduced Row Echelon Form
Continued

Why is this the "solved" version of the matrix?

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 3 \end{array}\right)$$

is in reduced row echelon form. It translates into

which is clearly the solution.

But what happens if there are fewer pivots than rows? . . . parametrized solution set (later).

Poll